

NAMIBIA

GENERAL

1978

Sep - Dec

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The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, flew here yesterday critical of Dr Waldheim's proposals and concerned about what might develop at the Security Council meeting. The meeting could begin sooner but indications at the moment are that it will be postponed until Tuesday.

Mr Botha told journalists travelling with him he did not believe Dr Waldheim's proposals accorded with the letter and spirit of the Western proposals accepted by South Africa on April 25, and that some were ambiguous.

"There are some elements which would present us with severe problems if not insurmountable ones."

Dark cloud

Asked how Dr Waldheim's proposals could affect chances of an internationally recognized agreement, he said they certainly put a very dark cloud over the prospects.

He would not describe the issue as being at breaking point.

"One doesn't proceed to a meeting of this nature with that frame of mind. We have come to New York to see if we can salvage something and to see if reasonableness will prevail. If that doesn't succeed we would reach a very serious position."

He highlighted as ambiguous aspects of Dr Waldheim's proposals.

Continued on page 2

'Dark cloud' on SWA

CAPE TIMES 1/9/78

— Botha



Mr Botha

From Michael Acott, Political Correspondent

NEW YORK. — South African officials are hoping desperately to avert the crisis threatening United Nations proposals for a settlement in SWA/Namibia which is developing even before the issue goes to the Security Council.

'Cloud' on SWA

Continued from page 1 proposals:

- The proposed 360-man civilian police force.

It had not been mentioned in 15 months after negotiations and its tasks were not clear.

- The time phases to independence

- The proposed UN military force of 7 500 men

It was not clear whether the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, had been consulted about this as laid down in the Western proposals or whether Swapo bases to be monitored would be in Angola or SWA.

He said South Africa had showed its sincerity in wishing to implement the April 25 proposals "The government remains willing to do so but those we accepted and not amended ones"

Mr Botha, who discussed his strategy in a telephone call

to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in hospital in Cape Town before he left, went into immediate discussions on his arrival in New York

These will determine, among other things, the nature of his address to the Security Council

Western diplomats have already been advised of South Africa's serious reservations about aspects of Dr Waldheim's proposals and officials do not at this stage know whether there is any chance of amending them before or during the Security Council meeting. A delay until Tuesday would bring the Security Council under the chairmanship of Czechoslovakia.

South African officials, who already believe the proposals are over-favourable to Swapo, would regard this as another adverse development.

With Mr Botha are the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and four officials concerned with SWA/Namibia — Mr John Viall, chief assistant to Mr Justice Steyn, Dr Robert du Plooy, also from the Administrator-General's staff, Mr Neil van Heerden and Mr D Auret.

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UN holds closed session on SWA

SA and Angola good to PoWs

Staff Reporter

MR. KELSEY Stuart, national president of the South African Red Cross Society, yesterday praised the South African and Angolan governments for the manner in which they had treated their prisoners of war.

Mr Stuart said both had scrupulously adhered to the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war.

"In fact, the conditions in which the prisoners were held were better than those laid down in the convention," he said.

The Red Cross had at all times been given access to the three Cuban prisoners held in South Africa.

"We were allowed to give them anything they wanted but I can assure you they wanted very little. Their treatment by the South African Defence Force was absolutely exemplary."

The society had kept the POWs in touch with their relatives.

"This was done through the exchange of messages and parcels. We even managed to get musical instruments through to the men in Angola."

NEW YORK — Members of the United Nations Security Council met behind closed doors yesterday to discuss the plan of the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, for a massive UN operation to help bring South West Africa to early independence.

Dr Waldheim cut short a visit to Argentina and arrived back in New York early yesterday for the consultations, presided over by the Chinese Ambassador, Mr Chen Chu, reports Sapa-Reuter.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was due to arrive last night to discuss the plan to replace the bulk of South African military force in SWA with 7 500 UN troops.

Before leaving South Africa, Mr Botha complained that the number of UN troops proposed was too high. He is also expected

to argue about the composition of the UN force, preferring that Black troops from Organisation of African Unity states be excluded.

Dr Waldheim had hoped to include a contingent of Nigerians.

The OAU supports Swapo and South African officials have indicated that they must question the impartiality of a UN force drawing heavily on troops from OAU states.

The function of the UN force will be to monitor a ceasefire and maintain law and order during elections, which Dr Waldheim said could be held seven months after the Security Council approved the necessary resolution.

The 'Mail' Africa Bureau reports from Windhoek that SWA church leaders and representatives of three major political

groups — including Swapo — will attend the Security Council meeting.

A two-man delegation of the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) leaves tonight to voice the Alliance's "strongest objections" to the report.

Backed by the South African Government, the DTA is the only major political group pressing for election to be held this year.

The DTA said yesterday that any further delays in the independence process would have serious consequences for the country's economy and political morale.

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in SWA, said he could not see the necessity or justification for 7 500 UN troops being sent to SWA. "This indeed looks like an occupation force," he said.

Botha holds talks on swop of PoWs

ZURICH. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday discussed an exchange of prisoners of war between South Africa and Angola with officials of the International

Committee of the Red Cross, a South African official said in Zurich.

The meeting took place at Frankfurt Airport, West Germany, where Mr Botha stopped on his way to the

United Nations in New York

The South African Government has announced that the exchange of prisoners is to take place under the auspices of the Red Cross.—Sapa-Reuter.

TABLE 10. When Workers Approach According to Form of Worker Organisation

1.5 The Ineffectiveness of Liaison and Works Committees
 We now examine how workers sought to deal with their grievances and how effective they have been. Respondents were asked to whom in the factory or firm they took their problems. Their replies indicated that a large proportion of workers approached management (see Table 10). The presence of a works committee decreased this proportion somewhat and the presence of a liaison committee decreased the proportion rather more.

POW: Botha meets IRC

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From Michael Acott, Political Correspondent.

NEW YORK. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held discussions with International Red Cross officials in Frankfurt yesterday on proposals for an exchange of South African and Angolan prisoners-of-war.

International Red Cross officials flew from Geneva to meet him at Frankfurt airport during a stop-over on his way to New York for the Security Council meeting on SWA/Namibia.

The officials were Mr Jean-Pierre Hocke, director of the department of international operations of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and a Red Cross delegate, Mr Jean-Marc Bernet.

Mr Botha declined to reveal details of the discussions, prospects for the exchange or where or when this might take place.

"This is an extremely delicate matter. We discussed the exchange and I would hesitate to say anything more than that."

He described the talks as "most satisfactory".

Asked whether he had learnt anything more about the seven South African prisoners held in Angola since the 1975 war, Mr Botha said the last the government had heard was that they were in good shape, but he refused to say when this was.

Dr Kurt's cure

The size of the UN military force for SWA/Namibia proposed by UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim in New York this week — 7 500 — suggests that the UN expects trouble in the run-up to elections. On the vital question of timing, Waldheim said an "appropriate" date for elections would be about seven months from the date of the security council's approval of his report.

Waldheim's report, based on recommendations by UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari, is to go before the security council for approval in a matter of days.

There are many cogent reasons why everyone should support the longer transition period in the report (which would put back the election date to April 15 1979), the most important of which is the fact that all parties should be given equal opportunity to stomp the hustings without fear of intimidation or detention.

In an SABC interview shortly before the end of the Ahtisaari mission, Steyn

until countervailing UN influence is firmly installed in SWA.

On the vexed issue of voter registration, it is understood that the final UN plan may not call for a complete re-run of the exercise started by the SA administration, but will merely insist on a series of sample checks to test the process for irregularities. In addition, it is expected that the process will be amended to comply with the demands and suggestions of political leaders consulted during the Ahtisaari survey mission.

One such suggestion was that, if the registration is shown by sample checks to contain more than, say, 4% to 5% irregularities, then the whole process should be re-run.

To accommodate parties like Swapo and the NNF which have a substantial degree of support in exile, the UN has been asked to extend the registration period two or three months from the September 22 closing date decreed by Steyn.

Steyn's process makes no provision for the drawing up of voters lists, nor does it allow a period during which objections may be lodged against the registration of certain individuals. The UN may insist that such safeguards be built into the electoral system and that lists be drawn up on the basis of magisterial districts.

The UN will probably also support the idea of provisional voters rolls to accommodate registration of voters who could not return to SWA in time for the general registration. Such rolls will be left open until a month or two before elections take place.



SWA's Steyn . . . time please gentlemen

said SWA parties had had ample opportunity to canvass support since he assumed power in the territory about a year ago. This may have been possible for some parties, but others will have found it difficult to operate effectively with most of its leadership in jail, in exile, or at war.

According to most political leaders in SWA, and church leaders, the majority of black people in the territory will not feel free to express their real opinions

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SWA/NAMIBIA

No more room

Fear of a verkrampste backlash in his own camp might be one of the factors influencing Prime Minister John Vorster to take a tough line on the SWA/Nambian proposals submitted to the security council by secretary-general Kurt Waldheim.

The FM understands that a large majority of the NP parliamentary caucus and the cabinet are absolutely against any further concessions from SA on SWA/Namibia.

Moreover, this large majority grouping is also fully behind the National Party in Namibia, and rejects the liberal stand of Dirk Mudge's DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance).

One senior government source told the

FM this week that any plan which would lead to a Swapo victory in a free election would be destroying the SA strategy of the last five years. That was to create a situation where a moderate alliance or group could emerge, providing stability to SA's western flank. This source said further that an internal settlement without UN blessing is preferable, in some Nat. minds, to a Swapo government

Government hawks now believe that it is possible to tell the world that Swapo's intransigence (such as at Katimo Mulilo) has made an international settlement unworkable. So let's go it alone, runs the argument.

These same hawks believe that the French and British would in the end be willing to recognise *de facto* such a settlement. That could be followed by the French African States, and countries such as the Central African Republic, Malawi and a Rhodesia under Bishop Muzorewa.

SWAPO (221) FM 1st Sept 78.
A matter of position

Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's secretary for information, shares UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim's confidence that agreement on the timing of elections in Namibia will be reached. Katjavivi, passing through London early this week told the



Swapo's Katjavivi . . . we need time

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FM that he expected SA to concede that the independence process could not be achieved by December 31 "The Western proposals, which both sides have accepted, specify an orderly transfer in several stages lasting several months," he points out SA would probably not want to incur the odium of wrecking the agreement on this one issue argues Katjavivi, sounding a bit out of touch with hawkish sentiment in SA (see story above) Katjavivi protests that under the system devised by administrator-general Steyn, "Namibians born in Walvis Bay are excluded from registration while South Africans who might not even want to become Namibian citizens would be allowed to vote" Swapo wants UN officials to supervise the registration at neutral locations such as churches, shopping centres and mobile units.

No election campaign could start, warned Katjavivi, before the release of detained Swapo officials and the lifting of restriction orders on Swapo's acting vice-president, Hendrix Witbooi. All restrictive legislation, including the various emergency laws, would also have to be repealed, and this, said Katjavivi, included the dismantling of the bantustan authorities in SVA.

SWA ceasefire is independence key

Rib-m

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2/9/28

UNITED NATIONS — A ceasefire between black guerrillas and South African troops is the key problem in United Nations plans for a massive peace-keeping operation in South West Africa.

The UN Security Council called a second informal closed meeting yesterday to discuss a proposal by the Secretary-General, Mr Kurt Waldheim, for the dispatch of 7 500 UN troops and 1 200 officials to control free elections and a peaceful transition to independence.

Mr Waldheim's proposals are based on a Western plan for transition to independence and black majority rule within a year.

"Our first question is what guarantees we have for a cessation of hostilities from both sides," said Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius, one of the council's African members.

He said the African council members were not clear about such guarantees and had not received guidelines from either

their governments or from Swapo.

Mr Ramphul said the African delegations in the UN would have to get a clear picture of Swapo thinking before they could officially take positions on the Waldheim plan.

He referred to the recent military clashes between South Africa and Swapo along the South West African border with Angola and Zambia.

"These hostilities are continuing and we have to have firm commitments that they will stop when

the UN moves into the territory," Mr Ramphul said.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, arrived in New York on Thursday to address the Security Council, which is not expected to meet officially before Wednesday.

The Swapo guerrilla leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, was due in New York yesterday. Diplomatic sources said he was discussing political strategy with the African front-line states in Lusaka.

Forget UDI says O' Linn

'Mail' Africa Bureau WINDHOEK. — A unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) by South Africa in South West Africa would only result in more violence and eventual economic collapse.

Issuing this warning yesterday, Mr Bryan O'Linn, secretary-general of the Namibian National Front

(NNF), said a UDI would not avoid another Rhodesian situation in SWA.

"Economic confidence will not be achieved by a UDI. It will only result in an escalation of violent conflict, uncertainty, and eventual economic collapse.

"It will certainly lead us to another Rhodesian, An-

golan or even Vietnam situation in this territory."

He said there had been an almost hysterical reaction in certain quarters to the recommendations by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on the implementation of the United Nations-endorsed Western peace package.

Mr O'Linn, who supports Dr Waldheim's report, said fair national elections could only take place in about April or May next year.

He said the December 31 target date for independence was arbitrary and unattainable.

He pointed out that the Western proposals contained a timetable for a seven-month transition period leading to elections in the territory.

'Pains' for UN Force

ADMIRAL Thomas Moorer, former chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, yesterday forecast major problems for any United Nations military force in South West Africa.

The admiral told a Press conference he doubted whether UN authorities realised the logistical difficulties they would face, and had probably seriously under-estimated the cost of bringing in and maintaining thousands of troops.

"Those involved in this must think it through very carefully," he said. "No matter how well it is planned, they will have severe growing pains" — Sapa.

No control of birth control

Own Correspondent LONDON. — Family planning clinics in the Irish Republic fear a shortage of contraceptives after customs officials seized con-

traceptives worth R5 600 destined for them this week.

Under Eire's laws, contraceptives may be imported for private use, but cannot be sold to the public. But well over 100 000 couples are said to use the clinics.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks; newsbills by John Ryan; headlines and sub-editing by John Leask; cartoons by Bob Connolly all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Old Wagter's long wait

By ROY DEVENISH

A WAIT of almost three years by an old and sick dog for the return of his master, a South African prisoner of war, is almost over, it seems.

Wagter has waited since December 15, 1975, when his master, Corporal Johannes Terblanche, a mechanic in the Permanent Force, was captured in Angola. But his long vigil could soon end with the exchange of South African and Cuban prisoners of war.

"Since Johannes went to South West Africa, Wagter has developed a sort of cancer, and spends most of the day under the post office counter," said Mr Fanie Terblanche, Mr Terblanche's father, yesterday.

"We wrote to Johannes and suggested Wagter be put down, but he wrote back and said, 'Don't worry, Wagter is waiting for me.'"

"We don't really know how old he is, as he was

already pretty old when we got him. But I am sure Wagter will recognise Johannes when he comes home," Mr Terblanche said.

Since the news on Wednesday that a PoW swap could be made, Mr Terblanche and his wife, Maryna, have been inundated with calls and telegrams from wellwishers at the store-post office they run at Bingley, in the Northern Transvaal.

"The telephone rang on Wednesday at 3 pm," said

Mrs Terblanche, "and a man asked me to hold on for Minister Botha (Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs).

"He said he was going to New York and wanted to tell us personally that progress had been made.

"I said 'Does that mean our sons will be coming home', and Minister Botha said if all succeeded, it amounted to that.

"It was wonderful. Since then we haven't slept a wink," said a beaming Mrs Terblanche.

For the Terblanches, the last 2½ years have been, in the words of Mr Terblanche, "pure hell".

"The worst time was the first year. We didn't know whether he was alive, or what had happened to him,

"Then the Press published some pictures of them, in handcuffs, with beards and looking thoroughly neglected, but at least we knew they were alive," he said.

Since then, the family has started to receive letters, and have, so far, got 23.

For the Terblanches' only other child, Rite, Johannes' absence has been a trying time.

"They were very close, and when he was captured she was a first-year student at the Teachers' Training College in Pretoria. Now she is just about to graduate as a teacher, said Mr Terblanche.

Secrecy surrounds PoW swop

Pretoria Bureau DETAILS of the release and exchange of the Cuban Prisoners of War in South Africa and the South African Prisoners of War in Luanda were kept under tight wraps by the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday.

Even senior officers of the SA Defence Force were kept in the dark. The reason is, according

to Pretoria sources, a fear that if too much information is released it could cause last-minute complications.

Even South Africa's ambassador to the UN European headquarters in Geneva, Mr David Tothill, declined to comment.

He was at Frankfurt airport on Thursday at a meeting between the Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Mr Pik Botha, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and two Red Cross officials.

The group discussed the plans for the prisoner exchange, but no information was released.

When the nine South African PoWs return, their military service will be deemed to have been completed.

Cubans celebrate with moonlight swim

THE three Cubans being held prisoner in Pretoria celebrated the news of their impending release with a 1 am swim in a duckpond in their pyjamas. Mr Johnny Bunton, Red Cross representative in Pretoria, saw the three yesterday and said they

were overjoyed at the news.

"Their pyjamas were all hanging on the line. I asked them what happened and they told me they went for a swim in the duckpond next to their flat at 1 am," he said.

The first time the three

had heard about the exchange was when they saw it on television, Mr Bunton said.

"They apparently knew nothing of the negotiations. They saw the news on television, and were jumping about when a Defence Force officer arrived to tell them." — Sapa.

SWA

plan

is put

to UN

envoys

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NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, yesterday formally presented to Security Council members his plan for SWA/Namibia.

Later a UN spokesman said the current president of the 15-member Security Council, the Czechoslovakian Ambassador, Mr Ilya Hulinsky, intended to call the council into formal session next Thursday formally to adopt Dr Waldheim's plan.

However, this is finally up to the members themselves. They have broken into regional groups for a series of informal consultations with Dr Waldheim, his special representative for the territory, Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, the South African delegation, led by Mr R. F. Botha, and the Swapo team due here this weekend.

During consultations with the entire council yesterday, Dr Waldheim elaborated on his report, published on

African Government opposed his proposed number of 7 500 military observers for the transition.

This figure had been discussed at yesterday's consultations but no decision had been reached. On whether the figure was a final one, he said: "We will have to see"

Wednesday, and answered questions from the Third World and socialist members.

Russia was particularly concerned about the financial implications of the proposed 12-month UN supervision of the transition to independence. The expected cost has been set by Dr Waldheim at 300 million dollars (R260 m).

Goodwill

The African countries expressed doubts about South Africa's goodwill.

Dr Waldheim said: "As far as South Africa is concerned, they have not yet accepted finally the Western proposal. They have said they will review it in the light of the report of the Secretary-General and the consultations which we have been having.

"So we have not reached a point yet where we can give a concrete answer to this."

"It is very important that the dialogue continues and the consultations continue. The process is under way but of course there are a number of questions that have to be clarified."

"That is why one wants to wait for a final meeting of the council so that one can first clarify the points in these consultations which are very useful and very constructive."

Dr Waldheim would not say whether or not he was optimistic about the outcome of this exercise.

"There has been a breakthrough — no doubt. Whether it will finally reach a solution of the problem will have to be seen in the course of the consultations now under way and the final decision of the Security Council."

He said in reply to a question that Mr Botha had not yet told him that the South

TABULATION EXISTING THREE VW PROGRAMMES

GOALS

people involved in health care

OBJECTIVE

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SUNDAY TIMES, Sept 3, 1978

chosen by their accept certain responsibilities in villages

Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

No turning back in Namibia

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SUBJECT OF VW

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ALL South Africa's problems in South West Africa stem from one fundamental dilemma. It is impossible to retain control of the territory but unthinkable simply to walk away from it and leave the people to their fate.

The dilemma is real and well understood by the international community, which exploits it at every opportunity — that is why the conditions set out in holy agreements keep changing with unholy expedience.

The fundamental fact of the South West African situation is that South Africa is getting out of the territory. The decision to do so was taken when the Government decided to negotiate with the five Western powers rather than face mandatory sanctions and an escalating assault by the combined membership of the UN.

Indeed, it was foreshadowed by the sensible decision to pull back from Angola rather than face the might of the Soviet bloc unaided. A nation that wishes to survive must not be trapped into fighting the wrong war in the wrong place, and South West Africa is perhaps a worse place for South Africa to fight than Angola was.

Now it is possible to have a certain sympathy for the Government in this situation. It has repeatedly made concessions, it has had to perform a painful amputation on itself by abandoning the National Party in South West Africa, it has had to submit to delays that crippled the Turnhalle Alliance and saw the assassination of that key figure, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, its policy has swung round 180 degrees.

A certain amount of bluster for the folks at home was understandable, even necessary. But sooner or later the pretence must

stop. It becomes necessary to admit, in all humility, that it proved impossible to fashion the future for Namibia and to accept all the implications of that fact.

Among those implications the most obvious is that if South Africa could not control events when it exercised total sway over the territory, it certainly cannot do so after steadily ceding rights to the five Western powers and the UN. Once that reality has been digested, the purpose of policy is clear. It is to withdraw, quickly, cleanly and on the best possible terms available right now.

To go it alone means sanctions and, almost certainly, an unwinnable war. To delay is almost as bad because it traps us in a situation where we cannot control events but must bear responsibility for their consequences.

That is why it would be absurd for the Government to dig in its heels now. Having yielded so much, it is pointless to object to a handful of extra troops, or to reject a supervisory force for the police, or to quibble about another four months' delay over the elections. On the contrary, what South Africa needs in South West Africa now is a period of peace and civil tranquility, no matter who enforces it. That being so, it would seem that the bigger the UN force the better, and, since South Africa is pulling out anyway, the sooner it arrives the better.

The Government should agree to the UN plan and do its utmost to transfer responsibility for peace and good order in Namibia to the United Nations as quickly as possible. Another show of indignation at this stage will do nothing but prolong the agony. It will not change the outcome.

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VAN JOHAN VOSIOO

NEW YORK

Dis hoë politiek in kamers en gange in New York

VERTWYFELING en hoop speel mekaar hier pate. Woensdag begin die belangrike Veiligheidsraadsitting oor dr. Waldheim se voorstelle vir 'n oorgangsperiode tot onafhanklikheid vir Suidwes-Afrika. 'n Wendling waar daar ook na Suid-Afrika se stem geluister word, word dié naweek afgebld.

Mnr. Pik Botha, Minister van buitelandse Sake, stel dit in afkryptuute oor 'n bord kos so: „Die tuaste is besig om moeiliker en taarder word. Die probleem is dat die Westeie fern wil standpunt inneem in sy standhouding met Suid-Afrika nie.

..Hoewel almal 'n aanvaarbare skikking Suidwes wil hê — veral Suid-Afrika — n so 'n skikking nie verkry word ten ste van die mense van die gebied nie s die kern van die hele saak. Finis "

Vir mnr Botha en sy span in die Internasionale Hotel, 'n klipgoon van die VVO-gebou, t die hortosie gaan stilstaan Letterlik t die uur, met 'n veiligheidsman voor , deur word daar gewoeker om die Suid-Af- aanse besware getormuleerd oorgedra te / aan dié wat saak maak in die Veiligheids- id Daar word ook op hoe vlakke druk nespreklinge gevoer met Westerse leiers.

Mr. Sam Nujoma van Swapo kom vandag r aan Ook hy sal me toelaat dat te l gras oor die Amerikaanse lang naweek el om sy argumente oor te dra nie

Intussen het mnr Botha byna twee uur met dr. Kurt Waldheim beraadslag Ook met mnr Ivor Richards, die Britse verteenwoordiger, en mnr Cyrus Vance, Amerikaanse minister van buitelandse sake. Geen kies is ongedraai nie, en daar word nou gewag om te sien of dit 'n wending kan bewerkstellig

Die plan en die hoop van die Westerse moondhede was dat die sitting Vrydag sou kon plaasvind Daar was twee belangrike redes vir hierdie haas * China was tot gister voorsitter van die Veiligheidsraad. Toe het Tsjeggo-Slowakye oorgeneem Die Weste het ook om ander diplomatieke redes as die Suidwes-kwesse, die Chinese bo die Kommununistiese satelietstaat in die stoel verties

* Deur die sitingsdag te vertraag, gee ly meer kans vir „lobbying“ aan weerskante wat eise en teen-eise tot gevolg het en dikwels tot 'n breukspul lei.

Suid-Afrika skop vas op drie punte wat hy beskou as afwykings in die oorspronklike Westerse voorstelle wat ons op 25 April aanvaar het

Die datum van onafhanklikheid, nl. 31 Desember vanjaar, wat volgens dr. Waldheim

se verslag nou bunte die kwesse is, is die eerste beswaar.

Hier kan Suid-Afrika moontlik kopgee — maar in ruil daarvoor is daar waarskynlik gevra dat 'n verkiesing vir 'n grondwetgewende vergadering vóór die datum sal moet geskied. Die tyd is daar en die reenseisoen wat eers aan die einde van Desember — Januarie oorstromings in Olyamboland veroorsaak, sal me die kiesers verhoinder om by die stembus te kom nie.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering meen sy geloofwaardigheid kan ernstig geknou word as die datum 31 Desember sommer van die tadel gevee word

Verraad

Die grootste struikelblok is egter die voor- gestelde 7 500 VVO-troepe vir die oorgangstadium In hierdie geval was daar verraad, word openlik gesê.

Nérens in die voorstelle word daar van getalle gepraat nie Dit staan daar dat die Sekretaris-generaal deur sy verteenwoordiger, mnr Ahntsaari, in konsultasie met die SA Regering oor die getal sal besluit Dit het nie gebeur nie.

In resolusie 385 van die VVO, wat die Westerse insiatief aan die gang gesit het, staan daar ook me 'n woord van die militêre kontingent nie. Suid-Afrika se argument is dat Suidwes-Afrika nie te vergelyk is met die toestande in die Kongo in die sestiger-jare en Lebanon vanjaar, waar die VVO in 'n oorlogsituasie ingegryp het nie.

Die gees van die Westerse voorstelle is dat die VVO-mag in Suidwes-Afrika teenwoordig moet wees met die uitsluitelike doel om toe te sien dat die verkiesings regverdig geskied. Maar 7 500 is 'n oorlogvoerende mag en geen toetsighoudende mag nie, word gesê.

Buttendien is die getal van 5 000 VVO-troepe waarvan daar in die verlede in VVO-ktinge gepraat is, Nujoma se wens. Word hy nou verder blatant met 'n omkoopgeskenk tegmoet gekom? word gevra.

Sal dit uitbuit

Die teenwoordigheid van so 'n groot troepe- mag sal ook 'n stekelindige uitwerking op die verkiesing hê Die inwoners van die gebied kan in so 'n geval redeneer dat die SA troepe verdryf en vervang is, en

verongeluk Die saak is dus op 'n mespunt gebalaanseer

Vir Suid-Afrika is die sleutel tot die voor- stelle die bepaling dat daar 'n volkome staking van vyandelikhede moet wees voordat daar met die uitvoering van die plan begin kan word

Die derde beswaarpunt is die VVO-polisie- mag van 360 waarvan dr Waldheim in sy verslag melding maak Ook dié is 'n splinternuwe punt Die Westerse voorstelle het dit gestel dat die Polisiemag onder regter Theunne Steyn voortgaan om in die tussensta- dum orde te handhaaf

Waar dit lyk of Suid-Afrika wel die hef in die hand het, is met die registrasie van kiesers Dit lyk asof nou aanvaar word dat die meer as 80 persent van Suidwes se bevolking wat geregistreer is, op 'n regverdige manier geregistreer is Swapo het aanvanklik aangedring op algehele herregistrasie

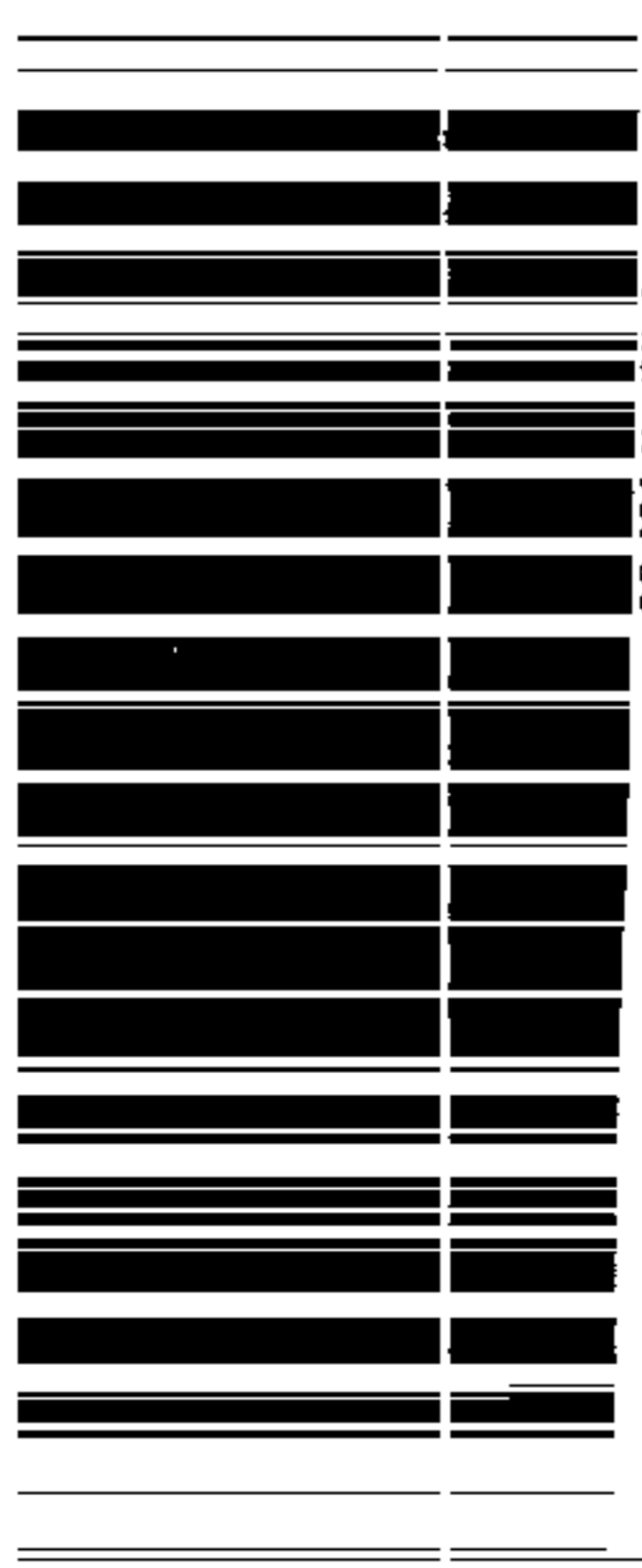
Dit hoogs gespesialiseerde internasionale politiek wat hier in kamers en gange in New York aan die gang is Een waarremer som alles so op meer as 30 jaar se onderhan- delinge en die wete dat jy nou so naby 'n oplossing is, dryf mense tot redelikhed

Ek hoop dis Woensdag in die Veiligheids- raadsitting w'et so



MNR PIK BOTHA, 'moeliker en taarder'

Swapo sal dit uitbuit Dr Waldheim sal beslis hier moet kopgee, en dan kan Swapo en die Kommununistiese veto-stem natuurlik die hele skikkingsplan





Sergeant Johannes Terblanche faces an interviewer and his rejoicing family at Waterkloof Air base.

Picture. ROBERT BOTHA

Laden Cubans lead home

Staff Reporter

LADEN with a dart board, radios, suitcases and disco music tapes, the three Cuban prisoners of war released on Saturday left Ondongua in Northern South West Africa for Luanda.

But they have one desire—to be reunited with their families in Cuba.

Looking for all the world like a trio of rather tense businessmen off for a Luanda meeting, Private Roberto Bellma, Sergeant Samuel Mustelier and Private Carlos Mesa waved to photographers as they left Ondongua.

The Cubans were kept away from reporters, and although they could understand English they had little chance to speak to the Press.

Captain Nick Venter, head of the Detention Barracks near Pretoria, where the Cubans were kept for nearly three years, said his charges were "just like you and I" to him.

"Originally they were in cells, but then we converted some into a flat for them," he said.

"They went to town at least once a month, saw films at the drive-in regularly, and had visitors quite often."

But, the minute they had heard about their imminent release, they started crying and pining all over again for their native Cuba, he said.



A light moment during captivity in Angola — three South African prisoners of war get time off to exercise and play volleyball in the prison grounds.

Biltong and wors for lonely PoW

By JOHAN BUYS

A FOOD parcel containing South African hospitality is on its way to a lonely soldier languishing in a Swapo prison in Luanda, Angola.

The parcel contains biltong, dried wors, dried fruit, potato crisps, peanuts, a photograph of a 15-month-old girl and a letter from her mother.

It's been sent by Mrs Cheryl van der Mescht, 17, to her husband Sapper Johan van der Mescht the only South African prisoner of war not included in the exchange deal between the South African and Angolan governments.

Although Mrs Van der Mescht had accepted that

her husband would not be coming home with the eight men already released, she had nevertheless hoped for a "miracle."

"I had prayed I would receive news that Johan would be coming home too. I am heartbroken, but at the same time glad for the families of the other eight men who came back," she said.

When she realised her husband would not be among those released, she hurriedly made up a food parcel which was taken by the Red Cross to the PoW exchange point for delivery to her husband in Luanda Prison.

"I hope the parcel reaches him because I have had no reply to my

two letters I have written and I don't know whether they reached him. I also hope that the South African Government will be able to get Johan out of Angola."

Mrs Van der Mescht's father, Mr Wilfred Ford, said yesterday he would write to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to plead with them to negotiate with Swapo for his son-in-law's release.

"If an exchange comes about, wherever it may be, it would be a nice gesture if the Government could send Cheryl to the exchange point to meet Johan, even if it is in Switzerland," he said.

Sunlight and sobs usher them in

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4/9/78

By CHRIS MARAIS

A SOBBING, exultant POW mother flung her arms around her uniformed boy yesterday and cried: "My son, my son, you're back!"

This was one of many emotion-filled scenes at Waterkloof air base near Pretoria as the eight South African soldiers who were repatriated from a Cuban military camp in Angola at the weekend, set foot in South Africa yesterday, many of them for the first time in nearly three years.

And last night they sat down to dinner with their families, still flushed with the excitement of the fast-moving negotiations which had suddenly freed them from their cells near Luanda, the capital of Angola.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, personally welcomed the soldiers home yesterday while hundreds of friends and family looked on from the terminal.

The eight former POWs arrived from Ondangua, South West Africa, after lengthy medical examinations to judge their physical and psychological fitness.

Among the welcomers were the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers and the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

Tension filled the air as

the crowd at the terminal watched the SAAF aircraft carrying the homeward-bound prisoners circling the sky above Waterkloof.

They clapped and cried as the Hercules transport plane turned its flat belly towards the airstrip and eventually slowed down, like a camouflaged circus elephant, in front of the terminal.

Families cried, laughed and waved through the glass doors as the side hatch opened.

And out, into the sunlight and morning wind, stepped the eight soldiers, now dressed in the new army browns and campaign medals acquired only hours earlier.

Then the terminal doors burst open and the people hurtled forward into the arms of the POWs. The brown-clad young men were at first taken aback by this new, near-forgotten reality, and then answered their folk with tears and embraces.

A military band played "When Johnny comes marching home" and emotions flowed on both sides.

"My son, my son, you're back," came a mother's cry.

"These last three days were the longest of our lives," said another through her tears.

Wiping his eyes, Brigadier Ben Roos, Chief of Army Intelligence, apolo-

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Face to face at high noon

Staff Reporter

VENUE: Ndjiva, formerly Pereira d'Eca, 40 km into southern Angola.

Players: The governments of South Africa and Angola.

Subject: Eleven POWs, eight South African and three Cuban.

Time: High noon.

Early on Saturday a Press team left Pretoria for Ondongua, a South African military base in northern South West Africa to record the historic exchange of prisoners of war and a hopeful improvement of South African-Angolan relations.

The operation was top secret and not even the families of the soldiers involved knew about their sons' arrival until the eight men set foot on SWA ground.

The intermediary was Mr Jean Bernet, of the International Red Cross, whose last POW repatriation was in June 1974, when he worked on an exchange between Israel and Syria.

At Ondongua the three Cuban prisoners of war were once again introduced to the Press. With their packed bags waiting outside the mess hall, Sergeant Esequiel Mustelier, Private Roberto Bellma and Private Carlos Mesa drank tea and posed for photographs, trying hard to mask their impatience and uncertainty about their future across the border.

The Cubans boarded a Dakota with Red Cross signs emblazoned on the wings and sides. By 11.40 am they were circling Ondongua for a final turn before heading north.

The landing at Ndjiva

was spot-on, with the Dakota's wheels touching down at 12 bravo — noon. The pilot, Major Geoff Kruger, stayed in the aircraft with his crew.

The sight at Ndjiva smacked of diplomatic professionalism.

The Russian-built twin-engined aircraft that carried the eight prisoners from Luanda was parked on the eastern side of the strip, with the South African craft to the west.

In the middle was the negotiation table, symbolically draped with a Red Cross cloth.

After a short roll-call, in which the Cuban and South African prisoners answered to their names, the POWs crossed over and went to their aircraft. The Cubans were flown to Luanda and the South Afri-

cans to Ondongua.

The released South Africans' first sight on landing at 2.36 pm was a barrage of newsmen, cameras, notebooks and microphones.

Sipping South African beer, the strain had partially slipped from their faces as they talked.

"We were well treated, our diet was a little too ricey, we only heard about our release three days ago, they did not try to brainwash us and we even managed to listen to South African radio, which, while we were in Luanda, was heaven," were some of the comments.

But the whole experience of nearly three years in Luanda was summarised by one POW, who merely said: "Those four walls were hell."



The faces of joy . . . eight South African POWs finally land on SWA soil after their flight from a Luanda prison.

Picture - MIKE MCCANN

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A dip in a swimming pool for five South African POWs while imprisoned in Luanda. "We were not badly treated," was their general statement.

gised for his display of emotion and said: "Yes, they're fine. The men underwent a thorough checkup and passed all their tests."

The soldiers, Sergeant Johannes Terblanche, Private Graham Danney, Private Robert Wiehling, Rifleman Robert Wilson, Private Petrus Groenewald, Private Lodewyk Kitchhoff, Private Andries Potgieter and Private Eugene de Lange, plan to have a party soon with all the families present, to celebrate their release from Angola.

"But for now, I'm going to have a ball in Johannesburg. — has it changed at all?" laughed a jubilant Andries Potgieter.

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Pik stays at UN to tackle SWA snags

By MICHAEL ACOTT

NEW YORK — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has cancelled plans to return to Pretoria for tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

It is understood that the United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, was among Western representatives who urged Mr Botha to stay in New York this week to be on hand for consultations on remaining problems in the South West African settlement proposals.

Mr Botha was to have briefed the Cabinet on developments in New York and possible changes to proposals submitted last week by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim. He would then have returned with a Government decision on whether to accept the resultant UN Security Council resolution.

Mr Botha decided to stay after lengthy telephone talks at the weekend with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, who will chair the Cabinet meeting. Mr Vorster is in hospital in Cape Town. Mr Botha is believed to be seeking changes to Dr Waldheim's proposals for a 7 500-man UN military force and 360 civilian policemen to be sent to the territory before independence.

The timing of pre-independence elections is no longer seen as a major issue, although South Africa was still pressing for them to be held as soon as possible.

Diplomatic sources in New York said amendments were likely, but could give no indication of how far the proposals could be altered to meet South Africa's strong objections.

The chances of South Africa breaking off cooperation with the UN over independence for the territory seem to be receding. Most observers believe common ground will be reached at the Security Council meeting, still expected to take place on Wednesday.

The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, is due in New York today and will face pressure from Western powers and some African states to accept the proposals.

Mr Botha has had weekend discussions with the former US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, held talks with the US leader of the Western contact group, Mr Don McHenry, before Mr Botha's decision not to return to Pretoria.

UN foresees 40 000 returning Swapo exiles

RIDM (221)
5/9/78

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — A massive air and land repatriation of 40 000 exiles and Swapo personnel, who are expected to return to South West Africa during the independence operation, is contemplated by the United Nations.

This is one of a string of sensitive details of the planned independence operation dealt with in the confidential report of the UN special representative to SWA, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, to the secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Neither the South African Government nor even some members of the Security Council have seen this report, a copy of which I have obtained.

In it, the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, is quoted as warning that the territory might suffer economic collapse, if the December 31 independence deadline is not met.

But only one political party (The democratic Turnhalle Alliance) is said to back elections this year and that same party was the only one satisfied with voter registration, which is described as attracting manifold allegations of coercion and improper registration.

The report discloses that the proposed UN police

contingent of 360 would give it a 1 to 6 ratio with the South African police it would oversee. This is based on a figure of approximately 2 270 SAP in the territory.

Plenty of problems emerge in the 20-page document.

Mr Ahtisaari urged Justice Steyn to consider a general proclamation nullifying all discriminatory laws, including six measures he had introduced himself. But he was told further discussion on discrimination would have to wait.

South Africa also held out against guaranteeing the future UN operation the immunities and freedom accorded such UN operations as those in the Middle East and Cyprus.

It also declined to disclose details of prisoners and detainees. "It is not possible at this stage to give an estimate, let alone an exact number," Mr Ahtisaari reported.

He was told an election had been targeted for the week of October 2, though this could be delayed slightly. People would vote for parties rather than individuals.

Composition of the constituent assembly would be in direct ratio to the vote share. There would be five

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SWA exile exodus

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From Page

days of polling at 400 polling stations, a quarter of them mobile to allow balloting at 1 100 locations.

"The view among the majority of parties was that the full independence process could reasonably be extended over a period of between seven and 15 months" from the moment of a UN go-ahead, Mr Ahtisaari countered in his report.

The report sets a "planning figure" of 40 000 exiles and Swapo personnel likely to return under an operation estimated to cost R29-million. It contemplates airlifting 30 000 of them — 20 000 from Angola, 5 000 from Zambia and 5 000 from around the world. Another 10 000 in Angola would return by road.

Transport and reception facilities for up to 1 000 a day might be necessary at various points, the report states.

The police situation is laid out in detail. The report gives a breakdown of

1 250 police officers, including 125 Security Police in the territory and about 820 police in the border areas operating from mobile stations with "especial regard to the need to prevent Swapo infiltration and activity behind the lines of the SA Army."

The Ahtisaari mission was assured that UN monitoring of the police would be fully facilitated with access to documents permitted.

A UN overview in sensitive areas such as Katatura Township in Windhoek and in the far north "would be agreeable to the local authorities". A UN presence during interrogation of suspects would be "acceptable" and office accommodation would be offered to the UN at some police stations, the report said.

Presented with the report was a draft of the formal document now be-

fore the Security Council in Dr Waldheim's name.

A comparison shows subtle changes were made.

The Ahtisaari draft suggests greater UN assertiveness, particularly on the part of the military wing, which is characterised as a peacekeeping force ready to assist in maintaining law and order if called upon.

Such suggestions are missing in the final version.

The original also seems to make it clear that Swapo guerrillas would be expected to be held to their bases in Angola and Zambia rather than enjoy the option of an armed return to SWA under UN control.

A key phrase refers to South African forces and Swapo being restricted to their bases on "both sides" of the border. That phrase is missing in the final presentation.

On another sensitive issue, the draft said it was vital to have an assurance that the use of Walvis Bay for logistical backup and supply of the UN would not be restricted in any way. That point was also removed in the version now before the council.

CHIEF 11000
5/9/78 (221)

40 000 exiles to return to SWA — Ahtisaari report

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — A massive

air and land repatriation of 40 000 exiles and Swapo personnel — flowing into SWA/Namibia at the rate of thousands a day — is contemplated by the United Nations.

This is one of a list of sensitive details of the planned independence operation dealt with in the confidential report of UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari to the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim

Neither the South African Government nor some members of the UN Security Council have seen this report, a copy of which I have obtained.

In it the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, is quoted as warning that the territory might suffer economic collapse if the December 31 independence deadline was not met.

But only one political party is said to support elections this year and that same party was the only one satisfied with voter registration, which is described as attracting "manifold" allegations of coercion and improper registration

The report discloses that the proposed UN police contingent of 360 would give it a 1-to-6 ratio with the SA Police which it would "overview" This is based on a figure of approximately 2 270 for the SAP in the territory

Many problems emerge in the 20-page document.

Mr Ahtisaari urged Mr Justice Steyn to consider a "general proclamation" nullifying all discriminatory laws, including six measures which he introduced himself, but was told further discussion on discrimination would have to wait.

South Africa held out against guaranteeing the future UN operation the immunities and freedom accorded such UN operations as those in the Middle East and Cyprus

It declined to disclose details of prisoners and detainees "It is not possible at this stage to give an estimate, let

alone an exact number," Mr Ahtisaari reported.

There would be five days of voting at 400 polling stations, a quarter of them mobile to allow voting to be held at 1 100 locations.

"The view among the majority of parties was that the full independence process could reasonably be extended over a period of between seven and 15 months" from the moment of a UN go-ahead, he said.

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Mr Ahtisaari



Dr Waldheim

turn under an operation estimated to cost R29 million It contemplates airlifting 30 000 of them — 20 000 from Angola, 5 000 from Zambia and 5 000 from around the world Another 10 000 in Angola would return by road, it suggests.

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Govt faces crucial decision on SWA

From MICHAEL ACOTT 5/9/78

NEW YORK. — The Cabinet today faces a crucial decision on settlement proposals for SWA/Namibia. Its conclusions will have a vital effect on the stand taken here by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

The United Nations Security Council is not expected to meet on the issue before tomorrow or Thursday, and Cabinet instructions to Mr Botha will determine his attitude in continuing and intensive private consultations.

Mr Botha, who cancelled plans to return to Pretoria to brief the Cabinet himself, has sent a detailed report of developments here to the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, Cabinet chairman in Mr Vorster's absence.

The Foreign Minister declined to say what options he had put to the Cabinet or the nature of the decision they would face.

Asked whether South Africa intended continuing negotiations in terms of the report of the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, or whether it might decide to lead the territory to independence, he said this was a matter for the government.

"The consequences of such

a decision, one way or the other, must be far-reaching. That weighty decision must be taken by the government," he said.

While Western delegations are showing greater readiness to appreciate South African objections to aspects of Dr Waldheim's report, the extent of any changes will not be known till a resolution is submitted to the Security Council.

Western diplomats involved in constant private consultations over the past few days believe adaptations should be kept to a minimum as concession to South Africa would lead to counter-demands from Swapo for changes.

It appears likely at this stage that some move will be made to accommodate South African objections to the 7 500-man UN military force and to the civilian police element.

Observers believe there is less chance of the proposed seven-month timetable to elections in the territory being compressed, despite the South African view that there should be elections at least by the end of this year.

Western delegates feel they cannot compromise on their insistence on elections which are seen to be free and fair. There must be time, they say, for exiles to return, for the completion of registration and for a full four-month cam-

paing period as stipulated. Mr Botha, on the other hand, sees a need for the establishment as soon as possible of an elected constituent assembly to act as a mouthpiece for the wishes of the people.

This assembly could then express its own feelings about an independence date or consult about UN troop strength and other problems at present left to the South African Government, in consultation with the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

Mr Botha emphasized that he was not asking for "favours or amendments" in terms of Dr Waldheim's report, but was demanding that the Western proposals on which that was based be implemented in letter and in spirit.

"We accepted the Western proposals in final and definitive form on April 25 and we insist that they be complied with," he told South African correspondents.

As South African consultations with various parties continue in preparation for Security Council debate, a delegation from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance discussions yesterday with chief Western negotiator, Mr Don McHenry of the United States.

● Ahtisaari's report
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Swapo has 'no quarrel' with UN report — Nujoma

CAPR
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NEW YORK — Swapo had "no quarrel with the proposals contained in the Waldheim report," the organization's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said here yesterday.

In an interview with Sapa, Mr Nujoma said his delega-

tion was still studying the document, published here last week.

The report is now before Security Council members preparing to meet on SWA/Namibia later this week.

Mr Nujoma said that since arriving here on Sunday he had started discussing the report with African members of the Security Council and with UN Secretariat officials.

He was due to see the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, late yesterday.

"We have no objections to the report but we would like the popular aspirations of the oppressed people of Namibia reflected in the resolution of the Security Council."

His remarks in this regard

possibly indicate a Swapo desire to have the council do more than simply adopt the Waldheim report.

Mr Nujoma did not elaborate on this point. This would be made clear in his private negotiations and in his statement to the Security Council.

He repeated his denial that Swapo had bases outside SWA/Namibia. "We have bases in Namibia. Swapo guerillas will submit to confinement to base and to monitoring by UN observers. We will also honour the ceasefire when it comes into effect."

The South African delegation is now awaiting the result of today's Cabinet meeting which will concentrate on the SWA/Namibia question.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has reported fully to the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, on developments here and on his talks since last Thursday with Dr Waldheim, representatives of the five Western powers and UN Secretariat officials.

He and his delegation were continuing private consultations with these parties on both political and technical levels.

SA keeps its options open on SWA plans

Political Correspondent

THE Government has kept its options open in its response to the Waldheim report on South West Africa, after a crucial Cabinet meeting on the issue in Pretoria yesterday.

A statement, released after yesterday's meeting, made it clear that the Government reserved the right to take a final decision on the Waldheim report in the light of further developments. The Cabinet met after

consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, who remained in New York for the UN Security Council meeting. Mr Botha also maintained direct contact with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in his Cape Town hospital bed.

The Government's standpoint was immediately conveyed to Mr Botha, who is expected to disclose it at the Security Council meeting on the UN proposals scheduled for later this week.

The statement must be seen against the background of possible amendments to the report, which is broadly based on that of the United Nations special representative to SWA, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

It is understood that South Africa is expecting certain modifications to aspects of the Waldheim report regarded as falling outside the ambit of the Western proposals for the territory accepted by the Government on April 25.

The disputed details include:

- The proposed 7 500-man UN peacekeeping force.
- The proposed 360-strong UN police force to monitor the actions of the South African police force.
- The proposal that elections for a constituent assembly be held not earlier than seven months after acceptance of the plan by the Security Council.

In the light of the uncertainty still surrounding these points, the Cabinet statement yesterday said:

"After thorough consideration by the Cabinet and consultation with the Prime Minister, the Government's standpoint was conveyed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha, who will state it on a suitable occasion.

"The Government reserves its right to take a final decision in the light of further developments and to announce this at a later stage."

Botha meets the Big Five on proposals

NEW YORK — The five Western countries promising a plan for South West Africa's independence, conferred with the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, last night.

Later they met the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha

A UN spokesman, Mr Rudolf Strajouhar, announced that the five — the US, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — had seen Dr Waldheim for nearly two hours. He gave no details of what was said.

Speculation was that one topic was the possibility that the UN operation might get along with less than the 7 500 troops Dr Waldheim's report calls for.

Mr Botha has said privately that he considers that too high.

The US Ambassador, Mr Don McHenry, confirming that the five leaders saw Mr Botha, also withheld details. But he was hopeful that the UN Security Council could get the operation going eventually.

He told newsmen "I think we'll have the Namibia operation go off well and I think it will succeed"

Dr Waldheim's report calls for spending R255-million on a UN transition assistance group (Untag) that would cooperate with South African officials in bringing the territory to independence over a year's time.

Mr Strajouhar said Dr Waldheim would meet the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, who arrived in New York on Sunday.

Mr Strajouhar's announcement of the meeting said Dr Waldheim had met the five Western countries "to discuss the latest developments in regard to Namibia."

He said they "discussed the Secretary-General's report and a number of aspects" that the Council would deal with in informal consultations and the eventual public meeting of the Security Council on the report.

Mr Strajouhar said: "The exchange of views was extensive"

Mr Botha has been in New York since last Wednesday, when the report came out and intends staying until after the Council meeting expected today. — Sapa AP.

SWA report raises serious suspicions on UN — Botha

CAPK TINTS 6/9/78 (221)

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday criticized a confidential United Nations report on SWA/Namibia and warned the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, that "serious suspicions" had been raised over the good faith of the UN.

In a 90-minute face-to-face confrontation, Mr Botha described as "hopelessly inaccurate" a figure of 40 000 exiles and Swapo personnel estimated to qualify for repatriation.

The leaked report embodied Mr Ahtisaari's findings during his mission last month and formed the basis for Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's proposals now before the Security Council.

The dispute threatens to rock further the negotiations and some sources predicted the council might not meet until the weekend — at the earliest — to act on the plan for UN-supervised independence.

Afterwards, Mr Botha said he had raised the issue "because I know it is untrue that 40 000 Southwesters are living outside the territory. The true figure is three or four times lower. By mentioning a figure of 40 000, the suspicion is aroused that something sinister is going on."

Mr Ahtisaari replied that the figure had been picked for budgetary reasons. As a result, the Waldheim proposals included a R29 million estimate to bring exiles home.

Mr Botha said Mr Ahtisaari had explained that he was unable to verify the figures and did not necessarily

accept them as correct.

"I assured him the figure was hopelessly inaccurate and pointed out to him that this is the sort of thing which arouses serious suspicion among the people of the territory about the good faith of the United Nations."

The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, called yesterday for an adequate UN peacekeeping force but refused to be tied to the proposed 7 500 figure to which South Africa objects. He was speaking after a meeting of more than an hour with Dr Waldheim.

Mr Nujoma said Swapo did not necessarily find anything unsatisfactory in the report submitted by Dr Waldheim, but that without an adequate UN force, South Africa would try to "sneak" men into the territory.

Intensive private consultations continue in an attempt to meet South Africa's objections. Observers believe a lengthy delay of the debate could indicate lack of consensus among members.

Govt reserves right on Waldheim report

PRETORIA — The South African Government reserved the right to take a final decision on the Waldheim report on SWA/Namibia to the United Nations in the light of further developments, according to a statement issued after a Cabinet meeting here yesterday by the Department of the Prime Minister.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, has fully informed the Cabinet in connection with different facets of the Waldheim report," the statement said.

"After thorough consideration by the Cabinet and consultation with the Prime Minister, the government's standpoint was conveyed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha, who will state the standpoint of the SA Government on a suitable occasion.

"The SA Government reserves its right to take a final decision in the light of further developments and to announce this decision at a later stage" — Sapa

ANGOLIAN
CAPL TIMES
forces
fire on
SA patrol

6/9/78
221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Angola's MPLA forces used mortars and heavy machine-guns to fire across the South West African border on a South African security forces patrol near Ruacana on Monday.

Defence Force headquarters in Windhoek said in a communique yesterday that no South Africans were injured.

Return fire with light weapons silenced the aggression.

Ruacana is the site of a major hydro-electric scheme straddling the Angola-SWA border.

In central Ovambo on the same day a security force patrol pursuing terrorists was fired on. When the fire was returned the terrorists scattered, the communique said.

Two incidents on Sunday involved landmines. A security force vehicle detonated a landmine in central Ovambo but nobody was injured. Later, on the same road, another landmine was defused after being traced by a patrol.

Angry Botha ready to quit

1978
221

MR. BOTHA . . . 21-page letter

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UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations plan for South West African independence teetered on the brink yesterday as the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, accused the West of "double dealing" and prepared to fly home.

Mr. Botha fired off a 21-page memorandum to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, demanding sweeping changes to his plan.

At the same time, the Swapo leader, Mr. Sam Nujoma, presented counter-demands in a closed-door session of the African

group at the United Nations. These run totally counter to Mr. Botha's ultimatum.

"We hope we can move forward," a United States spokesman insisted, but he termed the timing of the showdown Security Council meeting "a little perilous to predict." He dismissed Mr. Botha's protestations as part of the "considerable discussions" expected all along.

"It will go through," a West German official predicted simply. Dr. Waldheim's spokesman also joined in the scramble and denied a key claim by Mr. Botha that there had been no consultations over the proposed 7 500 strong military wing of the United Nations task force.

Military adviser Gen Hannes Philipp had consulted with the South

By **RICHARD WALKER**
Daily Dispatch
man in New York

African military authorities, the spokesman said.

In his long memorandum which will be circulated as a Security Council document, Mr. Botha called for

- Independence by the end of the year
- A roll back in the size and scope of the United Nations military element
- Scrapping of the United Nations police contingent.
- A firm and formal statement from Swapo to the Security Council that it accepts the original Western proposals as accepted by South Africa

on April 25.

In his presentation to the African group, which will also go to the council, Mr. Nujoma

● Accepted the basic Waldheim plan calling for elections about seven months from the moment the United Nations gives its go-ahead.

● Accepted the 7 500 military wing as adequate

- Called for the existing voter register to be scrapped
- Called for the 360-strong United Nations police unit to be strengthened
- Called for a stronger black African presence in the United Nations operation than was indicated in the mix of last month's Ahtusari tact-finding mission.

Mr. Botha and his team were up all night preparing their presentation, which traced in detail two years of bargaining with the West in which it was asserted that repeated South African concessions were met by more and more demands.

"I now understand how Africans must have felt in colonial times," Mr. Botha said.

To Dr. Waldheim, Mr. Botha charged there was "apparently no end to the double standards interwoven in the fabric of commitments and understandings which formed the basis of these negotiations."

"If violence continues, the proposals cannot be implemented. If violence ends, the need for a large number of United Nations military observers falls away. It is as elementary as that," he said.

15 Gerda Lerner, *The Grimké Sisters from South Carolina* (Boston Houghton Mifflin, 1967), George, *One Woman's Situation*, David Kennedy, *Birth Control in America The Career of Margaret Sanger* (New Haven Yale University Press, 1970).
16 Virginia McLaughlin, "Patterns of Work and Family Organization - Buffalo's Italians," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* II (Autumn 1971)

30. Glenda Gates Raley, "The Subtle Subversion Changes in the Revisionist Image of the American Woman," *Historian* XXXII (1970), 210-27. A good critique of the "sentimental subversion" is in Jill Conway's "Women Reformers and American Culture, 1870-1930," *Journal of Social History* V (1971), 164-77
31 In two edited works, Mary Beard attempted such history by collecting women's

ing Davis, "Wrote," y and the re College 1 (1970), New York 71); Gail Quarterly on, 1800- neapolis is Harold onomy of ces from iner, ed.,), Dexter, ritique of story. A idior, The "Feminism Revolution ary Beard ends. " in (6), 477-92 For women's the Second sto." in the as others use (New York: e two Anne 1969), 129. all economic, Kare Miller, the basis of a review, no. 66

Pik Botha preparing to fly home

SA protests to Waldheim

CAPE TIMES 7/9/78 (221)

From Michael Acott
Political Correspondent

NEW YORK. — South Africa accused Western governments yesterday of double dealing over proposals for a settlement in SWA/Namibia and lodged strong objections to a report by the United Nations secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, set out the history of negotiations and his government's disillusionment with the result in a 20-page letter to Dr Waldheim. The letter follows receipt of the Cabinet's reaction to developments here, and will be circulated as an official Security Council document.

Mr Botha, who was preparing to return home last night unless there was a definite indication the council would meet on the issue this week, said his government's demands did not mean an end to co-operation on implementing settlement proposals. The tone of the letter, however, indicated to observers that the government was prepared to break with the UN over the issue and face the possibility of sanctions unless its objections could satisfactorily be resolved.

Likely to return

It is believed Mr Botha's arguments would have formed the basis of his address to the Security Council. As he is likely to return home before the council meets, the document has been circulated now in an attempt to influence the council's decision. The letter demanded:

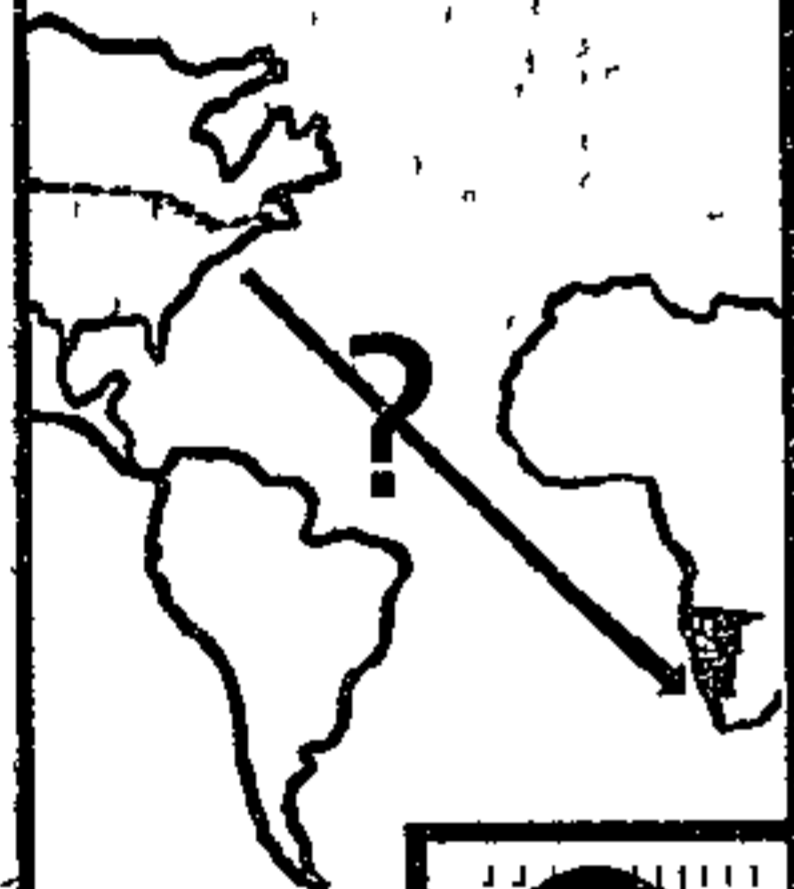
- Written acceptance by Swapo of Western proposals accepted by South Africa on April 25 and a Swapo commitment to a cessation of violence
- A reduction of the 7 500-man UN military force proposed by Dr Waldheim.
- Independence in the territory by December 31 this year.
- Revision of Dr Waldheim's proposal for a 360 UN civilian police contingent

It set out what the government regards as major differences between the proposals by the five Western Security Council countries and Dr Waldheim's report submitted last week after the visit to the territory by his special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Mr Botha said Mr Ahtisaari had not, as required in the Western proposals, consulted the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M.T Steyn, about the size of the UN force which might be required.

"It is also evident that United Nations personnel were not fully informed as to the meaning and scope of certain key provisions of the proposals

"No one can blame the South African Government for being unwilling to accept extended



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CAPE TIMES

and changed provisions of a proposal which was described to us by the Five as final and definitive.

"The Five pledged that they would stand by their proposal," Mr. Botha wrote.

"We already feel let down badly on other issues.

"There is apparently no end to the double standards interwoven in the fabric of commitments and understandings which formed the basis of these negotiations.

Mr. Botha included in the letter previously confidential details of assurances given by the West during secret negotiations, and only just stopped short of accusing Western governments of deceit.

Mr. Botha said a comprehensive cessation of violence and the establishment of visible peace was a clear prerequisite to a reduction of South African troop strength in the territory.

"While efforts to further the cause of a peaceful solution in the territory were under way Swapo not only continued but intensified its vicious, vindictive campaign of terror and violence against its political opponents and the civilian population in the territory.

Eight letters detailing 80 incidents planned and executed by

Continued on page 2

SA protests to Waldheim

Continued from page 1

Swapo had been addressed to Dr Waldheim in the past three months "Violence, murder and intimidation cannot be tolerated during a democratic process," Mr Botha said "Once again we see further evidence of Swapo's bad faith and its desire to wreck the prospects of a peaceful and successful solution in the territory"

Serious doubts that Swapo had any intention of fulfilling its obligations in terms of the proposals had been aggravated by recent statements by Swapo leaders demanding an unconditional withdrawal of South African forces and a ceasefire signed by Swapo and the South African Government.

Swapo's statements and actions could not be ignored, and the people of the territory had a right to know where Swapo stood and whether it accepted the Western proposals.

"In the first place, we now insist on an unequivocal answer to the question of whether Swapo has accepted the proposal or not. In the second place, if it has accepted the proposal, we insist on knowing whether it commits itself to a cessation of all forms of violence

"This commitment ought to be set out in writing and circulated as a document of the Security Council Decisions on major issues are dependent on this," Mr Botha said.

Visible peace would affect both the reduction of South African forces and the size of the UN military contingent. It was a key factor and a crucial element in implementing the proposals.

"If violence continues, the proposal cannot be implemented. If violence ends, the need for a large number of United Nations military observers falls away. It is as elementary as that, but I stress - violence must first cease - and its cessation must be visibly established

"If this is not so, the argument for an increase in the United Nations military personnel equally applies to an increase in South African forces"

Mr Botha said that, in negotiations over troop reductions, Western representatives had disagreed with the South African concern that there would be insufficient protection of the northern border once a reduction started

Stressing that South Africa was a security force not an occupying one, the government had been sceptical that the visible peace which the West saw as obviating the need for substantial South African forces would eventually reduce South African forces below 4 000 men but had agreed to an eventual reduction to 1 500 when it was argued that large numbers would not be justified under conditions of comprehensive peace

"Now we find ourselves in the incredible situation where we are told that 7 500 United Nations troops would be needed to undertake tasks which, under conditions of total peace, we were previously assured could be adminis-

tered by a few hundred," he said.

"While on the one hand peace was the key factor for demanding a reduction of South African troops, the now apparently uncertain peaceful situation is used to demand an increase in United Nations troops"

Mr Botha also objected to the size of the UN force in view of assurances that UN precedents would be followed, and to its description as a peacekeeping force. He said 23 observers had monitored a 1956 plebiscite in British Togoland, 34 had monitored a 1961 plebiscite in the British Cameroons, three observers had been sufficient for the 1975 Mariana Islands plebiscite and three UN officials had observed last year's independence elections in Djibouti

The UN force was envisaged as an observing one, with its role monitoring not peacekeeping. There had been no hint in the 1976 Security Council resolution of the type of peacekeeping force now proposed.

"In fact, if there had been such a suggestion, the negotiations would never have got off the ground"

The civilian police element was also "completely unacceptable" to the South African Government. The proposals provided merely for the South African Police to have primary responsibility for maintaining law and order and for their good conduct to be ensured

On the key question of election and independence dates, Mr Botha said the people of the territory had told the government two years ago they wanted independence by the end of 1978.

"It is something we cannot deny them. South Africa accepted at the time that South West Africa would become independent on December 31, 1978. It is something which cannot be delayed any longer. No one has the right to thwart the will of the people"

Throughout negotiations with the West, South Africa had made it clear the date must stand. The proposals accepted by the Security Council in July had set the date of independence at "31 December 1978 at the latest"

"This is clear, imperative language," Mr Botha said. The pre-independence timetable had been determined by this set date, and not vice-versa. When South Africa accepted Western proposals in April, there were eight months left for a process it was thought would take seven. The fact that the Security Council resolution had not been adopted until July was not the fault of the South African Government, but was due to Swapo's delaying tactics

"If, therefore, in order to make it possible to achieve independence by December 31, 1978 the timetable must now be telescoped, that is due entirely to the fault of Swapo"

Mr Botha said Swapo, the only political party with UN financial support, had been campaigning in the territory for several years and this had recently been intensified

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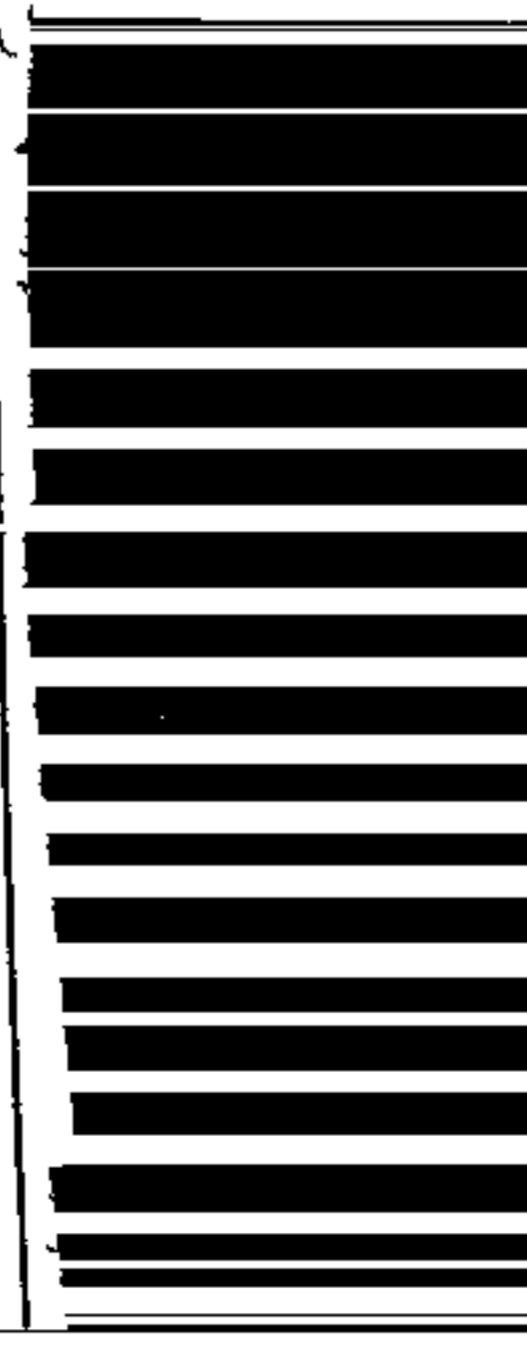
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Cape Times 7/9/78 Banning order on Motlana

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, was served with a banning order yesterday, prohibiting him from attending gatherings till the end of the month.

The order was served on him in Soweto, hours before he was scheduled to address a meeting last night at the University of the Witwatersrand.



the suffrage movement women's participation narrative account of struggles within the vote

- 2 Elizabeth Cady History of Woman Suffrage
- 3 Belle Squire, The
- 4 Adams, The Right
- 5 Aileen Kradt, via University Press, 15
- 6 William O'Neill, "Woman Her Changing Oxford University Press
- 7 Alice Desmond, (DeKalb Northern Illinois)
- 8 See, for example, Lost Sex (New York Har
- 9 Robert Riegel, An
- 10 Margaret George, 1970)
- 11 Edmund S. Morley

Seventeenth-Century New England (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948); Bernard Wisby, *The Child and the Republic* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1967); Margaret Benson, *Women in Eighteenth Century America A Study of Opinion and Social Usage* (New York Columbia University Press, 1935) is another good example of prescriptive history

12 Julia Spruill, *Women's Life and Work in the Southern Colonies* (Chapel Hill University of North Carolina Press, 1928); Elisabeth Anthony Dexter, *Colonial Women of Affairs. Women in Business and the Professions in America before 1776* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1931, rev ed.), Edith Abbott, *Women in Industry* (New York D. Appleton, 1910).

13. Philippe Ariès, *Centuries of Childhood. A Social History of Family Life* (New York Vintage, 1962). For a good example of one of the first efforts to integrate the history of American women into American social and economic development, see Carl Degler, "Revolution without Ideology The Changing Place of Woman in America," in Robert Jay Lifton, ed., *The Woman in America* (Boston, Beacon, 1964)

14 See for example Gerda Lerner, "The Lady and the Mill Girl Changes in the Status of Women in the Age of Jackson," *Midcontinent American Studies Journal* X (1969). Also see Carl Degler, "Revolution without Ideology," and Nancy Cott, ed., *Root of Bitterness* (New York Dutton, 1972).

15 Gerda Lerner, *The Grimé Sisters from South Carolina* (Boston Houghton Mifflin, 1967); George, *One Woman's Situation*; David Kennedy, *Birth Control in America The Career of Margaret Sanger* (New Haven Yale University Press, 1970)

16 Virginia McLaughlin, "Patterns of Work and Family Organization. Buffalo's Italians," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* II (Autumn 1971)

SWAPO won't get SWA — Botha

BLOEMFONTEIN — South Africa would not allow its army and police to be pushed into the back-ground in South West Africa, allowing a United Nations takeover to herald a Marxist Swapo government in the territory, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said last night.

Addressing the National Party's Free State congress, Mr Botha gave a clear indication that

South Africa was not prepared to accept a Swapo government in the territory and gave reasons for South Africa's objection to clauses in the Waldheim report

In the first detailed statement since Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, Mr Botha said the demand for a 7 500-man United Nations peacekeeping force and a 360-strong police force were the second breach of faith

perpetrated by the West against South Africa since the acceptance of the Western proposals on April 25

The struggle in South West Africa was a struggle between South Africa on the one hand and the United Nations and South Africa's enemies on the other who wished to use Swapo to establish a Marxist state on the banks of the Orange River

"If they succeed in doing so they will have brought the onslaught against us right to the brink of South Africa's heartland," he said

"We are prepared to negotiate, but in the face of demands that we hand over the territory to the Marxists then we say there is nothing further to discuss.

"We are determined not to sacrifice South West Africa and its people to chaos and Marxism

"We will fight cruel, Godless terrorists. The slaughter of innocent people in Rhodesia a few days ago showed us we are dealing with the forces of hell," Mr Botha said

He said South Africa had spent R636 million on loans and grants to South West Africa since 1962, as well as R200 million a year to defend the territory.

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"A Biographical Interpretation," in intro to Rebecca Harding Davis, *Is* (Old Westbury, N.Y. Feminist Press, 1972), 79

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J. R. Rousmaniere, "Cultural Hybrid in the Shirts: The College entlephant House, 1889-1894," *American Quarterly* XXII (1970),

"*Religion and the Rise of the American City The New York event, 1812-1870* (Ithaca Cornell University Press, 1971), Call ker Eddy and Sentimental Womanhood," *New England Quarterly* (Barbara Welter, "The Feminization of American Religion, 1800-

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Woman As Force in History (New York Macmillan, 1946), Dexter, *Affairs* For a discussion of Beard's uses of history and critique of A Carroll, "Mary Beard's *Woman As Force in History* A

praises of nineteenth-century woman's rights, see Kradt, *The Suffrage Movement*; O'Neill, *Everyone Was Brave* and "Feminism

rone, *The Dialectic of Sex The Case for Feminist Revolution* (1970) argues that technology will liberate women Mary Beard "civilization" and "progress" to accomplish the same ends

"Female Liberation as the Basis for Social Revolution," in *hood Is Powerful* (New York. Random House, 1970), 477-92

it argument for caste as the descriptive category for women's ice Arkunson, "Radical Feminism," in *Notes from the Second on* (New York, 1970) and "Redstockings Manifesto," in the f these use the word "class" but to the same effect as others use

eth Wade White, *Anne Bradstreet, The Tenth Muse* (New York. 1971) discusses the historical coincidence of the two Annies s women of the Bay Colony.

h, *The Second Sex* (New York Modern Library, 1969), 129 Manifesto," for example, says "We repudiate all economic, us privileges that divide us from other women." Kate Millet, ity, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1970), also argues on the basis of a nditions.

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"Sex Politics: Class Politics," *New Left Review*, no 66 ighly discussion of this point

"The Subtle Subversion: Changes in the Traditionalist Image *Historian* XXXII (1970), 210-27 A good critique of the in Jill Conway's "Women Reformers and American Culture, *al History* V (1971), 164-77.

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Nujoma: I'll

Ceasefire is offered as Pik leaves

Star 7/9/78
221

Sign

Mr Nujoma

By Kevin Jacobs

New York

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has indicated to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that he is ready to sign a ceasefire in SWA/Namibia.

Offer 'does not appear to lift obstacles'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma's reported readiness to sign a ceasefire in SWA/Namibia with Mr Vorster, "does not appear to remove any obstacles," the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha said today.

Speaking by telephone from Frankfurt, he said "What Nujoma must do, is not sign an agreement with us. He is only one of the parties. There are several other parties."

"What all the parties must do is pledge that they would take part in the political process by peaceful means. That is what must happen."

Mr Botha's first comment do is pledge that Nujoma report was "There was a lot of talk about this yesterday when I was still there (in New York)."

INDICATE

"We have insisted that Swapo should now clearly indicate whether it accepts the proposals of the West — not the Waldheim report — which South Africa accepted on April 25."

"Secondly, he said, South Africa insisted on knowing whether Swapo "will cease all acts of violence."

"It is the South African Government's point of view that the further im-

This development comes as Foreign Minister Pik Botha flies from New York back to South Africa via Frankfurt leaving hopes for international recognised independence in the territory delicately balanced. He could not be reached before flying for Frankfurt.

Diplomats delegated to speak for the African group at the UN have told Dr Waldheim that Mr Nujoma has suggested signing a ceasefire with the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

But recognising that South Africa would object to this because it would give tacit recognition to Swapo as a military force the African group proposed that both sides deliver signed letters to the Security Council affirming a ceasefire.

"The whole exercise must start with a ceasefire," an African source added. "We will want guarantees from South Africa that they are acting in good faith and from Swapo as well."

Pressure

It is the first time that Mr Nujoma has stated so firmly that he is willing to go ahead with a cessation of hostilities, and he is clearly doing so under strong pressure.

"We are putting pressure on Swapo and we would hope that the West is putting pressure on South Africa," an African bloc representative said last night.

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implementation of the proposals can't really be planned and considered unless Swapo now both clearly accepts the proposals which we accepted on April 25 and clearly indicates in writing that it will cease all its violence and attacks."

The ceasefire development comes on the heels of a Press conference given by Mr Botha before his departure in which he reiterated the need for a commitment by Swapo to a ceasefire.

To Page 3, Col 10

SA won't allow Swapo grab in SWA, says P W

Act. 7/9/78 (221)

PFP 'knows it cannot keep promise'

By Hugh Leggatt
Political Correspondent
BLOEMFONTEIN
 South Africa would not tolerate a UN-backed marxist takeover of SWA/Namibia by Swapo, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, told a cheering National Party congress here last night.

In a tough speech at the opening of the Free State Congress of the party the Minister said the UN, against South Africa's agreement with the five on the settlement plan, wished to push SA Police and defence into the background in SWA/Namibia.

This amounted to a UN takeover of the territory, he said.

the struggle for South Africa to the heartland of the country.

"One could not conclude anything else from the antics of the UN but that it believed SWA/Namibia belonged not to the people but to the marxist terrorist Sam Njoma," he said.

Political Staff
BLOEMFONTEIN — P W Botha, the Minister of Defence and leader of the National Party, last night accused the Progressive Federal Party of "playing a dangerous game".

Mr Botha, opening the Free State congress, said the National Party, since the PFP was promoting black things it they could not have.

The PFP's policy would lead to black major rule in spite of all protestations about the need for joint decision making.

The National Party, he said, wanted to give blacks their right opportunities but it mandated the right to claim for the while the right to self determination.

It was time the official Opposition said where stood.

Mr Botha added that Colin Eglin had said the PFP would have crystal-clear policy at the next session of Parliament, yet at the special election he had the electorate to reject the National Party in the interests of South Africa.

It would have been a "spectacle" if the PFP had been allowed to get into power, he said.

Home Mulder

Political Staff
BLOEMFONTEIN — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr C P Mulder said yesterday that South Africa would stand and fall not through onslaughts on the borders, but by the way the various race groups could get along internally.

Speaking at the congress, Dr Mulder said onslaughts from outside could be beaten off if all groups in the community were prepared to defend it.

Good relations could be achieved without sacrificing the identities of groups.

Good relations had to come from both sides. He called on black leaders to ask their followers to act in a way that would ensure the respect of the whites.

South Africa would, however, have to see to it that its house was kept in order that the blacks received what was their due and that relations were so good that all groups would be willing to defend the country.

Sacrifices

The Minister said Rhodesia had shown it was no good making concessions. It had conceded nearly everything but now was being asked to dissolve its forces and put itself in the lap of the murderers of innocent women and children.

In SWA/Namibia, South Africa had removed so-called discriminatory measures and agreed to a one man, one vote election for the constituent assembly. Now further sacrifices were being asked, such as appeasement of terrorists.

Where South Africa was the peacemaker in the territory she was being made out to be the instigator of violence.

Darkness

"We are not prepared to hand over SWA to marxism and chaos. We will fight the cruel and godless terrorist. The massacre in Rhodesia showed that we have the forces of hell to contend with."

"We must understand what the struggle is about. It is for civilised values. We are on the side of decency and order against the powers of darkness."

"We are prepared to negotiate with the world. We have shown it through the Prime Minister's almost painful patience. We will negotiate with the UN Secretary-General but if he expects us to hand over SWA to marxism we say there is no further point in talking."

Walvis

South Africa had seen the "fraud" over Walvis Bay and now the UN was coming with matters it had not cleared with South Africa — such as the number of UN troops in the territory.

Since 1962 South Africa had spent and made loans to SWA/Namibia amounting to R636-million, excluding R200-million a year for defence.

What do we get for it? The world crucifies and uses us for it. It could be

called the injustice of the century.

"If they want to hand this over to Njoma as a Christmas box then we say 'that will be the day'".

Mr Botha said

South Africa's enemies were using Swapo against the will of the inhabitants of the territory to create a marxist state on the banks of the Orange River. They could thereby bring

More rights for blacks

Political Correspondent
BLOEMFONTEIN — In a wide-ranging look at future labour relations, the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, yesterday said systems would have to be created to give blacks more bargaining opportunities.

The stage had, been reached where

- The five remaining classes of statutory job reservation determinations should be scrapped,

- The manner of protecting workers' rights should no longer flow from legislation,

- A special labour court should be instituted to settle disputes on a judicial basis, and

- A council of employers and employees should be formed to advise the Government on

formulation of labour policy.

Addressing the National Party congress the Minister also said South Africa would be foolish to close her eyes to the powerful international labour movement and should increasingly hold dialogue with it.

With the help of the Department of Foreign Affairs, a Bureau of International Relations had been formed within the Department of Labour to counter attacks on South Africa in the labour field such as boycotts by dockers of ships carrying South African goods.

Mr Botha said unless South Africa were wide awake she could run into labour problems in the next 25 years.

Policy should be based on the need for protecting the rights of the worker — such as the right to earn a fair wage by which he could clothe and house himself — and the maintenance of labour peace.

"On the road ahead we will have to withdraw statutory job reservation which is the right of the Minister to say who can work in certain jobs, he said.

Blacks were not only moving into factories in greater numbers but were also moving up in those factories. Works committees as instruments of negotiation would not be sufficient and new forms were needed to handle the labour situation, Mr Botha said.



MR S P BOTHA

SA ultimatum to Waldheim

7/19/78
R. S. S.

POLITICAL STAFF

THE MINISTER of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night threatened to cut short his mission to the United Nations after delivering a virtual ultimatum to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and Swapo.

His declaration of the Government's objections to Dr Waldheim's South West Africa independence plan came as the Nationalist Free State leader, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, warned that a breakdown in negotiations over the territory would probably lead to a campaign of "low intensity" sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Botha said his Government's demands did not mean an end to its cooperation but the tone of his letter to Dr Waldheim indicated to UN diplomats that the Government was prepared to break with the UN, and face the possibility of sanctions, unless its objections could be satisfactorily resolved.

In a day of drama over the delicately-balanced independence negotiations, Mr Botha:

- Handed Dr Waldheim a 20-page point-for-point condemnation of his recommendations to be debated by the UN Security Council meeting to decide on the implementation of the next phase in the SWA independence process.

- Demanded an unequivocal written response from Swapo on whether or not it accepted the independence proposals already approved by the Security Council, and

- Warned he would return to South Africa unless there was definite indication that the Security Council would meet on the SWA issue this week.

Mr Botha's letter to Dr Waldheim detailed four

police force, the delay in the December 31 target date for independence set by the Government and the lack of adequate consultation between Dr Waldheim's special representative, Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, and the SWA Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

Speaking a day after the Cabinet met to formulate its response to Dr Waldheim's proposals, Mr Schlebusch told the Free State Nationalist congress in Bloemfontein that a breakdown in negotiations would probably lead to a campaign of "low intensity" sanctions against South Africa.

RICHARD WALKER, reports from New York that as Mr Botha issued his ultimatum, the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, presented counter-demands in a closed-door session of the African group at the

LATE FLASH

BLOEMFONTEIN — South Africa would not allow its army and police to be "pushed into the background in South West Africa", allowing a UN takeover to herald a Marxist Swapo government in the territory, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said last night.

major Government objections to the Secretary-General's recommendations.

They were: the proposal that 7 500 UN military personnel monitor the transition to independence, the proposed introduction of a 360-member UN civil

Ceasefire bid

Continued from page 1

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sions on Lebanon next Thursday and Friday. In what were described as "very intensive consultations", Dr Waldheim met representatives of the five frontline states and the Africa group on Wednesday and saw the Czech Security Council president, Mr Ilga Hulinsky, yesterday. He is to meet ambassadors from the five Western Security Council countries tomorrow to discuss the situation in general and Mr Botha's letter to Dr Waldheim in particular.

A three-man delegation of the Namibia National Front, under Mr J S Kirkpatrick, also saw Dr Waldheim yesterday after requesting an opportunity to state their provision. They have a prepared memorandum supporting Dr Waldheim's proposals.

There has as yet been little formal reaction to Mr Botha's letter, which appeared as a Security Council document in English, yesterday and will be translated into the other five official UN languages in the next few days.

Several delegations, however, obtained copies on Wednesday when they were made available to the press by the South African mission.

The leader of the Western contact group, Mr Don McHenry, described the letter as "a statement of South Africa's position" and was optimistic that agreement on a settlement in SWA/Namibia would be reached. Mr McHenry and the British UN ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, saw Mr Botha for more than an hour before Mr Botha and most of his team left to return to Pretoria.

There are still, however, major points of substantive difference and South Africa is unlikely to agree to implement the Security Council resolution unless there are clear concessions on the major issues put by Mr Botha in his letter to Dr Waldheim.

One difficulty being raised here is that Swapo, too, has its objections to Dr Waldheim's report - it is seeking for instance, a re-registration of voters - and that concessions to one side will lead to counter-demands from the other.

Swapo tried for formal ceasefire

CAPE TIMES
8/9/78

— UN man

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From MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Swapo president Sam Nujoma had requested a formal ceasefire in SWA/Namibia when he met United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim this week, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman could not say whether Mr Nujoma had sought a formal agreement signed with South Africa, but this would be in line with recent Swapo statements already rejected by South Africa.

There is still no firm indication here that Swapo is prepared to accept in writing the Western proposals accepted by South Africa on April 25 and which provide for a cessation of all hostile acts.

Calling for this in his letter on Wednesday to Dr Waldheim, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, clearly rejected the idea of a formal treaty signed by South Africa and Swapo, as insisted in a Swapo statement.

“Statements such as these are clearly not only directly inconsistent with the provisions of the (Western) proposal, but if adhered to will make a complete farce of its implementation,” he said.

Dr Waldheim had discussions with Mr Botha the day before he saw Mr Nujoma and diplomatic sources said the idea of a ceasefire was raised with Mr Botha then.

While discussions about an end to hostilities continue the South African UN representative, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, delivered a letter to Dr Waldheim yesterday informing him of further incidents on the operational area. The letter — the ninth in three months — mentioned the discovery of three landmines and two violent incidents. Two members of the security forces were injured when their truck hit a landmine on September 3 and contact was made with a group of 16 terrorists in the Oshikango area the following day, Mr Eksteen said.

Mr Botha arrives back in South Africa today as informal discussions on his letter to Dr Waldheim and on arrangements for a Security Council meeting continue.

It now appears certain that the council will not meet this week and, while all indications at this stage are that it will meet early next week, the council is likely to be involved in discussions

Continued on page 2

1960 with Agriculture, Mining and Secondary Services

Swapo leader accuses SA of UDI move

8/19/78
R.D.M.
(221)

By DENNIS GORDON
Foreign Editor

WINDHOEK. — Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's vice-president, claimed yesterday that South Africa's objection to the proposed 7 500 strong United Nations task force for South West Africa was just an excuse to go ahead with an internal settlement.

South Africa was trying to give the impression that it was not responsible for a possible breakdown in the current negotiations over SWA independence, he said.

"South Africa is not afraid of the numbers," Mr Tjongarero commented. "It just wants an excuse to pull out of the Western initiative, go ahead with its own UDI

and put a puppet government into power."

Mr Tjongarero was reacting to a statement made at the National Party conference in Bloemfontein on Wednesday when the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said the Government would not allow a UN-backed Swapo takeover.

"If through the democratic process Swapo came to power, Mr Botha's words could be interpreted as indicating that South Africa would not recognise such a government and would act to bring it down," said Mr Tjongarero.

Mr Botha had said the UN and South Africa's enemies wanted to use Swapo to establish a Marxist state on the banks of the Orange River and that he would not allow South

Africa's Army and police to be pushed into the background while Swapo created a Marxist government.

"I regard this as, highly provocative," Mr Tjongarero said.

"There is no need to refer to Marxists on the banks of the Orange when Mozambique is a Marxist neighbour which has trade links with South Africa."

He reacted angrily to Mr Botha's statement that South Africa's struggle was for upholding Christian values and civilised standards against the "forces of hell".

"If South Africa is a Christian country then I must question some of the things they do in SWA. There is a lot of unchristian legislation here that is imposed by South Africa".

Mr Bryan O'Linn, secretary general of the Namibia National Front and leader of the Federal Party, commented:

"I think there is a risk in having a UN force of 7 500 people in the country but the risk of UDI is worse."

The reasons for this were that the rise in agricultural production was not sufficient to keep up with the growth of population and the expansion of railways enabled foreign producers to compete effectively for the new markets. (35) Further problems in agriculture were the scourges of pestilence and droughts, disruptions in market price and the shortages of labour experienced by farmers. As mentioned already, the state played an important role in obtaining a labour supply for white farmers, and assumed an increasing role in agriculture in directly assisted areas through price supports, a marketing policy which raised rural prices well above the competitive level and subsidised production before the Second World War agricultural production fell again, but intervention by the State again reversed the situation. (36) Over the whole post war period, the physical volume of production has generally grown at faster rates than food production - Table 3. However, the physical volume of livestock has not kept pace.

the situation would have been any different had the State not provided large scale support for white farmers and if the farming potential of black peasants had not been curbed by "overt political measures taken to coerce blacks into working for whites, rather than producing on their own account and by the discriminatory allocation of economic resources which has ragged the market against blacks." (37) is inconclusive. Currently 95% of agricultural output originates on white farms, although blacks have 23% of the more fertile land.

Since 1920, only a small percentage of the total food supply has been imported (see Table 4): of these imports, those of meat, animal fats and oils have been in the majority.

In Table 5, the relative prices of food at farm and retail level are shown. If production had not kept up with demand, food prices would have risen. It appears that there has been no sustained movement in relative prices up and down (columns IV and V). Up to the 1930's, relative prices decreased, but increased thereafter with a moderate decline in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

Since 1960, prices have increased faster at the retail level than at the farm level. Brand explains this as reflecting a widening margin between producer and consumer prices rather than a shortage. (38) Furthermore, since 1970 all prices have increased rapidly with the increase in food prices (column II) exceeding the increase in the CPI (column I).

Although the data should be treated with some caution, since they may conceal important relative movements between products, it appears that the supply of food has been adequate. Whether the distribution has been adequate will not be considered here.

(35) Wilson, p.115
(37) Lipton (1977), p.75
(36) see Wilson, p. 143 ff
(38) Brand (1969), p.65

Postures and choices

Frantic negotiations are taking place in New York to save the Namibian talks from collapsing and to persuade SA to accept the plan submitted by UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim to the Security Council last week.

The first comments of Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, have been encouraging. He described aspects of the UN proposals as "fair" — a remarkable change from his hard line stance of the past.

Most Western observers are cautiously optimistic that SA has eventually no option but to accept. However pro-government newspapers in Johannesburg, with reports obviously inspired from the SA delegation in New York, are saying that government will not budge an inch and will refuse to agree to certain key aspects of the UN plan.

On Wednesday foreign minister Pik Botha sent a lengthy document to the secretary-general in which he stressed SA's objections to the plan, listed all the concessions made by South Africa in the past 17 months and claimed that the plan departed in important aspects from the original western proposals.

New initiative

The five Western powers involved in the negotiations have now launched a new initiative to rescue the talks. They realise that it is important to Foreign Minister Pik Botha if he could claim that he had obtained "major concessions" from the UN for the purposes of domestic politics and so out-manoeuvre the hawks led by defence minister PW Botha who are basically opposed to a UN monitored transition to independence for Namibia.

Hence the claims in the pro-government media that the West is bringing "pressure" to bear on the UN — a statement which is simply not true.

According to New York UN sources one concrete "concession" which the West hopes to arrange is a joint declaration signed by both Swapo and SA, separate from the security council resolution endorsing the western plan, in which both sides agree to an immediate ceasefire. This commitment, it is believed, would go some way towards allaying SA suspicions.

The UN could also be flexible on the UN troop issue. The plan provides for 2 200 people who would merely provide supplies and logistics to the 5 000 combat troops. This job could be done by locals.

New York sources believe that the cea-

sefire declaration and some reduction in the number of troops would be claimed by SA as a "concession" and would sugar the pill of accepting the plan.

Contrary to tough official statements recently, to the effect that SA insists on elections before December 31 this year, the *FM* learns that at the negotiating table in New York the impression given by SA is that it might be prepared to yield eventually on that issue if its other objections are met.

DEPARTMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE
EN ONTWIKKELING

No R 1816

8 September 1978

MUNISIPALITEIT WALVISBAAI — HUURGELDE
EN VORDERINGS VIR DIE STEDELIKE SWART
WOONGEBIED KUISEBMOND GELIË TE WALVIS-
BAAI

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (5) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met die bepalings van Proklamasie R. 202 van 1977—

(a) bepaal hierby dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige ander bewoner van enige eiendom geleë in bogenoemde Swart woongebied of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die houër daarvan te wees vir watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepalings van die Regulasies Betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Swart Woongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, hierna die Regulasies genoem, by die kantoor van die Direkteur van Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, aan bogenoemde Munisipaliteit die gelde soos uiteengesit in Bylaes 1 tot en met 3 hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie vir onderwysdoelendes, water, sanitasie,

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND
DEVELOPMENT

No R 1816 66 6149

8 September 1978

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MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY.—RENTS AND
CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL
AREA OF KUISEBMOND SITUATE AT WAL-
VIS BAY

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 38 (5) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), read with the provisions of Proclamation R. 202 of 1977 do hereby—

(a) determine that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situate in the above-mentioned Black residential area or any other person who is required or compelled to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Black Residential Area and Relevant Matters, published under Government Notice R 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R 1267, dated 26 July 1968, hereinafter referred to as the Regulations, shall pay to the above-mentioned Municipality at the office of the Director of Community Development, the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 3 inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational pur-

gesondheids-, geneeskundige en enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Munisipaliteit gelewer of ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aan bogenoemde Munisipaliteit betaalbaar is, en

(b) herroep hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 38 (5) van bogenoemde Wet, die regulasies vermeld in Bylae 4 hiervan.

W L VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/W4)

TARIEF VAN GFLDF

BYLAE 1

HUISHUUR EN ANDER GELDE

1 Huishuur

Die volgende huishuurgelde is betaalbaar bykomend by die dienste-geld in paragraaf 2 vermeld per maand of gedeelte daarvan

	R
(1) Tipe O/2, D/2, N/2	0,75
(2) Tipe O/3, D/3, N/3	3,35
(3) Tipe O/4, D/4, N/4	5,45
(4) Tipe G en E	10,55
(5) Tipe G1 en E1	12,75
(6) Tipe G2 en E2	14,25
(7) Tipe E1A	36,23
(8) Tipe P1	13,25

Met dien verstande dat die houer van 'n woonpermit 'n maksimum van vyf kiloliter water gratis per maand ontvang

	R
2 Dienste geld vir woonpersele	6,00

3 Handelsgeboue en -persele

Die volgende huurgelde vir handelsgeboue is betaalbaar bykomend by die dienste-geld hierin vermeld, per maand of gedeelte daarvan

	R
(1) Besigheidsgeboue, Tipe W/E	50,25
(2) Verversingstalletjie	10,00
(3) Dienste-geld vir handelspersele	6,00

4 Huur van gemeenskaps- en ontspanningsale

	R
(1) Vir vermaaklikheid of winsgewende ondernemings of funksies, uitgesluit danse, vanaf 07h00 tot 07h00 die volgende dag, per dag	10,00
(2) Vir danse vanaf 07h00 tot 07h00 die volgende dag, per dag	30,00

Met dien verstande dat die Munisipaliteit na goeiddunke vrystelling kan verleen vir huurgeld

5. Oordrag

	R
Woonpermit	0,50

6 Tehuisakkommodasie

	R
(1) Algemene tehuis	
(a) per maand	9,00
(b) per dag per gedeelte van 'n maand	0,35

(2) Woonstelle

(a) Tipe AS en AD—	
per maand	24,00
per dag per gedeelte van maand	0,80
(b) Tipe CD—	
per maand	18,00
per dag per gedeelte van maand	0,60
(c) Tipe BS—	
per maand	17,00
per dag per gedeelte van maand	0,60

7. Duplikate.

	R
Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif	0,50

8 Motorgarages per maand of gedeelte daarvan

	R
(1) Blokgarages	3,50
(2) Opslaangarages	5,10

9 Diverse gelde

Gelde van tyd tot tyd deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal en deur die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling goedgekeur, ten opsigte van

- (1) Ambulansdienste,
- (2) Toegang tot bioskoop,
- (3) Begraafplaas en oopmaak van grafes asook opgraving van lyke;
- (4) Bewaarskool

poses, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Municipality or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Municipality; and

(b) repeal under and by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 38 (5) of the above-mentioned Act, the regulations specified in Schedule 4 hereto

W L VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(File A1/3/2/13/W4)

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE 1

HOUSE RENTALS AND OTHER CHARGES

1. House rental

The following house rentals shall be payable in addition to the service charges specified in paragraph 2 per month or part thereof.

	R
(1) Tipe O/2, D/2, N/2	0,75
(2) Tipe O/3, D/3, N/3	3,35
(3) Tipe O/4, D/4, N/4	5,45
(4) Tipe G and E	10,55
(5) Tipe G1 and E1	12,75
(6) Tipe G2 and E2	14,25
(7) Tipe E1A	36,23
(8) Tipe P1	13,25

Provided that the holder of a residential permit receives five kiloliter water free of charge per month

	R
2 Service charges for residential sites	6,00

3 Rentals for trading buildings and sites

The following rentals shall be payable in addition to the service charges specified herein, per month or part thereof

	R
(1) Business premises, Type W/E..	50,25
(2) Refreshment stall	10,00
(3) Service charges for trading sites	6,00

4 Rental for community and recreation halls

(1) In respect of entertainment or profitable undertakings or functions, dances excluded, between the hours 07h00 to 07h00 the following day, per day	10,00
(2) In respect of dances, between the hours 07h00 to 07h00 the following day, per day	30,00

Provided that the Municipality may at its discretion grant exemption from the payment of rentals

5 Transfer

	R
Residential permit	0,50

6 Hostel accommodation

	R
(1) General hostel—	
(a) per month	9,00
(b) per day per part of a month	0,35

(2) Flats—

(a) Type AS and AD—	
per month	24,00
per day per part of a month	0,80
(b) Type CD—	
per month	18,00
per day per part of a month	0,60
(c) Type BS—	
per month	17,00
per day per part of a month	0,60

7 Duplicates

	R
Duplicate document, per copy	0,50

8 Motor garages per month or part thereof

	R
(1) Block garages	3,50
(2) Prefabricated garages	5,10

9 Miscellaneous fees

Fees as determined by the Municipality from time to time and as approved by the Minister of Plural Relations and Development in respect of

- (1) Ambulance services;
- (2) Admission to bioscope,
- (3) Cemetery and opening of graves as well as exhumation of corpses,
- (4) Creche

BYLAE 2
OVAMBOTEHUIS

Elke werkgewer betaal maandeliks vir die huisvesting van sy Swart werknemer in die tehuis gereserveer vir trekarbeiders, bekend as die Ovambotehuis, die gelde hierin uitengesit

R

(a) Basiese heffing per inwoner per dag of gedeelte van 'n dag plus, 0,40

(b) 'n bykomende vordering vir maaltye, gebaseer op die werklike koste, volgens 'n rantsoenskaal wat deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur word. Met dien verstande dat elke werkgewer wat in enige maand meer as 100 werknemers in diens het en wie se gemiddelde getal inwoners in die tehuis in enige maand in enige jaar meer as 30%, hoër is as die gemiddelde inwonertal in enige maand van dieselfde jaar, vir die twaalf agtereenvolgende maande 1 Januarie tot 31 Desember van die volgende jaar die basiese heffing op die gemiddelde inwonertal van die maand met die hoogste inwonertal in die vorige jaar of die werklike inwonertal in elke maand watter ook al die grootste getal is, moet betaal. Voorts met dien verstande dat as sodanige werkgewer ophou om 'n werkgewer te wees, geen verdere basiese gelde betaalbaar is nie. Voorts met dien verstande dat wanneer maaltye nie verskaf word nie, die werkgewer nie aanspreeklik is vir die betaling van enige gelde ten opsigte van die verskaffing van voedsel nie.

BYLAE 3

Die volgende gelde is betaalbaar ten opsigte van

1 *Watervoorsiening*

Die tariewe bepaal in die Waterleweringsregulasies, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 141 van 15 Oktober 1970 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op die Swart woongebied

2 *Elektrisiteitsvoorsiening*

Die tariewe bepaal in die Regulasies op Elektrisiteitsverskaffing, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 109 van 17 April 1957 en van toepassing gemaak op die Munisipaliteit Walvisbaai by Goewermentskennisgewing 192 van 1 Augustus 1957, is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op die Swart woongebied

3. *Riolering*

Die tariewe bepaal in die Riolering- en Loodgietersregulasies, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 134 van 16 Junie 1958 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op die Swart woongebied

4 *Sanitasie en vullisverwydering*

Die tariewe bepaal in die Gesondheidsregulasies, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 23 van 20 Januarie 1955 en van toepassing gemaak op die Munisipaliteit Walvisbaai by Goewermentskennisgewing 6 van 3 Januarie 1956 is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op die Swart woongebied. Met dien verstande dat die tarief van vullishouers vir huishoudelike vullis R2,25 per houer per maand bedra vir die tydperk wat op 30 Junie 1979 eindig

Nota — Die Goewermentskennisgewings waarna in hierdie Bylae verwys word, is afgekondig in die Ofsiese koerant van Suidwes-Afrika

BYLAE 4

Herroeping van regulasies

1 Die Swart Woongebied Regulasies, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 243 van 14 Desember 1960 van Suidwes-Afrika uitgesonderd hoofstukke I en VIII daarvan word hierby herroep

2 Die volgende Goewermentskennisgewings van Suidwes-Afrika word hierby herroep

- (1) 222 van 2 Augustus 1976
- (2) 83 van 16 Februarie 1977
- (3) 161 van 2 Mei 1977

SCHEDULE 2

OVAMBO HOSTEL

Every employer shall pay monthly in respect of each of his Black employees for board and lodging in the hostel reserved for migrant labourers known as the Ovambo Hostel, the charges as set out herein

(a) Basic fee per lodger per day or part thereof R 0,40 plus,

(b) an additional charge for meals, based on actual cost in accordance with a ration scale approved by the Municipality. Provided that every employer who employs more than 100 employees in any month and whose average number of inmates in the hostel during any month in any year exceeds by more than 30 per cent the average number of inmates during any month of the same year, shall, in respect of the twelve consecutive months 1 January to 31 December of the ensuing year, pay the basic fee based upon the average number of inmates during the months with the highest number of inmates of the previous year, or on the actual number of inmates in each month, whichever is the greater number. Provided further that if such employer ceases to be an employer no further basic fee shall be payable. Provided further that when no meals are supplied to an employee, the employer shall not be liable for the payment of any fees in respect of the provision of meals

SCHEDULE 3

The following fees are payable in respect of

1 *Water supply*

The tariffs specified in the Water Supply Regulations, published by Government Notice 141, dated 15 October 1970 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Black residential area

2 *Electricity supply*

The tariff specified in the Electricity Supply Regulations, published by Government Notice 109, dated 17 April 1957 and made applicable to the Municipality of Walvis Bay by Government Notice 192, dated 1 August 1957 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Black residential area

3 *Sewerage*

The tariffs specified in the Drainage and Plumbing Regulations, published by Government Notice 134, dated 16 June 1958 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Black residential area

4 *Sanitation and refuse removal*

The tariffs specified in the Health Regulations, published by Government Notice 23, dated 20 January 1955 and made applicable to the Municipality of Walvis Bay by Government Notice 6, dated 3 January 1956 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Black residential area. Provided that the tariff in respect of refuse receptacles for the period ending 30 June 1979, shall be R2,25 per receptacle per month

Note — The Government Notices referred to in this Schedule were published in the Official Gazette of South West Africa

SCHEDULE 4

Repeal of regulations

1 The Black residential area Regulations, published under Government Notice 243, dated 14 December 1960 of South West Africa, excluding Chapters I and VIII thereof are hereby repealed

2 The following Government Notices of South West Africa are hereby repealed

- (1) 222, dated 2 August 1976
- (2) 83, dated 16 February 1977
- (3) 161, dated 2 May 1977

SHIPANGA TESTS



Toivo
may tip
scales

MOOD
OF SWA

W/L ARGUS
9/9/78
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Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — With a combination of charm, wit and political verve, Mr Andreas Shipanga, head of the Swapo-Democrats opposing the main body of Swapo, has begun easing himself into the turbulent stream of South West African politics.

Ten days after his arrival, he began a series of political meetings to introduce himself, his party and his cause to the politically anxious, and often confused, people of the territory.

The message he has been bringing is a broadly defined one.

'Let the people of this country, for the first time in their history, be given the opportunity to create democratic institutions for themselves.'

LOW-KEY

Beyond that, he says, his aim is to 'test the mood' of the territory.

He evades a suggestion that this is a deliberately low-key strategy while Swapo-D waits for clarity on one of the major uncertainties in SWA politics.

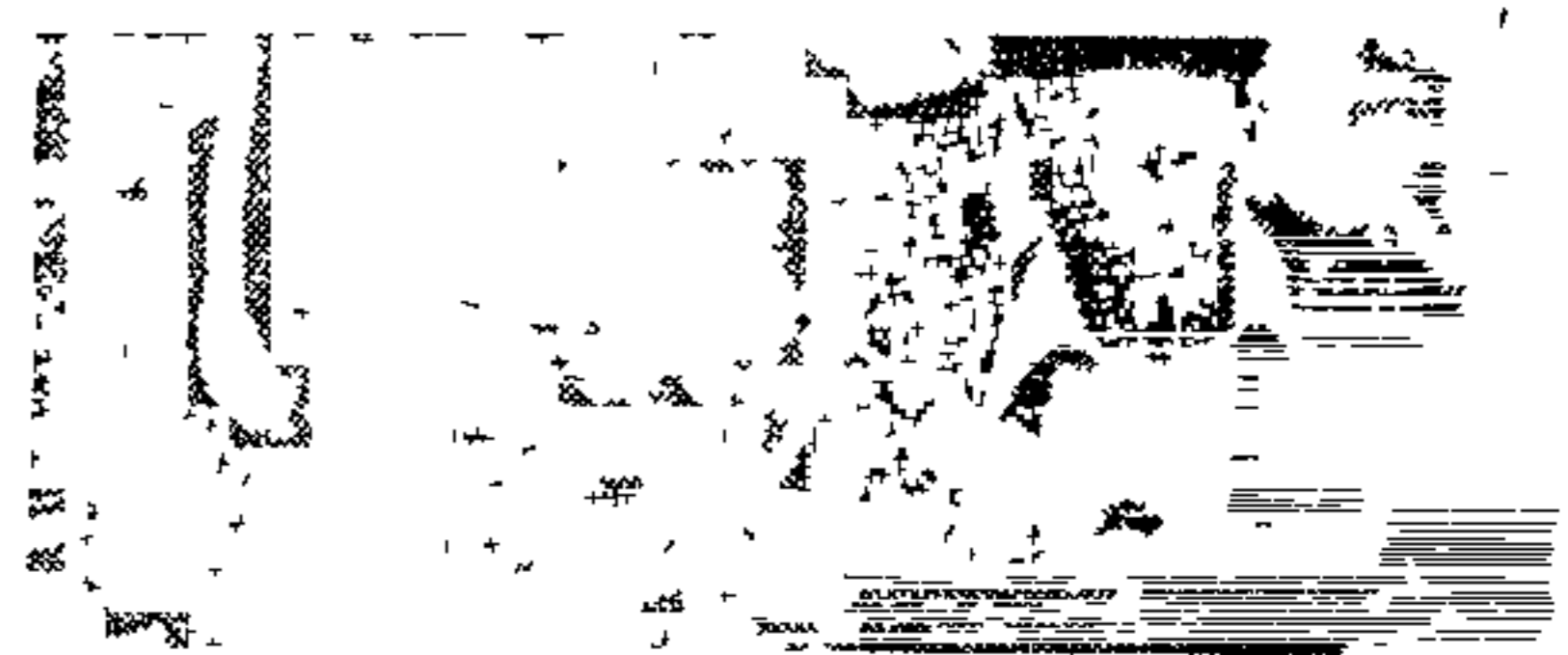
This is the question of what Herman Toivo ja Toivo will do if and when he is released from Robben Island to take part in the independence process.

LEGEND

Will he join his long-time friend Shipanga and his ideals in Swapo-D or return to his political birthplace in Swapo-N (for Nujoma)?

During his internment, Toivo's name has become legend here and his eventual presence could dramatically affect the balance of political power.

'We are looking forward to Toivo's release,' said



SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma — said to be frightened to death of Robben Island prisoner Herman Toivo ja Toivo

Shipanga 'He and I come from the same region in Ovambo and we have shared many things, not only in politics.

'When he comes out we will be there. But let the other side also put its case to him. It all depends on what shape he is when he comes out, both physically and mentally.

'But I'll tell you this — Sam Nujoma is frightened to death of Toivo. It is a fear of position. He knows Toivo is highly regarded in this country,' says Shipanga.

SENSE OF HUMOUR

Shipanga is an urbane, quick-witted man with a liking for scotch, conservative-striped shirts, and double-breasted blazers, sometimes an English tweed.

After two years of detention in Zambian and Tanzanian prisons at the behest of Nujoma, he speaks without bitterness and his sense of humour lets him laugh easily.

When a fiery S... leader asked him why he found it necessary to under different... notably as Andries Cloete when he worked in... Town, Shipanga... wryly.

He was an 'illegal' Cape Town, in 1960, explained. When caught a pass raid, he protested police that he was a coloured man, Andries Cloete, and not need to carry a pass.

'CLASSIFIED'

His insistence, in the face of police disbelief, led to hearing before the R.A. Classification Board.

Although his appearance was that of a Bantu, fluent Cape-a-cente Afrikaans resulted in being given documents identifying him as Andries Cloete, classified 'coloured'.

'Can you imagine "brown man" looking like me' he snorts derisively.

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West may end SWA deadlock

9/9/78
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Western members of the UN Security Council may tell South Africa this weekend how they hope to break the deadlock over SWA/Namibia

'Beat Swapo by better deal'

By Hugh Leggatt

The only successful way the Government could combat a Swapo takeover of SWA/Namibia was for it to create a better deal for the inhabitants than Swapo could provide, Mr Japie Basson MP told the PFP Transvaal congress yesterday.

Mr Basson, who is the Opposition's foreign affairs spokesman, said this was the only way because it was impossible for South Africa to prescribe what sort of government would come to power in SWA/Namibia

The territory was on the way to independence and nothing could stop it. The inhabitants would have to choose their government.

All South Africa could do was to use the rest of the time it occupied the territory to benefit the people in such a way that they saw that Swapo could not offer them better conditions.

Mr Basson said all discrimination had not yet been removed in the territory.

The objections the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had raised to the Waldheim recommendations stood on shaky legs

The real reason the Government was now beginning to "pull in its head" in the negotiations was that it was worried that Swapo stood a chance of winning power in open elections.

Diplomats in the group, wearied by more than a week of determined and non-stop negotiating, expect the South African Government to decide on the cliffhanger at Monday's Cabinet meeting.

The Star's correspondent in Cape Town reports that the South African Government is standing by for explanations or modifications of the United Nations proposals amid indications that the difficulties can be ironed out

Since his return from New York yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has had discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha

Mr Botha flew to Cape Town yesterday afternoon to see Mr Vorster at Groote Schuur.

In Pretoria this weekend he will be conferring with the Administrator General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M-T Steyn

Mr Botha said today he would report to Steyn on development in the

In his discussions with Mr Vorster Mr Botha has also dealt with this, along with the possibility of changes in the UN proposals.

South Africa's main objections to a report by the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has been to the number of UN troops — 7,700 — in a force the world body will send to the territory and the fact that the territory will not become independent by December 31.

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10/9/58
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BY EUGENE HUGO

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today faces a ferocious Southern African white backlash that threatens to torpedo settlement plans in South West Africa and thrust Rhodesia into all-out war.

Events began to outrun the efforts for a peaceful solution in South West Africa when the tide of outrage over the massacre of helpless air-crash survivors in Rhodesia spilt across the border into South Africa.

The new tough mood displayed itself in hard-line speeches from Cabinet Ministers at the Free State Congress of the National Party, calling into question both the policies and the career of the Foreign Minister, the man most closely identified with the search for a peaceful compromise on South West Africa.

Western diplomats in Pretoria, awaiting an announcement this weekend of drastic new measures by the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, openly expressed fears that the white reaction to the massacre of ten Air Rhodesia crash survivors would jeopardise all peace moves in Southern Africa.

Destroyed

They conceded that the massacre had destroyed any chance of early talks between the Rhodesian transitional government and the Patriotic Front, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo — whose followers shot down the airliner and killed the passengers who survived the crash — and Mr Robert Mugabe.

The question, however, was whether the spill-over of emotion would sour the climate in South Africa so badly as to sink negotiations on South West Africa.

The diplomats were deeply shaken by what one top envoy described as a "vicious speech" by the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, in Bloemfontein, where he claimed that South Africa's enemies wanted to use Swapo to create a Marxist state on the banks of the Orange

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His speech came as South Africa faced the prospect of mandatory United Nations sanctions under a Chapter Seven resolution declaring the country a threat to world peace if negotiations on South West Africa were to collapse.

No further

Nor was it an isolated response. It followed closely on a warning by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, that if untenable demands were made on South Africa, it would be in the country's interests to draw a line in the South West African negotiations and to say: "Thus far and no further."

The worsening situation is expected to be underlined tonight when Mr Smith announces emergency measures, which are expected to include general mobilisation in the country and even perhaps strikes against terrorist bases in Zambia and Mozambique.

At the same time Mr P. W. Botha has clearly made use of his position of total command during the absence of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to push his hawkish approach to Southern Africa's problems — an approach which took South African forces into Angola in 1975.

Further aggravating the situation has been Cabinet Ministers' exposure to the rank and file at party political congresses where they have come under tremendous pressure on both Rhodesian and South West African issues.

One senior diplomat said: "They respond to the electorate's emotions so closely that they are continually boxing themselves in on foreign-policy issues. But essentially they are victims of their own propaganda."

This has now plunged Mr Pik Botha into a situation in which he has his toughest task yet — that of convincing leading Nationalists that it is still in South Africa's interests to accept settle-

● To page 2

Hawks eye Pik

● From Page 1

ment proposals in South West Africa

He will also have to convince some of his Cabinet colleagues and delegates at the Transvaal congress that South Africa cannot afford to be dragged into the mire of the Rhodesian crisis.

It is understood that one of the reasons for Mr Botha's return from New York before the Security Council debate on the South West African peace proposals is the increasing resistance in Nationalist circles to United Nations plans for the territory's transition to majority rule

Immediately on his return on Friday, the Foreign Minister flew to Cape Town for discussions with Mr Vorster and followed this up with a two-hour session with Mr P. W. Botha

Well-placed sources told the Sunday Times that during the original Cabinet discussions on the Western peace proposals some of the

heaviest resistance to acceptance came from Mr P. W. Botha

The Minister of Defence's original arguments dealt mostly with the issue of Walvis Bay, but his position has now been consolidated by this week's developments in Southern Africa and at the United Nations.

And also facing a weary Mr Pik Botha at the Transvaal congress will be Dr Connie Mulder's attempt to recapture support lost over the Information Department scandal.

Dr Mulder is unlikely to miss the opportunity of capitalising on the emotions of congress and Mr. Pik Botha's difficult position.

At the United Nations this weekend, the Secretary-General, Dr Ku Waldheim, and Western representatives were trying again to hammer out compromise acceptable to South Africa.

In Pretoria Mr Pik Botha remained on standby to re-

ceive final details before tomorrow's Cabinet meeting

Mr Botha met the South West African Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, yesterday afternoon to discuss the Waldheim report and to inform him of events at the United Nations. "I do not expect any major developments at the weekend," Mr Botha said.

South Africa objects mainly to the nature of the cease-fire arrangements, a UN peacekeeping force of 7 500 and a delay in the December 31 independence date, as outlined in the Waldheim report.

R. D. M. 1/9/78 (22)

Five stand by for meeting with Cabinet

Political Staff

AMBASSADORS of the five Western sponsors of the South West Africa peace plan have been put on standby today in case they are needed for urgent talks with the South African Cabinet, it was learnt from diplomatic sources yesterday.

The Cabinet meets in Pretoria today. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, has rejected the Waldheim report but reiterated South Africa's willingness to abide by the peace plan proposed by the five Western powers.

Everything seems set for a political cliffhanger in which a solution to the problems of SWA will depend on the ability of the Western powers to get the Waldheim report modified.

Mr Botha, who returned to South Africa from New York on Friday, has already reported to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and has had talks with the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

In spite of South Africa's

rejection of the Waldheim report, the United States Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Don McHenry, was quoted at the weekend as saying he was confident it would be implemented.

The West is expected to try to sell a "re-interpreted" Waldheim report to South Africa, but whether South Africa will "buy" re-interpretations rather than actual modifications is another question.

One of South Africa's key disputes with the Waldheim report is the proposed 7 500-strong United Nations peacekeeping force for SWA. Two possible "re-interpretations" are:

- That the 7 500 be presented as the maximum number, with the corollary that if peace is established less UN troops will actually enter SWA.
- That the 2 200 people who make up the support group to the 5 000 UN combat troops be recruited locally.

At a news conference on his return Mr Botha was less positive than Mr McHenry about eventual acceptance by South Africa of the UN Secretary-General's report.

"We are not yet in a position to say to what degree the West is willing to fight for proposals which will be precisely the same as those which we accepted on April 25," he said.

Asked how soon South Africa would be in a position to take a decisive step one way or the other Mr Botha replied: "It will have to be soon. But I can't say it will be within a week, or 10 days, or two weeks."

Last week was characterised by two tough speeches on SWA by two senior Cabinet Ministers, Mr P. W. Botha, the Minister of Defence and Cape

No UDI for us, says Shipanga

WINDHOEK. — The leader of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said in Windhoek yesterday his party would not take part in any "UDI" in South West Africa or in elections without United Nations supervision.

Addressing his first meeting in Windhoek's Katutura township after 15 years in exile, Mr Shipanga said:

"We feel strongly that nothing must be done to jeopardise this unique opportunity to have peaceful and fair elections.

"We are not going to participate in any sort of UDI. We are also not going to take part in any election without the UN being here."

Mr Shipanga said Swapo-D stood 100% behind the Western proposals and the report of the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim for SWA's transition to independence.

"The fact we support the Western proposals and the report of the Secretary-General for a peaceful transition to independence

territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, there will only be confusion, chaos and havoc in this country."

Swapo-D had never said it would be prepared to take part in an election on or before December 31 this year, he said.

The people of the territory were faced with complicated issues such as elections and freedom. The majority of people did not have experience of government at local level and for this reason elections could not be rushed.

This made an election before the end of this year impossible.

He said Swapo-D stood for one united country, not 11 governments run on a tribal or racial basis. It also stood for democracy, justice, unity and equal opportunities for all the peoples of the territory.

"As long as there is injustice in this country whereby the majority of the people are deprived of basic human rights, there cannot be peace in this country. It is time the authorities realised this."

The sacrifice of an animal is undertaken to the ancestral shades "because most of the painters want them to do something". The coloured

is based on the facts of life. Without a peaceful transition and without the closest cooperation between Dr Waldheim's special representative, Mr Ahlissari, and the Administrative-General for the

It was wishful thinking on the part of those people who thought that once they came to power, they would solve all the problems through nationalisation and grabbing that which belonged to others. Sapa.

leader of the National Party, and Mr Alwyn Schiebush, the Minister of the Interior and Free State leader of the NP. Mr Botha told delegates to the Free State congress of the NP that South Africa would not allow

cord is going to look around inside and comes across which is evil.

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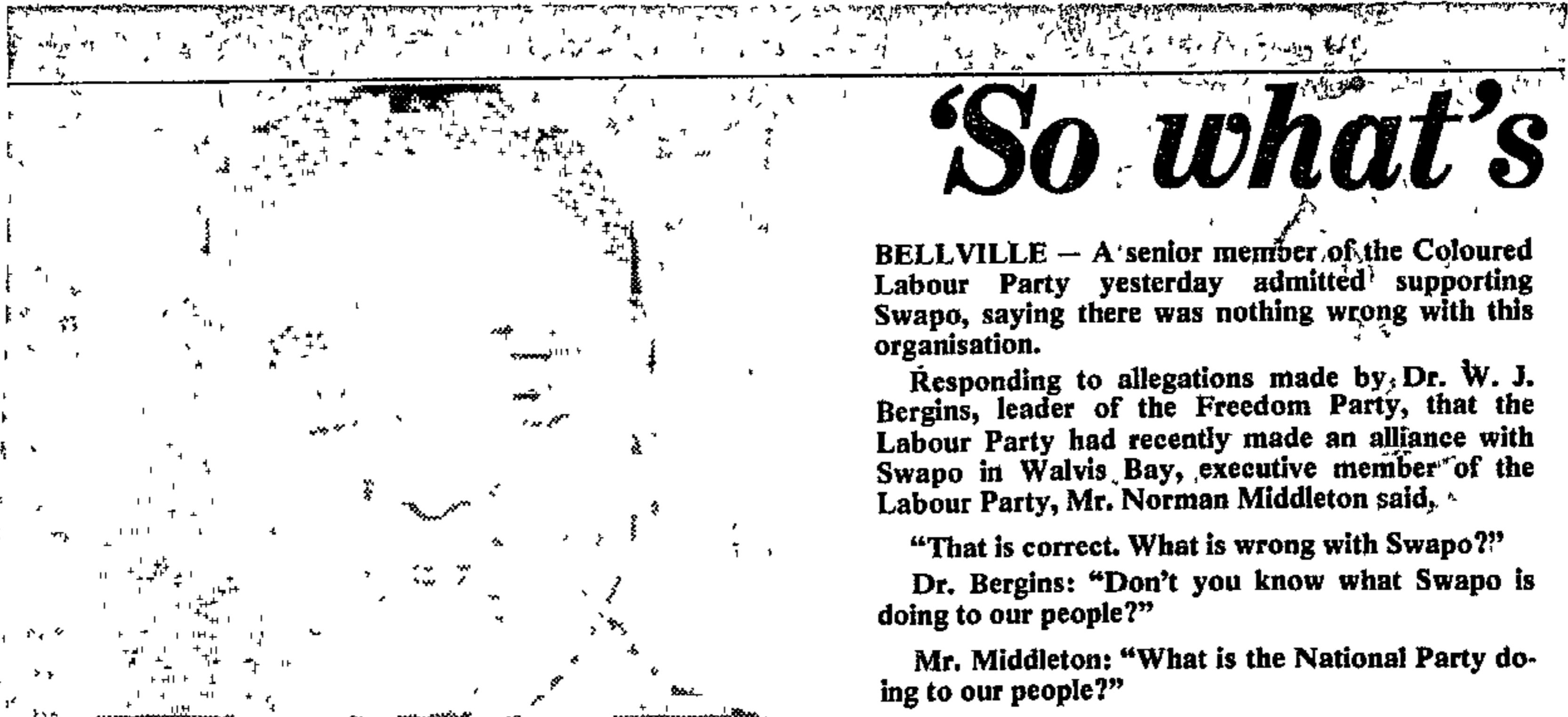
As yet, there has been no systematic resc.

bird to wear around his head.

a Marxist Swapo takeover in SWA. Mr Schiebush warned of the need to "draw a line" sooner or later, even if it meant low intensity sanctions. These speeches point to an increasing hawkish mood in the Cabinet, a mood which commerce and industry are monitoring anxiously in the knowledge that it could lead to a UDI in SWA and an international trade war against a beleaguered South Africa.

1221

12/2/78



DR. W. J. Bergins, leader of the Freedom Party, who questioned Mr. Middleton on his Swapo links

'So what's

BELLVILLE — A senior member of the Coloured Labour Party yesterday admitted supporting Swapo, saying there was nothing wrong with this organisation.

Responding to allegations made by Dr. W. J. Bergins, leader of the Freedom Party, that the Labour Party had recently made an alliance with Swapo in Walvis Bay, executive member of the Labour Party, Mr. Norman Middleton said,

"That is correct. What is wrong with Swapo?"

Dr. Bergins: "Don't you know what Swapo is doing to our people?"

Mr. Middleton: "What is the National Party doing to our people?"

Dr. Bergins: "Two wrongs don't make a right. I am not speaking on behalf of the National Party.

"You told those people on July 30 that they

UN

12/9/78 (L21)

troop demand ' reasons ' disclosed

12/9/78 N.M

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Details of why the United Nations wants a 7 500-man military force to be stationed in South West Africa to supervise and enforce a ceasefire were revealed yesterday in Windhoek.

Quoting a reliable UN source Mr J. R. Kirkpatrick, who has just returned with a Namibia National Front delegation from New York, said seven battalions of active troops — about 5 000 men — were regarded as the minimum force required.

They would be logistically supported by 2 500 others.

“South Africa, according to our information, does not want the UN to be responsible for border surveillance.

“This would leave a vacuum which we believe could be fatal.

“A large number of Swapo forces could infiltrate and force a coup,” Mr. Kirkpatrick said.

According to his sources the UN will not budge on the number of troops it considers essential to carry out its function, nor the postponement of the date of independence until next year.

But it will probably withdraw on another of the points of friction with the South African Government which are delaying the independence process — the controversial question of a 360-man police contingent from the UN to monitor the South African Police.

The seven UN battalions are required, Mr Kirkpatrick's informant claims, because out of the 5 000 active troops only 3 000 will be on duty at any one time.

He was told that 40 per cent of the troops would go on leave immediately they arrived in the country so that they would be fresh for duty later.

The troops are entitled to 14 days local leave for a given cycle of duty.

Four battalions would carry out border surveillance, one would be based in central Namibia, another in the south and the seventh would be held in reserve.

At least one battalion would be from Africa and one from an Eastern bloc country.

Their main task would be to patrol the borders to prevent infiltration.

The soldiers would only use force in self-defence, according to the report drawn up by the UN Secretary-General.

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General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, which is at the centre of the current controversy

But the proposals say that the military force could go into action against any resistance to the proposals being put into effect.

Proposals

In a statement issued yesterday Mr. R. V. Rukoro, the NNF publicity secretary, says the NNF deplors the fact that the South African Foreign Minister had so far not accepted Dr. Waldheim's report

Any further delay in implementing the proposals could only lead to further acts of violence, bloodshed and increasing instability and lack of confidence in Namibia.

Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Rukoro interviewed Dr. Waldheim and Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, the UN Special Representative for SWA, during their New York visit

Mr Kirkpatrick said Dr. Waldheim had conceded that his report had been unfortunate when it said that the 360-man police force was necessary to prevent intimidation.

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He emphasised that the proposed group of experienced policy officers would only "monitor" SAP activities.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said an enormous amount of pressure had been put on Swapo leader Mr. Sam Nujomo by the front-line States, the OAU and the UN.

His demand that Swapo would not cease hostilities until the last South African soldier had left SWA was regarded as unacceptable to the front-line States and he had been forced to withdraw it.

Angola was also anxious to end the problems on her southern border

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Tough stand on SWA likely by SA Cabinet

OWN Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A final tough set of conditions for South Africa's further participation in the Western plan for SWA/Namibia is understood to have been formulated at last night's special Cabinet session.

Before the meeting in Pretoria, observers said it was unlikely the Cabinet would decide "finally to close the door on the Western proposals. It is far more likely that a final tough set of conditions will be drawn up for further participation."

Final decision on whether to remain a party to the plan would depend on the reaction of the United Nations, so a definite statement was not expected immediately. The meeting was chaired by Mr P W Botha, Minister of Defence.

Mr Botha has adopted a hard line on the SWA issue and had made it clear he is not prepared to tolerate a Swapo takeover in the territory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, has come under attack from the party's right wing for what is regarded as his failure to wrench concessions on the Waldheim proposals.

Swapo's correspondent at the UN said the Cabinet meeting was yesterday's focal point in New York. The South African executive was meeting for the first time since they and Swapo reacted publicly to the Waldheim report.

Pretoria opposes Dr Waldheim's proposal that 7 500 UN troops monitor the transition.

In his letter to the secretary-general last week, Mr Botha also objected to 360 UN civil police to monitor South African police in the territory. And he opposed the delay in the independence target date of December 31.

Mr Botha reiterated his government's support for the settlement proposal — the basis for the Waldheim report. He insisted that Swapo also commit itself, in writing.

In his communication with Dr Waldheim last Saturday, Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, stopped short of this commitment, although he declared his support for the Waldheim report.

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Waldheim

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Political Staff

PRETORIA. — South Africa has not rejected the United Nations Secretary-General's SWA/Namibia settlement proposals and in spite of strong objections to the election date and the troop numbers, the Big Five powers were still last night negotiating a compromise.

Informed sources in Pretoria said that South Africa's

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CAPE TIMES
13/9/78

221

INSIDE MAIL

FACE TO FACE

Swapo's way

What will Swapo do about white fears? What will they do if South Africa goes it alone in SWA? DENNIS GORDON, "Mail" Foreign Editor, puts the questions to DANIEL JONGARERO, Swapo's vice-president, in Windhoek.

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What is the relationship between the internal and external wings of Swapo? Do you speak with one voice? Or are you in Windhoek told what to say?
We are not told what to say. There are principles which guide us all as a movement which has been split physically and geographically by circumstances. We have not lost sight of our main aim which is to gain independence for this country and to try to harmonise the different groups living here.
Sure, part of the leadership is outside and part inside and those of us who form the national executive here do not have command over the guerrillas because we are not members of the military council. But that's the only difference, if one can call it a difference.
How do you keep in touch on political matters?
We have consultations going on — we have our own couriers — so we can modify and correlate our policies and our actions on the political front.
Do you receive attention from the Security Police? Our telephones are tapped and people are frequently questioned but that does not deter us.
Are any Swapo members in prison?
We have the names of about 200. There may be others. How confident are you that Swapo will...

for Namibia

222 13/2/78

DENNIS GORDON

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. M. Naudé, claims the United Nations is preparing the way for a take-over of Namibia by Swapo which will turn the country into a Marxist state. Is Swapo Marxist or, more bluntly, is it communist?

MR TJONGARERO We are neither Marxist nor communist. We have tendencies towards socialism, particularly African socialism. But we are not dogmatic. Ours is a pragmatic approach towards socialism which would be for the betterment of all the people of Namibia.

In some other sectors of the economy the tendency would be to buy shares, or majority shares within the mining industry and in that way retain profits. In the business field companies would cut their ties with South Africa or other countries and become indigenous — not in the sense that they would have to have black personnel but that they become Namibian firms, without their profits flowing out. It would mean that shares in any particular business would be bought by people resident in Namibia so that the profits would stay here.

Define African socialism
Examples are Tanzania and Algeria, particularly their economic policies which indicate the kind of ideology they follow. The motivating factor for us is that we want to retain a percentage of the profits flowing out of the country for further development. In certain areas we would think of nationalisation, for instance of the uranium mine.

grow out of the soil of the African continent, thus reflecting the views and aspirations of Africans, not of Russians or Czechs. Is Afro-communism an accurate description? It's a question of playing with words. It could be called Afro-socialism or even Afro-Maoism. Will you try to hold on to white expertise? Not necessarily because it is white. We refrain from giving people privileges because they are white — they would enjoy the same privileges of all people irrespective of race or colour.

Tanzania is not a very successful country economically.
We are not saying it is a model we would use. Despite the fact that noises are made that Mozambique and Angola have turned communist, if you examine their economic policies you will find that they are not similar to those behind the Iron Curtain. They are totally different because they

freed they should pack up and go. I can only allay their fears by telling them they have been misguided all along and they can just as well give any majority government coming into power here a chance to prove itself.

How do you counter accusations that Swapo is planning to continue a programme of violence and attack even after there is a UN ceasefire?
I think these are excuses by people who want to withdraw their approval of the Western plan. We have worked together for the past 20 months and shown our preparedness to accept a negotiated settlement. South Africa is beating about the bush by not being prepared to sign a ceasefire.

coalition of parties?
We are confident, but obviously it is guesswork because no studies have been made where one can see what is likely to happen. Swapo, however, is not only popular in the north but throughout the country and we are confident we can command a majority in parliament. What impact has the return of Mr Shipanga had? (Mr Andreas Shipanga, a founder member of Swapo, fell out with the leadership and returned recently to Windhoek after 15 years in exile.)

We feel a formal ceasefire would mean that all violence would stop on both sides of the border and a way would be paved for genuinely free and democratic elections. We don't see the UN installing Swapo
His sole aim was to come and split Swapo. But he doesn't stand a chance. Are there any clauses in the Swapo constitution that guarantee political freedom and a multi-party system? We have committed ourselves to democratic elections, not just once but in continuing years unless faced with an emergency. All human rights are guaranteed, and there is no mention of a one-party state.

the guerrillas. Therefore we believe the stronger the UN force the better the equilibrium in the situation.

What will Swapo do if South Africa turns down the Waldheim proposals and decides to go it alone with an internal settlement?

It will amount to a declaration of UDI and mean a protracted struggle towards independence.

With a spreading of the guerrilla war?

Sure. Swapo would not abandon its struggle for independence.

How do you answer allegations that there are thousands of Swapo dissidents in prison in Zambia?

Executive members have travelled to Zambia to verify these allegations. They are lies. There are 90 people of the Shipanga faction at Maheba, a refugee camp.

What about Swapo claims that there are 40 000 refugees outside the country?

That figure has been doubted. How do you back it up?

If the South Africans can prove they have records of all people who have left the country and of children born in exile during the last 18 years, I would say they were being dishonest. People have been flowing out of this country since 1960 not in tens, but in hundreds and thousands.

What chance do you give for Namibia to become independent peacefully in the next two years?

The options are there. One is both optimistic and pessimistic. If South Africa accepts the Waldheim proposals I would say the country would be independent peacefully in 15 months.

Would there be a white backlash if it became inevitable that Swapo was going to win an election?

There are diehards who say they will defend their rights with blood. We are planning ahead and not excluding the possibility of a backlash.

Are you campaigning in the north?

We can travel there but we are not doing it in case we encounter some "planned accidents". The best is to stay away until it is safe to go.

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SWA/NAMIBIA FM 15/9/78

Here it come

The fate of Namibia will probably be finally decided at the cabinet meeting to be held next Tuesday, unless the meeting is held earlier.

The sequence of events in the final phase of the Namibian drama now looks like this:

- On Tuesday September 12 the SA cabinet submitted to the five Western ambassadors in New York SA's reply to the Waldheim plan and the western reaction to it, asking the latter for further "clarification."
- The Western response was expected within less than 72 hours by Friday September 15 at the latest.
- That will leave the ball finally in SA's court. The cabinet's decision will be SA's final yes or no to the UN proposals.
- Regardless of whether the development is favourable or not, the Security Council is expected to go ahead by next week and to ratify the Waldheim proposals, if necessary in a modified form.
- Should SA turn it down, the Security Council may link its decision to an ultimatum that it would implement sanctions unless SA changes its mind.

The matters about which SA has asked for "clarification" include the election date, the size and composition of the proposed UN force of 7 500, the UN police observers and the relationship between the administrator general and the representative of the secretary general.

Western diplomats are optimistic that SA will accept their final "explanations" even though they do not meet with SA demands. But after all the tough talk from Pretoria it remains to be seen whether SA will agree to accept all those troops and a delayed election.

Political tension (22) as Windhoek waits

By DENNIS GORDON
Foreign Editor

WINDHOEK. — If South Africa decides to impose a "go it alone" solution to the South West Africa independence question, it is likely that the plans would be rejected outright by all but two of the territory's political movements.

They are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), a political grouping based mainly on the ethnic delegations which attended the Turnhalle constitutional conference, and the Action Group for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles (AKTUR), which has the National Party of SWA as a member.

The other major parties and coalitions—Swapo, the Namibia National Front (NNF) and Swapo Demo-

crats (Swapo D) — have indicated that they would boycott any plan that did not have United Nations approval.

The decisions on which path SWA will follow to independence, now being finalised in Pretoria and New York, have brought political tension to Windhoek.

People in SWA have for years faced a succession of crises — World Court judgments, UN sanctions deadlines, on-off constitutional talks and a guerrilla war on the Angola border — with stoicism.

But this time the drama of the confrontation between South Africa and the UN on the modified Western proposals has made an impact.

Political, business and agricultural leaders want the uncertainty to end so

they can revitalise the economy and develop the country's resources.

The Administrator-General, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, told me this week: "It looks like the rest of this month is going to be the most crucial period in the history of this territory".

Mr Justice Steyn will be making an "important announcement" at Otjiwarongo today.

Speculation is that it will concern the Western initiative and possibly the announcement of a date for the proposed one-man one-vote election, the first in the country's history.

He said earlier that he had already made contingency plans in case South Africa rejected the controversial report from Dr Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary-General.

"I am extremely wor-

ried about whether the Western plan is capable of further implementation in view of what has been happening," he said pessimistically.

Mr Billy Marais, secretary of the DTA, said yesterday: "We would accept an internal solution provided it conformed with the Western proposals."

"We want one-man one-vote elections and independence at the end of the year."

The DTA has enthusiastically taken part in the voters' registration process and has for months been barnstorming in the remotest parts of the country.

Mr Marais said he was convinced the DTA would win elections whether under a UN-sponsored solution or a South African alternative.

He believed Swapo was afraid to fight elections and was behind the demands made by Dr Waldheim which were unacceptable to South Africa.

"They want to create a situation where there is no vote at all," he claimed.

An Aktur spokesman said his organisation would take part in an internal plan as long as it was given time to prepare for an election.

Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's vice-president, said yesterday he was growing more pessimistic about the chances of success of the Western plan.

"Our reaction to a South African UDI would be that the struggle will continue," he said.

"All indications are that South Africa will be put under heavy pressure from the rest of the world, and Swapo will probably call on help from elsewhere."

Mr Simon Goabab, deputy secretary-general of the NNF, said:

"We are a nationalist-thinking organisation and I don't think we could involve ourselves I think it is out."

Mr Andreas Shipanga, president of Swapo D, who is now campaigning in the north, said that his party could not take part in any solution that did not have UN recognition. It could not accept a South African UDI, he said.

The Rand Daily Mail's Pretoria Bureau reports

Swapo to ask UN to go ahead

WINDHOEK. — South Africa was aiming at a unilateral declaration of independence in South West Africa, it was alleged yesterday.

But Swapo would call on the United Nations Security

Council to commence implementation of the independence plan, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's deputy chairman, said in Windhoek yesterday.

South Africa was the party stalling deliberations at the Security Council, and was never interested

in democratic elections, he said. It only participated in the hope that Swapo would withdraw.

"Now South Africa is seeking reasons to quit the democratic process and to install a puppet regime in Namibia," Mr Tjongarero said.—Sapa.

that a top diplomatic source in Pretoria yesterday revealed that South Africa had not yielded ground in its request for further clarification on Dr Waldheim's proposals on SWA.

An embassy source said it had been expected that if South Africa had wanted to break with the Waldheim proposals, it would have done so by means of the aide-memoire.

That South Africa had not done so was considered most encouraging by the Western Five.

Huge Swapo

invasion

plan claimed

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Own Correspondent

OSHKATI — Five thousand Swapo terrorists were regrouping in Angola and Zambia and preparing to invade SWA/Namibia soon after the planned arrival of a United Nations task force, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for South West Africa, Major-General Vic Verster, warned here yesterday.

General Verster said that if this were allowed entire population groups from the Caprivi to the Kaokoveld area would be intimidated through violence to vote for Swapo within a matter of weeks.

He said Swapo should be dealt with with violence, as this was the only language they understood, as had been proved by recent successful attacks on Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia by the Defence Force

General Verster said Swapo as a political movement had less than 17 percent support within SWA/Namibia and this had been proved by the fact that 83 percent of the entire population had already registered to vote. Forty six percent were Ovambos.

"Swapo has made it quite clear that it would not register votes in the elections suggested by the Western powers, because it knows very well it stood no chance in a free, democratic election

"It is only playing for time and we have information that it is waiting for the United Nations task force to arrive before starting its full-scale invasion and intimidation campaign behind the barrel of the Russian AK automatic rifle.

"We estimate that Swapo's task force at present consists of about 5 000 trained terrorists, trained by Cubans and East Germans in Angola. It receives most of its financial backing from the World Council of Churches, whose funds are virtually unlimited

"In addition, it has 80 000 Ovambo followers of the Ukwayama tribe in Angola who have been intimidated through violence and whom they plan to bring back to South West Africa to extend their voting power in the sort of elections they want."

In an interview together with Pastor Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Ovambo, General Verster said Swapo's last volunteers were recruited in 1973.

"Every other recruit since then has been kidnapped from South West Africa and indoctrinated and intimidated"

Mr Ndjoba called for the immediate banning of Swapo as a political organization in SWA/Namibia. "They have no political

intentions, and are only cold-blooded communist murderers and saboteurs

"Their murderous intimidation campaigns are continuing through sabotage, massacre of innocent civilians and calculated assassinations. How can we allow them to be a legal political party any longer if they are only a cold-blooded communist organization?"

Mr Ndjoba said sabotage, killings and assassinations were continuing. General Verster added that they were done by skilled terrorists trained by Cubans and East Germans

Pointing to the body of the Swapo terrorist lying by a South African Air Force helicopter, he said "There are many of them here." The terrorist was shot by security forces on the Angolan border this week.

General Verster said most of those kidnapped by Swapo and indoctrinated were led to believe they would eventually take control of South Africa.

"The time for talking is over. We must talk the language they understand most — violence. We must act against them in the same way we did recently — wipe them out completely."

General Verster, who has been tipped to become commissioner of police for SWA/Namibia after independence, said that unless Swapo were completely wiped out peace would never return to the country

"They are a Marxist organization bent on establishing a Marxist state in SWA and the only way they can remotely achieve this is through the barrel of the gun. But we cannot allow this to happen"

General Verster stressed that Swapo stood little chance of achieving its goal while South African security forces controlled security in the country

"They are waiting for the United Nations forces, whom they believe will be sympathetic towards them and in the meantime are regrouping themselves across the borders while continuing with acts of violence in the country."

He said Swapo terrorists were surviving outside the territory by looting and plundering from local inhabitants, while receiving most of their financial backing from the World Council of Churches

"What I am telling you is not speculation, but hard facts"

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The Way in which Perceived Distances Differ in Urban Area.

Examination of the Importance of the Variability of Imagery.

Transkei : An Illustration of its Potential in Cape Town Electoral Districts.

Perceptions of the Cape Peninsula Landscape

No. R 226, 1977

ADMINISTRASIE VAN WALVISBAAI—TOEPAS-
SING VAN NYWERHEIDSWETGEWING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968)—

(1) herroep ek hierby die wetgewing in Bylae A hiervan beskryf ten opsigte van die hawe en neder-
setting Walvisbaai (hierna die gebied genoem)

(2) verklaar ek hierby dat die Wette in Bylae B hiervan beskryf in ommelde gebied slegs onderworpe aan die voorbehoud bepaling in ommelde Bylae B in eengeval van toepassing is.

(3) verklaar ek hierby dat die Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966) slegs in ommelde gebied van toepassing is.

63617 - A

No. R 226, 1977

ADMINISTRATION OF WALVIS BAY—APPLICA-
TION OF INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act 1968 (Act 39 of 1968) I hereby—

(1) repeal the legislation described in Annexure A hereto in respect of the port and settlement of Walvis Bay (the latter referred to as the "area")

(2) declare that the Laws described in Annexure B hereto shall apply in the said area subject only to the provisions set forth in the said Annexure

(3) declare that the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966) shall not apply in the area

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(4) bepaal ek hierby dat waar die uitdrukking "inspekteur by regulasie omskryf" in enige van die Wette in Bylaes B en C vermeld, voorkom dit ten opsigte van die gebied die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Arbeid, Kaapstad (Posbus 872) beteken, en

(5) verklaar ek hierby dat by die toepassing van hierdie Proklamasie "Walvisbaai" beteken die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai vermeld in die Walfish Bay and St John's River Territories Annexation Act, 1884 (Wet 35 van 1884 van die Kaap die Goede Hoop), en ook die gebied wat dit omring en begrens word soos in genoemde Wet beskryf

Hierdie Proklamasie word geag op 1 September 1977 in werking te getree het

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twaalfde dag van September Eenduisend Neghonderd Sewe-en-sewentig

N DIEDERICHS Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

S P BOTHA

BYLAE A

1 Ordonnansie op Lone en Nywerheidsversoening, 1952 (Ordonnansie 35 van 1952)

2 Ordonnansie op Winkelure en Winkelbediendes, 1939 (Ordonnansie 15 van 1939)

3 Ordonnansie op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1952 (Ordonnansie 34 van 1952)

4 Vakleerlinge Ordonnansie, 1938 (Ordonnansie 12 van 1938)

BYLAE B

1. Wet op Nywerheidsversoening, 1956 (Wet 28 van 1956)

Met dien verstande dat—

(a) enige vakvereniging of werkgewersorganisasie wat by die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Proklamasie kragtens die Ordonnansie op Lone en Nywerheidsversoening, 1952 (Ordonnansie 35 van 1952), ten opsigte van die gebied of enige gedeelte daarvan geregistreer is en sy hoofkantoor in die gebied het geag word kragtens genoemde Wet vir die gebied of die betrokke gedeelte van die gebied geregistreer te wees, en sy konstitusie, soos van tyd tot tyd kragtens daardie Ordonnansie gewysig, bly as sy kragtens genoemde Wet goedgekeurde konstitusie van krag totdat dit kragtens genoemde Wet verander word. Met dien verstande voorts dat indien dit te eniger tyd vir die registrateur blyk dat bedoelde konstitusie nie voorsiening maak vir 'n bepaalde aanseentheid waarvoor dit volgens genoemde Wet voorsiening moet maak nie of dat die een of ander bepaling daarvan met genoemde Wet strydig is of nie daaraan voldoen nie of strydig is met enige wetsbepalings of bereken is om die bereiking van die oogmerke van enige wetsbepalings te verhinder of onredelik is teenoor lede of die publiek die registrateur van die betrokke vereniging of organisasie kan vereis om sy konstitusie te verander om vir daardie bepaalde aanseentheid voorsiening te maak of om die betrokke bepaling uit die konstitusie te verwyder of andersins te verander om dit in ooreenstemming met genoemde Wet of daardie ander wetsbepalings te bring en 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar kan vasstel waarin die verandering aangebring moet word, en dat, ondanks andersluidende bepalinge in die konstitusie van daardie vereniging of organisasie vervat die verandering aangebring kan word op sodanige wyse en deur sodanige orgaan van die vereniging of organisasie as wat die registrateur gelas,

(4) determine that whenever the expression "inspector defined by regulation" appears in any of the Laws mentioned in Annexures B and C it shall in respect of the area mean the Divisional Inspector Department of Labour Cape Town (P.O. Box 872), and

(5) declare that in the application of this Proclamation "Walvis Bay" means the port and settlement of Walfish Bay mentioned in the Walfish Bay and St John's River Territories Annexation Act 1884 (Act 35 of 1884 of the Cape of Good Hope), and includes the territory surrounding it and bounded as described in the said Act

This Proclamation shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 September 1977

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twelfth day of September, One Thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven

N DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

S P BOTHA

ANNEXURE A

1 Wage and Industrial Conciliation Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance 35 of 1952)

2 Shop Hours and Shop Assistants Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance 15 of 1939)

3 Factories, Machinery and Building Work Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance 34 of 1952)

4 Apprenticeship Ordinance, 1938 (Ordinance 12 of 1938)

ANNEXURE B

1 Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956 (Act 28 of 1956)
Provided that—

(a) any trade union or employers' organisation which, at the commencement of this Proclamation is registered under the Wage and Industrial Conciliation Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance 35 of 1952), in respect of the area or any portion thereof and which has its head office in the area shall be deemed to be registered under the said Act in respect of the area or relevant portion of the area, and its constitution, as altered from time to time under the provisions of that Ordinance shall continue to have effect as its constitution approved under the said Act until altered under the said Act. Provided further that if at any time it appears to the registrar that the said constitution does not provide for any particular matter for which it is required by the said Act to provide or that any provision thereof is inconsistent or not in compliance with the said Act or is contrary to the provisions of any law or is calculated to hinder the attainment of the objects of any law or is unreasonable in relation to the members or the public the registrar may require the union or organisation concerned to alter its constitution so as to provide for that particular matter or so as to remove the provision concerned from the constitution or otherwise to alter it so as to bring it into conformity with the said Act or that other law, and may fix a period not being longer than one year during which the alteration shall be effected, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the constitution of that union or organisation it shall be competent for the alteration to be effected in such manner and by such organ of the union or organisation as the registrar may direct.

(b) enige aansoek om die instelling van 'n versoening-raad ingedien kragtens die Ordonnansie op Lone en Nywerheidsversoening, 1952 (Ordonnansie 35 van 1952) of enige versoeningstaad ingestel kragtens genoemde Ordonnansie wat nie voor die inwerking-treding van hierdie Proklamasie ontslaan is nie, geag word kragtens genoemde Wet ingedien of ingestel te gewees het.

(c) enige arbiter, bemiddelaar of skeidsregter wat kragtens enige van die bepalings van die Ordonnansie op Lone en Nywerheidsversoening, 1952 (Ordonnansie 35 van 1952), aangestel is en wat by die inwerking-treding van hierdie Proklamasie nie *functus officio* is nie, geag word kragtens die ooreenstemmende bepalings van genoemde Wet aangestel te gewees het.

(d) enige vrystellingsertifikaat uitgereik, ooreenkoms aangegaan of toekenning gemaak kragtens enige van die bepalings van die Ordonnansie op Lone en Nywerheidsversoening, 1952 (Ordonnansie 35 van 1952) geag word kragtens die ooreenstemmende bepalings van genoemde Wet uitgereik, aangegaan of gemaak te gewees het, en

(e) slegs Goewermentskennisgewing 1527 van 25 September 1959, soos herpubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1986 van 20 Desember 1963, ten opsigte van die gebied van toepassing is

2 Wet op Winkels en Kantore, 1964 (Wet 75 van 1964)

Met dien verstande dat slegs die volgende kennisgewings ten opsigte van die gebied van toepassing is

(i) Goewermentskennisgewing R 1610 van 23 Oktober 1964, en

(ii) Goewermentskennisgewing R 1652 van 26 Augustus 1977

3 Wet op Vakleerlinge, 1944 (Wet 37 van 1944)

Met dien verstande dat—

(a) enige bedryf wat kragtens die Vakleerlinge Ordonnansie 1938 (Ordonnansie 12 van 1938) as 'n aangewese bedryf aangewys enige leerlingkontrak wat kragtens genoemde Ordonnansie aangegaan en enige leervoorwaarde wat ingevolge daarvan voorgeskryf is ten opsigte van die gebied, geag word kragtens die ooreenstemmende bepalings van genoemde Wet aangewys, aangegaan of voorgeskryf te gewees het. Met verstande voorts dat, behoudens die bepalings van artikel 5 van genoemde Wet, die bevoegdhede en werksaamhede van 'n komitee soos bedoel in genoemde Wet ten opsigte van sodanige aangewese bedryf leerlingkontrak of leervoorwaarde berus by en uitgeoefen en verrig word deur die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Arbeid Kaapstad; en

(b) slegs die volgende kennisgewings ten opsigte van die gebied van toepassing is

(i) Goewermentskennisgewing R 1261 van 26 Julie 1968; en

(ii) Goewermentskennisgewing R 1727 van 29 September 1972

4 Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941 (Wet 22 van 1941)

Met dien verstande dat—

(a) 'n perseel wat kragtens die Ordonnansie op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1952 (Ordonnansie 34 van 1952), in die gebied as 'n fabriek geregistreer is en gebruik word, planne vir geboue of bouveranderinge of aanbouings aan geboue wat vir gebruik as 'n fabriek in gemelde gebied bedoel is en kragtens voornoemde Ordonnansie voorgelê of goedgekeur is en 'n stoomketel, hysel of roltrap wat kragtens die Ordonnansie in gemelde gebied geregistreer geïnspekteer of getoets

(b) any application for the establishment of a conciliation board lodged under the Wage and Industrial Conciliation Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance 35 of 1952), or any conciliation board established under the said Ordinance which has not been discharged before the commencement of this Proclamation shall be deemed to have been lodged or established under the said Act,

(c) any arbitrator, mediator or umpire appointed under any of the provisions of the Wage and Industrial Conciliation Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance 35 of 1952), who is not *functus officio* at the commencement of this Proclamation shall be deemed to have been appointed or designated under the corresponding provisions of the said Act,

(d) any licence of exemption issued, agreement entered into or award made under any of the provisions of the Wage and Industrial Conciliation Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance 35 of 1952), shall be deemed to have been issued, entered into or made under the corresponding provisions of the said Act, and

(e) only Government Notice 1527 of 25 September 1959, as republished under Government Notice R 1986 of 20 December 1963, shall apply in respect of the area.

2 Shops and Office Act, 1964 (Act 75 of 1964)

Provided that only the following notices shall apply in respect of the area

(i) Government Notice R 1610 of 23 October 1964, and

(ii) Government Notice R 1652 of 26 August 1977.

3 Apprenticeship Act, 1944 (Act 37 of 1944)

Provided that—

(a) any trade designated under the Apprenticeship Ordinance, 1938 (Ordinance 12 of 1938), as a designated trade any contract of apprenticeship entered into under the said Ordinance and any condition of apprenticeship prescribed in terms thereof in respect of the area shall be deemed to have been designated, entered into or prescribed under the corresponding provisions of the said Act. Provided further that, subject to the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, the powers and functions of a committee referred to in the said Act in respect of any such designated trade, contract of apprenticeship or condition of apprenticeship shall be vested in and be exercised and performed by the Divisional Inspector, Department of Labour, Cape Town, and

(b) only the following notices shall apply in respect of the area

(i) Government Notice R 1261 of 26 July 1968; and

(ii) Government Notice R 1727 of 29 September 1972

4 Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941 (Act 22 of 1941)

Provided that—

(a) any premises which have been registered as a factory under the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance 34 of 1952) and which are being used as such, any plans for buildings or alterations or additions to buildings intended to be used as a factory in the said area and which have been lodged or approved in terms of the said Ordinance and any boiler, elevator or escalator which has been registered, inspected or tested in terms of the Ordinance in the said area

is, geag word kragtens die ooreenstemmende bepalings van genoemde Wet voorgelê, goedkeur, geregistreer, geïnspekteer of getoets te gewees het

(b) slegs die volgende kennisgewings ten opsigte van die gebied van toepassing is

- (i) Goewermentskennisgewing 1230 van 14 Junie 1946,
- (ii) Goewermentskennisgewing 314 van 13 Februarie 1953,
- (iii) Goewermentskennisgewing 1729 van 14 Augustus 1953, en
- (iv) Goewermentskennisgewing 1206 van 26 Junie 1942 soos herpubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1605 van 18 Oktober 1963
- (v) Goewermentskennisgewing R 1508 van 1 Oktober 1965
- (vi) Goewermentskennisgewing R 1894 van 3 Desember 1965,
- (vii) Goewermentskennisgewing R 1855 van 26 November 1965,
- (viii) Goewermentskennisgewing R 2236 van 30 November 1973, en
- (ix) Goewermentskennisgewing R 1664 van 26 Augustus 1977

5 Wet op Opleiding van Ambagsmanne, 1951 (Wet 38 van 1951)

Met dien verstande dat slegs Goewermentskennisgewing R 845 van 25 April 1975 ten opsigte van die gebied van toepassing is

6 Wet op Bantoebouwerkers, 1951 (Wet 27 van 1951)
Met dien verstande dat slegs die volgende kennisgewings ten opsigte van die gebied van toepassing is

- (i) Goewermentskennisgewing 789 van 17 April 1953
- (ii) Goewermentskennisgewing 1844 van 13 November 1959,
- (iii) Goewermentskennisgewing 253 van 20 Februarie 1959, en
- (iv) Goewermentskennisgewing 1169 van 5 Augustus 1960,

soos herpubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1732 van 8 November 1963

7 Wet op Elektrotegniese Draadwerkers en Aannemers 1939 (Wet 20 van 1939)

Met dien verstande dat Goewermentskennisgewing R 1735 van 8 November 1963 nie op die gebied van toepassing is nie

BYLAE C

- 1 Loonwet, 1957 (Wet 5 van 1957)
- 2 Wet op die Reëling van Bantoe-arbeidsverhoudinge 1953 (Wet 48 van 1953)

shall be deemed to have been lodged, approved, registered, inspected or tested in terms of the corresponding provisions of the said Act.

(b) only the following notices shall apply in respect of the area

- (i) Government Notice 1230 of 14 June 1946,
- (ii) Government Notice 314 of 13 February 1953
- (iii) Government Notice 1729 of 14 August 1953, and
- (iv) Government Notice 1206 of 26 June 1942, republished under Government Notice R 1605 of 18 October 1963
- (v) Government Notice R 1508 of 1 October 1965
- (vi) Government Notice R 1894 of 3 December 1965
- (vii) Government Notice R 1855 of 26 November 1965,
- (viii) Government Notice R 2236 of 30 November 1973 and
- (ix) Government Notice R 1664 of 26 August 1977.

5 Training of Artisans Act, 1951 (Act 38 of 1951)

Provided that only Government Notice R 845 of 25 April 1975 shall apply in respect of the area

6 Bantu Building Workers Act, 1951 (Act 27 of 1951)
Provided that only the following notices shall apply in respect of the area

- (i) Government Notice 789 of 17 April 1953,
- (ii) Government Notice 1844 of 13 November 1959
- (iii) Government Notice 253 of 20 February 1959, and
- (iv) Government Notice 1169 of 5 August 1960, as republished under Government Notice R 1732 of 8 November 1963

7 Electrical Wiremen and Contractors Act, 1939 (Act 20 of 1939)

Provided that Government Notice R 1735 of 8 November 1963 shall not apply in the area

ANNEXURE C

- 1 Wage Act, 1957 (Act 5 of 1957)
- 2 Bantu Labour Relations Regulation Act, 1953 (Act 48 of 1953)

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Western diplomats in Pretoria have welcomed a report that Zambia and Angola have told Swapo not to attack South African bases in South West Africa unless the process of negotiations for a settlement breaks down completely.

However, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, declined to comment today beyond pointing out that South Africa had accepted the settlement proposals of the five Western nations. At this point Swapo had to cease hostilities and bring about a viable peace for a settlement to be reached.

Said one Western source in Pretoria today: "This

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WEST WELCOMES CURB ON SWAPO

confirms what we have been telling South Africa about Angola and Zambia — that they want to see a settlement in Namibia.

ESSENTIAL

The support from the front-line States had an essential part in the settlement efforts sent stage, another Western diplomat said.

In Lusaka yesterday, in an exclusive interview with Argus Africa News Service, the Zambian leader said: "Until the process of negotiation with the United Nations through it is not right for guerrillas to attack racist (South African) camps. We are fully committed for supporting the liberation struggle, but when the time comes to negotiate a truce must be called."

Zambia did not doubt the ability of Swapo to launch heavy and serious attacks on South African troops, but the fact is this can be allowed only after we have failed in this serious attempt to bring peace," he said. He understood Angola had told Swapo the same thing. The attack by Swapo on a South African base at Katima Mulilo in which 10 South African troops died by rocket fire had been started without his knowledge, President Kaunda maintained.

When his Government heard about the attack inquiries were made to Swapo. "We said at the moment we are negotiating through the United Nations."

Swapo told the Zambian Government the attack followed the capture of a South African "courier" with information that an attack on Swapo bases in Zambia was being planned.

Angola, Zambia, call for halt to attacks in SWA

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Bitter SWA talks loom in UN

NEW YORK. — The United Nations General Assembly opens tomorrow (9.30 pm SA time), uncertain about two topics which form the mainstay of the agenda — Southern Africa and the Middle East.

In the aftermath of the Camp David summit meet-

ing on the Middle East and continuing efforts to resolve the problems of South West Africa and Rhodesia, further bitter debate on these issues appears inevitable.

The north-south dialogue between developed and developing countries, which has recently shown signs of losing momentum, will also figure among the key

topics on the agenda of 131 items — the longest

A backdrop for the 13-week session will be the continuing chill in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union over issues such as African policy and human rights, and the shrill hostility between Peking and Moscow.

The world body, formed in 1945 with 51 states, will

also reach a new milestone on opening day with the admittance of the Solomon Islands as its 150th member.

The Security Council will also meet to renew the mandates of three United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East — the forces in Lebanon, Sinai and the Golan Heights.

During the opening days of the Assembly, the Security Council will also grapple again with the South West Africa question, considering how to launch a big operation to supplant the present independence elections.

The Assembly, meanwhile, is certain to keep up the pressure by debating South West Africa,

a parallel and their Southern Africa, including Rhodesia.

South Africa, though a United Nation member, has made no attempt to take part in the work of the Assembly since it was suspended from that body in 1974 for its racial policies.

Its seat is again expected to remain empty.

Terrorist shot dead in clash with Defence Force

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A terrorist was shot dead in a contact with the Defence Force just before the weekend, General J J Geldenhuys, General Commanding SWA Command announced here.

In another incident, about 14 km from Ondangwa in Ovambo two telephone poles were

blown up on Saturday night with explosives. A number of similar sabotage incidents occurred in the past three months.

General Geldenhuys said the terrorist was killed in a contact in central Ovambo after a group of terrorists fired on a Defence Force vehicle. There were no casualties on the Defence Force side, he said.

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West, SA strive to keep talks alive

There has been speculation about a possible visit by President Idi Amin of Uganda.

The Assembly will be presided over by the Colombian Foreign Minister, Mr. Indalecio Dievano Aguirre, the unanimous choice of the Latin American group, whose turn it was to nominate a candidate. — Sapa-Reuter.

The Argus Political Staff

Registration date extended

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The period of voter registration for one man, one vote constituent assembly elections in South West Africa has been extended by 28 days.

This was announced in a proclamation issued today by the Administrator General, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, who said the extension would enable waverers a chance to decide whether they wish to participate in the registration process.

Both the revolutionary Swapo and the centrist Namibia National Front (NNE) have criticised the voter registration campaign as a unilateral act. It is illegal to discourage people from registering.

PRETORIA — Diplomatic exchanges between South Africa and the Western Five continued today in an attempt to keep alive the faltering settlement plan for South West Africa.

It is understood that grave difficulties are being experienced over election date and troop numbers.

The Government received a message from the Five at the weekend responding to a request formulated by the Cabinet last Monday for clarification and adjustment of recommendations by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim.

Observers said South Africa was not happy with the West's reply, but that negotiations continue.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, spoke by telephone with the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, at the weekend.

William COUNTON

His cabinet reshuffle

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster with his Cabinet colleagues at the start of today's crucial Cabinet meeting in Pretoria. From left are: Mr Heunis, Dr van der Merwe, Mr Fanie Botha, Mr P. W. Botha, Mr Vorster, Mr S. I. Mulder and Dr Mulder.

Vorster's future? SWA in balance

By Hugh Leggat, Own Correspondents
in Washington and New York and Sapa-Reuter.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, will tell the world tomorrow of his decision on his future and of the Cabinet's decision on the SWA/Namibia issue. It was "highly unlikely" a statement would be made earlier, the Prime Minister's office said today.

As the Cabinet began an afternoon and evening sitting on the two vital issues, a spokesman said a special Press conference would be addressed by Mr Vorster tomorrow morning.

The Cabinet faced crucial decisions on SWA/Namibia at its meeting in Pretoria today.

Its decisions could spell the difference between an easing of southern African tensions or greater confrontation with the world including the prospect of sanctions.

As the decisions were awaited, the African bloc at the United Nations was pressing the Security Council to give its approval this week for UN supervision of independence in SWA/Namibia.

With South Africa firmly opposed to major points of the African-backed transition programme devised by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the two sides are heading for a showdown.



Vorster's future, SWA in balance

►► From page 1

not expect a Security Council session before Thursday at the earliest and are trying to mollify both sides. Their representatives met Mr Botha and his officials at the weekend to present certain ideas which have been taken up in the overall considerations being put before the cabinet today.

The five objections for meeting South Africa's problems are said to have varying degrees of substance. The overall view is that they do not represent any real give and there is little hope of the Cabinet being satisfied.

The possibility has been raised in some quarters that even though South Africa may hold elections alone, the UN may go ahead with approval and implementation of the five's plan on its own.

If South Africa when fell foul of what the UN was doing in the territory, the UN would take punitive action such as voting sanctions.

It is likely, however, that the Government — if it decides to hold negotiations — would continue to talk to the West in further attempts to resolve its difficulties with the Waldheim report on bringing about settlement.

The Namibian National Front (NNF) today rejected any possible internal settlement in SWA/Namibia.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that South Westers feel this is something they have been through before. Through the whole of South West Africa people are totally and callously indifferent, said newspaper editor Mr J M Smith.

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The Cape Times, Wednesday, September 20, 1978.

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McHenry keen for more talks

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE chief Western negotiator on SWA/Namibia, US envoy Mr Don McHenry, last night expressed the hope that South Africa would not break off discussions aimed at bringing about a peaceful settlement in the territory.

"I don't think the factors involved have changed," he said in a telephone interview from his United Nations office in New

York.

Mr McHenry, contacted after yesterday's Cabinet meeting in Pretoria, was aware of press speculation that the South African Government might announce today that it was going ahead with elections in the territory without international agreement.

"If the situation looks bleak from where you are it is a disturbing indication that the opera-

tive factors are not getting across. I think the reasons for getting a peaceful settlement are the same as they were six months or a year ago, and the consequences of failure are the same."

Asked about the "consequences" to which he referred, Mr McHenry said he was not talking about sanctions.

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was even shorter than the desired time as indicated in Table 30.

Time	Percentage who spent up to and including this length of time
1 month	70
2 months	78
3 months	87
6 months	96
1 year	100

N = 152

No less than 70% of the workers with rural ties spent less than 1 month in the country during their last leave or after the termination of their last contract. The median time period was three weeks. This short period of absence from work could be due to the extensive use of the call-in card system which, as in the case of Murray and Stewart, required the contract worker to return within three weeks.

We tried to establish whether there were any objective factors that determined the time that workers would have liked to spend in the country when their contract or employment was terminated. A backward stepwise regression was therefore performed.

Vorster

SA to go it alone on elections

By Staff Reporters

South Africa is to go ahead on its own with elections in SWA/Namibia. Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said this afternoon that the elections would not be delayed any longer, but he left the door open for further dealings with the Western Five and the United Nations.

In a 10-page statement in Pretoria today, Mr Vorster said the SWA People's Organisation, headed by Mr Sam Nujoma, firmly intended delaying elections and wanted to build up its forces for attack.

He did not name a date for the elections but the registration of voters in SWA/Namibia and the electoral structure have been geared to hold them not later than December this year.

The SWA/Namibia Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, has called for elections for a constituent assembly which will meet to decide whether pre-independence elections should be held.

OPEN

Mr Vorster said today that the body which will be elected will have its elections open.

It can draw up a constitution if it wishes, go ahead with the Western Five plans for transition to independence, or accept the proposals of the UN secretary-general Dr Kurt Waldheim — which

have triggered the present confrontation.

The decision to go it alone decided by the Cabinet yesterday is certain to enrage the African bloc at the UN which will now intensify its demands for an urgent Security Council session, probably tomorrow.

The UN and the African bloc in particular have insisted on a UN-supervised election in SWA/Namibia.

It is virtually certain that a massive demand will now be made in the UN for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, issued the following statement on the SWA/Namibia issue.

"Swapo wants to build up bases and supplies of weapons and to train terrorists to attack South West Africa."

"Swapo's firm intention is to keep on delaying elections."

"The people of the territory, however, do not want to delay elections."

"I reiterate South Africa has always accepted the principle that is for the people themselves to determine their own future. It is not for the Secretary General or the United Nations or any other entity to delay the process leading to self-determination and independence."

"South Africa accepted the proposal of the Five in good faith but no one can blame the South African



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SA to go it alone on elections

▶▶ From page 1

Government for being unwilling to accept extended and amended provisions of a proposal which was described to us as being final and definitive. In deed, the Five pledged that they would stand by their proposals.

Mr Vorster went on to say in a 10-page statement released at a Press conference at the Union Buildings at 2.30 pm, today:

"During the past few days the most strenuous efforts were made by the South African Foreign Minister and the Five to overcome the differences. Regrettably these efforts have not succeeded. While the South African Government does not wish to close doors it cannot allow this impasse to continue indefinitely.

CONSEQUENCES

"Bearing in mind the consequences of these developments for the people of South West Africa as well as those of southern Africa as a whole, the Government has given its most serious attention to all the alternatives.

"The Cabinet in its deliberations yesterday concluded that the people of South West Africa, in accordance with their wishes would have to be given the opportunity to elect their own representatives. This will be done on the basis of universal and adult suffrage in countrywide elections in order to establish unequivocally who has the right to speak for the people of South West Africa.

"The people of South West Africa have clearly signified their desire to

exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. Thus more than 85 percent of the estimated eligible voters in the territory have enthusiastically registered to vote, this notwithstanding intimidation from certain quarters not to do so.

All options remain open to them. We will not prescribe to them.

The body to be elected may:

- Decide to draw up a constitution or postpone the drafting thereof
 - Decide to proceed with the implementation of the proposal of the Five
 - Decide to accept the secretary-general's report
- They will, of course, also be free to express themselves on numerous other matters, which will be dealt with in the relevant proclamation to be issued shortly."

MILITARY

Turning to the United Nations' military component, Mr Vorster said: "It should be made absolutely clear that, never during the discussions with the Five was a figure higher than 3 000 mentioned by them, and South Africa for its part had indicated it could not accept a figure exceeding 2 000."

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Star 20/9/78.

(22)

'I leave with no regrets after a full public life'

Pretoria

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, announced his retirement here today.

Mr Vorster said: "I want to take this opportunity to make two statements this afternoon. The one as you are well aware is about my own position and the other about the question of SWA/Namibia

"You will allow me to first deal with my own matter. After that I will deal with the SWA issue and take a few questions on that. You have been issued with a full statement and therefore it will not be necessary for me to repeat that whole statement to you this afternoon.

"As far as I am concerned, you will allow me to tell you this afternoon that I would like to escape this day completely."

Mr Vorster said he

MR PIK BOTHA . . . attended press conference.

wished to thank his creator for past blessings. He wished to thank his wife for the many years during which she had supported him. He wished to thank his children for their understanding. He thanked his constituency for support during the past 25 years he had represented it.

"When a person enters public life, then you are aware over the years that there will be a time when you will have to retire. But it is only when that time actually arrives, when one stands before the realities of it, as I have now done, that a person first realises the true implications of it."

Grateful

"From that you will realise that my time to leave public life has arrived."

"As a believer I give thanks to my creator for the opportunity I have been given."

I have had a full life. For that I am very grateful and I leave public life with no regrets."

Strong reaction in US against SWA Showdown

By Hugh Robertson

Washington

South Africa now stands precariously close to a showdown with the United States and other Western countries. Carter administration sources say the seriousness of the situation has been made clear to the South African Government in the past few hours.

SA decision 'closes door' on talks

South Africa's election decision on SWA-Namibia closed doors on further negotiations, because we went quite against everything the Western powers had been trying to achieve.

This was the gloomy prognosis of diplomatic circles in Pretoria today after yesterday's announcement that South Africa would hold one-vote elections to create a constituent assembly.

Sources said South Africa, in spite of its claims not to have closed doors on further international dealings, had left itself no room for manoeuvre.

The decision marked a major breakdown in efforts towards an internationally acceptable solution.

It paid no attention to the international status of the territory.

The whole point of the Western plan was to help South Africa test the reaction of the people in the area. The Western powers were not to be recognised as a free and impartial arbiter.

... OUT

go it alone on SWA/Namibian elections

"We go back to square one," he said

Council members are scheduled to meet privately today to decide what action to take.

The US Ambassador, Mr Donald McHenry, unofficial leader of the Western Contact group, said UN enforcement action was an obvious question if South Africa did not co-operate

"MEET SOON"

He had already been told by some Africans: "We delivered Swapo, now you deliver the South Africans" He expected them to say "We have tried it your way, now you try it ours"

The British Ambassador said the five wanted the Security Council to meet as soon as possible to approve the Waldheim Report

The Western powers would make their feelings known at informal consultations of the Security Council scheduled for today.

"It is difficult to prophesy what a new Prime Minister may be saying there in two weeks" Mr

However, a spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today he had no knowledge of any special message having been received from the US

The simultaneous announcement by Mr Vorster that he was resigning as Prime Minister and that South Africa would go it alone in SWA/Namibia has been interpreted in Washington as a signal that the country has reached a crossroad in its relations with the West.

Unavoidable

Sanctions are seen as virtually unavoidable if the South African Government goes ahead with its SWA/Namibia proposals

Mr Vorster's resignation has been linked directly to the Cabinet's decision.

He is seen to have faced such acute and prolonged strain over the issue and such sharp differences in his Cabinet that he decided to resign after reluctantly accepting a Cabinet consensus against the United Nations proposals for a SWA/Namibia settlement

Carter Administration officials have publicly expressed "surprise and deep disappointment" at Mr Vorster's announcement

They have added that they believe the United Nations proposals for SWA/Namibia are "fully consistent" with the Western proposals for the territory

Crisis

There is an atmosphere of near crisis over South Africa in Washington.

DIAMOND

election decision

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28	2	92
28	9	55
25	10	46
23	7	75
23	12	41
22	6	78
19	11	46
15	14	30
12	16	27
11	17	18
9	13	40
9	15	30
9	18	16

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In New York Swapo has reacted sharply against a Western plan to have the Security Council endorse the Waldheim Report. "That's out," said Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, at the United Nations last night. Swapo would be telling its African friends today that they wanted the 15-member council to slap sanctions on the South African Government because of its decision to

Richard said. In Windhoek, the announcement received a predictable "hot-and-cold" reception from political groups — Own Correspondent, Political Correspondent, The Star's Africa News Service, Sapa- Reuter-AP.

Officials have said that once sanctions are applied the West will have embarked on an irrevocable course which can only escalate in years ahead. American officials said the African group at the United Nations would be meeting today to discuss Mr Vorster's announcement and to call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

'SA threat to world peace'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The moderate black and white coalition, the Namibia National Front, plans to ask the African group in the United Nations to have South Africa declared a threat to world peace after its decision to pursue elections in SWA/Namibia unilaterally.

Mr Vekui Rukoro, the NNF's information secretary, said this was one of the movement's moves in response to the South African move.

The declaration of a country as a threat to world peace is one of the most extreme forms of censure the United Nations can take.

Mr Rukoro and the NNF's vice-president, Mr Hitjevi Evi, said resorting to an armed struggle was also not ruled out.

The white general secretary of the NNF, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said he believed the point had not yet been reached where the Front would decide there were no longer any peaceful avenues for the settlement of the territory's independence dispute.

They will undoubtedly demand Western support for sanctions against South Africa, including a mandatory oil embargo. Although Western European members of the Security Council will probably try to persuade the Africans to moderate their demands the United States appears to be in the mood to allow the African demands to be approved by the council.

The British Foreign Office has described South Africa's decision on SWA/Namibia as "a major setback" to the prospects of peace in Southern Africa. It added, "Despite this, the five (Western nations concerned) intend to go to the Security Council and to recommend acceptance of the secretary general's report."

● West cannot stop elections now — Page 21

Fanie out, so it's a straight fight

Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

The surprise withdrawal of the Minister of Labour Mr S P Botha from the race for the premiership has left the field open for a straight contest between the Cape and Transvaal wings of the National Party.

Mr Botha — "Fanie" — said last night that although he had been approached by members of the caucus to stand for Prime Minister he did not intend taking part in the election of the new leader.

The National Party caucus of 174 MPs and senators meets next Thursday in Cape Town to choose a new Prime Minister and elect a new State President, who will certainly be Mr Vorster.

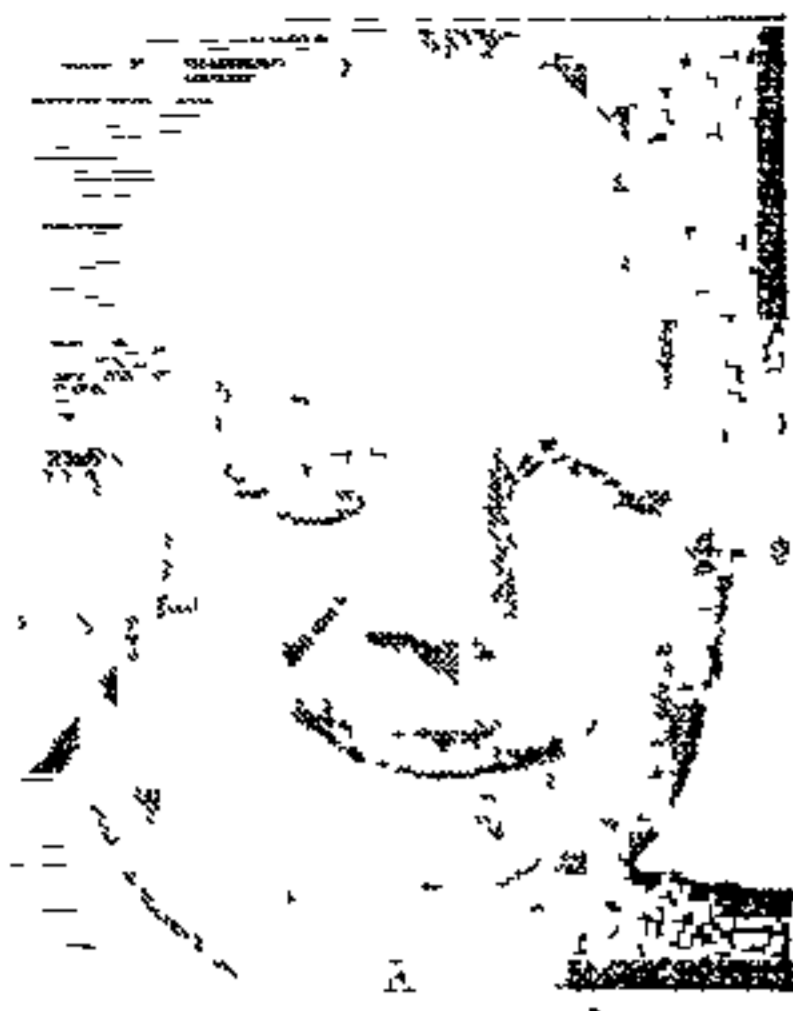
PIK READY

The Cape-Transvaal battle will be between the party's Cape leader, Mr P W Botha, Minister of Defence and the Transvaal leader, Dr Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has also announced a willingness to stand, but observers said today that al-

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Decision marks the end of an era — Eglin



Mr Eglin

WINDHOEK — The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had emerged as a tough and skilful negotiator and a political leader of international significance.

Mr Eglin, who is on a visit here, was reacting to the announcement by Mr Vorster that he was retiring as Prime Minister and would make himself available as a candidate for state president.

Mr Eglin said Mr Vorster's decision marked the end of an era during which South Africa moved from being a relatively unknown country at the southern tip of Africa to an important state which was a focal point of international attention.

"Mr Vorster is a man with strong commitments. He was often the centre of controversy but friend and foe alike will recognize his dedication to his country and to the cause in which he believed."

Mr Eglin said the decision taken by the Cabinet yesterday SWA/Namibia was the wrong one and not the best way to try to achieve peace and an internationally recognized independence for the territory.

Commenting on South Africa's decision to go ahead with elections in SWA/Namibia, Mr Eglin said that by turning away from the international agreement in respect of a territory whose international status the South African Government itself had recognized, it had made an error of judgment.

"The Cabinet decision is one of far-reaching consequences for South West Africa and South Africa," he said in a statement. "I realize that it was not taken lightly and that the situation is complicated by the fact that the people of SWA appear to be divided on the road they should take to independence." — Sapa

DTA welcomes election; NNF, Swapo say no

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said last night that it wished to record "its disappointment" that an agreement on the basis of the Western proposals could not be reached on the SWA/Namibia issue.

However, the DTA welcomed the election. The DTA said it had come for the people of the territory to determine their path to self-determination. The DTA also welcomed the fact that a body would finally be set up on behalf of the people in the territory and that this body would pursue negotiations with the South African Government if deemed fit, with the aim of achieving an internationally acceptable solution to the SWA/Namibian constitutional issue.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Rik Mudge, said it was most unfortunate that there had been a breakdown in the Western initiative on SWA/Namibia, but at the same time the future of the people of the territory could not be predicted.

Mr Mudge said the breakdown in negotiations had been caused by

- A lack of communication at the level between the Western powers, the United Nations and the people of SWA/Namibia

• The role which verbal communications and assurances played to obtain the co-operation of the parties concerned and which obviously led to misunderstanding between the various parties

• The lack of consultation between the UN Secretary-General and the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia on certain important aspects of the proposals.

Asked what the DTA thought the chances were of an independent SWA/Namibia achieving international recognition, Mr Mudge replied, "We want international recognition but we cannot ignore the future of the people living here."

• The Namibian National Front dissociated itself from the decision by the South African Cabinet to hold elections in SWA/Namibia without United Nations co-operation, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, NNF publicity and information secretary, said yesterday.

Reacting to Mr Vorster's announcement about an election in the territory, Mr Rukoro said the NNF had warned South Africa of the consequences that would follow unilateral action in the territory.

"We will not take part in any election held this year for a constituent assembly. We deem such

elections neither free nor fair."

Mr Rukoro said the NNF would spell out its future course of action at a press conference today.

• Swapo dismissed the announcement on SWA/Namibia as "South Africa's UDI (unilateral declaration of independence)".

Mr Danny Tjongarero, Swapo deputy chairman, told Sapa that Swapo would wait for the United Nations Security Council session which may take place today.

• The leader of the National Party of SWA/Namibia and chairman of Aktur, Mr A H de Plessis, said the announcement had been expected and did not come entirely as a surprise. "From what I can understand, negotiations between the South African Government and the five Western countries, the Security Council and Dr Waldheim will now come to an end," he said.

He understood the announcement to mean that the people of the territory, under the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, would now elect their own people and that it would be up to them to decide whether they wished to stand by the Western proposals or Dr Waldheim's report.

Till now Aktur had not been prepared to spend funds on an election it was not sure would take place.

• The British shadow foreign secretary, Mr John Davies, said the South African Government's unilateral decision to go ahead with elections was "a very unhappy situation."

Mr Davies said he was "deeply concerned" to hear that the negotiations on SWA/Namibia seemed to have broken down. The decision effectively snubbed the United Nations independence plan for the territory.

On the Mr Vorster's retirement, Mr Davies said it brought to an end a crucial era in South African politics and the opening of a new one would be equally crucial. Much depended on Mr Vorster's successor and on what Mr Vorster's own role would be.

• The Vicar-General of the Anglican Church in SWA/Namibia, Bishop James Kauluma, described the announcement as "most unfortunate."

• Swapo's London office issued a warlike statement, declaring "It is the people of Namibia, not the South African Government, who can no longer tolerate an impasse — the indefinite occupation by the apartheid regime. It makes no difference whether or not Vorster is in control in Pretoria, but what he said today shows that all along they have been dishonest, insincere and collaborating with their imperialist allies to deliberately delay genuine independence. This means the war will be intensified."

• The Progressive Reform Party's spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Japie Basson MP, said the government's decision on SWA/Namibia was not in the best interests of the country. Internal strife in the territory would escalate and South Africa's sons would have to bear the brunt of it.

It should be remembered, he said, that the government had 30 years to resolve the SWA question. Most of the time policies were followed which did nothing to prepare the territory for independence. This led to the rise of resistance movements and to the present international impasse.

The government, he said, had again made a wrong decision and had played "right into the hands of Swapo."

Elections unilaterally organized by a Nationalist government would "solve not one single problem, and any government which emerges in SWA will be unable to control the territory and ensure economic confidence, stability and progress."

THE VILU: RACE IS ON

S P Botha opts out, 3 still in running

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Vorster, yesterday precipitated an international crisis and major political changes in Southern Africa with announcements that he would retire and that elections would be held in SWA/Namibia without international approval.

The succession battle narrowed late last night to three possible candidates with the unexpected withdrawal of the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha. He said he had hoped Mr Vorster would stay on and had now decided, in the interests of unity, not to make himself available.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, both said they would be led

by the wishes of the National Party caucus, while the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Conne Mulder, confirmed he had been approached, and was available, as a candidate for the premiership. The decision on SWA/Namibia was taken by the whole cabinet, but Mr Vorster's successor will have to face the increasing economic and diplomatic isolation to which it could lead. Diplomats fear the move



Angry West to step up fight

CAPE TIMES 21/9/78

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US, UK express distress

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, at the international news conference in Pretoria yesterday. Sitting next to Mr Vorster is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik

Namibia elections November 20 to 24

CAPE TIMES 21/9/78

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WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General for SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, last night announced that elections for a 50-member constituent assembly would be held from November 20 to November 24 this year.

Two extraordinary procedures providing for the constituent assembly and the holding of an election were published here yesterday. Proclamation AG63 of 1978 provides for the establishment of a constituent assembly and the holding of an election for that purpose, while the second proclamation, AG64 of 1978, defines the polling days. The constituent assembly will consist of 50 members, nominated as representatives of the people of SWA/Namibia by political organizations taking part in the election and receiving a mandate from the

The number of representatives that may be nominated by a particular political organization will depend on the number of votes given to that organization at the poll, and is to be calculated proportionately according to a fixed formula. In terms of the relevant proclamation the constituent assembly established in this manner has a mandate to draw up and adopt a constitution with a view to the attainment of independence by SWA/Namibia as a sovereign state. Such a constitution will come into operation on a date

Continued on page 2

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achieve a peaceful settlement in the territory and will lead inevitably to increased violence there.

Mr Vorster is to tender his resignation as Prime Minister to the National Party caucus on September 28 and will be available for nomination as the party's candidate in the election for state president the next day.

There was widespread local and international reaction to both announcements, with criticism of the decision on SWA/Namibia, tributes to Mr Vorster and doubts about the policies of his successor.

Reaction to the decision to call elections in SWA/Namibia was immediate, and the United Nations Security Council could meet this week. Business men and politicians are concerned that the move could face South Africa with economic sanctions.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, regretted the South African decision and hoped efforts to reach an agreed settlement would continue.

Swapo and the Namibia National Front said they would boycott the election set by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

Continued on page 2

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — The West is calling for an immediate Security Council meeting to implement the full Waldheim plan for United Nations-supervised SWA/Namibia independence.

The council will meet privately today, and is expected to act tomorrow.

In an angry and total rejection of Mr Vorster's go-ahead for unilateral elections, the Western powers will also stage a demarche on Pretoria to spell out the gloomy future of an isolated, unrecognized "Namibia," and the range of punitive measures the Republic

itself is likely to face. They will warn that the new Prime Minister will take over facing a major international crisis unless he goes back on Mr Vorster's decision.

"I don't think anybody seriously thinks the UN should fight its way in, but there will be calls for action," said the British ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard. Expressing "great concern, considerable irritation and disappointment", he cautioned that it was "much too early" to talk about sanctions in view of the pending power switch.

But this is precisely what the African group of nations



The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, addresses the international press conference in Pretoria yesterday. On his left is the Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha.

was discussing when they met late yesterday to prepare for the council meeting.

All the West joined the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in flatly rejecting South Africa's claim that the plan for independence in about a year, backed by up to 7 500 troops, 350 police and close to 1 000 other civilians, broke the agreement it accepted with the West in April.

The plan was "in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Western proposal", Dr Waldheim stated in a message of regret over the South African decision — and Western ambassadors echoed this.

The Western negotiators reacted with unprecedented speed to the South African decision.

While Dr Waldheim called in special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari for urgent talks, the five Western negotiating powers — the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — got together to decide on the swiftest possible reaction.

The decision was to win immediate Security Council approval of the plan, along with an order on all nations to accept it and offer full cooperation.

WASHINGTON
 United States expressed and disappointed at South Africa's decision to call an election to SWA/Namibia. Britain called the move a "major setback" to prospects of peace in southern Africa.

A US spokesman said it hoped it would not be South Africa's last word on the matter. "We were surprised and deeply disappointed by Mr Vorster's announcement, that is, as we presently understand his announcement. We certainly hope that this will not be the last word from South Africa on this matter."

He said a report on SWA/Namibia independence by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, was fully consistent with proposals made by the Western contact group and accepted by South Africa in April.

In London Britain labelled the SA decision a "major setback".

A Foreign office statement said: "This is a major setback to the prospect of bringing peace to southern Africa. Despite this the (contact group) intended to go to the Security Council and to recommend acceptance of the Secretary-General's report..." — Sapa-Reuters

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Election date

Continued from page 1

to be fixed by the administrator-general.

The constituent assembly is also empowered to submit to the administrator-general any requests, recommendations and proposals in connection with the attainment of independence by SWA/Namibia, in addition to or instead of drawing up a constitution, and further to advise the administrator-general on government matters.

The constituent assembly will be the first body which will represent all the people of SWA/Namibia on the basis of a general election and be com-

petent to speak on behalf of the people of the territory, backed by that authority. Voting will be for parties, not individuals.

Every person registered as a voter during the present registration campaign, which has been extended to October 20, will be able to vote.

About 1 093 points for the polling are being planned — some of them fixed points where there will be polling stations during the entire voting period of five days, others for shorter periods, as the circumstances may require.

A voter will be able to vote at any polling station.

Vorster's Press Conference was a milestone in SA history

John Patken, Political staff

The clock in the Union Buildings conference room was 35 minutes ahead of time, but the mediamen who attended Mr John Vorster's farewell conference as Prime Minister yesterday had to wait for the moment when he was ready to speak.

For Mr Vorster, however, there was no way of putting the clock back. His time had come.

By the time he walked in — spruce but not his old self, rather watery eyed and red in the face — the conference room was bulging with cameramen and journalists. There must have been 200 of them humming with speculation.

Mr Vorster's arrival brought a sombre silence. Some pressmen rose in respect as he arrived and greeted them. Others hid behind tape recorders or got their notebooks ready.

Then the conference was on. The highlights of Mr Vorster's announcements were:

● He will resign as Prime Minister and as MP for Nigel on Thursday next week, September 28, but will make himself available as a candidate for the State Presidency if requested, but without trying to influence the Nationalist caucus in any way in its decision.

● He would not immediately discuss the possibility of the powers of the State Presidency being extended if he were elected.

● He announced the Government's decision to hold elections in SWA/Namibia and his Cabinet colleague Mr Pik Botha, indicated this would be over several days at the end of November.

● By doing so, South Africa was not closing the door on the United Nations and was leaving all options open.

● The body to be elected from the elections could decide to draw up a constitution or postpone drafting one, could implement the Western plan for independence, or could accept the plan as amended by the UN secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

After Mr Vorster's departure, Mr Botha indicated the Administrator General in the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, would have his future position decided by the body emerging from the elections.

Footsteps of a vigorous Premier...

Pieter Schoombie traces the footsteps of South Africa's tough Prime Minister.

● Born in the Eastern Cape town of Jamestown on December 13 1915, he went to school in Sterkstroom and to the University of Stellenbosch in 1934 to study law. He received a BA in 1936 and LLB in 1938.

● In 1940 he was appointed a general in the Ossewa-Brandwag. In charge of the organization's operations in the Eastern Cape he was arrested on September 23, 1941.

● In 1971 he announced the new sports policy in an effort to get South Africa back in international sport.

● Dr Kurt Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, arrived for a visit, followed by Dr Alfred Escher. A preliminary agreement on SWA/Namibia was reached.

What the papers said...

The Star Bureau LONDON — Mr Vorster's resignation gets the lion's share of Fleet Street's headlines today, with all of the serious newspapers devoting their main front-page stories to it and to his decision to go it alone in SWA/Namibia. Even the communist Morning Star leads its front page with the resignation, noting in its opening paragraph that Mr Vorster has "in a last fling of racism declared war on the people of Namibia."

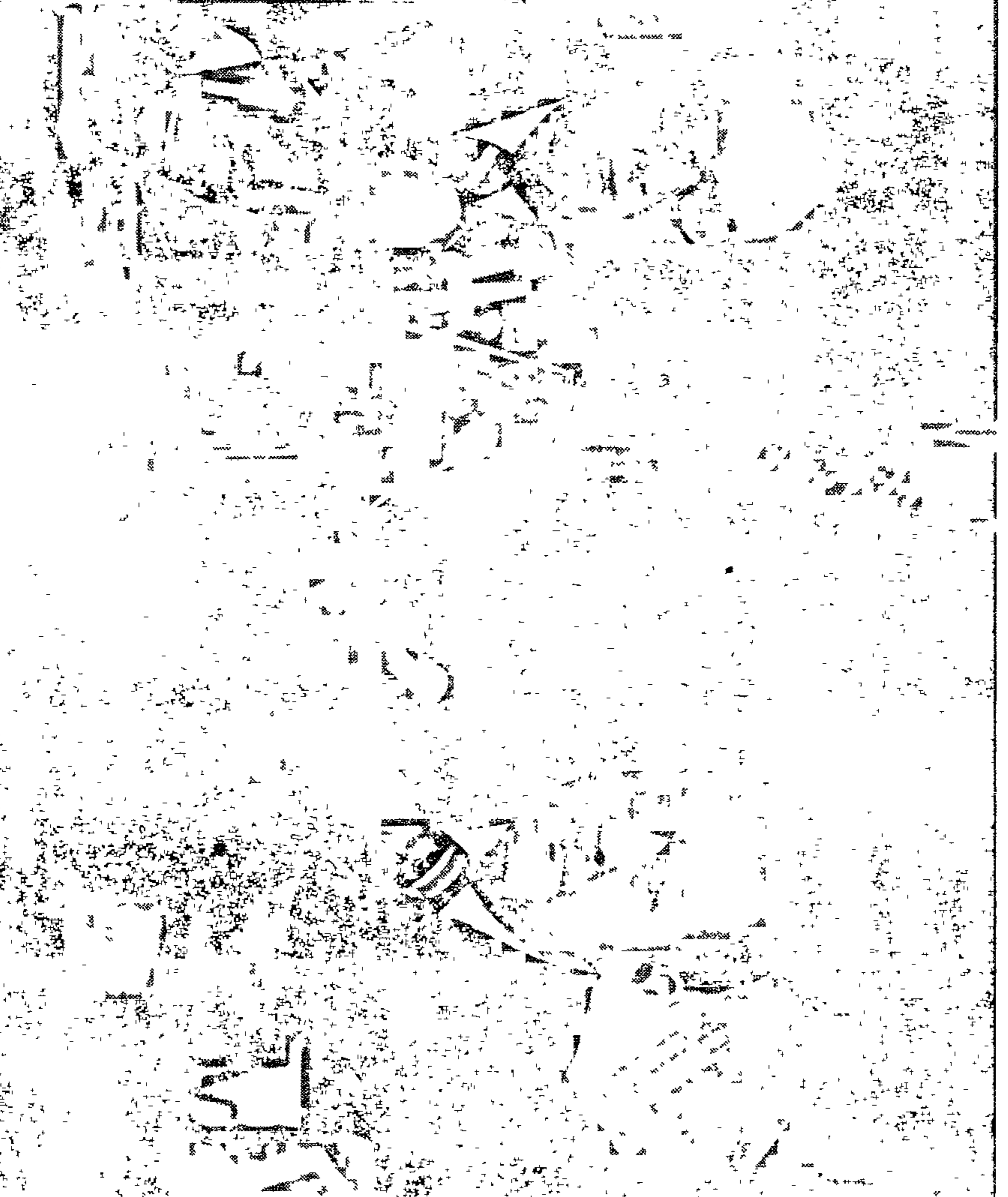
While he comes in for much predictable criticism in leading articles, this is almost invariably coupled with praise, however grudging, for what he has achieved in his 12 years in office — and from the most unlikely quarters. But comment on Mr

Vorster's resignation is everywhere coupled with fears for the future of SWA/Namibia which range from the merely pessimistic to the sanguine.

The Guardian says in its main editorial that the resignation is "a major historical event," and continues: "The repercussions of it may be so great that for a long time it will be hard to put a limit to them."

Sapa Reuter in Hong Kong says that China today reported the resignation of Mr Vorster.

The official New China News Agency said Mr Vorster had pursued "a policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and obstinately maintained colonial domination over Namibia."



Mr Vorster is flanked by Foreign Minister Mr P. Botha and the Press Conference yesterday.

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West cannot stop election now — Steyn

By Lester Venter
The Star's ANS

There is nothing the international community could now do to prevent constituent assembly elections for SWA/Namibia in 60 days, the Administrator General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, said last night.

South Africa announced the go-it-alone decision yesterday.

At a Press conference where Mr Justice Steyn announced the week starting November 20 as the period for voting, he said the elections would "demonstrate the will of the people."

The constituent assembly will draw up an independence programme and a new constitution for the territory. It will, though, be empowered to postpone independence or revert to the international proposals if it wishes.

There is believed to be little chance of the latter course because so far,



Mr Justice Steyn . . . the people's will.

only the conservative, multiethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the right-wing National Party Election Front, Akatur, have said they are prepared to participate in the election.

They are the parties most disenchanted by the international initiative.

Mr Justice Steyn said the constituent assembly would consist of 50 members. Voters would vote

for political organisations which would nominate members on the strength of their slice of the national vote.

On October 11, a registration court will sit in Windhoek to receive final applications by groups to participate. They may register beforehand. No group will be permitted to withdraw after that.

There will be no postal or special votes — eliminating thousands of potential voters in exile or detention abroad. There will be 1093 polling points within the territory only.

Qualifications for voter registration may still change to shorten the presently-required minimum of four years' residence (or birth) in the territory.

The judge invited the Western powers to send observers to ascertain the fairness of the election. He said further international monitoring of the elections could be done by international journalists.

hunger strike in December, transferred to the Koefiefontein internment camp

● In 1948 he was nominated by the Afrikaner Party in Brakpan, but stood as an independent as he was unacceptable to the National Party, with whom the AP had a pact. He lost by two votes. Dr Verwoerd, as editor of Die Transvaler told Nats not to vote for him.

● In 1953 he was elected National Party MP for Nigel.

● Dr Verwoerd appointed him as Deputy Minister of Education, Arts and Science and of Welfare and Pensions in 1958.

● He became Minister of Justice in July 1961. The news was received the police portfolio.

● On September 13 1966 Mr Vorster was elected Prime Minister, as the "strong man" in the Cabinet. As Justice Minister he had introduced house arrests, listed communists, banned organisations, publications and meetings and introduced legislative changes such as the so-called 90-days law.

● In 1969 he got rid of Dr Albert Hertzog and his rightwing followers and crushed their Herstigte Nasionale Party in the 1970 general election. But his party lost a few seats to the United Party.

● On June 4 1970 he arrived in Lisbon for talks with Portuguese Prime Minister Dr Marcello Caetano. He went on to Madrid and talks with Prince Juan Carlos and General Francisco Franco, Paris

measures were to be removed

● President Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay paid a state visit to South Africa in 1974.

● In October he spoke in the Senate of peaceful coexistence with black states and President Kaunda of Zambia called it "the voice of reason"

● In the same year behind-the-scenes dialogue with Africa progressed. Mr Vorster went to the Ivory Coast himself for talks with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

● On November 5 1974 he made his "give South Africa six months" speech in Nigel.

● In January 1975 Mr James Callaghan, then British Foreign Secretary, met him in Port Elizabeth for talks.

● In February he met President William Tolbert in Liberia.

● Mr Vorster went to Israel in April 1976 and concluded a major economic, scientific and industrial co-operation agreement.

● In June he met Dr Kissinger in Europe in what was described as "South Africa's greatest diplomatic breakthrough"

● In 1976 Mr Vorster saw the first result of the grand scheme of separate development when Transkei took independence.

● His involvement with Rhodesia led to the white-train talks on the Victoria Falls Bridge. Thus, his first meeting with President Kaunda, had him acting as mediator for a meeting between Rhodesia's Mr Ian Smith and the new British Foreign Secretary.

SA in

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
and PATRICK LAURENCE

SOUTH Africa today faces the most critical era in its history after the resignation of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Government's decision to defy the United Nations on the South West Africa issue.

Mr Vorster coupled a sad valediction with the news that South Africa will go ahead with internally-sponsored elections in SWA without international approval.

Major implications of these steps emerged at home and abroad after the announcements by Mr Vorster at a tense

Press conference at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

On the international front, the implications were:

- The threat of sanctions, possibly being effected by next year.
- An escalation of the guerrilla war against Swapo in northern SWA.
- A boycott by major political parties in the territory of the scheduled November 20 elections and a certain refusal by the international community to recognise independence granted by the South African Government.

There remained a remote possibility of further negotiations between South Africa and the UN. The Government had indicated it was leaving the door open to future talks.

Internally the outcome will be:

- The election of a new Prime Minister by Thursday next week after fierce rivalry for the position.
- The fact that a new, untried leader will immediately face the most complex

problems in the history of the country.

- The certain election of Mr Vorster as the new State President, and his involvement in negotiating a new constitution for whites, coloureds and Indians.

Mr Vorster, who will remain in office until September 28 when the National caucus meets in Cape Town to elect a successor, rejected the possibility of sanctions.

Answering questions at the conference attended by more than 200 South African and foreign newsmen, he said: "I don't think for one moment that should have that result."

But the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, answering later questions on the issue, said that if sanctions were imposed "because we afford the people of SWA an opportunity to elect a body on principles on which American democracy is based," then it would have happened "in any case".

Diplomatic sources in Pretoria, however, insisted last night that the SWA

West hits at SA's UDI plan

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. In an angry rejection of South Africa's unilateral decision to

take over the territory of South West Africa, the United Nations Security Council today called an immediate meeting of the Council to implement the full Waldheim report on the territory's independence.

The council will meet privately today and is expected to act tomorrow.

The Western powers will also spell out to Pretoria the gloomy future of isolated, unrecognised Namibia, and the threat of punitive measures against the Republic itself if it fails to face the

Western negotiators had with unprecedented speed to the South African decision, which was communicated to Dr Vorster early yesterday

ing. In the hubbub, the fact that Vorster's departure was announced

Mr Martti Ahtisaari for urgent talks, the five Western powers got together to show reaction.

The decision was to win immediate Security Council approval of the plan, along with an order on all nations to accept it and offer full cooperation.

"I don't think any future South African Government can have much doubt as to the way the international community feels," the British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, said yesterday.

"I don't think anybody seriously thinks the UN should fight its way in, but there will be calls for action," Mr Richard said.

He cautioned it was much too early to talk about sanctions in view of the pending power-switch.

"It seems crazy to ask the Security Council to take strong action on a government which may not



immediate Security Council approval of the plan, along with an order on all nations to accept it and offer full cooperation.

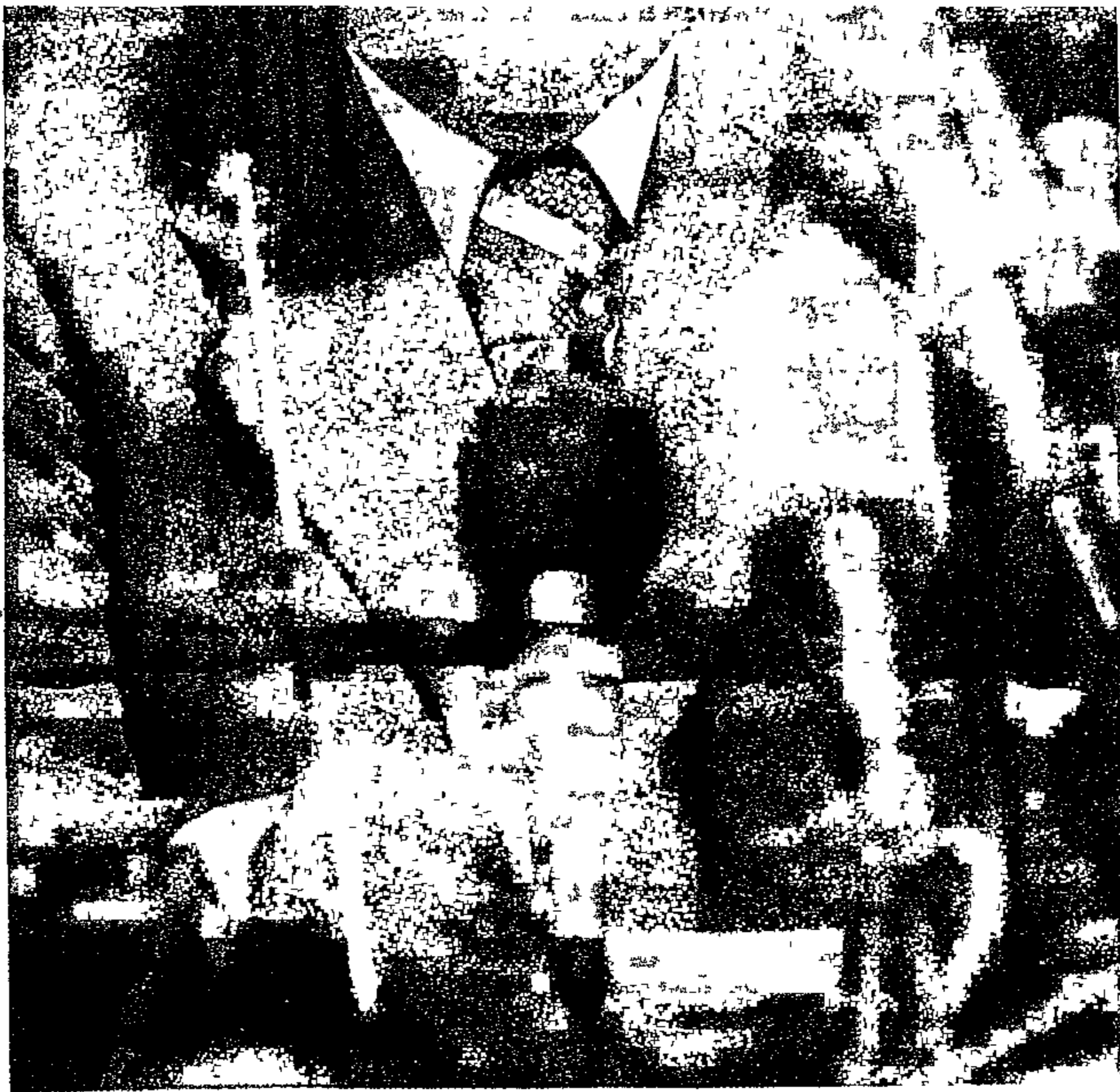
"I don't think any future South African Government can have much doubt as to the way the international community feels," the British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, said yesterday.

"I don't think anybody seriously thinks the UN should fight its way in, but there will be calls for action," Mr Richard said. He cautioned it was much too early to talk about sanctions in view of the pending power-switch. "It seems crazy to ask the Security Council to take strong action on a government which may not be there in three weeks' time," he said.

But this is precisely what the African nations were discussing when they met yesterday to prepare for the council meeting.

IAN HOBBS reports from London that the British Foreign Office broke its silence last night issuing a strong statement.

"This is a major setback to the prospect of bringing peace to Southern Africa. Despite this, the Five intend to go to the Security Council and to recommend acceptance of the Secretary-General's report," the statement said.



Mr Vorster announces his retirement to the Press yesterday, after 12 years as Prime Minister.

Picture DANIE COETZER

lity," Mr Basson, who represented a South African constituency in the Parliament, said. He described

Fight goes on, say Swapo

LUSAKA — The announcement of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, "does not bring any change to the liberation struggle in South Africa," Swapo said yesterday.

Commenting on Mr Vorster's resignation, Swapo vice-president, Mr Shikwe Muyongo, said it does not mean the end of the struggle for black independence in South Africa.

Swapo and the Namibia National Front were waiting for the UN Security Council meeting, which is scheduled to take place in New York today. The Africa Bureau reported from Windhoek.

In an unusually blunt statement, Mr Refilwe Rukoro, the NNF's city secretary, said if all else failed to bring about an international settlement, it would be up to the organisation of African liberation forces to galvanise the anti-African forces in the region.

He said that Swapo, the strongest member of the NNF, had decided that the West's initiative was the best chance for a peaceful settlement.

"We will very seriously consider the possibility of taking up arms if all else fails."

Meanwhile senior members in Pretoria said yesterday South Africa's decision to go it alone by holding an early election, tantamount to rejecting the Waldheim proposal, would immediately and greatly increase the international threat against South Africa.

"The implications of your Government's announcement are tremendous and it is bad news," said one diplomat in halting English.

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CRISIS

decision had greatly increased the threat of sanctions.

And Mr John Barratt, director of the Institute of International Relations, predicted it would eventually be difficult for the West to resist demands for sanctions.

He said that within a year the combined impact of external and internal pressures, including an escalation of the border war, would force the Government to reopen negotiations on SWA.

He warned: "But then South Africa will be in a weaker position."

Mr Barratt said the West would initially resist demands for sanctions in the hope of restarting negotiations on SWA.

"But if the election takes place and independence is achieved on the basis of participation in the elections by one party only, then it will be difficult for the West to resist demands for sanctions."

Sanctions could range from selective,

non-mandatory boycotts to a complete trade embargo, he added.

An election boycott seemed certain last night after two major parties, Swapo and the Namibia National Front, immediately announced they would not take part.

Mr Vorster, however, told the news conference "everything necessary" would be done to ensure free, fair elections in such a way that nobody could claim afterwards there had been intimidation.

Asked whether SWA "political prisoners" would be released, Mr Pik Botha said that would depend on whether Swapo released its own detainees.

Mr Vorster, however, emphasised in his statement that the "South African Government does not wish to close doors" when asked whether further negotiations with the United Nations were possible in the future.

Three candidates have emerged as the frontrunners after Mr Pik Botha committed his support to Mr Fanie Botha,

the Minister of Labour and Mines, remains a strong compromise candidate.

The other main contenders are the Minister of Defence and Cape National leader, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Plural Relations and Transvaal leader, Dr Connie Mulder.

Dr Mulder potentially commands the greatest support because of the superior voting strength of the Transvaal, but Mr Fanie Botha also has substantial Transvaal support as well as in other areas.

Mr P W Botha needs Transvaal support to boost his backing in the Cape if he is to outstrip Dr Mulder.

In each case, though, Mr Fanie Botha holds key votes needed by both men in a strong bargaining position.

He would, however, be eliminated if Mr P W Botha and Dr Mulder reach an agreement that one of them will step down in favour of the other.

● See Page 8

SWA decision plays into Swapo's hands — Basson

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Deputy Political Editor

SOUTH WEST AFRICAN

elections organised unilaterally by Pretoria would compound rather than solve the problems of the territory, Mr J A Basson, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Foreign Affairs, said last night.

"Any government which emerges in SWA will be unable to control the territory and uncertainty of economic progress and stability," Mr Basson, who once represented South West African constituents in Parliament, said.

He described

the decision to go ahead with elections in November as "playing right into the hands of Swapo".

"The problem has become bigger now that the Government has made its fateful decision," he said.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, declined to comment in detail on the decision until he had studied the text of the Prime Minister's statement, but he welcomed Mr Vorster's assurance that further negotiations with the West were not foreclosed.

Mr John Barratt, director of the Institute of International Relations

and a former South African diplomat at the UN, predicted that South Africa would be forced back to the negotiating table within a year.

The combined impact of external and internal pressures, including sanctions and escalation of the guerrilla war, would lead to further negotiations, he said.

"But then South Africa will be in a weaker position," he added.

Both Mr Sonny Leon, former leader of the ruling Labour Party in the Coloured Representative Council, and Mr J A Rabie,

leader of the independentists in the CRC, were critical of the decision to reject the UN plans.

Mr Leon said of the decision to organise an election unilaterally: "It will only lead to increased pressure being applied from the outside."

Mr Rabie said: "I foresee further crises in SWA which could make matters in South Africa itself even more difficult."

Dr W J Bergins, leader of the opposition Federal Party in the CRC, endorsed the decision. "We hope to see an election in SWA soon," he said.

Fight

GOES

on, say

Swapo

Steyn sets election date

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WINDHOEK. — Elections in South West Africa for a 50-member constitutional assembly will be held from Monday, November 20, to Friday, November 24, this year, the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn announced last night.

Mr Steyn invited the United Nations and the five Western Powers to send representatives to observe the elections.

Addressing a Press conference in Windhoek, Mr Steyn said he had decided to call the election to "test the true will of the people."

The elected assembly would be given wide powers to pilot the territory to independence. It could decide to proceed immediately to draft a constitution, or to ask the UN for assistance in the run-up to independence.

The election should not be seen as constituting a break with the Western initiative or the Western proposals.

"I invite the UN and the Western powers to come and satisfy themselves of the fairness of the election," Mr Steyn said.

"This election process is open for all who want to participate on condition they obey the law."

Mr Steyn said parties who did not wish to participate would not prevent the election from taking place.

"But I want to warn parties playing with those

ideas that this may be a unique process."

The same type of election might not be repeated and they might lose their political initiative in the territory.

In reply to a question, he said he did not expect the situation in SWA to develop on similar lines to that in Rhodesia.

An entirely new society had come into being in SWA and the election was not a unilateral action by South Africa.

Also, SWA's "long borders" gave it the protection of inhospitable deserts which, if not impenetrable, would pose serious problems for hostile forces.

Mr Steyn stressed that South Africa allowed into SWA Swapo leader behaved lawfully while practising "while the South African Defence Force was doing its utmost on the borders to defend the country against Swapo from the outside".

One of the prerogatives of the elected assembly would be to request the continued presence of the South African Defence Force in the territory after independence. South Africa would consider such a request "favourably".

The SWA Assembly could also ask South Africa to withdraw completely from the territory. South Africa would accede to such a request, he said. — Sapa.

SA to go ahead with SWA poll

SOUTH Africa was going ahead with elections in South West Africa and was standing by the proposals of the Big Five Western Powers — despite Swapo's intransigence, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

He told a Press conference he did not think this decision would lead to sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Vorster said everything possible would be done to see that elections were as free as possible, and international observers would be welcome.

He said the people of SWA would have to be given the opportunity to elect their own representatives. This was in accordance with their wishes.

During the past few days the "most strenuous efforts" had been made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the five Western Powers, to overcome differences.

"Regrettably these ef-

forts have not succeeded," said Mr Vorster.

"While the South African Government does not wish to close the doors, it cannot allow this impasse to continue indefinitely."

The Government had given its most serious attention to all the alternatives, bearing in mind the consequences for the people of SWA and for Southern Africa as a whole.

"The people of SWA have clearly signified their desire to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence," the Prime Minister said.

More than 85% of the estimated eligible voters in the territory had "enthusiastically" registered to vote in spite of intimidation.

All options remained open to them and the SA Government would not prescribe to them.

Mr Vorster listed three options which SWA's elected body could follow:

● Draw up a constitution or postpone the drafting of it

● Proceed to implement the proposals of the Western Five.

● Accept the report of the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Mr Vorster said South Africa stood by its acceptance of the April 25 proposals, "and we have not deviated an inch from these proposals".

South Africa had accepted the proposals in good faith, but no one could blame it for being unwilling to accept extended and amended provisions of proposals which had been described as final and definitive.

"The proposals definitively provide for elections and independence by December 31 at the latest and for a run-up period of seven months before elections," the Prime Minister said.

"A full three months lapsed after South Africa's acceptance, on April 25,

before the proposals were, for the first time, referred to the Security Council," he said.

"This in itself made it impossible to adhere to the programme envisaged for the electoral process, and at the same time observe the independence date."

"This delay was caused by Swapo's intransigence."

The reason was that the proposals provided for free elections, which Swapo had no confidence it could win.

"Swapo feels the only way it can assure itself of power is by disorder and violence," Mr Vorster said.

The UN Secretary-General's report did not offer any real hope that it might be possible to reach consensus on the date of elections in the territory — "In fact it creates the impression that the date for elections is unimportant," said Mr Vorster.

The Secretary-General's report deviated substantially from the proposals of the Western Five. The most striking deviations concerned the size of a UN military contingent, the introduction of a UN civil police component, the lack of consultation with the Administrator-General of the territory, and the election date.

In reply to a question, Mr Vorster said it was clear from his statement that South Africa was not closing any doors. On the contrary, South Africa had accepted the proposals in good faith on April 25 and these were also accepted by the UN Security Council.

"Too many people in the world were claiming to speak for the people of SWA," said the Prime Minister. "The world would do well to take note of whatever the people of the territory had to say."

After the Prime Minister left the conference Mr Botha answered questions.

Asked about the possibility of sanctions now being applied against South Africa, he said if sanctions were instituted merely because South Africa was giving the people of SWA the opportunity to elect a body that could speak on behalf of the people, then no matter what South Africa did, sanctions would be imposed.

Asked what the position would be if the freely elected body did not receive international recognition, Mr Botha said:

"I cannot see that the

world has come to such an unreasonable stage. But if what South Africa has acceded to throughout the negotiations is not good enough, then nothing is good enough."

Mr Botha said South Africa remained responsible for law and order in SWA.

"I don't see a reduction of one single South African troop in the territory until there are visible signs of peace," he said.

If Swapo did not stop its terrorism, Mr Botha said, there would be sufficient force to make it stop. — SANA

Swapo's way for Namibia

of Delancey, Mr. P. M. Botha, claims the United Nations is preparing the way for a takeover of Namibia by Swapo which will turn the country into a Marxist State. Is Swapo Marxist, or more bluntly, communist?

TJONGARERO We are neither Marxist nor communist. We have tendencies towards socialism, particularly African socialism. But we are not dogmatic. Ours is a pragmatic approach towards socialism which could be for the betterment of all the people of Namibia.

G: Give me a definition of African socialism.

T Examples are Tanzania and Algeria, particularly their economic policies which indicate the kind of ideology they allow. The motivating factor for us is that we want to retain a percentage of the profits flowing out of the country to be used for further development.

In certain areas we could think of nationalisation, for instance, the uranium mine. Some other sectors of the economy the tendency would be to buy shares, or majority shares within the mining industry and thus retain profits.

In the business field companies would cut their ties with South Africa and other countries and come indigenous—not in the sense that they would have to have black personnel but that they come Namibian firms without profits flowing out.

It would mean that areas in any particular business would be bought by people resident in Namibia so that the firms would stay here.

T: Tanzania is not a very successful country nominally.

T We are not saying it

is a model we are going to use. Despite the fact that noises are made that Mozambique and Angola have turned communist, if you examine their economic policies you will find they are not similar to those behind the Iron Curtain.

They are totally different because they grow out of the soil of the African continent, thus reflecting the views and aspirations of Africans, not of Russians or Czechoslovaks.

G: Is Afro-communism an accurate description?

T It's a question of playing with words. It could be called Afro-socialism or even Afro-Maoism.

G: Will you try to hold on to white expertise?

T Not necessarily because they are white. We refrain from giving people privileges because they are white. They would enjoy the same privileges of all people irrespective of race or colour.

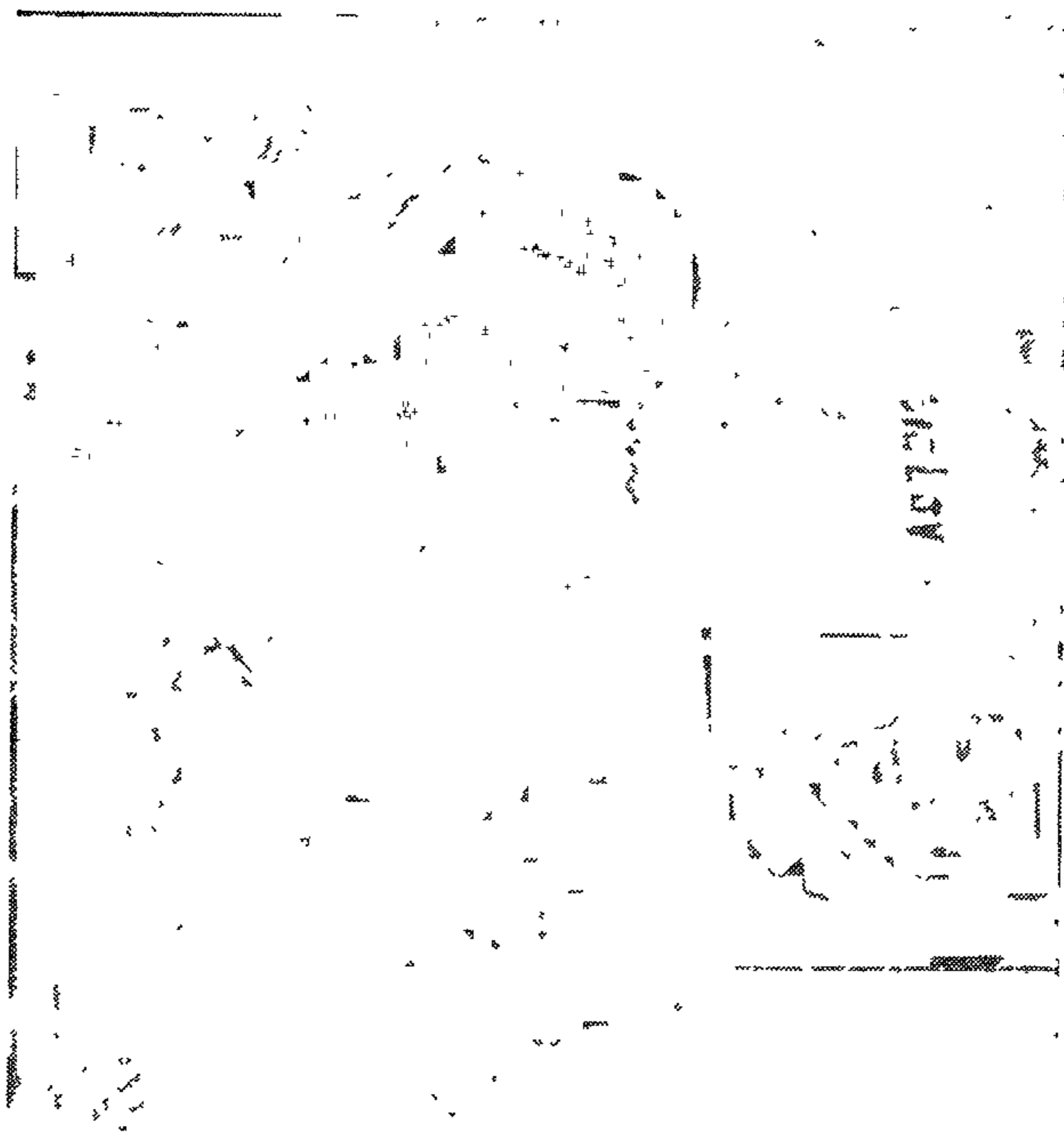
G: If you believe whites should stay on what can you say to allay their fears? They have heard a considerable amount of anti-Marxist, anti-socialist propaganda.

T We face a real dilemma here of trying to appease one sector of the community, which is not our aim.

Just as we don't want to give extra promises and extra privileges to blacks, whites will just have to accept the situation as it will be and if they are not satisfied they should pack and go.

I can only allay their fears by telling them they have been misguided all along and they can just as well give any majority

IS Swapo communist? What will Swapo do about white fears? What will they do if South Africa goes it alone in SWA? DENNIS GORDON, puts the questions to DANIEL TJONGARERO, Swapo's vice-president, in Windhoek.



government coming into power here a chance to prove themselves.

G: How do you counter accusations that Swapo is planning to continue a programme of violence and to attack even after there is a UN ceasefire?

T I think these are excuses by people who want to withdraw their

approval of the Western plan. We have worked together for the past 20 months and shown our preparedness to accept a negotiated settlement.

South Africa is beating around the bush by not being prepared to sign a ceasefire because we feel a formal ceasefire would mean all violence stops on

both sides of the border and a way is paved for genuinely free and democratic elections. We don't see the UN installing Swapo in power. That is totally out.

G: What is the relationship between the internal and external wings of Swapo? Do you speak with one voice? Or

are you in Windhoek told what to say?

T We are not told what to say. There are principles which guide us all as a movement which has been split physically and geographically by circumstances.

We have not lost sight of our main target and our main aim which is to gain independence for this country and to try to harmonise the different groups living here.

There is, therefore, no way to say we are a split group. Sure, part of the leadership is outside and part inside and those of us who form the national executive here do not have command over the guerrillas because we are not members of the military council. But that's the only difference, if one can call it a difference.

G: How do you keep in contact on political matters?

T We have consultations going on—we have our own couriers—so we can modify and correlate our policies and our actions on the political front.

G: Do you receive attention from the Security Police?

T Our telephones are tapped and people are frequently questioned, but that is not a deterrent to us.

G: Are any Swapo members in prison?

T We reckon about 200 of whom we have names. There may be others.

G: How confident are you that Swapo could win an election against any other party or coalition of parties?

T We are confident, but

obviously it is going to be made where we see what is likely to happen.

Swapo, however, is only popular in the country and we are confident we can command a majority in parliament.

G: What impact has the return of Mr Shilongo had? (Mr Ant Shilongo is a former member of Swapo who returned recently from Windhoek after 15 years of exile)

T His sole aim was to come and split Swapo and he doesn't stand a chance.

G: Are there any elements in the Swapo constitution that guarantee political freedom and a multi-party system?

T We have committed ourselves to democratic elections—not just one—but in continuing we unless faced with an emergency. All human rights are guaranteed, there is no mention of one-party state.

G: Do you think troops are intimidating the border?

T People in daily contact with the troops in the North feel intimidated. But just as we are concerned about the SA troops, the South Africans are concerned about the guerrillas. Therefore we believe the stronger the UN force the better equilibrium in the situation.

G: What will Swapo do if SA turns down the Waldheim proposals and decides to go it alone with an internal settlement?

T It will amount to a declaration of UDI and mean a protracted struggle towards independence.

G: With a spreading of the guerilla war?

T Sure, Swapo would not abandon its struggle

Swapo to step up terrorism

Jan 22/9/78
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WINDHOEK — The go-it-alone elections in SWA/Namibia are almost certain to lead to an intensified campaign of terrorism in the territory, according to intelligence sources.

Swapo officials in Lusaka say the election decision leaves them no alternative to violence. If recent events — such as the assassination of political leaders, sabotage and the bombardment of Katima Mulilo — are anything to go by, the terrorists can be expected to concentrate on civilian targets, strategic installations and towns within striking distance of their bases in Angola and Zambia.

However, urban terrorism cannot be excluded. Neither can the possibility of a semi-conventional war, first raised by the territory's Defence chief, Major-General J. J. Geldenhuys, after the successful attack on Swapo bases in southern Angola earlier this year.

In the months to come, intelligence sources say, the terrorists will attempt to create an atmosphere of instability and fear.

So far, Sam Nujoma's South West Africa People's Organisation has been the only party to take up arms against the existing order. But the South West Africa National Union — a member of the centrist Namibia National Front coalition — has indicated that it may consider joining the armed struggle now that an internationally acceptable settlement appears to be out of reach. In its early days, Swanu was considered even left of Swapo, pursuing a Maoist line.

The number of trained Swapo guerillas operating from bases in Angola and Zambia already exceeds 4 500, according to intelligence sources.

Since Swapo stepped up its armed activities towards the end of 1975, 73 civilians have been killed in Ovambo, which shares a joint border with Angola. During the same period more than 500 people were abducted, allegedly to swell Swapo's guerilla forces.

This includes two mass abductions of children from mission schools at Ohanumulenge and Odibo



SAM NUJOMA

as December 1975 when they gunned down Mrs Shirley Louw (37) and her 14-year-old son Bertus on the Farm Kalkhugel, near Grootfontein. Two months later a young German couple, Gerd and Elke Walthers, were murdered on their farm at Okahandja, which is only an hour's drive north of Windhoek.

The elimination of political leaders who oppose its revolutionary aims appears to have been part of Swapo's take-over strategy.

In the 12-year-old bush war, Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, has deliberately avoided contact with the security forces who patrol the territory's 1 300 km northern border.

But security force patrols seek them out. A Defence spokesman said there had been 33 contacts so far this year. He said there had been 84 border violations by the guerillas and 17 civilian murders.

Swapo's attacks are mainly aimed at the traditional leaders, teachers and shopkeepers, who allegedly collaborate with the "illegal South African regime." Last year alone, 23 headmen were murdered in Ovambo.

Although the majority of attacks are still taking place in Ovambo, there are strong indications that the terrorists are moving south to the so-called white farming and urban areas.

The terrorists first penetrated the white farming areas as far back

MAJOR-GENERAL J J GELDENHUYS

'SWA move boost Red

By GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON
SOUTH Africa's decision to go it alone with South West Africa independence elections is likely to provoke greater Soviet and Cuban involvement in the area, United States Africa experts warned yesterday.

The State Department observers saw the Government's move as a disastrous blow to the Western Five's settlement initiative at the United Nations — just as General Assembly delegates are gathering in New York.

The move is certain to spark a storm of criticism in the Assembly, since it is interpreted as a scheme to ensure victory at the polls for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance at the expense of Swapo.

The Third World-dominated body regards Swapo as the only authentic representative of the people of SWA, and pressure for a complete trade embargo of South Africa will be piled on.

The result is likely to be a situation similar to that in Rhodesia.

It is presumed in Washington that the kind of government that would emerge from the proposed November elections in SWA would be one that would find itself forced to ask the South African forces in the territory to stay on as allies to help resist Swapo.

This would certainly lead to what Washington views as a highly undesirable polarisation in Southern Africa.

The Washington Post yesterday backed up the State Department's bleak view in a news analysis of the situation, reports RICHARD WALKER from New York.

"The grim prospect now is for an escalation of warfare not only in Namibia but in Rhodesia as well," the newspaper warned.

"If this happens, there is virtually no chance of Cuba withdrawing its troops from Angola and a good possibility more will be sent to bolster the defences of Zambia and Mozambique against Rhodesian air attacks.

"Among its many other consequences is likely to be greater South African military support for the beleaguered white-led biracial government in Rhodesia, now fighting desperately for its survival against nationalist guerrillas armed and trained by the Soviet union and Cuba."

The analysis suggested that with the likely emergence of a South African-backed government in Windhoek, the Western-

will
threat

The people of SWA were themselves divided on what procedure to adopt for independence. This complicated South Africa's decision.

The differences between the Western proposals and those of UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, were insufficient grounds for the Government to support those who wanted to go it alone with neither international nor Western support, Mr Eglin said.

In so doing the Government was "turning away from the path of international agreement in respect of a territory whose unique international status the Government itself has recognised," he said.

"It will most certainly play into the hands of the detractors of South Africa and will not make the already difficult task of achieving peace, and internationally recognised peace for SWA any easier"

supported detente exercise between Angola and Zaire could be undermined as Pretoria encouraged Zaire to resume aid for Angola's dissident groups.

One of the few remotely hopeful voices in the US is that of Mr Donald McHenry, the black diplomat who engineered the UN independence plan and had it endorsed in Angola by the five Frontline States.

"My expectation is that this hurdle will be overcome," he said "Although the South African decision reduces the possibility for a peaceful settlement"

He thought it possible that Mr Vorster's action was merely designed to leave options open for his successor.

But, US officials noted in Washington, characteristically Mr Vorster did not quite slam the door on UN involvement in the transition.

Meanwhile, what is worrying US officials badly is the thought that the third world bloc at the UN will now start pushing hard for total sanctions against South Africa with the backing of the Soviet bloc, to the huge embarrassment of the Western powers with their investments in SA at stake.

Govt has erred on SWA, says Eglin

Staff Reporter

LEADER of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin said last night the Government had erred in its decision to go it alone in South West Africa.

It was a wrong choice that would have far-reaching consequences both for SWA and South Africa, he said.

Over the Rubicon

(22) FM 22/9/78

The Cabinet's decision to press ahead with elections in SWA/Namibia is like one of those critical moves that either win or lose a chess game in the end

To many white South Africans the go-it-alone decision is the correct one. There is without doubt a vein of sentiment in the country that runs thus: we are sick of terrorist savagery, Western weakness and duplicity, unreasonable black expectations and black cockiness; now is the time to make a stand against all this — far away from SA's industrial and farming areas, where military bases are already established.

But to other South Africans, Wednesday's watershed decision triggered disbelief and despair

The future course of events in the Security Council is predictable enough. The African group, with the support of the black frontline states and the OAU, will doubtless press for the harshest forms of retribution. It could be argued for example that SA's actions constitute a threat to world peace that will provoke the African group to join Swapo in the struggle to liberate SWA by force. An intensification of the war on the Angola border would destabilise a large portion of the sub-continent and invite intervention by the Warsaw Pact countries which have defence treaties with Angola.

The Western governments will doubtless do everything they can to salvage peace. They will talk against the imposition of Chapter Seven retribution against the Republic, but it is highly unlikely that they will constructively oppose the will of the African group, led by Nigeria, in the Security Council.

And what about the five front-line states who have co-operated so closely with the Western five in the delicate negotiations of the last 16 months? They made it clear that they would not allow Swapo forces to operate from their countries should a UN solution have been accepted by SA.

SA's decision now means that the front-line states, with their struggling economies, will reluctantly be forced to continue to back Swapo's military onslaught

on SWA/Namibia. This can only lead to an escalation of the armed struggle in southern Africa, something which both the West and the front-line states desperately wanted to avoid.

The failure of the joint African-Western venture to achieve an internationally acceptable, peaceful solution for SWA/Namibia through negotiations with SA, will only redound to the advantage of the Soviet Union and its allies, who have been pushed into the background in the past year. Until now the West had

gest themselves.

Firstly, many white South Africans had feared Swapo would win a UN-controlled election held over a period of seven months. All available indications pointed to a Swapo victory. The whole SA strategy of the last five years has been to keep out a Swapo government at all costs and to establish a government more disposed to Pretoria.

Secondly, many regard SWA/Namibia as an integral part of SA's total strategy to survive the growing international



UN's Waldheim, Swapo's Nujoma, SA's Botha . . . now for the fireworks

succeeded in out-manoeuvring the Soviets on the SWA/Namibian issue.

A new Soviet-Cuban initiative in southern Africa, exploiting the African-Western setback, can be expected in the near future — something which is bound crucially to affect the catastrophic events in Rhodesia. Does that mean, as with the Americans in Vietnam, tens of thousands of SA troops will be committed to the defence of SWA/Namibia for years, if not for decades?

The government has unilaterally called for elections because it claims that the UN proposals deviate from the Western plan it had accepted. But are the so-called "deviations" critical? Three other reasons why the SA government may have taken this dangerous gamble sug-

onslaught against apartheid and minority rule in the Republic. The Grootfontein military base and the Caprivi Strip, pointing like a finger into the heart of Africa, are seen as being of vital strategic importance.

Thirdly, it is believed by some — probably correctly — that sanctions against SA are inevitable, sooner or later. The acceptance of the UN settlement plan and international co-operation on SWA/Namibia would not have gained SA one single day's respite. The argument thus goes that it is better to meet the sanctions threat as soon as possible in an attempt to prove to the international community that it will not be effective.

According to outgoing PM John Vorster, government gave the most

His policymakers are

Botha was even more out of touch

right"

sub-continent on the line.

serious attention to all the alternatives "bearing in mind the consequences of these developments for the people of SWA as well as those of southern Africa as a whole."

But if SA has indeed chosen the option that leads to war, it means it is committing itself not only to a debilitating Vietnam-type struggle in a foreign country, but it is also inviting international retribu-

tion in trade and finance. Some of us may consider SA an important part of the international economic community because we have so much to offer in terms of vital raw materials. But future events in the medium term will probably show that our assumptions of indispensability were misplaced.

In the ensuing outcry over the go-it-alone election, demands are almost cer-

tan to be made on the Security Council to enforce an oil blockade on SA. Will the West resist them?

Even if it is possible to avert the worst forms of economic retribution, the question cool-headed businessmen, industrialists, and investors will now be asking themselves is whether long-term prospects in the white south warrant further investment of risk capital.

PIK BOTHA'S FAT HOPE

Foreign Minister Pík Botha prides himself on being in touch with international opinion. If his answers to questions at this week's press conference on SWA/Namibia are anything to go by, he is sadly out of touch.

Botha told pressmen he believed SA's decision to hold elections in the territory would be acceptable to the average American, Frenchman, and German. Perhaps. But the average citizen of these countries is not trying to maintain trade with black Africa. His policymakers are.

Botha was even more out of touch

when he suggested that the plan would be acceptable to "moderate" Africa. He may be right in the case of Transkei and BophutaTswana. But who else in Africa is "moderate" enough to back the Cabinet's initiative?

But the real problem was the cynicism Botha showed about the election plan. Asked if he was aware that three of the five parties in the territory have said they won't participate in solely SA-run elections and that this would seriously hamper the initiative's credibility, he simply replied "That is their right."

He went on to say that all parties had had sufficient time to prepare for an election (despite the fact that key political figures have been in detention).

Botha said the elections were necessary because a number of parties in the territory wanted them. He was presumably referring to two parties, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Aktur, neither of which necessarily have majority support.

It all sounds pretty thin as a rationale for putting the future of the whole sub-continent on the line.

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SWA DEVELOPMENT FM 22/9/78
 Will the spots change? (22)

Homelands,
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porations. These bodies are mistrusted by many black entrepreneurs, and have been accused of promoting flashy, capital-intensive projects, (such as saw mills, a maize mill and a meat processing plant) instead of concentrating on job creation

But there are some hopeful signs. "Our top priority will be to provide work," insists Johan Lerm, formerly the EDC's top man in Windhoek and FNDC's first MD "We are not interested in capital-intensive projects, and will channel these to the private sector." Though FNDC will also take over the (negligible) assets of the Bantu Mining Corp, Lerm says all mining will be left to private enterprise

How does he reconcile his emphasis on job recreation with the EDC's current prestige project, a R3m oil mill and oil-cake factory at Omaruru? Lerm argues the mill will open up new markets for the many farmers producing oilseeds on EDC-financed plantations in Kavango

What's more, Lerm's staff is currently drawing up a new development strategy for SWA/Namibia, which will be presented to the corporation's board within the next few months. Says FNDC's first chairman Heim Blohm (also of Umsec and Volkswagen): "The main purpose is to establish a tool which will be available to the new government when it comes into being"

Total assets of FNDC will be around R40m, and funds will be allocated by the administrator-general as required. The board consists of seven whites (including the MD of Swabank and the GM of Swawek) and six blacks. The FNDC's staff consists of about 350 whites and 5 000 blacks. Lerm plans to hire a few more economists and financial experts

The challenge facing FNDC is illustrated by the well-known SWA/Namibia-watcher, Wolfgang Thomas, who in a recently-published book, notes that "attempts by whites to safeguard existing interests and wealth, efforts by black traditional leaders to hedge against modernisation policies that might undermine their authority, and demands for a radical process of land reform and grassroots socialisation by Swapo, constitute highly conflicting demands

"At the same time a balance has to be achieved between increasing employment opportunities, boosting income, maintaining productive efficiency, safeguarding exports and preserving the long-term productive capacity of the land"

To chart the economic development of a country virtually from scratch is no mean task. Only time will tell whether SWA/Namibia's First National Development Corp., formed last week, will succeed in realising the full potential of the territory's considerable resources

The omens are both good and bad. On the negative side is the fact that the FNDC will, in effect, be little more than an amalgamation of the present state-controlled development agencies - the Economic Development Corp, Rehoboth, both Investment and Development Corp, Ekuliko Kavango Ltd and the Ovambo, Coloured and Caprivi development cor-

68	345
69	502
70	646
71	672
72	765
73	998
74	1 112

ment of Bantu Education, Annual Reports.

shows that the number of African matriculants has y five years over the last 10 years. Should this ickle of potential trainee technicians could swell ive flood, assuming that Black education ever returns e explosion of unrest triggered off in Soweto on

tion and Senior Certificate passes in the R.S.A. ., 1965-1974.

ents	Supplementary exam. & part-time candidates	Total passes	Index 1965 = 100
	318	1 145	100
	418	1 289	113
	616	1 583	138
	354	1 620	141
1968	1 266	2 508	219
1969	1 742	2 727	238
1970	1 856	3 281	287
1971	2 388	4 327	378
1972	2 911	4 308	376
1973	3 226	..	..
1974	3 441

Source: Department of Bantu Education, Annual Reports.

Western

plan to

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pressure

new PM

on SWA

From Stanley Uys, London Editor

LONDON. — South Africa's new prime minister will emerge from his election in Pretoria next week to face immediately an international campaign for economic sanctions to be applied against the Republic over SWA/Namibia.

SA's poll move in SWA 'major obstacle' — US

WASHINGTON. — The United States said yesterday South Africa's decision to bring forward the date of elections in SWA/Namibia to November was a major obstacle to an internationally acceptable settlement in the disputed territory.

A State Department spokesman said the United States was holding urgent

consultations with the other four members of the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia — Britain, Canada, France and West Germany — and key African delegates to the United Nations.

A statement read by the department spokesman, Mr Tom Reston, said:

"The South African deci-

Continued on page 2

Black African states and anti-apartheid organizations are working feverishly behind the scenes to muster Security Council support for a resolution condemning Mr Vorster's "we-go-it-alone" statement on SWA/Namibia and calling for the imposition of sanctions.

The five Western governments that have been closely involved in the negotiations over Namibia — Britain, the United States, Canada, France and West Germany — intend to present a united front at the Security Council meeting next week against sanctions.

An indication of the West's attitude came from Britain's UN envoy, Sir Ivor Richard, who said it would be "crazy" to impose sanctions against

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South Africa now "on the basis of a decision by a government which may not be there in three weeks' time."

Support for this stand also came from Lord Carrington, Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs, who said: "It must be made plain by the British Government that any idea of sanctions against South Africa would be wholly counter-productive."

But the West will not simply defend South Africa against sanctions — it hopes to approach the new prime minister immediately after his election to restart negotiations over Namibia.

After initial surprise, the five Western powers appear to have decided on their tactic: To go to the Security Council next week to ask for full endorsement of the Western proposals over Namibia and then to confront South Africa's new prime minister with a united front.

Implicit in this approach will be a warning to the country's new leader that, unless he shows the same conciliatory attitude that Mr Vorster displayed until this week over Namibia, it will become increasingly difficult to defend South Africa against economic sanctions.

**Only DTA so far
backs poll, page 2**

Bleak forecasts are drowned — in toasts of heady white wine

By DAVID FORRETT
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — It was business as usual yesterday for the 20-odd United Nations officials in Windhoek despite South Africa's decision to go it alone in South West Africa.

But pessimistic members of Mr Maarthi Ahtisaari's staff who stayed on after his recent survey mission were confident they would win their bets with optimistic colleagues that the Cabinet is not just posturing.

"Our operations are continuing as normal and will do so until we get the word to pull out. We expect to get the final word after the Security Council meeting," one UN official said.

But most white South West Africans welcomed the South African decision because, as more than one said, "it is a shot in the eye for the UN".

Others realised that the decision would inevitably mean a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance government that would not be recognised by the international community.

With two of the terri-

tory's major political groups — Swapo and the Namibian National Front — refusing to take part in the election, DTA supporters were confident that their leaders would soon take power.

One sensed this in the jubilant atmosphere at the DTA Press conference shortly after the election announcement. Whisky and wine were served to Pressmen after a short speech welcoming South Africa's decision.

But in a tough editorial, the weekly Windhoek Observer said those who "laugh and enjoy the news of what was announced today are politically so ignorant that one must pity them".

The independent news-paper forecast hard years ahead under a DTA government, which it saw as a certainty.

"The situation has the potential of pushing our country into bloody war within the span of five to eight years.

"The period until then will be one of attrition, of capital fleeing our country, of more uncertainty than ever, of the growing pre-

sence of South Africa's armed might that will perhaps, finally get to grips with a force that will equal it," the editorial said.

"Our future rulers can avoid what we have forecast only by instituting a radical political reform programme.

"This is the only way to defuse the powderkeg, to avoid civil war and to cut out the possibility of thousands of young white South Africans bleeding to death in the wastes of the north."

The National Party's mouthpiece, Die Suidwes-ter, said in its editorial yesterday the election was an opportunity to end the present phase of uncertainty.

It said an accusing finger could be pointed at the Western powers and the United Nations for destroying the peace initiative.

"South Africa played the game, according to the agreement, but the West did not. It is therefore ironic that the party that now gave itself the right to play the role of prosecutor and critic."

The British Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Ivor Richard, at a Press conference yesterday, dealing with South Africa's rejection of the Waldheim plan for South West Africa. He said the West would ask for an immediate approval of the plan and he appealed for the cooperation of all parties involved.

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Swapo-D calls for peace conference

By DAVID FORRET
Mail, Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK.—A call for a round table conference in Windhoek between all parties concerned with the peace initiative in South West Africa was made by Mr Andreas Shipanga's Swapo-Democrats (Swapo-D), yesterday.

"Only when all of us are together in one room will we be able to break the present deadlock and bring an end to the state of in-

decision and insecurity," Mrs Otilie Abrahams, secretary-general of Swapo-D, said.

The statement fell short of outright rejection by Swapo-D of taking part in South African-sponsored elections in the territory.

Mr Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader who recently returned to SWA after 15 years in exile, was on a visit to West Germany yesterday.

Only one major political

group, the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), has pledged to take part in the election for a 50-man constituent assembly.

"With the exception of the DTA, all the political parties have made it clear that they are not ready for elections," Mrs Abrahams said.

"Elections in November will mean that the DTA alone will determine the fate of Namibia and this

cannot be accepted by the Swapo Democrats.

She said South Africa should demonstrate its sincerity by releasing all political prisoners immediately, irrespective of whether Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo's president, did the same.

"The United Nations and the Western Five should see to the immediate repatriation of all Namibians who wish to participate in democratic elections

"There are many Namibians living abroad who wish to take part in elections but are unable to because they are waiting for the UN to repatriate them," she said.

Mrs Abrahams said people in SWA were tired of being held to ransom by the UN, the Western Five and South Africa.

"All the parties involved claim to accept the Western proposals. Where then is the hitch?" she asked.

"If we are to put an end to the cat-and-mouse game, once and for all, it is necessary for all the parties to sit down together at one table"

She said elections involving SA, the UN and the West, in which all political parties could participate should be held as soon as possible.

The route to UN sanctions

Political Staff

UNITED Nations sanctions imposed because of South Africa's decision to go ahead with elections in South West Africa would have to be preceded by a declaration that South Africa was a threat to world peace.

They could also be preceded by a call on South Africa to comply with measures laid down by the UN, such as a demand to cancel election plans and resume negotiations for an agreed settlement in the territory.

Several countries have already said they regarded sanctions as a strong possibility, and UN action is

being advocated.

Chapter Seven of the UN Charter provides for the Security Council to determine "the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression" and for action to "maintain or restore international peace and security."

This authorisation in Article 39 is followed by:

"Article 40: In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional

measures as it deems necessary or desirable

"Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failures to comply with such provisional measures.

"Article 41: The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the members of the United Nations to apply such measures".

Subsequent articles detail the setting up of a UN military operation.

Swapo calls for arms against SA

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The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA, Zambia. Swapo Vice-President Misheke Muyungo appealed today to "socialist" countries to step up arms supplies and threatened intensified warfare in SWA/Namibia following South Africa's decision to push ahead with its own election plans.

"We call upon our friends, especially the socialist countries, to render all-out military assistance to Swapo," Mr. Muyungo said.

"We will never accept the imposition of a neo-colonial puppet regime on the Namibian people."

LIQUIDATE

"Instead we will intensify the armed struggle and liquidate whatever puppet regime Pretoria is going to instal in Namibia."

Hundreds of chanting Swapo students from the Namibia Institute here crowded into the Press conference, holding banners depicting Russian rifles and the slogan: "Genuine independence comes from the barrel of the gun."

The walls were hung with portraits of marxist leaders, including Cuba's President Castro.

Mr. Muyungo said that to cooperate with the five Western powers, Swapo had "scaled down the war".

"We don't want to be taken for a ride any more. We need to be convinced very strongly that there's something they (the Western powers)



Mr. Misheke Muyungo "Socialist friends."

have to offer. Otherwise it will be difficult for us to go along."

He said South Africa had increased its troop strength in SWA/Namibia to 60 000 from 50 000.

The Western camp had been "thrown into confusion" by the South African announcement.

"They should now keep quiet and apologise to the Namibian people for wasting their time."

Western diplomats said it seemed that Swapo was not entirely closing the door to further settlement talks, but was making it clear that time was running out.

EMBARGO CALL

Also in Lusaka, Joshua Nkomo's Zapu issued a statement today calling for a total trade embargo of South Africa and the severing of diplomatic relations.

"If the West genuinely wants peace this is the time it must compel its client to implement United Nations proposals. Refusal must be taken as a declaration of war on the international community."

● See Page 13.

Black, white split over SWA election decision

23/1/78 R

By DAVID FORRET
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — White South West Africans were almost unanimous yesterday in approving South Africa's decision to go ahead with elections in the territory without United Nations participation.

They were also confident that the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) would win the November election and have a strong majority in the proposed 50-member constituent assembly.

Interviewed in a random street survey, Mrs Jeanne Rabie, 21, a Windhoek bank clerk, said South Africa had made a good decision because the people of SWA could now decide on their own future.

"An international solution would be good, but why must we always give in to the UN. They must also think of the Europeans, not just of Swapo."

She was confident Mr Dirk Mudge's Republican Party—a member party of the DTA—would win the election.

Mrs G Schroeder, a Windhoek shop assistant, said she was pleased the UN would not be involved in the election.

"I don't trust them and, anyway, why must people overseas solve our problems. They only listen to

Swapo who just want to make war because they like killing and shooting."

Mr Gustaaf Eerenstein, 28, a former Rhodesian who settled in SWA with his family 14 months ago, said it was important that a high percentage poll be achieved.

He said race relations were far better in SWA than in Rhodesia.

"The relationship between black and white, and even black and black, is very good indeed. To maintain that relationship, we must comply with the wishes of the majority, and the blacks want independence."

Mr Wolfgang Schlabit, 31, a German-speaking broker, said: "I don't know whether the high registration percentage indicates DTA support, but I am confident they will win."

He said a DTA government would not be recognised immediately, but was confident it would be accepted internationally if a proper advertising campaign were launched overseas.

Most blacks shied away when approached for an interview.

The few blacks interviewed said the election would not solve the country's problems and they would not vote.

Mr Nafta Thomas, 25, an Ovambo machine oper-

ator, said he would not vote because not all political groups would participate.

"Only the DTA will take part and I'm not a DTA supporter," he said. "I will only decide who to vote for before a proper election."

He said people in Owambo were beaten up and punished if they did not carry identity documents.

"These identity documents (Kopkaarte) are DTA stuff," he added.

Mr Sihani Charles, a 19-year-old Swapo supporter from Caprivi, said South Africa wanted to impose a DTA government so they could continue to "oppress and colonise Namibians."

And what would happen after the elections? "There is only one way... a luta continua (the struggle continues)", he said before rushing off with his clenched fist in the air.

South West African church leaders yesterday warned that South Africa's go-it-alone decision might lead to a rapid escalation of violence.

"This action will provide no solution. It will only aggravate existing problems and tensions," a statement signed by leaders of the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Evangelical, Lutheran, Ovambo-Kavango, and Evangelical Lutheran churches said.

statement retracts violence

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr Reinhard Rukoro, publicity secretary of the Namibian National Front (NNF), yesterday emphasised that the NNF would work for peaceful change in South West Africa.

In doing so, he retracted a statement made earlier this week when he said the NNF had not excluded the possibility of joining the armed struggle in SWA.

Mr Rukoro, who will attend Monday's meeting of the UN Security Council, emphasised the NNF was committed to peaceful means. It was not the NNF's policy to resort to any form of violence, he said.

"Only the central committee of the NNF can change this policy. So far it has not considered the question of alternatives to peaceful means," he said.

Mr Rukoro's statement yesterday points to a growing rift in the eight member parties of the NNF — an alliance of predominantly black political parties and tribal groups — on their strategy in the wake of South Africa's decision to hold elections in SWA in November.

Some member parties may consider taking part in SA-sponsored elections for a constituent assembly. But others — particularly the strong Swanu group — are strongly opposed to this.

The issue will be discussed at a central committee meeting on October 7.

Mr Rukoro, a member of Swanu, said on Wednesday the Western initiative was the last chance for a peaceful settlement in SWA.

"We will very seriously consider the possibility of taking up arms if all else fails," he said.



MR SCHLABITZ ... believes DTA will win



MR NAFTA THOMAS ... won't vote



MR EERENSTEIN ... better than Rhodesia



MRS RABIE ... must think of whites

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UK paper accuses Waldheim of 'staggering ineptitude'

EDINBURGH — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, must be judged partly responsible for the disastrous course on which South Africa was now set in South West Africa, the British newspaper, The Scotsman, said in an editorial yesterday.

The newspaper was commenting on South Africa's rejection of UN proposals for supervising elections leading to independence in SWA.

The UN plan is a modification of an earlier plan worked out by the five Western members of the Security Coun-

cil, which South Africa agreed to. The Scotsman said Dr Waldheim betrayed "a staggering ineptitude" if he did not realise he was presenting South Africa's hardliners with an unexpected opportunity to wreck the hard-won independence agreement.

The Afrikaners were "very tough, stubborn, misguided and somewhat coarse people — but not stupid", it said. "Mr Waldheim must share the blame at least equally for a development that is likely to increase bloodshed," said the editorial — Sapa.

Vinger sal stemstelers

Rapport 24/9/78

gou-gou verklap 221

Van Ons Suidwes-Kantoor
WINDHOEK

'N UNIEKE manier van identifikasie om te verseker dat niemand gedurende die komende vrye verkiesing in Suidwes meer as een keer kan stem nie, is deur wetenskaplikes en deskundiges ontwikkel.

Hierdie manier van identifikasie is 'n verbetering op een wat by 'n vorige geleentheid onder soortgelyke omstandighede deur die VVO gebruik is

Die verskil lê daarin dat die identifikasie-merk aan die vingers van 'n kieser wat reeds gestem het nie met die blote oog sigbaar is nie en net onder ultra-violet-strale waarneembaar word.

Mnr. Lourens de Kock hoofregistrasiebeampte in Suidwes, wou vandeesweek nie veel sê oor hierdie nuwe plan om skelmstreke by die stembus te fnuik nie. Dat die plan egter onfeilbaar is, is nie te betwyfel nie sê mnr. De Kock.

Die plan kom daarop neer dat nadat 'n kieser sy stembrief ontvang het, hy die vingerpunte van een van sy hande in 'n vloeistof doop. Die vloeistof word baie vinnig droog en laat geen sigbare merke na nie.

Voordat 'n kieser egter sy stembrief ontvang, sal hy albei sy hande, voor 'n draagbare ultra-violetkamera moet vertoon en die stemopnemer kan dan op dié manier seker maak dat die persoon nog nie voorheen gestem het nie.

Indien 'n persoon betrap word dat hy meer as een keer wou stem word hy op die plek in hegtenis geneem en loop hy die gevaar om by skuldigbevinding 'n boete van R3.000 of drie jaar tronkstraf (of albei) opgelê te word.

Mnr. De Kock sê omdat die komende verkiesing oor 'n tydperk van vyf dae strek, moes daarvan seker gemaak word dat die identifikasie-merk vir dié tydperk hou. Proewe het egter aangetoon dat die kleurstof vir tot drie weke aan 'n mens se vingers bly kleef.

Daar is geen manier om die kleurstof te verwýder nie en dit kan net deur die natuurlike groeiproses van die vel gebeur.

Die kleurstof is ook nie skadelik nie en het eerder die uitwerking van 'n ontsmettingsmiddel, sê mnr. De Kock.

Moderne oliepers vir Suidwes

Rapport 24/9/78

221

BOEREMAKELAARS (Koöperatief) Beperk, (BKB), en die pasgestigte Eerste Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie vir Suidwes-Afrika Beperk, gaan 'n moderne oliepers en raffinadery van byna R3 miljoen by Omaruru oprig.

Dit is die eerste groot projek onder die vaandel van die nuwe korporasie. Albei het 'n 50-persentaandeel in die onderneming. Die onderneming sal ongeveer 80 mense in diens neem.

Okakarara word gedeeltelik verskuif, maar die Omaruruprojek is 'n nuwe moderne aanleg wat doeltreffend in die behoeftes van die produsent en verbruiker sal kan voorsien.

In 'n gesamentlike verklaring deur mnr Johan Lerm, besturende direkteur van die korporasie en mnr. Rian Enslin, senior hoofbestuurder van BKB, sal die onderneming groot voordele vir die ekonomie van SWA inhou. Dit sal 'n nuwe mark vir oliesade in die gebied skep en boere instaat stel om hul bedrywighede te diversifiseer. Die Kavango is uiters geskik vir die produksie van oliesade.

Die rol van BKB in hierdie projek sal, benewens sy aandeel in die oliepers en raffinadery, om as agent van 'n beheerraad die oliesade van produsente oor te neem, op te berg, te hanteer en aan die fabriek te lewer. BKB sal ook produksiemiddele aan die produsent voorsien. Mnr. J. Engelbrecht sal as Groepbestuurder in beheer wees van die hele oliesadeprojek sowel as die voor- en veelefabriek van Sentramark (SWA) (Edms) Beperk, waarin BKB die beherende belang het. 'n Ervare tegniese bestuurder is, egter ook reeds aangestel vir die oliepers en raffinadery.

Volgens mnr. Lerm word daar tans 'n baie suksesvolle oes op Musese, ongeveer 9 km wes van Rundu, geoes. 'n Opbrengs van ongeveer 3 ton per ha word verwag. Bykans 200 ha is onder besproeiing by hierdie projek.

Aanvanklik sal veral kookolie en ohekoeke vervaardig word wat die gebied meer selfvoorsienend ten opsigte van die produkte sal maak. Die huidige afname in vismeelproduksie maak 'n alternatiewe proteïenproduksiebron noodsaaklik.

Die huidige oliepers en

Dis weer hef aan vir Suidwes

Van Ons Politieke Berigewe Die Suidwes-kwessie kan nou terugkeer tot die gespanne toestand voor die Westerse redespoging agtien maande gelede begin het, nadat die Vellighedsraad geëis het dat Suid-Afrika uit die gebied moet padgee, word in diplomatieke kringe gesê.

Aan die ander kant het dit dringend noodsaaklik geword dat 'n verteenwoordigende liggaam in Suidwes tot stand kom rat namens die mense van die gebied besluite kan neem en om die konferensie-él kan aansit.

Met die bogenoemde in gedagte het die Suid-Afrikaanse regering die week besluit dat die Tweede-oorweging die swaarste weeg in aangekondig dat 'n Vrye verkiesing van

'n grondwetgewende vergadering teen die einde van November in Suidwes gehou sal word — al sou die optrede indruis teen die Waldheim-verslag.

Die laaste gaping kon nie oorbbrug word nie, se ervare diplomate 'n Doodlooppstraat is bereik.

Nou kan 'n tyd verloop waarin agter toe deure gesprekke gevoer word, of daar kan geweld losbars of weerstand gebied word voordat 'n toestand ontstaan waarin weer onderhandel kan word.

Die stille wat nou in die internasionale diplomatieke wereld heers kan die voorspel wees tot ernstige optrede teen Suid-Afrika, word gesê. Vande het maande lank verwag dat Suid-Afrika sou toegegee en aanvaar.

en het hul planne in daardie rigting gestuur Hul beplanning het nou na ingrypender optrede omgeswaai.

Maar vir die Suid-Afrikaanse regering het dit van die grootste belang geword dat Suidwes se mense stembus toe gaan Wen watter party ook al, sou Suid-Afrika se moreel verplig wees om besluit van die grondwetgewende vergadering te aanvaar.

Bate van Suid-Afrika se huidige vertantwoordelikhede sal dan na die liggam, oorgeplaas kan word.

Die posisie ontstaan, nou dat besluite oor Suidwes se interne sake geneem moet word. Terwyl Suid-Afrika wel Suidwes se buitelandse situasies vir hom kan hanteer,

kan hy dit nie binne lands bly doen nie Daarty kan die liggam namens Suidwes se mense praat.

Die grondwetgewende vergadering sal soe weerein wees. Dit sal hom vry staan om die Waldheim-verslag te aanvaar. Die liggam sal dan politieke rekenskap moet gee, en nie Suid-Afrika nie.

Die verkose liggam kan by onafhanklikheid vir jare uitstel, of besluit om hom by Angola of Botswana aan te sluit. Of bute-instansies vra om intussen te regeer, of ons troepe vra om te wyk en die hulp van 'n ander land se troepe in te roep.

Dit word genoem, as voorbeeld van die mate waarin die grondwetgewende vergaderings soewerein kan optree.

Intussen word beklemtoon dat Suid-Afrika nie sy deure vir onderhandelinge toegemaak het nie. Daar word steeds op hoe vlak gesprek gevoer tussen die Suid-Afrikaanse regering en verteenwoordigers van die Weste.

* Uit Windhoek berig Baks Pieterse: Onsekerheid is steeds die wagwoord na die aankondiging die week dat die grondwetgewende vergadering in November verkies word.

In gematigde kringe was daar groot vreugde — op Keetmanshoop het jubelende D.T.A.-ondersleuners Donderdag 'n verkeerksnoep veroorsaak.

Daar is egter vrees vir die verskerping van geweld, en vir erger broederwis tussen

wit en wit, bruin en bruin en swart en swart in die verkiesingsstryd.

* Uit Washington berig Henne Pretorius: Woordvoerder van die Amerikaanse departement van buitelandse sake, se hulle bly verbaas en teleurgesteld oor min. Voster se uitrede en die aankondiging oor die verkiesing in Suidwes. Suid-Afrika het 'n groot struktureel gepiaas in die pad van 'n internasionaal aanvaarbare oplossing. Soortgelyke struktureelblokke is in die afgelope agtien maande te bowe gekom. Die Carter-administrasie bly dus hoopvol dat 'n oplossing tog gevind sal word voordat 'n totaal versleg en oorlog, en sanksies hul loop neem.

Norway and Cuba join in sanctions call

SWA: mixed UN reaction

Apr 26/9/78 221

By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — Government leaders and Foreign Ministers opening the UN General Assembly's annual session mixed optimism with anger yesterday over South Africa's choice of a solo course in SWA/Namibia.

Their statements aligned Norway with Cuba in a call for sanctions against South Africa.

And Mauritius — an African member of the Security Council — with New Zealand, clung to hopes of settlement in favour of UN-supervised elections and independence.

In a surprisingly low-key reference — which could influence African strategy when the issue comes to the Security Council — Mauritian Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam said: "The hope of peaceful settlement in Namibia is real now, despite recent public statements by South Africa

RICH HARVEST

"The efforts of the five Western Powers have borne fruits which may still be green, but, with more sustained patience, the harvest will be rich.

"Both the future of Namibia and the authority, as well as the credibility, of the United Nations may seem today to be at stake. However, I am confident that the Security Council and the Secretary-General will know how to take appropriate action and ensure that Namibia achieves genuine independence and sovereignty."

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr Robert

Carter backs down

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Carter has bowed to mounting pressure in his Cabinet against the use of economic sanctions as a means of pursuing his human rights policy.

Government departments have now been instructed to weigh the consequences of restrictive trade regulations on United States exports and to be wary of export "disincentives."

The more restrained policy has been under consideration since April and according to administration sources is to be briefly but formally announced by Mr Carter today.

It is not expected to change existing restrictions on trade with South Africa, least of all the February ban on the sale of goods and services to the South African Police and Defence Force.

But it is expected to inhibit the imposition of future economic sanctions.

Some officials go so far as to suggest that future economic sanctions against South Africa would probably come about only in response to a United Nations Security Council resolution, or to some form of official extremism sufficiently gross to outrage international opinion.

They emphasise repeatedly that the new policy of boosting trade and soft-peddling the human rights policy will not be used as a criteria in the event of possible UN action over South Africa's pursuit of a go-it-alone policy in SWA/Namibia.

There has been a growing realisation inside the Carter Cabinet that economic sanctions as an instrument of foreign policy are ineffective and frequently detrimental to US economic interests.

Muldoon, said lessons of history had yet to be learned in southern Africa. The history of black-white relationships in the region "is one of so many opportunities lost to work together in harmony and co-operation.

"In Namibia recently, it is true, there has been encouraging progress toward independence as a result of the persistent efforts of the five Western members of the Security Council and the frontline African states

"It would be tragic if

progress were to be held up now by intransigence on the part of any of those involved."

But Mr Knut Frydenlund, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, blasted South Africa's election option as "an arrogant challenge to world opinion" which had created a new and serious problem for southern Africa.

"Should it become clear that South Africa has irrevocably rejected further co-operation with the United Nations regarding a peaceful settlement in



Mr Muldoon



Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam

Namibia, new measures must be taken against South Africa," he said.

The Nordic group of countries was considering expanding existing action against South Africa "and we are also prepared to lend our support to measures aimed at stepping up the international pressure against South Africa, including mandatory sanctions."

Cuba's Foreign Minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, said: "We consider the moment has come for the Security Council to approve adequate sanctions to bring about the economic, military and political isolation of South Africa, and for Swapo to receive every required assistance."

Gromyko collapse causes UN stir

Russia's Foreign Minister Mr Andrei Gromyko is assisted from the UN podium yesterday after his near collapse while addressing the General Assembly. He later returned to complete his speech.

NEW YORK — The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, caused a stir yesterday when he almost collapsed and was led away before completing his speech to the General Assembly's world affairs debate

Mr Gromyko (69), who has held his post for 21 years, came back an hour later and completed his 16-page address to the packed assembly hall. He blamed his condition on the hot lights shining on the podium.

As he walked from the building, Mr Gromyko refused to answer reporters who asked him how he was feeling.

Officially, he is in good health. Usually reliable sources said, however, that he had been off work for some time last year because of illness.

Mr Gromyko was well into his speech today when he stopped and stared ahead as though he had lost his notes. Two members of his delegation came up on either side of him at the podium and he appeared to slump.

As delegates and reporters waited anxiously a group of men helped him away.

Outside, Mr Gromyko rested in the General Assembly President's room behind the podium.

UN medical staff were seen rushing about the building and an emergency team from a nearby hospital were reportedly standing by.

The Soviet Minister and member of the Politburo of the Communist Party had little to say about southern Africa in his speech.

Many words and a huge amount of paper were spent casting aspersions on the policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in some parts of Africa, he said.

The people doing this were those "clinging to the remnants of colonialism and racism."

"They are attempting to cover up their neo-colonialist moves and to deceive the people," he said.

Colonialism and racism, which existed in "barbaric forms" in Rhodesia, SWA/Namibia and South Africa, had to be eliminated. Those who wanted to preserve the "racist regimes" had to realise their cause was irretrievably lost.

The Soviet Union was not seeking political domination or concessions or military bases when it sided with national independence forces, he said.

African states under attack had every right to expect help from their friends.

"The day is not far off when the hour of independence will strike for the peoples of southern Africa too, and the whole continent, to the last inch, will become free," he said.

Mr Gromyko called the Camp David summit a "new anti-Arab step" which made it difficult to achieve a just solution of the Middle East problem.

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SAC 27/9/78

West still hoping for reversal of go-it-alone stand

The 'last chance' meeting on SWA

Nujoma, Shipanga head for UN clash

By Kevin Jacobs

Spec 2 19/78 (221)

NEW YORK — South Africa may be left with only two weeks for a change of heart on SWA/Namibia when the Security Council convenes for a "last chance" meeting tomorrow.

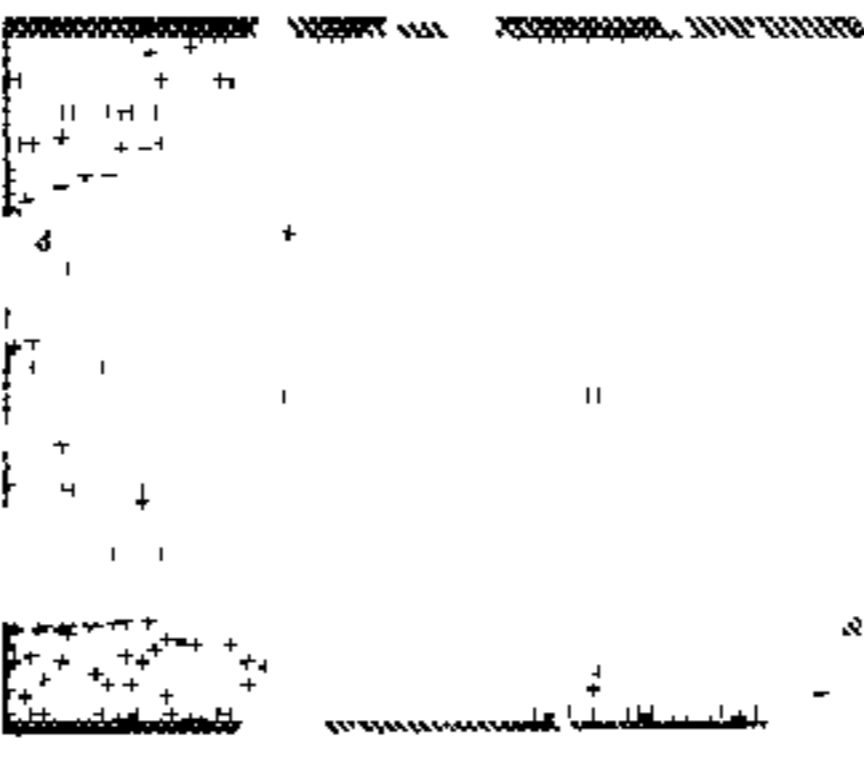
The five Western contact powers hope that before a council meeting their recalled Pretoria ambassadors will spell out just what hope exists of the Government ditching its go-it-alone policy.

No one is sidestepping the alternative: a body elected in the territory without UN participation will be an international outcast. And South Africa will stand on the brink of a world-wide trade and oil blockade.

African and Western sources yesterday said both groups had agreed — after days of African wrangling — on a bland Security Council approach calling for endorsement of the Waldheim plan for SWA/Namibia, and asking the Secretary-General to report back within two weeks of progress in its implementation.

THE SCORE

But if South Africa holds out for its domestic settlement there will be a chorus of sanctions demands. "We know these things are coming," Can-



DR WALDHEIM

sions have been made in this regard, but all the ministers will probably have option papers prepared."

The Western ambassadors recalled from Pretoria early on Tuesday are expected to arrive here today or tomorrow for urgent consultations on South Africa's position.

Mr Jamieson told a Press conference last night. "Wise, we have refrained from hardening our attitudes until we have discussed with our ambassadors." After conferring with the envoys

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, contests

Mr Jamieson said there "might have been some misinterpretation" of Dr Waldheim's proposals

"It is not inconceivable that we could find some common ground that might be broadened through frank talk," he said

An African source said the African group had opted to follow the West's preferred line of "one step at a time" and to ask the Security Council simply to endorse Dr Waldheim's independence plan and ask for him to report back within two weeks.

BIG STICK

"We will go with the West," the source said. For some days the African group at the UN has been toying with three working papers as parameters for a Security Council draft resolution.

All wanted approval of the plan, but contained riders rejecting voter registration in SWA/Namibia and effectively presenting an ultimatum to South Africa to co-

MR ANDREAS SHIPANGA

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Once allies and now adversaries, Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mr Sam Nujoma may confront each other in the Security Council chamber of the United Nations

Both are expected to request permission to address the 15-nation council when it convenes to endorse the Waldheim plan for SWA/Namibia's independence

Mr Shipanga was held in Zambian and then Tanzanian jails on the instructions of Mr Nujoma after the present Swapo leader alleged a South African plot against him

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere released Mr Shipanga earlier this year as part of an arm-twisting exercise to gain Mr Nujoma's approval of the Western efforts on SWA/Namibia.

In London, Mr Shipanga, now leader of the Swapo Democrats, attacked Mr Nujoma as a "destructive force" and

Pressure blamed for delay

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Right-wing pressure and the possibility of only one major political group — the moderate Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — participating in elections in SWA/Namibia, resulted in the postponement of the election date by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, last night

This was the opinion among political observers here following Judge Steyn's announcement that the go-it-alone elections will now take place

two weeks later — from December 4 to December 8

The right-wing National Party's election front, Aktur, objected that wider powers than expected had been granted to the constituent assembly as envisaged in the electoral proclamation issued by the judge.

Aktur also felt voters appearing on the present all-white legislative assembly voters' roll would be "disenfranchised" because of a four-year residential qualification laid down by the Administrator-General in a proclamation calling the elections for a constituent assembly

Don Jamieson, told correspondents

The contact group's foreign ministers conferred on SWA/Namibia again yesterday. Diplomats in the group avoided the question of a veto that could save South Africa a trade and oil embargo

One source said: "I doubt that Cabinet deci-

from Pretoria," he said, "we might be in a better position to answer questions about optimism or pessimism"

The West is still holding out for a reversal of Mr Vorster's decision last week, and the group also insists that Dr Waldheim's plan matches the earlier Western blueprint for independence — which the

operate or face sanctions

Mr Jamieson said of sanctions: "I don't think it is time to be rattling that big stick"

But he added. "Obviously, South Africa and the Namibians must recognise that rejection and abandonment of this plan has to result in an escalation of demands for some kind of further action."

ruled out cooperation with him

Asked in a BBC radio interview if his party would join Swapo in a guerilla struggle, he said: "We obviously cannot work side-by-side with Swapo-Nujoma."

He said South Africa's decision to go it alone in the territory was a "serious setback" for the West.

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Talks 'difficult'

Continued from page 1

postpone the elections, it was argued, and allow the government to point to renewed consultations with Mr Steyn.

Western spokesmen denied emphatically that any agreement had yet been reached, but refused to comment on specific suggestions, saying: "There are many pieces of paper on the table"

It is thought unlikely, however, that the government would agree to "guarantee" a subsequent election after a constituent assembly had been installed in the territory. Its attitude throughout has been that the people of the territory must decide their own future through an elected body, but that all options — including acceptance of the UN plan, UN-supervised elections and UN troop strengths — remained open.

Observers believe requests for a public statement committing the constituent assembly and the people of SWA/Namibia in advance to any course would meet with strong resistance. Western ministers, on the other hand, face the problem that if they do not leave Pretoria with a guarantee of UN-supervised elections, they will find it difficult to "sell" the compromise to militant African and other Third World countries.

These states have demanded that South Africa either accepts UN settlement proposals or faces sanctions.

There was no reaction from other delegations to a reported statement by the French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, that Western countries would not veto sanctions if there was no agreement in Pretoria.

Mr P W Botha, Mr Pik Botha and other members of the South African delegation conferred urgently last night in an effort to find a formula which the West might accept.

There was still hope that the Western Foreign Ministers would be able to leave Pretoria with some progress to report, but observers were less confident of a generally acceptable agreement.

Last night's developments followed apparent progress in the negotiations and an air of expectancy that some form of solution was near. All the main participants appeared relaxed and confident.

Arriving for the early morning meeting before attending the weekly cabinet meeting, Mr Pik Botha reaffirmed the desire of all parties to reach agreement.

Mr Justice Steyn, asked if he was optimistic and whether progress was being made, smiled broadly and told newsmen: "Look at my face".

Western ministers entertained the Prime Minister and Mr Pik Botha to lunch at their hotel and all seemed unworried as they emerged.

Observers believe part of the Western optimism yesterday afternoon may have been due to a conviction that South Africa would not object to guaranteeing a second election in SWA/Namibia next year if the West agreed to overlook this year's unilateral poll.

There is now no indication of whether the talks will resume and, if they do, when negotiations could end.

The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, and his West German counterpart, Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, are scheduled to attend an Anglo-German economic summit tomorrow and Friday.

Dr Owen might also call at Dar-es-Salaam on his way home to brief the Tanzanian President, Dr Julius Nyerere.

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SWA ELECTION
A real soak FM 29/9/78

By postponing its version of constituent assembly elections in Namibia a couple of weeks, SA has shown how difficult it was to stick to the letter of the Western proposals which it accepted on April 25.

Financial Mail September 29 1978

The original date for unilateral elections (November 20-24) was pitched, faithfully, at seven months after its acceptance of the Western plan and was strictly in accordance with the proposals

However, Abraham du Plessis's Aktur election front had difficulty with the November dates and asked administrator general Steyn for a fortnight's extension to get his electoral machine into running order. This has now been granted, not unwillingly either, the FM understands, since it will increase by 100% the number of parties contesting the elections. Swapo, the Namibian National Front and the splinter Swapo D group refuse to take part in elections without UN involvement in terms of the Waldheim plan. Some, in fact, may be planning to contest for power by other means

The shift of elections dates has called the attention of some wry Windhoek observers to another minor anomaly, the abandonment of the objection raised by Steyn and Foreign Minister Pik Botha to the holding of elections during the rainy season. The weather in SWA is no less unpredictable than anywhere else in Africa, but Namibian Decembers can be very wet

Security Council

Meanwhile, the five Western powers in the Security Council have succeeded in convening a Council meeting to ratify the Waldheim plan. The crucial question being asked at mid-week was whether the Big Five could avoid a resolution coming onto the Council agenda demanding international sanctions against SA if the Republic refused to allow the Waldheim plan to be implemented

They will be hoping for strong conciliatory signals from the new Prime Minister to assist them. Because of a dangerously uncontrolled situation that will exist from the time the new PM is installed until SA actually proceeds with its SWA elections, Western governments will doubtless do all they can to forestall tangible UN retribution against SA, arguing that such action would effectively close all avenues of rescue.

However, Western governments will probably be less successful should they try to avert potentially dangerous developments over which the UN Security Council would have no control, ie the strong possibility that the African group at the UN may run out of control and seek the assistance of outside forces to bring SA to heel by armed force

Once again, as at so many times in the past 18 months, the main thrust of Western diplomacy in the days and weeks ahead will be to persuade the black front-line states that there is still something to be salvaged from the wreck. Soviet intervention in SWA can only become a reality if the front-line states invite it.

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Waldheim to woo SA for deal on SWA

By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — The Security Council today meets to mandate a UN-supervised independence programme for SWA/Namibia. The Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim will plead for South Africa's co-operation

The council will be asking Dr Waldheim to report back by October 23 on "implementation of the mandate" — in effect setting a deadline for a change of heart by South Africa.

African states are poised to demand an economic and oil embargo if the Government rejects the last-chance offer — and major Western powers have indicated qualified support for punitive action

"CEASEFIRE" PLEDGE

The council will be considering an African-sponsored resolution calling for UN supervision of an independence programme for SWA/Namibia

The resolution, supported by the five Western members of the Security Council, calls for South African co-operation.

It welcomes "willingness to observe a ceasefire" by the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo)

Dr Waldheim will explain that the 7 500 troops he proposes in the territory to oversee a ceasefire represent "the upper limit" of the projected military force, it will be built up "gradually . . . and by stages."

He will assure South Africa that the Government will be consulted in advance.

● Waldheim explains stand — Page 21.

Waldheim explains standpoint

By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim has prepared last-hope explanations to woo the South African Government back to helping the UN oversee independence in SWA/Namibia

A statement and plea addressed to the Secretary Council today says "exhaustive studies" of his recommendations and intensive consultations with the parties involved "revealed a number of concerns on which I believe it would be useful if I addressed an explanation on the way in which the special representative would carry out his mandate"

The contentious points are.

● The size of the military component of the proposed United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). "The figure of 7 500 men, which includes 2 300 for logistics, would be the authorised upper limit of the

military component and it is obvious that its actual size at any given time will depend upon the development of the general situation, which I shall keep under constant review."

● Consultation between the Administrator-General and the UN special representative "I should like to emphasise once again that the implementation of my report will depend on the co-operation and understanding of all the parties concerned"

"To this end, my special representative will also conduct such further consultations as are deemed necessary"

● The United Nations civil police component. "Primary responsibility for maintaining law and order in Namibia during the transition period shall rest with the existing police"

"It was necessary to have designated personnel at the disposal of the special representative to ensure that monitoring responsibilities would be satisfactorily performed."

receive the approval of the special representative until he is fully satisfied as to its fairness"

Dr Waldheim refers to concern — particularly from the Soviet Union — about the cost of the proposed operation

He responds "I recognise that this is a particularly heavy burden for members to bear and of course I shall try to ensure that the mandate is carried out in the most economical manner possible"

"In the absence of a credible UN presence incidents might take place, intentionally or otherwise, that might lead to a resumption of hostilities. Clearly this would vitiate the whole purpose of UNTAG, which is to ensure that elections will take place freely and fairly in conditions of peace."

Dr Waldheim notes that South Africa and Swapo have said they are willing to observe a ceasefire. He adds "I welcome the assurances I have received from neighbouring states, and I intend to instruct my special representative, as soon as my report is adopted, to explore with them practical ways to facilitate his task"

Dr Waldheim's statement says, on the election date "A majority of the political parties is of the opinion that it is essential to maintain the orderly phases of the preparatory stages and to allow sufficient time for electoral campaigning in order to ensure free and fair elections."

"Surely the objective is not simply the holding of elections by a certain date, but the holding of elections which are manifestly free and fair"

"It is essential that all aspects of the electoral process be beyond reproach and, equally important, that this be apparent."

Dr Waldheim says there had been complaints about existing registration of voters "Clearly, therefore, the special representative, on arrival in the territory, will look afresh at all the processes and measures, including the registration of voters, in order to satisfy himself that these are fair and appropriate."

"Accordingly, the special representative will review the registration process, and I can assure all parties that no registration process will

Election date

— UN view

West ready to talk with PW Cabinet

April election SWA

221

Done 30/9/78

of the situation that could arise if there is no solution in sight

"The five (Western) governments are now ready to talk to the new South African Government and to help persuade them that this arrangement is in everyone's interests. The choice is now for South Africa."

Dec 4 out

United States Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance had told the council. "The international community cannot and will not accept the outcome of the election which the South African authorities have scheduled to begin on December 4 as a free and fair statement of the desires of the Namibian people."

Projecting elections by the end of next April if "all obstacles to implementation" were removed, Mr Vance said. "It is a time for persistence and vigorous effort in persuading South Africa that its best interests and the best interests of the Namibian people lie in cooperating with the United Nations."

The Security Council sidestepped threats of sanctions if South Africa continues to block the plan.

But Dr Waldheim the Secretary-General must report back on progress by October 23 and the lineup of foreign ministers in the Security Council made it clear the world body would not tolerate continuing intransigence.

Red silence

The resolution was passed by 12 of the 15 council members, with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstaining, and China not participating in the vote.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha today declined to comment on the Security Council vote. However he said there was no change in South Africa's attitude towards the election date in SWA/Namibia.

In an interview with The Star's political correspondent yesterday, Mr Botha said it was not the Government that had decided on the date.

"The Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, did so for reasons stated by him and which we supported."

"He based them on various considerations, among them the necessity to establish urgently a body representative of the people and secondly on the proposal we accepted on April 25."

The West offers elections in SWA/Namibia by the end of April next year if South Africa can be enticed back to cooperation with the United Nations.

By Kevin Jacobs
New York

And the West's contact group behind the R250 million independence plan for the territory is ready to talk with Mr P W Botha's Cabinet on the latest development.

After last night's Security Council vote endorsing the UN plan, Britain's Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen said "We are issuing no threats."

"But they should not underestimate the gravity

RD 35/9/78

Scrap SWA election, Nigeria urges Botha

22

Mail Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — Visiting Nigerian deputy head of state and chief of staff. Brigadier Musa Shehu Yaradua, said in Lusaka yesterday that his country hoped the new South African Prime Minister would scrap its proposed elections for South West Africa.

Mr Botha's election was a sham because the South African people did not vote him in, top Zambian government official, Mr Reuben Kamanga, said yesterday.

The ruling United National Independence Party newspaper, The Times of Zambia, said Mr Botha must seize the opportunity to isolate and strangle

Rhodesia as it threatened peace in South Africa.

The British Press yesterday called Mr Botha a "hardliner" and "hawk" reports the "Mail's" London correspondent.

The Guardian and the Daily Mail say Mr Botha is a "hardline militarist" the Daily Express says he is a "hard man" who shoots first and thinks later, and The Times says he is the James Cagney of South African politics, prepared to take on all comers.

One newspaper says "diplomacy has never been his outstanding virtue," and another "outright confrontation with the West could be dangerously close."

They also highlight Mr

Botha's "outspoken and impetuous" character. But The Times says he is probably "the ablest administrator in the Cabinet".

But the UK Press does not seem sure whether he is a verligte or a verkrampste. Several say he has a verligte streak, and is aware of the need to come to terms with the international community.

In New York, the Wall Street Journal urged the United States to launch a new policy of co-operation with South Africa after Mr Botha's election.

Such a policy would be in the interests of the US, the paper said. It also backed the SWA elections, saying, "Ignore the United Nations".

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West: Nobody can be allowed to delay UN supervised poll

THE five Western powers said yesterday that no party would be allowed to delay unilaterally the holding of a UN supervised election in SWA/Namibia, and that there would therefore be no case for South Africa's keeping its troops in the territory during such an election.

The text of the South African statement on troop reduction and election date is:

1. The South African delegation emphasized that the re-
 junction of South African troops in SWA would commence only if and when a complete and comprehensive cessation of hostilities had been brought about.

2. A continuation of violence can therefore interrupt and delay indefinitely the re-
 junction of South African troops and therefore conceivably also the holding of elections.

3. To prevent any party from unilaterally delaying the holding of elections, it is therefore necessary that a firm election date be fixed. This date must then be adhered to irrespective of whether there is a cessation of hostilities and a consequent reduction of South African troops.

Commenting on this, a statement released by the United States embassy in Pretoria said:

"The fixing of a date is necessary to provide a firm framework for the electoral process and to reduce uncertainty."

"The proposals of the Western Five adopted by the Security Council establish a number of prerequisites before the official political campaign starts."

"In this connection the South African Government stressed that the withdrawal



The Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Piik Botha, face the press.

PIIK BOTHA: PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE

SWA: SA Govt staves

off UN sanctions threat

CPK Times 20/10/78 221

From MICHAEL ACCOTT
 Political Correspondent

PRETORIA. — South Africa has managed to avoid the immediate threat of sanctions by agreeing in principle to United Nations-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia next year.

While the full implications of the joint statement yesterday by South Africa and the five Western members of the UN Security Council are still far from clear, the government appears satisfied with the

Swapo will contest UN-run elections

WINDHOEK — Swapo would ignore the December elections in SWA/Namibia, but intended contesting the later UN-supervised elections, the organization's deputy chairman, Danny Tjongarero, said here yesterday.

He would not comment on the fixed election date issue, nor would he disclose Swapo's attitude to the South African condition that there would be no troop withdrawal until hostilities ceased. He said these questions would be answered at a press conference today.

Asked how Swapo felt about not being invited to the summit for talks with the Prime Minister, he said, "It looks as if we are not regarded as Namibians. Whether we would have accepted the invitation or not is a different matter. It is a question of principle. Most probably we were left out of the discussions because we are terrorists." — Sapa

INSIDE

- PAGE 2**
- VANCE: No assurances at this stage
 - OWEN: Deadline broken
 - Mudge: Assembly not affected
 - Envoys to brief UN chief

Significant breakthrough, says Canada's Mr Jamieson

...only begin upon cessation of hostilities.

The Five pointed out that his would be brought about following notification to the Secretary-General of an agreed cease-fire.

"No party can be allowed to delay unilaterally the holding of UN supervised elections."

If the agreed date of the election appeared to be at risk through acts of violence or intimidation or any other failure to carry out the provisions...

Continued on page 2

Foreign Minister, Mr. Don Jameson, yesterday called the independence formula on SWA/Namibia a significant breakthrough because all parties had agreed that UN talks should be resumed towards an international solution.

South Africa and the foreign ministers of the UN Western Nations on the UN Security Council agreed on the new talks between the United Nations and South Africa's Administrator for the territory, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn.

Mr. Jameson gave his assessment of the agreement, while he was satisfied with the Pretoria agreement, he said the test would come in the weeks ahead to see what progress could be made in the talks between Mr. Steyn and the UN special representative, Mr. Marth Ahtisaari.

It would be up to the Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, to decide whether the Pretoria agreement represented enough progress to warrant a resumption of the talks, but Mr. Jameson said he hoped Dr. Waldheim would regard the formula as a significant development towards solution.

Mr. Jameson said the question of UN sanctions against South Africa was not an active issue because it was felt that South Africa should not be forced to discuss SWA/Namibian independence under any threat of economic reprisal.

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at a Canada House news conference which had to be adjourned when a fire broke out in the building's basement.

The Foreign Minister, High Commission officials and about 50 reporters were forced to evacuate the building. The news conference was resumed about 30 minutes later in other nearby High Commission offices.

Mr. Jameson told reporters he thought that Mr. Justice Steyn, as well as the five foreign ministers, were anxious for an internationally accepted solution to the SWA/Namibian problem.

Mr. Jameson, who stopped in London on his way to New York for talks there with UN officials, said he did not think Swapo would be happy about the agreement, although it did meet their general criteria for SWA/Namibian independence.

While he was satisfied with the Pretoria agreement, he said the test would come in the weeks ahead to see what progress could be made in the talks between Mr. Steyn and the UN special representative, Mr. Marth Ahtisaari.

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The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, addresses the press conference in Pretoria yesterday where he announced South Africa's response to this week's negotiations with the Western Five.

Staying off sanctions was an immediate objective and the joint statement comes four days before the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, has to report to the Security Council on progress towards implementing UN independence proposals.

Punitive international action before the unilateral election in the territory in December appears unlikely as the door to internationally recognized independence has been kept open.

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, said yesterday he saw no reason why sanctions should be imposed while negotiations continued.

Western governments have said they are waiting to see what powers the elected constituent assembly in SWA/Namibia will have and what decisions it takes, but seem satisfied that progress is being made.

Reports from the UN, however, suggest the Western powers could have difficulty convincing most states that they have achieved success.

The principal obstacle to UN-recognized independence is likely to be the new South African insistence on maintaining its troop strength in the territory during an election period if there is no reduction in violence.

UN proposals, now in effect being put back into operation, provide for a reduction of South African troops to 1 500 before the election process gets underway.

Western ministers said in a statement that the Security Council should be able to deal with any developments which put the election date at risk and there would, therefore, be no cause for unilateral South African action.

But the Western statement that no party could be allowed to delay unilaterally UN-supervised elections is seen as implicit backing of South African objections that Swapo could seek to delay elections indefinitely by continual acts of violence.

The government is believed to have tried unsuccessfully to include in the joint statement an agreement that the election should go ahead without troop reductions if the violence did not cease. The South African view was endorsed by the Cabinet yesterday morning and issued as a separate statement.

The government has clearly benefited from the Pretoria talks even though there is no certainty that internationally recognized independence will be eventually achieved.

While Western ministers came to Pretoria aiming to prevent South Africa's unilateral election in the territory in December, the poll has now virtually been eliminated as an obstacle.

Western governments stated they would regard the results of

Continued on page 2

Zambia was told of attack

SALISBURY. — The Zambian Government was advised of the air strike against a guerrilla base near Lusaka minutes before Rhodesian fighter bombers pounded it, inflicting heavy casualties, the Rhodesian military command announced here last night.

Meanwhile, the Zambian cabinet was reported last night to be in emergency session over the raid.

The Rhodesian command said it had advised the Zambians that the raid was under way and had asked them to keep civilian aircraft away from the target, the so-called "FC" camp at Westlands Farm 20 km north of Lusaka.

The Zambian Government complied with the request, the Rhodesian announcement said.

Westlands Farm was known as a major terrorist base and was not occupied by refugees, Rhodesia said.

"This operation has effectively disrupted Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army operational control of its forces and has inflicted heavy casualties on them," the communique said.

It added that all the Rhodesian forces involved in the attack had returned safely to base.

A spokesman for Combined Operations Headquarters earlier dismissed as "rubbish" allegations by Mr. Nkomo in Lusaka that the camp was full of refugees, many of them sick, old or blind.

- Bergins: Walvis Bay not negotiable
- Vause Raw hopeful
- Ex-UN envoy comments

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● The SA statement
● The press conference
PAGE 10
● Leading article

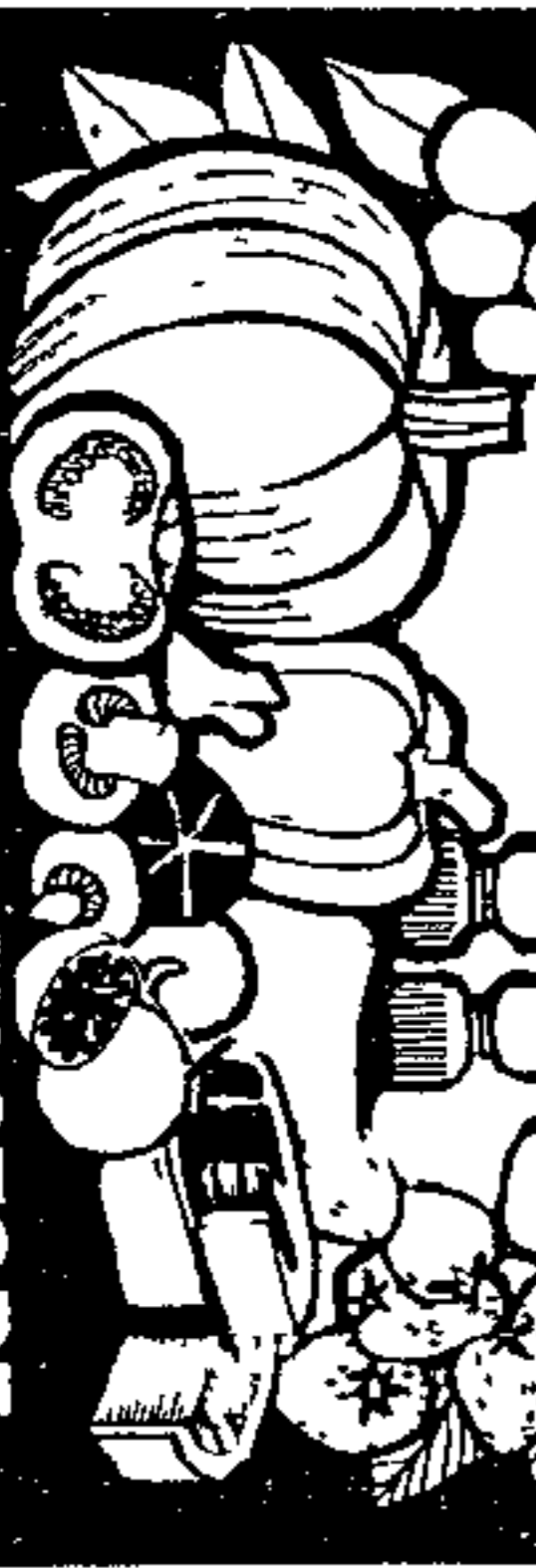


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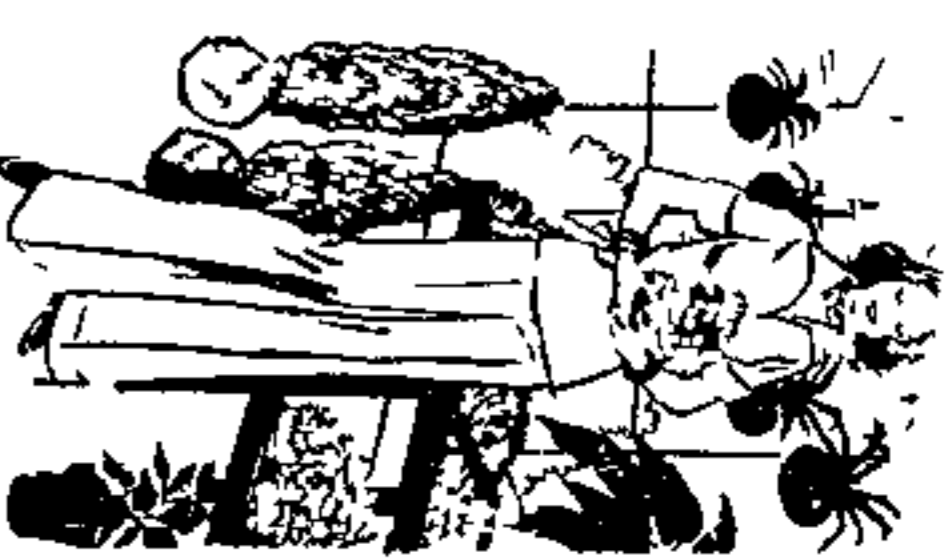
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MARKET

assurances at this stage

GENEVA. — The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance, said yesterday that "there are no assurances at this point" that South Africa would agree to United Nations-supervised elections for independence and majority rule in SWA/Namibia.

Heavy missile attack on SWA Ruacana complex

WINDHOEK. — Troops in Angola have launched a heavy attack on SWA/Namibia's Ruacana hydro-electric complex, on the western Ovambo border, SWA Command announced yesterday.

Threatened

Black African countries have threatened to try to impose international economic sanctions against South Africa if she did not agree to the UN plan by next Monday.

UN chief

Dr. Waldheim is due, in the morning by United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, phoning from Geneva.

ENVOYS to brief

Security Council members were scheduled yesterday to brief United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on their SWA/Namibia negotiations this week with the South African Government.

UN chief

Dr. Waldheim is due, in the morning by United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, phoning from Geneva.

SAP pleased at decision

THE leader of the South African Party, Mr. John Waley, MP, said in Cape Town yesterday "The uncertainty which has existed since the West intervened and prevented South Africa from carrying out the Turnhalle agreement made by all SWA political groups must be ended. Confidence was undermined and progress was nullified."

December assembly not affected, says Dirk Mudge

WINDHOEK — Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), said yesterday that the powers of the constituent assembly to be elected in December would not be affected by the joint Western-South African communique.

Jeacock broken, says Owen

BONN — The British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, said here yesterday that the agreement on SWA/Namibia was a fresh commitment by South Africa to seek an internationally-acceptable solution in its troubled territory.

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A large measure of agreement had been reached with South Africa about interim arrangements including police and army units, Mr. Genscher said. A parallel SWA/Namibian solution was vital to solving other African problems, he said.

Market rises

TRADING rallied on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange yesterday on the outcome of the talks on SWA/Namibia.

Dirk Mudge

Mr. Mudge said that although international recognition was important the DTA's acceptance would depend on the price that had to be paid.

Market rises

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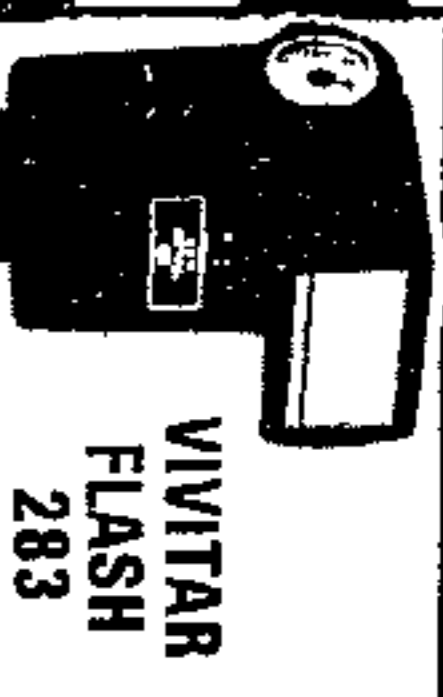


THE Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, (left) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. K. Botha in a relaxed mood at the press conference following three tough days of negotiation with the five Western powers.

negotiations

According to some reports President Carter had Mr. Vance invite Mr. Botha for negotiations on a Camp David model. But Mr. Vance declined to confirm any

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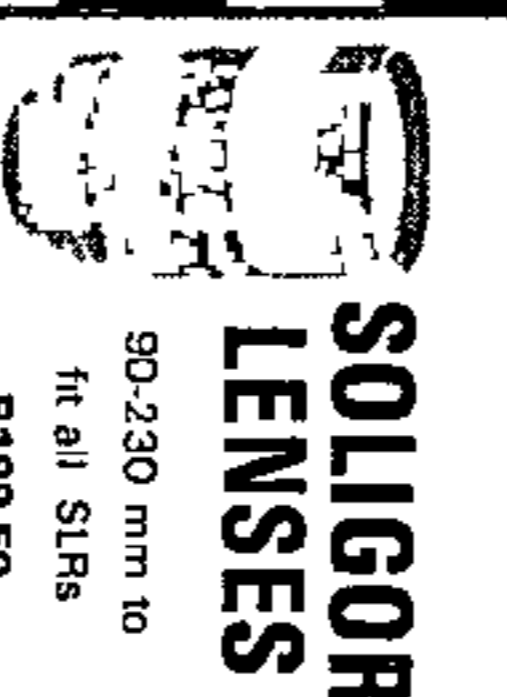
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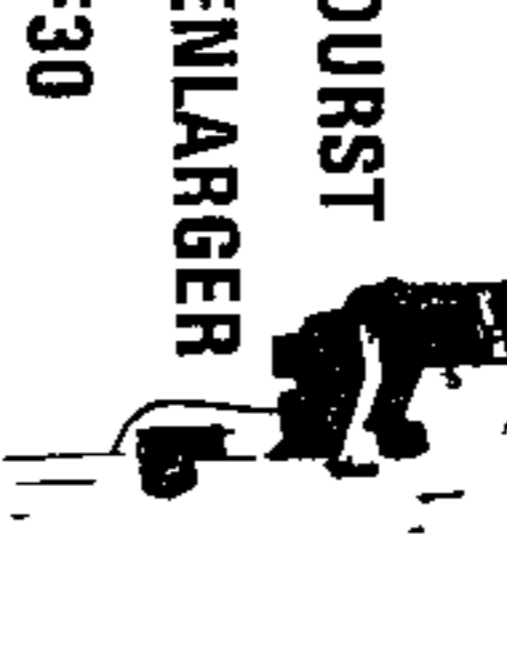
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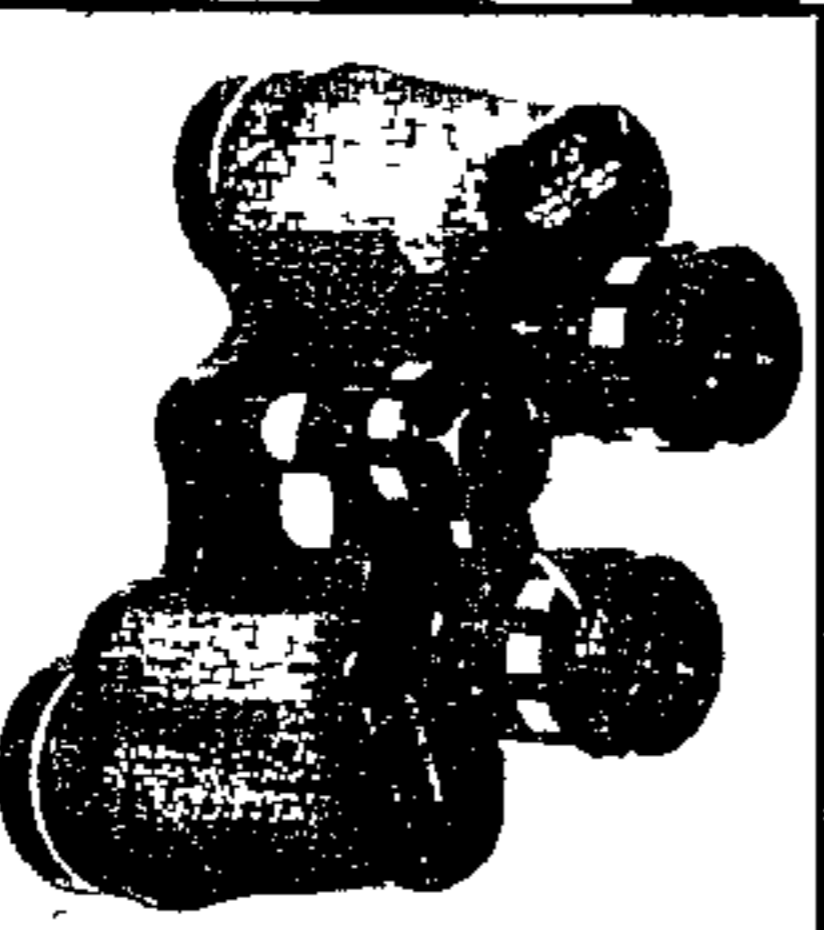
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"I don't want to get into any... thing to do with the exchange of correspondence between the President and the Prime Minister," he said.

Mr Vance was asked if African and Third World countries who were pressing for sanctions against South Africa over the issue would be satisfied with the outcome.

"I believe that what has been proposed reflects a step forward," he said, but added "We had hoped we would be able to talk the South Africans out of the December elections, and we were unable to do so" - Sapa-Reuters-AP

The said... elections went ahead and that... would have substantial functions... on is that nothing will be done by that body to make an internationally acceptable solution possible - within reasonable limits."

Mr Mudge said the SA Government had only undertaken to stress upon the elected assembly the importance of an internationally acceptable solution.

He added, however, that his Alliance was still strongly opposed to the Waldheim report and that certain amendments would have to be made before a DTA-dominated assembly would accept an UN-endorsed peace plan.

Tonight's TV

- 6.00. **From the Book**
- 6.04. **The Bark Family.** Baby Bunny and Bark Bark go missing and the Forest People have to search for them
- 6.10. **The Adventures of Black Beauty:** Member of the family - Part 1 Black Beauty and Jenny go exploring, but there's trouble when they run smack into the middle of a fox-hunt
- 6.36. **Sportsworld.** Show jumping; Charlie Weir v Doug Lumley, double wicket cricket
- 7.03. **Pop Shop.** Featuring Pablo Cruise, Trevor Rabin, Kelly Marie, Lais Garrett
- 7.18. **Eight is Enough.** Joanne auditions for the part of Titania, Queen of the Fairies, in Midsummer Night's Dream and gets it
- 8.10. **News**
- 8.30. **Weerberg**
- 8.35. **James Last on sy Orkestra.** Featuring this famous pop musician, his orchestra and guest stars
- 9.05. **Uit En Tuis.** Family magazine programme
- 9.35. **Blitspatrolle.** Starring John Thraw as Inspector Regan and Dennis Waterman as Sergeant George Carter
- 10.25. **Oika Bolka.** Two families compete against each other for a prize
- 10.50. **Nuus**
- 11.05. **Oordanking**

TV last night

DRAMA-DRAMA almost sounds like the echo of Dokter Dokter which apparently it is meant to be. Dokter-Dokter which became such a tiresome series on TV last year entertained us with the gongs on among the doctors, patients and nurses in a private hospital and it seems that Drama-Drama is going to entertain us with all the back stage happenings in a private theatre.

Any comment like this is really unfair because it might well be that Drama-Drama will develop into a brilliant TV series. My bet is that it won't because it has that same old stamp of forced second rate humour which turned Dokter Dokter into an embarrassing bore.

weather

CAPE PENINSULA and vicinity Cloudy to partly cloudy and mild with a possibility of isolated showers. Wind light to moderate north-westerly to south-westerly. Maximum temperature at D F Malan Airport will be between 21 and 23°C (72 and 73°F).

Mr. Mudge said there was still no agreement on a UN-supervised election, but the door was still open. There would be lengthy negotiations, and he did not know what stumbling blocks might be encountered. He believed that the elected assembly would be consulted during negotiations on an internationally acceptable solution.

Sanctions threat

South Africa in turn has undertaken to try to persuade elected leaders in the territory to agree to second UN-supervised elections there next year.

West on elections

Continued from page 1
of the proposals, it would be for the Secretary-General to bring the matter immediately to the Security Council, and the governments of the Western Five undertake to support necessary action in the Security Council.

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WINDMILL

Going it alone boosts Nujoma

ANDREAS Shipanga, Swapo co-founder who spent two years under arrest in Tanzania at Sam Nujoma's bidding, saw all hope of a peaceful, prosperous South West Africa smashed on September 20.

Now he faces the prospect of returning to his country to be caught in the midst of a war he does not want between two sides he cannot tolerate.

Interviewed this week in Washington, where he had come to confer with State Department officials and congressmen, the soft-spoken former teacher who is now leader of the Swapo Democrats and an ally of the Namibia National Front complained bitterly that Mr Vorster's parting shot had succeeded only in "giving a new lease on life to Sam Nujoma."

Kragdadigheid

"Sam was losing control fast," he said. "His leadership was turning against him. The Kassinga raid had taken a terrible toll. But this has revived him — people are rallying to him again."

Worse still, he continued, the Russians, sensing a reduced arena of conflict and smarting from President Carter's success at Camp David, would lose no time stepping up their involvement.

"And when it comes to negotiation, it's a toss-up between the Afrikaner and the Russian."

Why did South Africa act as it did?

"Kragdadigheid," he said simply, "there is no other reason. It was irrational. The South Africans cannot stand to be told what to do by the outside world. Nujoma could not have won a free election. Swapo, per-

By GUY
BERNARD
WASHINGTON

haps, but not with Sam at its head."

Of course, Shipanga is hardly an unbiased judge of his former leader.

Nearly 2 000 of his people are still in Tanzania critically short of food and medical supplies. "and they are some of the best my country has", he sighed.

Nevertheless, when he returned to South West Africa after his release this year, he said, he had found as he toured the country that people were tired of fighting. And that was Nujoma's only card. In peacetime, Sam was finished.

But now, instead of the prosperity that would have accrued to an independent, internationally recognised Namibia, it was war.

Unassuming

He himself, despite the Che Guevara study groups he helped set up in Cape Town 18 years ago, would not be involved.

Instead, he would attempt to steer a middle course. "My party will seek to give guidance and support to those that do not fight, but simply want to stay alive."

He said he would not be a go-between.

An unassuming man, Shipanga does not even accept



Andreas Shipanga ... his SWA dream is shattered.

being called reasonable. He certainly gives no impression of being ambitious for overall leadership.

Instead, he called for the release from Robben Island of Herman Toivo ja Toivo, considered the father of Namibian nationalism and a prisoner for the past 12 years.

"If he survives prison, he at least could unite us and supplant Nujoma."

He went on to explain that the sort of Swapo Toivo would head would not be founded on ideology, but on patriotism.

Shipanga is firmly against ideologies, particularly when they are based on Marx. He equally firmly believes that Toivo will not now be released.

Meanwhile, he was in Washington, he said, to ask

Shipanga
sees his
hopes
in ruins

and answer questions. He was anxious that the United States do something to deflect South Africa from its present course, but was not sure it was capable.

He felt the State Department was stymied and groping for an answer.

Sanctions, he said, would require greater willpower than the West had yet shown itself to possess.

"And if the Americans admit, as they have done that there is almost nothing they can do, then they should not have got involved in the first place. The South Africans have learnt that they can act with near impunity."

Hated

Hated by Nujoma, with him the leaders of most front-line states, Shipanga returns to his home in danger of his life, and hopes which officials in Washington once held for him seem, under present circumstances, shattered.

For as he himself concludes "The young patriots, out of work and disgruntled, will go to Angola and Zambia to become fighters. They are Pretoria's gift to Nujoma."

Impatience may mean war in SWA

THE decision to "go it alone" with elections in SWA/Namibia this year is based on the argument that South Africa has bowed far enough and that bending further to Western and UN demands will open the way to communism and chaos. It is shallow reasoning. More likely in the long term, "go it alone" elections will benefit only Sam Nujoma and his backers. Much more important, unilateral action could plunge South Africa into a sad, protracted, no-win-no-lose war: "The wrong war, at the wrong time, in the wrong place," as one political scientist said at the weekend.

However, the statements by British Foreign Secretary David Owen and the West's offer to hold internationally supervised elections by April, provide yet another opportunity to break the impasse.

Surely accepting a delay of up to seven months, in which heads can cool and Mr Nujoma's insincerity can be thoroughly exposed, is worth the price of international recognition? The argument against delay—that it would cause a serious decline in public morale and order—simply

does not ring true. Life is tranquil in most of the territory, and terrorism in the remote north is still relatively minor when compared to Rhodesia. The situation leaves the impression that Pretoria is rushing elections to favour the conservative DTA and perhaps the miniscule right-wing group Aktur. Is that worth risking protracted warfare? When it is clear that such an election in any case is meaningless in the face of a boycott by all other parties?

By agreeing to give it one last chance, Pretoria will not only take much heat out of the southern African situation but will greatly relieve its many would-be friends in the West.

West Germany, for instance, needs the boost of a diplomatic success in SWA/Namibia, in which it has a special interest.

If Israel makes peace with the Arabs, as now seems likely, and thereby regains access to black Africa, its friendship with a stubborn South Africa will become acutely embarrassing.

It would be a pity to throw away powerful friends and prospects for peace—even if mistrust of the West were well-founded.

Terror will continue if UN fails in SWA, say black states

By Kevin Jacobs, The Star Bureau
 E W Y O R K — The outline of African states have committed themselves to continue harrying guerrilla bases if recent efforts fail to have a United Nations supervised settlement in SWA/Namibia. But they have also un-

detaken to help enforce a ceasefire and maintain surveillance of Namibia's borders if the plan goes ahead. And they have pledged full support for efforts to find negotiated settlements in the region.

the five frontline states at the weekend, said. "Should a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem remain elusive, we on behalf of the Organisation of African Unity, will be left with no choice but to continue to play our noble duty as reliable rear bases in the struggle to liberate southern Africa."

But "if meaningful independence can be achieved through negotiations, we will continue to give full support to those negotiations," he said.

Mr Mwaale undertook on behalf of the five states to answer Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's call for co-operation "in enforcing a ceasefire and surveillance of the borders of Namibia."

Mr Mwaale said the South African Government's actions suggested it was not serious about negotiating independence for the territory. But the opportunity is not yet lost for South Africa to leave Namibia honourably and peacefully.

On Friday the Security Council approved a plan for the UN to oversee a transition to independence, assisted by a civilian administering force and a military force of up to 7 500.

Caribbean summit

The key

"I think the key to change in southern Africa, and the key to long-range business success in Africa, is going to be a more responsible and aggressive role in American and European business," he said.

Dr Waldheim's discussions were on the Security Council decision to the dispatch of up to 7 500 UN troops, more than 1 200 UN civilian officials and a police contingent to SWA/Namibia to assist its transition to independence.

Mr Adriaan Eskteen, the South African charge d'affaires, said after his meeting that Dr Waldheim did not seek a response "He talked, and I listened." Mr Eskteen said.

Dr Waldheim later saw Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of Swapo — Star Bureaus in Washington and New York and Sapa-Reuter.

However, informed sources in Pretoria said today that discussions about such talks had been held behind the scenes.

No finality had been reached, but some sources believed it was likely that they would take place — and possibly within the next two weeks.

An attitude of conciliation was apparent in Britain and America at the weekend after talks on the United Nations' plan between secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim and South African envoys.

The Cabinet, meeting tomorrow under the chairmanship of the new Prime Minister for the first time, will be discussing the latest Western overtures to arrive back in South Africa after flying out for consultations last week.

Today, ambassadors of the Five were beginning to arrive back in South Africa after flying out for consultations last week.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, said in an interview in London he was willing to use the veto to gain more time in which to persuade South Africa to accept the United Nations plan.

This, it appeared he would do even if it engages the African leaders whose support he has of late been seeking.

Mr Andrew Young, chief US delegate to the UN, spoke on the issue on television yesterday saying he opposed sanctions now because previous embargoes had not worked.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P K Botha, declined to comment on the possibility of a meeting with the Big

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Face to face talks between Western Foreign Ministers and the South African Cabinet are likely to be held in Pretoria within the next two weeks to break the deadlock on SWA/Namibia.

Five seeking top talks on SWA plan

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N M 8/10/78 (221)

Five die in SWA clashes

WINDHOEK — South African security forces in northern Owambo have killed three insurgents during the past three days, South West Africa Command announced yesterday.

Two members of the Owambo homeguard were also killed in a gun-battle with terrorists at a small shop last month.

The two dead men were Mr. Simon David and Mr. Hika Lele Sogialo. No ages were given.

Two insurgents were killed on last Thursday when the security forces opened fire on them after they dis-

obeyed an order to stop in the Jati strip — the one-kilometre-wide no-go zone along the South West Africa/Angola border.

Two of their comrades managed to flee back into Angola.

Later the same day, security forces spotted a small camp fire in the Jati strip and came across three armed terrorists sitting there.

The security forces opened fire. The terrorists returned the fire with AK47 rifles and then fled, but one was killed.

A patrol moving in formation near the border on

Saturday drew fire from terrorists.

They returned the fire before withdrawing, but there were no losses on the South African side.

A trespasser crossed from Angola on the same day and set the bush alight.

He fled when he was spotted by an observation post which opened fire.

Security forces also gave assistance at a fatal crash 2km east of Ogongo on Sunday.

Three civilians were killed and at least 25 people injured.

Offers April

West O

election in SWA

ARGUS 3/10/78 (221)

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The five Western nations have offered an April election in South West Africa.

The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, with South Africa's support has already announced elections for December to create a representative body which could itself negotiate further on the implementation of the West's plan and the Waldheim proposals for implementation.

The Western nations have, however, said that the December elections were unacceptable as a fair and free test of public opinion in the territory.

A choice

The Cabinet is faced with the choice of scrapping its plans for the December election and accepting the West's assurances for an internationally acceptable April election, or going ahead on its own.

● The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that approaches by the Western five to reopen the SWA talks have received a setback following an apparent refusal by the moderate Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) to reopen talks on the election issue.

Mr Dirk Mudge, DTA chairman, said "At this moment we are busy with

The offer was being considered at today's Cabinet meeting presided over by Mr P.W. Botha for the first time as Prime Minister.

an election campaign. We have a date for the election. We have been pushed around for too long now and we won't accept that," he said.

The Prime Minister was in consultation with the Foreign Minister Mr R F (Pik) Botha for more than an hour before the Cabinet meeting which indicated the gravity of the SWA negotiations on the agenda.

Conference

The Cabinet was to discuss the fact that the West's contact group is ready to talk to the new Government and unofficial feelers have been put out for the staging of a conference between the Five's Foreign Ministers and the Government in Pretoria.

The Cabinet was expected to decide on whether to accept in principle official approaches, when they are made, for the conference.

It was also expected to discuss the offer made at the UN for UN-supervised elections in South West Africa before the end of April.

SWA: Door not being shut — PM

CAPE TIMES
4/10/78
221

PRETORIA. — The door had not been closed as far as further negotiation on the SWA/Namibia issue was concerned, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in a statement here yesterday.



The Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, in his office at Union Buildings, Pretoria, yesterday.

The statement, issued by Mr Botha after he had presided over his first Cabinet meeting as Prime Minister, said:

"The latest developments regarding South West Africa, including events at the United Nations and representations received from the Western countries, have received intensive attention by the government and the Administrator-General of South West Africa.

"After further consultation with the Administrator-General, the government's point of view will be conveyed to the five Western members of the Security Council as soon as possible and be discussed with them.

"It is therefore clear that the door for the implementation of, inter alia, Dr Waldheim's report and the additional elucidation, is not being closed by an election of representatives of the peoples of South West Africa in December this year."

The Cape Times political staff reports that Mr Botha appeared to be saying that some form of compromise between his government and the West's stance was being worked upon, but that there would be no stopping the December election.

The Big Five's ambassadors and charges d'affaires were scheduled to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, at the Union Buildings yesterday afternoon, but no further details of the meeting were immediately available.

Encouraged by PM's statement

One spokesman for the Western group said that he was encouraged by the Prime Minister's statement because it left the door open for further negotiations.

But other Western spokesmen were perplexed by the statement, saying that despite the door being left open, it appeared to leave the position exactly where it was before. The fact that the door was being left open was encouraging.

It is reported from New York that Swapo said in a statement that Mr P W Botha's announcement was further indication of "how extremely divergent" the positions of the UN and South Africa were.

"Swapo's UN observer, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, said in a reply issued here: "South Africa cannot and will not be allowed to have it both ways." While on the one hand it "pretends to be flexible in claiming that the door is not closed for the implementation of the UN plan," the South Africans continued to insist that "they are going ahead, as all along planned, with elections this year towards a unilateral declaration of independence."

Big 5 in talks with Pik Botha on SWA

STAN
4/11/78
225

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

A new momentum is building up in diplomatic exchanges surrounding the deadlock between South Africa and the Western Five over the SWA/Namibia settlement negotiations

Lesotho concern at sanctions threat to SA

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, today appealed to the world community to safeguard his country in the event of economic sanctions against South Africa.

Hard on the heels of yesterday's statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, that the door is still open to implement the Waldheim proposals, the ambassadors of the Five were holding talks with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, today.

Diplomatic sources described the meeting, being held at the Five's request following discussions at the UN by the Pretoria ambassadors, as of a substantial nature and not merely a report back.

They were aimed at attempting to bridge the gulf between the Five and South Africa brought about by differences over the Waldheim proposals and the election date.

They said it would be difficult to accept the South African view that the elections could serve as a springboard for further negotiations towards a settlement directly involving the body to be elected by the people of the mandate territory to represent their wishes and put their case.

NOT RULED OUT

The Star's London Bureau says a visit to South Africa by the Foreign Ministers of the Group of Five is "not on" at the moment, but has not been ruled out.

This was the Foreign Office reaction yesterday to reports from South Africa that such a visit is under consideration and might take place this week.

The Star's Bureau in New York reports that Nigeria has punted an uncharacteristically soft line on SWA/Namibia at the United Nations.

● Latest SA move on SWA seen as flexible response. — Page 19.

But at the same time he gave an assurance that joint projects such as the Malibamatso (formerly Oxbow) water scheme would not be interrupted.

Chief Jonathan made the points in a major policy speech broadcast over Lesotho Radio to mark the country's 12th anniversary of independence.

He said Lesotho unreservedly supported the Waldheim proposals of SWA/Namibia and realised the possibility of sanctions against South Africa as a result of her "intransigence."

SURVIVAL

But, he added: "ways should be devised by the international community to guarantee our survival."

Pointing to Lesotho's geographic location within South Africa, Chief Jonathan said: "This situation dictates that on some economic matters we must act jointly with our neighbours, whose economy is invariably intertwined with our own."

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Memorandum

8th August, 1978.

FROM Professor A.H.R.E. Paap,
Dean,
Faculty of Arts.

TO

Dear Colleague,

The sheet (Circular No. 19/78) attached to my circular re continuation and filling of vacant

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Yours

A.H.R.

221

4/10/78

The ball is now in South Africa's court

"What is expected of Botha at this stage is to make an unequivocal and unambiguous statement of acceptance and preparedness to co-operate with the Secretary-General for the implementation of the Security Council plan." Alternatively, Mr Botha should say whether South Africa had decided to "go it alone," Mr Gurirab added.

Meanwhile, Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, who has been in New York for the past month, paid a farewell call on Dr Waldheim yesterday. Referring to a Security Council resolution adopted last Friday and setting up a UN operation to implement the Western independence plan for SWA/Namibia, he said. "The ball is now in South Africa's court."

Dr Waldheim had not so far received a response from Pretoria on whether it would co-operate with the UN operation, which envisages a military force of up to 7 500 men and a civilian component of some 1 200 civilian officials to oversee elections. Later yesterday morning Dr Waldheim received a copy of Mr P W Botha's statement.

Observers were perplexed by the apparent contradiction in Mr Botha's saying the door was not being closed on the Waldheim report — the basis of the UN plan — by "an election of representative of the people of South West Africa in December this year." The plan rested on UN monitoring of elections, they said. Any attempted unilateral exercise would directly contradict that — Sapa-Reuter.

Time to register (221)

Anyone doing business in SWA/Namibia should note a proclamation in last week's *Government Gazette* establishing a companies office in the territory

It's terms state that any company wishing to be registered in the territory (including those already operating there) must apply to the new registrar of companies in Windhoek before December 1 1978 "or such later date allowed by the registrar" The company must also indicate whether it wishes to be registered in SA as well; if so, it is regarded as an external company in SA

Should a firm decide it does not want to be registered in SA as an external company, its name will be struck off the companies register in Pretoria

The proclamation lays down however, that "the liability, if any, of a director, officer or member of a company which cease(s) to be registered in the Republic shall continue and may be enforced as if its registration in the Republic had not ceased"

Provision is also made for the administrator general to appoint SWA/Namibia's own standing advisory committee on company law.

How he sees southern Africa

FM 6/10/78

22

In an exclusive, wide-ranging interview with the *FM* this week in Blackpool where he attended the annual conference of the Labour Party, Britain's Foreign Secretary David Owen gave his views on the situation in southern Africa.

Had he been surprised by SA's rejection of the UN proposal on SWA-Namibia?

Owen said that Western anxiety had begun with the news of John Vorster's illness, and concern about his future as Prime Minister. As the political atmosphere in SA began to build up, "we felt that in those circumstances things could change. One did feel that Namibia was becoming almost an election issue within the caucus."

It had always been known, he said, that there were differences on SWA inside the Cabinet and within the National Party, but he did not believe it was objections to certain details in the UN plan that decided the issue. The essence of the dilemma, he thought, was "that some South African politicians believe that SA's future is best preserved by having buffer zones in Namibia and Rhodesia."

Sanctions veto

Owen said Dr Waldheim had clarified most of the details Pretoria disliked. "The UN secretary general has explained that the figure of 7 500 UN troops is a maximum authorised limit. I think he has assured the South Africans about consultations on the buildup of the UN force which was causing them concern, and he has made it abundantly clear that as far as the composition of the force is concerned, he will follow established precedent, which has always been to achieve a composition which is acceptable to all sides."

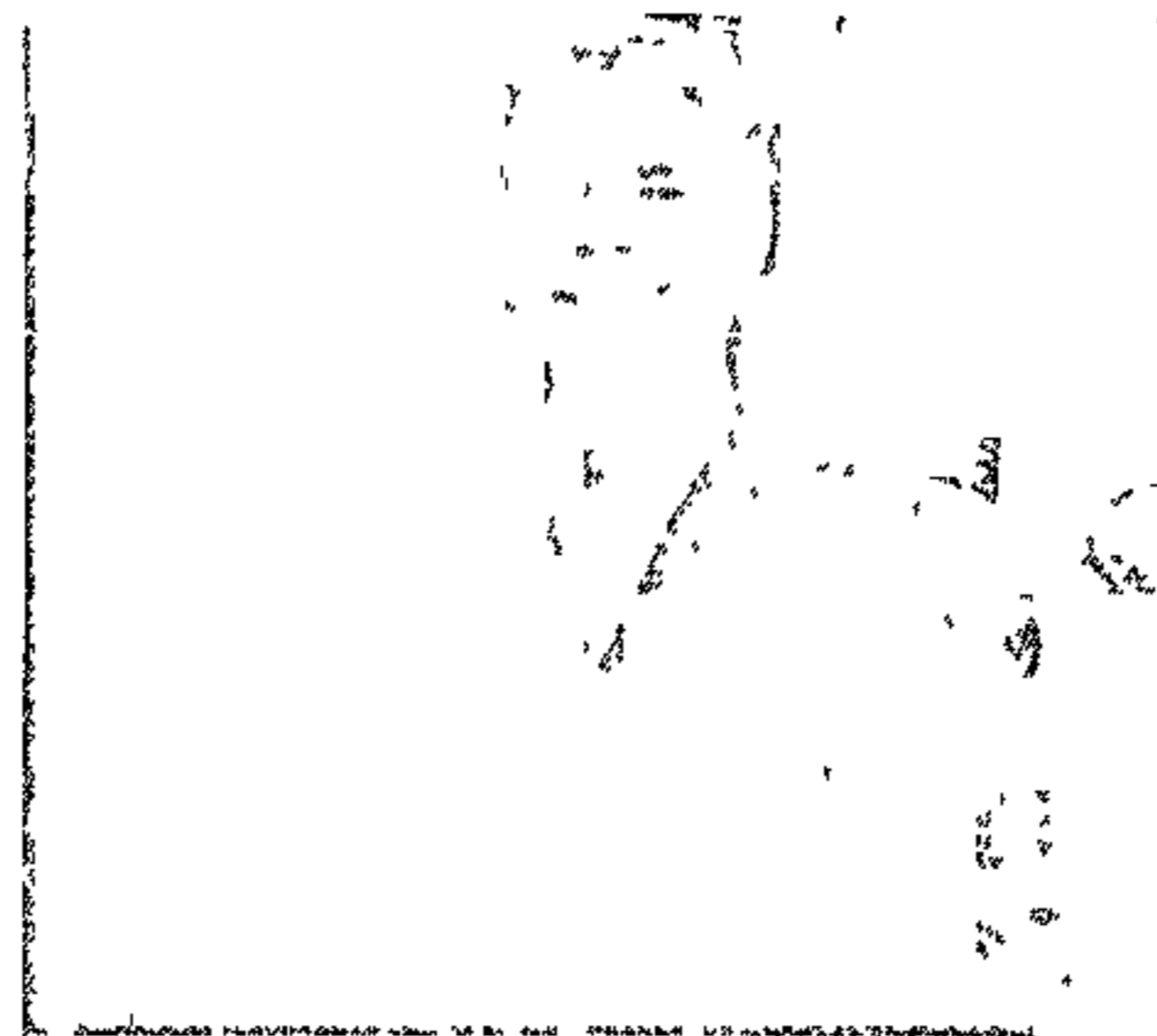
"The registration issue seems also to have been resolved. As for the election date, I can't believe that anyone in SA can really believe that argument. It was in the Western proposals that there would have to be a seven month period before elections could be held." There had been various delays, caused in part by the need for detailed negotiations. But everyone had tried to rally around, and "I thought it was obvious to everyone that we could not meet the original date at the end of the year."

Would Britain veto African proposals for UN sanctions if there was a reasonable chance of negotiations with SA? "Yes, certainly," he replied. He did not believe in false deadlines.

Owen welcomed the Cabinet decision that there would be further discussions on the matter, and the announcement

that the door was not closed to the implementation of the Waldheim plan. "That is a good sign." However, "the difficult question is that by implication it appears that they intend to go ahead with the election. Now that may be their position at this moment," but he hoped that if an accommodation could be reached "they will decide to call off the election."

It would be very hard for the West to recognise the result of a referendum held under South African government auspices, with some of the parties not taking part. "We know what the general opinion of the people of Namibia is likely to be. I have very little doubt about this. They do not want to spend their whole



UK's Owen toothy bulldog?

future as another Transkei, unrecognised, unable to take their part in the international community."

Would the West bring pressure to bear on SA to ensure that some accommodation was reached? "I think that for good reasons we decided not to negotiate on the basis of threats. What I think we have made clear to SA is that they should not underestimate the determination of the Western five, and indeed, I believe, of the whole world. The sort of measures that would be discussed are well known to SA. There are South Africans who are going to say we can withstand these measures, we can hold out against anyone, SA can take on the world, we can do it. No doubt for a period, probably for quite a long time, they will be able to take on the world. But they pay a price, you know. No nation can stand aside from the world these days."

"I have already seen the effect this has started to have on investment in SA. There is no need for formal decisions, bans, and laws. People are now beginning to think that SA is facing the same sort of fate we have seen overtaking Rhodesia, that there will be fighting — perhaps

urban violence. The whole tragic saga of Rhodesia will be relived again in SA."

Owen stressed that the West not only wanted internationally acceptable solutions for SWA and Rhodesia, but also wanted "to see some change — some sign of change, even — in SA's internal policies. Now, the West is realistic. Most of us recognise that SA internally is going to change at a rate which we will criticise and not feel is fast enough. But there is a world of difference between that criticism and the criticism of a country which is not only not making any change, but which seems to be flying absolutely in the face of the whole of the world community and which is increasingly isolated."

It was in this sort of context that the West would exercise its judgment in the Security Council. In its isolation, SA "will tend to look around the world and pinpoint right wing viewpoints. This is going to sustain them in the years ahead." In Owen's judgment that would be a miscalculation.

How would Britain and other Western countries react to pressure for action against SA over apartheid? "Well, there is a whole range of measures that are technically open to governments, which may have to be very seriously considered. I feel that the South Africans are to some extent at a watershed and have to think through the climate which they are going to build up. I think that they are going to exist in a very difficult climate, and I believe that this is probably going to be a far more powerful force than any measure taken by any individual governments. If it is going to be a climate of isolation it will be reflected in a whole range of decisions, accumulatively over time."

Horrific alternative

On Rhodesia, there would have to be an all-party conference "and we will have to have a negotiated settlement. It is going to come because the alternative is too horrific for everyone. It is literally fighting through the streets of Bulawayo and Salisbury." SA could help to bring negotiations about. "They could keep the UN sanctions instead of breaking them, as they have done since 1965. That is the first international obligation which they could fulfil." Owen admitted he had "expressed an anxiety" that there is some evidence of South African involvement in Rhodesia. "I have since seen that this has been strongly denied by a South African general. And I note that And I hope that this will be the view of the South African government, that they will ensure that it does not happen in the future."

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Talkathon tactics

FM 6/10/78

Western hopes of a compromise with SA on the Waldheim plan appear to be pinned on efforts to bridge the gap between the election dates (December 4-8) favoured by Pretoria, and that proposed by UN negotiators, the end of March 1979

The prognosis is not favourable at this point. PM Botha is prepared to leave the door open for talks with the West, but at the same time he has complicated the one issue upon which a compromise can be built by stating that "it is therefore clear that the door for the implementation of, inter alia, Dr Waldheim's report and the additional (compromise) elucidation, is not being closed by an election of representatives of the peoples of SWA in December this year."

If, as Western diplomats believe, this means that the Bothas are willing to talk through an open door about anything but pitching the election at a later date, what remains to be discussed? Having given "the people of SWA" an election date Pretoria can now hardly ask them to postpone their version of self-determination by four months. PM Botha's statement this week after Tuesday's Cabinet meeting shows no shift of position from Vorster's September 20 statement.

This suggests that if there is to be a fundamental move towards a compromise on the Waldheim plan, agreement will have to be reached between the UN and the constituent assembly to be elected in December. In other words, the buck passes from Pretoria to Windhoek.

According to government, the constituent assembly will be sovereign: it can devise an independence constitution and call elections, or it can opt for adoption and implementation of the Waldheim plan. The odds are heavily stacked against the latter option because the current deadlock is the result of Pretoria's unwillingness to risk a Swapo victory over its favourite election fronts, Aktur and DTA, the only groups which have so far signalled their intention to take part in the December elections.

So unless Mudge and Du Plessis take leave of their senses between now and December 9, the victor announced on that date will be the government of the Namibian state. The Post Office in Pretoria is already preparing an issue of independence stamps.

The trouble with the current impasse is that there is no room for manoeuvre on either side. SA is hogtied by its undertaking to permit December elections; the Western contact group is committed to the Waldheim plan, which is now a formal Security Council instrument.

Meanwhile, the delegation of ambassadors of the Western Five which, saw Foreign Minister Pik Botha on Wednesday afternoon in Pretoria delivered a blunt warning to SA not to continue with the unilaterally declared elections in SWA/Namibia.

Summit snags

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Pretoria cool

ON West's

SWA Overture

By Hugh Leggatt and
Hugh Robertson

The proposed visit to South Africa by five Western foreign ministers to try to break the diplomatic deadlock on SWA/Namibia is not yet on.

In Washington yesterday, US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance said he was prepared to come to Pretoria, but as yet there has been no communication between the five and the South African Government.

British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen and Canadian Minister of External Affairs Mr Donald Jamieson have indicated they too are prepared to visit South Africa.

In Pretoria, the proposal is being treated with distinct coolness. Pretoria's stance is firmly that it will allow elections for a pre-independence constituent assembly in SWA/Namibia to go ahead this year, and will not

make any further concessions on this point. The Western Five and the UN can then negotiate with the constituent assembly of the territory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, told The Star today. "As of this moment we have not been informed of a visit officially."

He would not be drawn on whether South Africa had invited the Five or whether arrangements were being made for talks in Pretoria, at some future time.

The British Ambassador in Pretoria, Sir David Scott, said today: "No firm proposal has been made but something is likely to be in the pipeline."

The Administrator general of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, met the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Pretoria today.

The talks were believed for Mr Steyn and Mr Mudge to inform the government of latest developments in the territory.

Vance ready

Mr Vance is prepared to visit South Africa at a moment's notice to try to resolve the differences over a settlement, a senior State Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman denied news agency reports that Mr Vance would visit Pretoria next week. "That is simply not the case. We have not even contacted the South African Government on this," he said.

However, there have been increasing signs in recent days that the Carter Administration is eager to establish a rapport with Mr Botha's government.

What appears to be desired is the establishment of a stable relationship, with a clear recognition of differences and a firm basis on which discussions can begin on the differences.

The Administration also appears to believe that South Africa is at a crossroads and that with the mandatory international sanctions now a real possibility, the time has come for full, frank and early discussions.

Mr P W Botha said he had no comment to make at this stage.

Big 5 mini

starts for SA

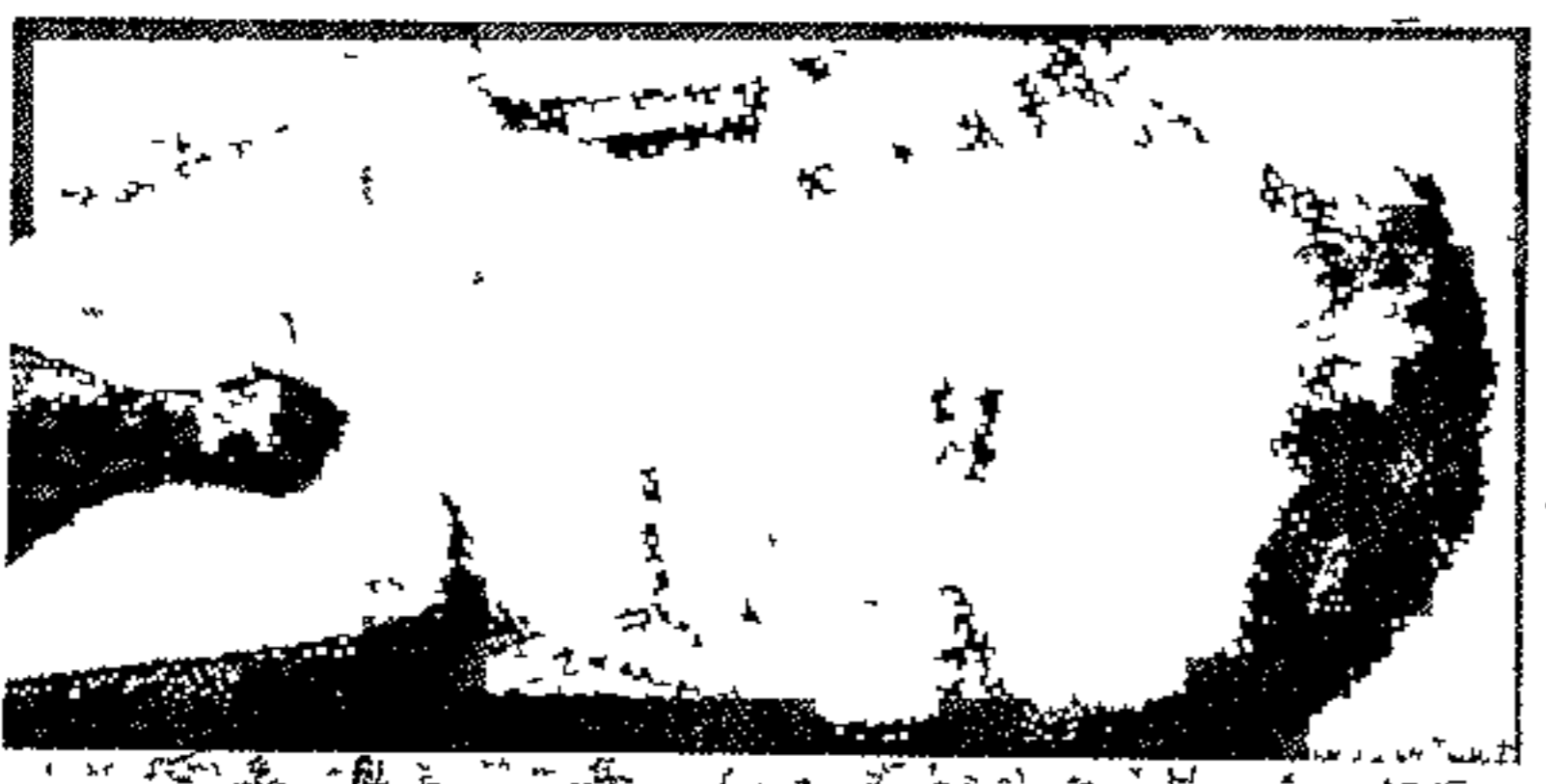
APL TIMES 6/10/78

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Talks on SWA

soon, says FO

LONDON. — The foreign ministers of the five Western powers will visit South Africa sometime in the next fortnight for discussions with the government on the SWA/Namibia issue, the British Foreign Office announced last night.



Dr Owen



Mr Vance

The Foreign Office said no dates have yet been set, but informed British sources said the visit by the ministers from Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and Canada could take place about the middle of this month.

The US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, plans to attend the opening of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks in Washington on October 12.

The foreign ministers agreed earlier to make a trip to South Africa if they thought talks with the new Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would move the SWA/Namibian peace negotiations forward.

The five Western powers, members of the UN Security Council which is dealing with the SWA/Namibian problem, recently put forward detailed plans for independence and elections in the territory.

The informed sources here said the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, while in Africa, might take the opportunity to visit some other capitals to discuss the Rhodesian independence dispute.

The expectation here is that the visit of the Western foreign ministers will last about four days.

In Washington, the American State Department said Mr Vance was prepared to go to Pretoria, probably next week.

The American position was noted to be less firm than the official foreign office statement from London.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Vance told a television interviewer he and his four colleagues were prepared to visit South Africa next week to see if they could effect a peaceful transition from SWA/Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Pik Botha silent on Western visit

Political Correspondent

THE South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha, last night declined to comment on the reported intention of Western foreign ministers to visit South Africa for discussions on SWA/Namibia.

"The minister has nothing to say as nothing official has been received," a spokesman said.

This appears to indicate that no formal approach has yet been made to the government proposing a visit by foreign ministers of the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council.

While the issue has been raised informally by Western ambassadors in recent discussions with Mr Botha nothing definite was thought to have been put forward.

The government, however, is not expected to object to the visit and would welcome discussions at such a high level —

Steyn to meet PM

WINDHOEK. — South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, is to have talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, today on the SWA/Namibia independence issue.

Judge Steyn, who arrived in Pretoria yesterday, is also scheduled to see the Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha, and the State President-designate, Mr John Vorster.

The talks will centre on the latest Western efforts to get South Africa back to the negotiating table and to scrap plans for an election in SWA this year.

Though South Africa has not closed the door on further negotiations, it is unlikely that they will accept a postponement of an election.

particularly as Western ministers would this time be coming to South Africa. Observers believe the intended visit reflects serious Western concern that failure to reach an agreed settlement in SWA/Namibia could lead to increasing violence both in the territory and in southern Africa as a whole.

Western governments have already expressed their reluctance to support sanctions against South Africa, and seem anxious to avoid a cause which could end in confrontation.

While the government seems set on holding elections in SWA/Namibia this year, the discussions could lead to firm guarantees which would enable the government to agree to additional UN-supervised elections this year. This would reinforce hopes of an internationally recognized independence for the territory.

(22)

Steyn flies in for meeting with PM

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, is to have talks today with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the independence issue.

Mr Justice Steyn, who arrived in Pretoria yesterday, is also scheduled to see the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the State President-designate, Mr John Vorster.

The talks will focus on the latest Western efforts to draw South Africa back to the negotiating table and get it to scrap plans for an election in the territory this year.

Although the Government has not ruled out further negotiations, it is unlikely that it will agree to a postponement of the election.

Dr Ben Africa, vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, was adamant yesterday that the

election should be held in December as planned.

The DTA maintains that an elected constituent assembly could decide whether to conduct further negotiations or to accept the Waldheim report on the implementation of the Western peace proposals.

It is understood that Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, who also flew to Pretoria yesterday, is expected to have talks with the Government too.

Two SWA leaders not told of talks

WINDHOEK. — Leaders of two major parties in South West Africa have not been informed about "important consultations" on independence to be held in Pretoria today.

The leader of the National Party of SWA, Mr A H du Plessis, and the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday they knew nothing officially about the meeting.

Mr Du Plessis said he would not be going to Pretoria.

Mr Mudge said he was not aware of any organised consultations today, but emphasised that in his private capacity he could go where he wished.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, yesterday left Windhoek for Pretoria for talks today with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. — Sapa.

UN is Swapo ally, says Pik

TORONTO — South Africa accused the United States and four other Western powers yesterday of bowing to Marxist forces in the United Nations in their plan for the independence of South West Africa.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in an interview with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that South Africa accepted a Western plan originally put forward by the United States, Britain, Canada,

France and West Germany.

He said another plan proposed by the UN "deviated substantially" from the Western proposals, especially with regard to the number of UN troops to be stationed in the territory during the transition.

He said that since the UN recognized Swapo as the sole representative of the people of the territory, it had "therefore indicated that the UN is virtually an ally of Swapo" — Sapa.

Refugee run: Six Swapo men fined

WINDHOEK — Six Swapo members were fined yesterday for aiding a group of schoolchildren who wanted to leave South West Africa illegally.

Found guilty were Kakune Kandjavera, 21, August Jaeb, 24, Toivo ya Schoomde, 27, Gabriel Ithete, 29, Nehemia Kavari, 25, and Johannes Hangula, 37. They had pleaded not guilty.

Passing judgment, the magistrate, Mr Dame Smal, said the court rejected as improbable the claims of the two accused that they were on their way to stage a concert near the Botswana border at the time of their arrest.

Mr Smal said the court was taking into account that all men were first offenders and sentenced each to a fine of R1 000, or six months imprisonment, and a further six months suspended for five years.

Kandjavera told the magistrate he and his friends were going to stage a concert in eastern SWA when they were arrested at a border post leading to Botswana.

He told the court that the six men and a number of schoolchildren left Windhoek in three minibuses last month, bound for Rietfontein Reserve. They planned to stage a concert. Part of the proceeds would be donated to Swapo.

He fell asleep during the

Attempt to blow up water tower failed

WINDHOEK — An attempt was made two nights ago to blow up a water tower in northern Owambo, the military authorities reported in Windhoek yesterday.

South West Africa Command said four mines were planted at the base of the tower and a fifth one behind the pump house between Tuesday night and yesterday.

None of the mines went off, though most were displaced when the saboteurs tried to detonate them with cortex fusing — Sapa.

... saying: "We may be lost." They had stopped near the Buitepos border post. Security Police pulled up behind them.

● The State intended dropping charges against 28 of 34 schoolchildren charged with attempting to leave SWA illegally, the public prosecutor told the court. All the accused were remanded in custody. The case continues today. — Sapa.

Nujoma likes UN plan

LUANDA. — Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation, has approved the United Nations plan for the independence of South West Africa, reports the Angolan news agency Agop.

Asked what he thought of the new South Africans Prime Minister, Mr Nujoma said Mr P W Botha was no different from Mr John Vorster.

As far as SWAPO was concerned the situation had not altered. Mr Nujoma arrived in Luanda yesterday from New York — Sapa. — Reuter.

May One '88 Big Five returns, says Steyn

path to peace, says P.W. says P.W. SWA: West

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr Botha, said last night South Africa wanted to take part with other nations in peace efforts but would not follow a path leading to black majority rule and

He said that those who asked for black majority rule in South Africa were asking for bloodshed and revolution

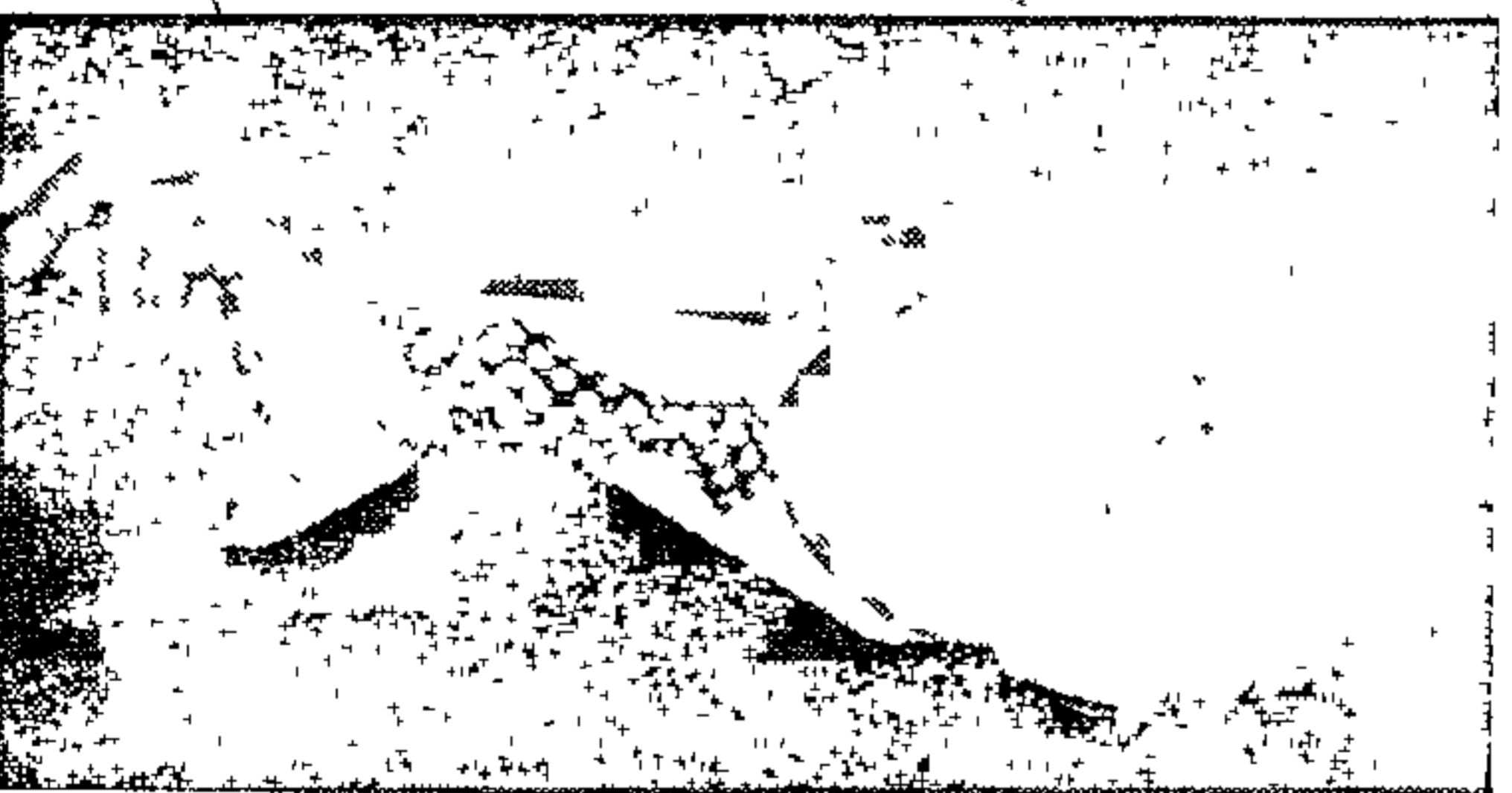
Mr Botha said South Africa wanted peace but is prepared to fight if it is to be deprived of its right to determine its own destiny

He said the image of Africa and overseas in recent days had been that of a "hawk" He had been presented as somebody who wanted to make war on a white man who would bring only calamity upon South Africa

Referring to the SWA/Namibia issue, Mr Botha said South Africa would not be there as long as the people of SWA/Namibia wanted it to stay

EXPENDITURE

Since 1961 South Africa has spent R63-million to SWA/Namibia to supplement shortages in the



The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Steyn speaking in Johannesburg before returning to SWA/Namibia

The attitude of the five Western powers to the December election in SWA/Namibia has begun to "soften," and they no longer think it is merely a South African-inspired UDI, the territory's Administrator General, Marthinus Steyn, said today.

Judge Steyn said in Johannesburg that the Western powers had recently gained a fuller grasp of the "new element" that had been brought into the political life of SWA/Namibia.

"They feel the matter is worth further discussion," he said on being asked about the substance of the Pretoria talks between the Western ambassadors and SWA/Namibia.

PTZ STW

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and development

Mr Botha called on other countries to stop trade boycotts and arms embargoes against South Africa. If they did this, he said, then there would be no chance for southern Africa. The destruction of South Africa would bring about chaos in southern Africa.

"I will devote my life to the achievement of peace. Because in peace there is growth, the possibility of higher living standards and people can get work and roofs over their heads," he said.

...ented wide choices
with potential for good
future, the judge

...s the Five con-
...the South African
reaction to the Waldheim
plan for SWA/Namibia —
handed to them in Pretoria
last night — British For-
eign Secretary Dr David
Owen prepared to fly to
Pretoria on Thursday or
Friday

The South African
reply may contain some
new ideas on over-
coming the dispute over
the Waldheim report and
the election date and
could lead to a summit
meeting of the "Five's"
Foreign Ministers in Pre-
toria

The Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha,
said last night that he had
not heard officially from
the "Five" about a visit to
Pretoria

Sanctions

Diplomatic sources in
Pretoria, reacting to a re-
port that the "five's"
Foreign Ministers would
arrive in Pretoria next
week with the threat of
selective economic sanc-
tions against South Africa,
to get the Government to
co-operate on the Western
plan, said today it was
"double speculation"

The visit had not yet
been officially set up and,
although it was well
known sanctions were a
consideration as a last re-
sort, their nature was still
in the realm of specula-
tion, the sources said

Earlier today two front-
line states harbouring
Swapo bases made it clear
that they would ditch the
conciliatory and diplomat-
ic line they have followed
recently if South Africa
continued with its own
Namibia election

— Political Correspondent,
The Star Bureau
London and New York

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SWA poll could be point of no return

Pretoria's insistence on holding unilateral elections in SWA/Namibia will at best cause further delays in the process towards settlement and at worst result in a complete breakdown in international negotiations.

This is what the foreign ministers of the five Western nations will be telling the South African Government at the SWA/Namibia summit due to start in Pretoria at the weekend.

According to Western sources in Pretoria, the Government will be warned that holding the election for a constituent assembly on December 4 will not mean an easy return to the UN-supervised independence process under the Waldheim report.

The government can not have it both ways.

The South African Government has said that the constituent assembly created by the election will be free to draw up a constitution or opt for UN-supervised progress to independence.

WIDE GAP

Western sources said there was a very wide gap between what the UN wanted done and what the South African Government intended.

South Africa had expressed impatience at delays in the process so far and gave this as a reason for holding its own elections.

Yet the holding of internal elections as a preliminary to hopefully getting back to the UN plan would only make the process even longer.

FAIR AND FREE

The foreign ministers would also tell South Africa that the election on December 4 would not be an election in the sense intended by the Western plan or envisaged in the Waldheim report.

The West had intended

elections to be supervised by the UN so that all parties would take part and that in the eyes of the international community polling was fair to everyone and free of intimidation.

South Africa had invited all parties to take part but the absence of some groups destroyed the basis of a proper test of public opinion.

Ad. 12/10/98
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Big Guns Home in SWA

PRETORIA — An unprecedented high-powered effort to gain an internationally acceptable settlement in South West Africa starts tomorrow as the Foreign Ministers of the West's most powerful nations leave their countries for a meeting starting on Monday with Prime Minister P. W. Botha and Foreign Minister Pk Botha.

The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed yesterday that the Foreign Ministers of

Canada, West Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of France will meet the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister on Monday and Tuesday in an effort to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement in the territory.

The Foreign Ministers who will be coming to South Africa are Mr Donald Campbell Jameson of Canada, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, Dr David Owen of the United Kingdom and Mr Cyrus Vance of the United States. The French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, is unable to come personally, but will be represented by his

deputy, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Olivier Stirn

This will be the highest level at which talks on South West Africa have been held. In South Africa and follows a statement by Mr P W Botha that South Africa had not shut the door on further negotiations on the Waldheim plan for independence in the territory.

South Africa has set the date for free elections in South West Africa for early December. The Waldheim plan proposes elections at a later date

The other major bone of contention between South Africa and the United Nations is the strength of the UN peacekeeping force, suggested to main-

tain law and order in the territory in the transitional period

The Waldheim plan provides for a UN military force of 7 500 while the South African Government insist that a force of fewer than half that number was what it had agreed to in negotiations with the Western five earlier this year

Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the UN, has to report back to the Security Council on October 23 on progress in the implementation of his plan as approved by the council

Mr Vance, and a team including key negotiator Ambassador Donald McHenry will leave for South Africa tomorrow, according to New York sources.

They will rest on Sunday and join the other Foreign Ministers in the high-powered effort to turn around Pretoria's South West African policy

The Western powers are expected to put as much emphasis on the benefits of South African support for the plan for a United Nations-overseen independence as on the danger of retaliation and sanctions if it does not

Dr Owen and Mr Jameson will fly from London to Windhoek, arriving on Saturday for talks with local leaders before the Pretoria conference.

British officials said the West German Foreign Minister, will also join Dr Owen in Windhoek. Dr Owen, said to be in a

“very, very determined mood,” is expected to be the effective spokesman for the big five at the conference

Meanwhile, Mr Genscher warned in a radio interview in Bonn that failure to reach an international settlement would increase the danger of a race war which would “certainly give the Soviet Union a chance to gain a foothold in the southern part of Africa”

“We believe that the formation of a new government in South Africa has once more opened a chance for it to fully accept the UN plan for South Africa to permit pre independence elections in South West Africa under UN troop supervision,” Mr Genscher said. —SAPA-AP-RNS-SDC

Waldheim's last-ditch plea

NEW YORK—Secretary General Kurt Waldheim made a last-ditch personal appeal to South Africa to accept the United Nations' South West African operation after delivering his sternest warning of the consequences of maintaining its policies.

"Apartheid is not only immoral and inhuman but is also a grave danger to international peace and security," he told the General Assembly yesterday — using the code words necessary to invoke

mandatory sanctions against the Republic. Then he called in South Africa's mission chief, Mr. Adriaan Eksteen, to go over the plan for UN-oversen independence — and his added assurances and clarifications in response to the Republic's objections.

Mr. Eksteen flew home with the message last night, arriving two days ahead of United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

Experience proved South Africa's policies can only lead to resistance, repression and increased violence," Dr. Waldheim told the 150-nation world body in a special session to mark Anti-Apartheid Year.

"Nothing less than a total abandonment of apartheid and a search for a solution by regional states with the genuine leaders of all the people on the basis of the principle of human equality, can avert a tragedy. On no other issue was the world more united, he said.

"We therefore speak to gay, with one voice in expressing our determination to do everything within our power to help realise the creation in South Africa of a just society in which all people of all races will enjoy their inalienable rights."

Government to abandon its dangerous course of action which can only lead to confrontation and conflict," Dr. Waldheim said.

Leading an emotional and militant response was Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, who said Jamaica and Guyana felt so deeply that they were ready to raise volunteers for the liberation struggle.

All nations should move to break off all air, sea and land links with South Africa, he said. — DDC

SWA: Big Five in SA at weekend

CAP TILES 12/10/78

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By MICHAEL ACOTT,
Political Correspondent

WESTERN foreign ministers fly to Pretoria this weekend for top-level talks aimed at overcoming South African objections to United Nations plans for independence in SWA/Namibia.

They will meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, next Monday and Tuesday in the most senior discussions with foreign governments yet held in South Africa.

Four of the Western members of the UN Security Council — the United States, Britain, Canada and West Germany — will be represented by their foreign ministers, and France by its deputy foreign minister.

The meeting follows the government's announcement on September 20 that it was going ahead with elections in SWA/Namibia this year in spite of UN plans for an internationally supervised poll in the territory next year.

Western governments have since expressed concern that the decision could wreck plans for an agreed settlement despite repeated South African assurances that the door for further negotiation had not been closed.

The US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and the French deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Olivier Stirn, are expected in Pretoria on Saturday.

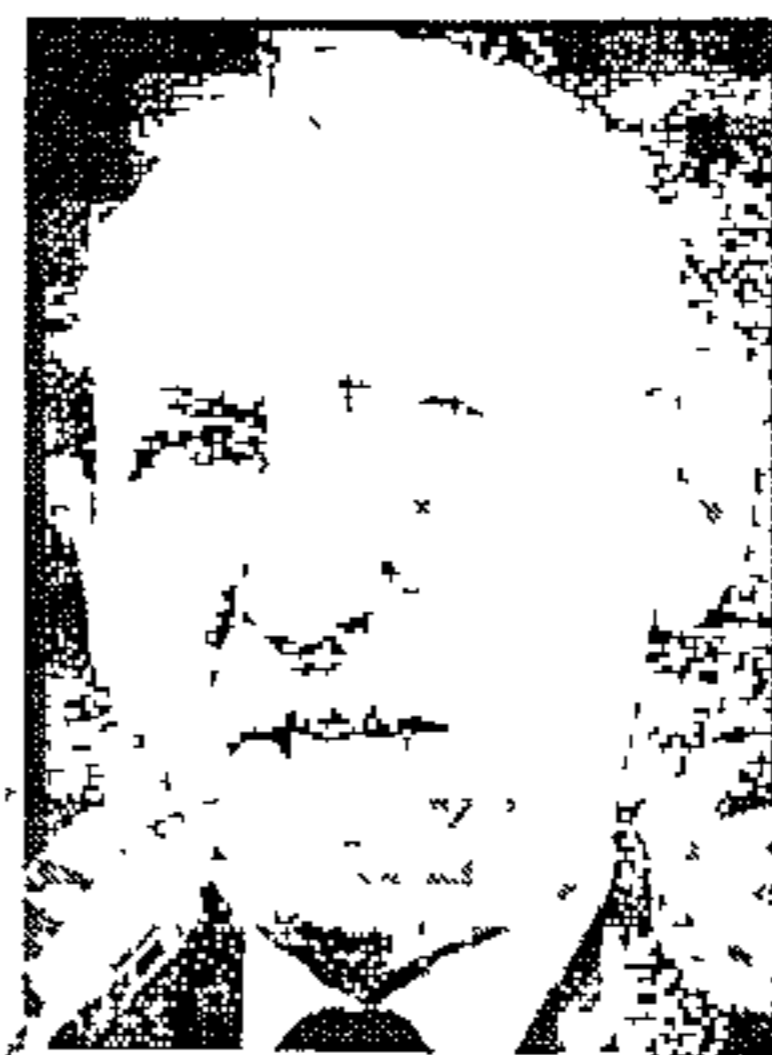
The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, and his Canadian counterpart, Mr Donald Jamieson, arrive in Windhoek that day for preliminary talks with leaders there and will probably travel to Pretoria on Sunday.

There are suggestions that the West German Foreign Minister, Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, would also visit Windhoek on Saturday.

At the heart of the dispute are South African objections to a report by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, proposing a delay in the agreed December 31 independence date and the deployment of 7 500 UN troops and 360 UN civil police in implementing a settlement.

South Africa maintains these are significant deviations from the Western proposals it accepted on April 25 as "final and definitive" and is still prepared to implement. Western spokesmen describe Dr Waldheim's report as being fully consistent with their original proposals.

Dr Waldheim's report was
by the Security
er 29. He



Dr Waldheim

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim yesterday made a last-ditch personal appeal to South Africa to accept the United Nations Namibia operation, after warning of the consequences of apartheid.

"Apartheid is not only immoral and inhuman, but is also a grave danger to international peace and security," he told the General Assembly.

Later, he called in South Africa's mission chief, Adriaan Eksteen, to go over for a last time the plan for a UN-supervised Namibian independence operation and his assurances and clarifications in response to the Republic's objections. Mr Eksteen was flying home yesterday, two days ahead of United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the foreign ministers of Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

In his address to the 150-nation world body, in a spe-

UN chief appeals to SA govt on Namibia

cial session to mark Anti-Apartheid Year, Dr Waldheim said experience proved that South Africa's policies "can only lead to resistance, repression and increased violence".

"Nothing less than a total abandonment of apartheid and a search for a solution by consultations with the genuine leaders of all the people, on the basis of the principle of human equality, can avert a tragedy.

"We therefore speak today with one voice in expressing our determination to do everything within our power to help realize the creation in South Africa of a just society in which all people of all races will enjoy their inalienable rights.

"We must succeed in the interest of peace in Africa and indeed the entire world. I appeal once again today to the South Africa Government to abandon its dangerous course of action, which can only lead to confrontation and conflict ..."

Leading article,
page 10

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is to report progress by October 23 on the implementation of this resolution and South Africa faces the threat of sanctions unless there is discernable movement.

Western ministers are expected to try to persuade South Africa to abandon or postpone plans for its election in the territory, although the government has made it clear it is committed to the step.

Mr. P. W. Botha has said it is for the people of the territory to decide on Dr. Waldheim's proposals and an independence date, and that the government will be guided by their wishes as expressed by the elected constituent assembly.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that the meeting with Western foreign ministers would take place in the context of efforts to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement in the territory.

This, together with repeated government assurances that all options for the future of the territory remain open, appears to indicate that agreement could be reached in Pretoria on a second UN-supervised election in the territory next year.

SOUTH AFRICA plan for peace

BY RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK

SOUTH AFRICA has demanded a five-point guarantee from the West as a minimum basis for re-negotiating a settlement to the South West Africa crisis, according to informed sources here.

Western leaders believe, however, that they can win breathing space at the United Nations on South West only if Mr P W Botha and his government are ready to make concessions.

This is the tense background to the key talks that begin in Pretoria on Monday between the Big Five Western foreign ministers — led by US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance — and South African leaders headed

Monday
Welcome : Mr C
Structure o
Introductor
Film : The

by Mr Botha.

The five-point guarantee demanded by South Africa is

- Troop limitations, contingents,
 - Acceptability of all UN in the force,
 - Definitely no Nigerians
 - Closest-possible consultation and co-operation,
 - A binding commitment of Swapo's submission in the event it loses elections.
- The Western diplomatic initiative on SWA gets underway today in an atmosphere of gloomy foreboding.

It is more a diplomatic invasion than a unique five-powered Western mission to try to wrest Pretoria from

RAM 13/10/78

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overseen Namibia independence.

From Washington alone, the US airforce jet that will rumble out of Andrews airforce base tonight will have 34 aboard, with half a dozen key officials including long-time negotiator Ambassador Don McHenry backing up elegant super-diplomats, the Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance.

British spokesman Mr David Brightly summed up the outcome of the expedition and its aftermath as "frankly unguessable".

Western strategists believe that if they are able to emerge suggesting some movement on the part of the South African Government, they will be able to stave off the showdown Security Council meeting for two or three weeks beyond the October 23 deadline for the Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to report on implementation of the plan.

By then the UN General Assembly will have met in plenary session to debate the Namibia issue and so provide the perfect launching pad for punitive demands sure to range across the whole spectrum of sanc-

N.B. This session is open to the public
Beattie Lecture Theatre, Main Campus

10.3
Rural
for

"They are going into an atmosphere of total distrust and confronting a Prime Minister who has always opposed the UN option and who has virtually no experience of international diplomacy," one Western diplomat said.

Today South Africa's UN mission chief, Mr Adrian Eksteen, flies into Jan Smuts with a final private promise of co-operation from Dr Waldheim.

It is understood to have included assurances that South Africa will have a strong say in the UN troop selection, that the controversial 7 500 maximum troop strength could be diluted by recruiting logistic personnel from civilian sources and that UN operations chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari will be under strictest instructions to consult constantly with the local administration.

But this is expected to have little impact on Mr Botha.

● See Page 4

Michael Savage
Chairman : E.B. Dowdle, Head Dept Immunology,

SWA/NAMIBIA

(22)

Mission impossible

FM 13/10/78

Prime Minister P W Botha has got the Big Five over a barrel. And they know it. Who would have thought that five of the most powerful nations on earth would have to come crawling to the "polecat of the world"? That they are doing so, is a measure of their desperation.

South Africa, in thumbing its nose at the Waldheim plan for Namibian independence, has finally called the bluff of the US, the UK, West Germany, Canada, and France. When, as is widely expected, the five Western foreign ministers fly in to Pretoria at the weekend, they will be on a desperate mission to get not SA, but themselves, off the hook.

The purpose of their mission is to persuade SA to abandon its decision to go ahead unilaterally with elections in Namibia in less than two months' time. Alternatively, if SA refuses, the Five are hoping that it will at least modify its position sufficiently to enable them to stave off demands in the UN Security Council for sanctions against the Republic.

They will thus be hoping that SA will give them some sort of face-saving formula to enable them to persuade a suspicious international community that the Republic might still agree to a Namibian settlement on the basis of the Waldheim proposals — which are, of course, the so-called "Western plan" by another name.

Should the five foreign ministers leave Pretoria empty-handed next week, they will be in trouble at the Security Council meeting scheduled for October 23, because it is almost certain that the council will move for mandatory sanctions in one form or another after having South Africa's presence in Namibia denounced as a threat to world peace in terms of Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

The historic talks in Pretoria between the SA government and the ministers of the Five will thus be a watershed in SA's relations not only with the West, but also with the international community.

There is no enthusiasm among the Western Five for sanctions against SA. But in view of the remarkable co-operation between the West and the front-line states on the Namibian issue, the patience shown by African states, at large, lead by Nigeria, and their determination to keep the Soviet Union and its

proxies out of the Namibian issue, the West will be in a very, very difficult position in using vetoes against a sanctions resolution.

If the Five do not want to destroy their already limited credibility in Africa and their African successes of the past 18 months, they will be hard put to it not to go along with a UN declaration that SA's presence in Namibia is a threat to world peace. Such a declaration would open the way to a wide range of selective sanctions.

The Five may be making a fundamental error in believing that they can talk SA out of going ahead with its Namibian election plan. As the FM has pointed out before, there is evidence that SA embarked on a domestic settlement strategy more than a year ago.

SA claims that the Waldheim plan departed in letter and spirit from the original Western proposals, the major differences supposedly being the size and composition of the UN military presence and the election date.

But it seems that SA's objections over the troops and the election date are merely excuses to camouflage Pretoria's real intentions to install at all costs a pro-SA Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) government in Namibia rather than risk the very real possibility of a Swapo victory in the UN-supervised free election provided for in the Waldheim plan.

Western diplomats tell the FM that SA is underestimating the Western powers' determination to back the Waldheim plan — which, after all, is the result of their own painstaking negotiations over the last 18 months. The diplomats also categorically reject what they see to be SA hopes that one or more of the Five might be prepared to make a separate deal with SA recognising the body elected in

December in the SA-supervised election and accepting *de facto* an internal settlement.

SA nonetheless has decided to call the West's bluff on sanctions.

It is convinced that the West will either veto sanctions, or in practice bypass or ignore them, as happened with Rhodesia. The SA policy-makers seem pretty confident that even if there are full-scale sanctions, the Republic will be able to show their ineffectiveness. Hence the view of some key members of government: Let sanctions come, the sooner, the better.

Windhoek

NM

13/10/78

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visit may be in vain

WINDHOEK — The Foreign Ministers of three of the five Western nations involved in the South West Africa dispute arrive here tomorrow in an apparent bid to persuade local political leaders not to participate in the elections planned for December.

While in Bonn Mr. Mudge had talks with Mr. Genscher and Government Opposition members

After their discussions in Windhoek Dr. Owen, Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Genscher are expected to leave for Pretoria on Sunday for talks on Monday and Tuesday with the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and members of his Cabinet.

The U.S. Secretary for State, Mr. Cyrus Vance, and the French deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Olivier Starn, will also be present at the high-level talks.

So far the DTA and Aktur have registered with the office of the Administrator-General, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, to participate in the election.

Although the Herstigte Nasionale Party had indicated it would participate it had not registered as yet. (Sapa-Reuter.)

Political observers here believe, however, that Dr. David Owen of Britain, Mr. Don Jamieson of Canada and Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany are wasting their time.

They say the election will proceed as planned.

The leader of the National Party of South West Africa and chairman of Aktur, Mr. A. H. du Plessis, confirmed yesterday that the three Foreign Ministers had requested a meeting with him tomorrow.

Swapo and the Namibia National Front also confirmed that they would meet the trio.

One observer said yesterday it was unthinkable to suggest the South African Government would postpone the election, even if faced with a very real threat of sanctions.

Aktur and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, led by Mr. Dirk Mudge, are the two main political fronts in the election.

Mr. Mudge had stated in no uncertain terms that the DTA was not interested in talking to the Foreign Ministers of the Western powers if they wanted to talk about postponing the election.

However, if they wished to talk about consultations and negotiations after the election, it would be considered, he said recently.

Mr. Mudge and three members of the DTA executive are due back in Windhoek, either today, or tomorrow, from an overseas trip which was taken them to Bonn and London.

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Owen: 'Gap on SWA narrow'

LONDON — The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, said yesterday that he was flying to Southern Africa in the hope that the Western powers could still salvage a negotiated settlement of the SWA/Namibia independence crisis

"No independent commentator ought to be optimistic," he told a news conference shortly before he was due to depart "But you should not say it is a foregone conclusion that we cannot negotiate a solution. The gap we have to bridge is a narrow one"

Dr Owen first flies to Windhoek for talks with local leaders. Tomorrow he will go to Pretoria, where he and four other Western ministers will try to get the South African Government to accept a plan for SWA/Namibian independence approved by the United Nations Security Council

Dr Owen said there would

be tremendous world "anger and a sense of outrage" if South Africa rejected the UN plan

He emphasized that the Western representatives would make "no threat" over SWA/Namibia when they met South Africa's new Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

But he added immediately that South Africa was perfectly well-qualified to "see the international situation and the pressures that will build up if the UN resolution (on SWA/Namibia) has been rebuffed"

The talks with the South Africans, he added, would be "critical for the future of Western relations with South Africa and the interests of both sides"

The Western-sponsored plan envisages UN supervised elections being held in SWA/Namibia in about seven months' time

South Africa is objecting to the size — up to 7 500 men — of a proposed UN peacekeeping force and is anxious about which countries would provide these troops, to be stationed in the territory during the transition period.

Dr Owen said he thought the West was flexible on the size of the peacekeeping force and added that the question of composition had in the past always been resolved "We did so in Cyprus, for instance," he said.

The Foreign Secretary was referring to the composition of the UN peacekeeping force on the troubled Mediterranean island

One task facing the Western ministers in the Pretoria negotiations on Monday and Tuesday will be that of trying to stop South Africa going ahead with SWA/Namibian elections which it has planned on its own, and without UN supervision, for December 4.

Dr Owen was asked if the Western powers would be ready to support the imposition of oil sanctions against South Africa in case of a South African refusal to defer the election.

He replied by repeating that there would be no Western threats, and added: "If total deadlock exists by October 23, the Western powers will be under great pressure, which the South Africans will recognize. But if there is promise of movement (toward agreement), things may well be easier for us."

The Pretoria negotiations will be attended by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany and Canada and a deputy French Foreign Minister.

All the five Western powers are members of the Security Council, to which they have to report in New York by the deadline of October 23.

Sapa-Reuter-AP

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Big firms attacked

Cape Times 14/10/78 221

GABORONE — Multinational corporations in SWA/Namibia were "exploiting the masses" and would be "harshly dealt with" after independence in the territory, the Swapo director of publicity and information, Mr Peter Katjavivi, said here yesterday

Speaking in an interview shortly after his arrival, on what he said was a two-day visit to his wife and daughter who live in Gaborone, he accused the corporations of "trying to get as much as they can before independence"

He declined to name the corporations, but said "We do not want to alert them lest they get away with the crime. There is no doubt that Namibia is a free-for-all land at the moment."

Mr Katjavivi said his organization was presently engaged in "many activities" to study the mineral resources of the territory as well as the mineral legislation in neighbouring countries.

Referring to the current negotiations for a settlement to the SWA/Namibia crisis, he said that if South Africa insisted on an internal settlement "then she will face a much more serious problem than is presently being experienced in Rhodesia". — Sapa

Drive begins to keep SWA hopes alive

CARE TIMES 14/10/78

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From MICHAEL ACCOTT
Political Correspondent

PRETORIA.— Western foreign ministers begin arriving here today in a top-level attempt to keep alive hopes for an internationally negotiated and recognized settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Both sides will be attempting to overcome the hurdles presented by the unilateral South African decision to hold elections in the territory in December, and the potential "cut-off date" of October 23 set by the United Nations.

South African and Western diplomats are hoping for concessions from each other in the talks here on Monday and Tuesday, but none is yet prepared to express optimism at the outcome.

SOME MEASURES OF CHILD NUTRITION IN

PLACE YEAR SAMPLE AGE

1. Soweto pre-1971 Representative sample of 380 children, in various areas 2-6 yrs
2. Johannesburg " 602 nursery school children 2-6 yrs

R MEASURES

or 3.6%
1.4%
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or 0.3%
0.3%
7%

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kor 2%
6%, head
d %tile: 26%

14/10/78

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Agreement on a settlement at this stage seems impossible and the talks are likely to focus on how to keep the door open for further negotiations after the December election in the territory.

The SA government appears to have dashed Western hopes that it would cancel or postpone the election by stating publicly that it is committed to the poll and will go ahead regardless of the consequences.

It is these consequences — the possibility of sanctions, or trade and financial restrictions, an end to international negotiations and the likelihood of an escalating war in the territory — which both sides are trying to avoid.

October 23 deadline

The government is likely to try to convince Western foreign ministers that the election need not preclude subsequent negotiations and should not be seen as intransigent refusal to agree to a second UN-supervised poll.

It is emphasizing that all options remain open, but that agreement on future elections, a high number of UN troops and personnel or a postponed independence date can only come after consultation with elected representatives in the territory.

There is serious concern about the October 23 deadline by which the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, must report to the Security Council on progress towards implementing Western settlement proposals.

Maximum of 7 500 troops

South Africa accepted the Western proposals on April 25 but rejected Dr Waldheim's report for the implementation of this plan. The Security Council has endorsed the report including recommendations for a maximum of 7 500 UN troops and an election delayed till next year.

The government does not see its refusal to accept this troop number as a technicality. It suspects the number indicates UN fears that peace will not follow agreement of the report and there is also a belief that a high number of UN troops — believed in the territory to be on Swapo's side — will place moderate leaders at a tremendous disadvantage.

If Dr Waldheim reports no progress or likelihood of progress militant African states are certain to call for sanctions against SA.

The hope here is that Western foreign ministers will see sufficient flexibility in the South African position to attempt either to delay the Security Council meeting which must follow Dr Waldheim's report or to avert, or veto a sanctions resolution.

South African diplomats want any decision on punitive action stalled till after the December elections, when they hope negotiations will resume. Western spokesmen do not rule this

Continued on page 2

Owen warns South Africa

W/E ARGUS 14/10/78 221

Weekend Argus Correspondent

Big Three face demonstrators

WINDHOEK — The final Western initiative to salvage an internationally acceptable settlement in South West Africa began here today with a thinly veiled warning to South Africa from the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, not to try to 'rig' an election in the territory.

Addressing newsmen at the J G Strijdom Airport here immediately after his arrival in a Royal Air Force VC 10, Dr Owen said 'The only way to combat Marxism and communism — to which I am as bitterly opposed as any — is to have a democratic test.

'Don't try to rig an election or rush it,' he said in reference to the proposed general election in December which only two of five major political groups in the territory have agreed to contest.

DEMONSTRATORS

More than 2 000 placard-waving demonstrators — mostly supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — gathered outside the Windhoek hotel where the foreign ministers of West Germany, Britain and Canada held talks with local groups.

The three ministers, Dr Owen, Mr Hans Dietrich-Genscher of Germany and Mr Donald Jamieson of Canada, were visibly impressed by the raucous crowd.

When Dr Owen returned from a lightning tour of the Windhoek area he was booed.

Some placards read 'UNO — you know nothing' and 'Genscher — are you going to decide in two hours?'

Mr Genscher had raced through the black township of Katutura at 90 km/h. Dr Owen's party was not much slower.

Before the tour the three conferred with leaders of seven of the major churches in SWA.

The Full Gospel Church of God, the Baptist Church and the Methodist Church boycotted the talks.

MUCH FEAR

The church leaders told the Ministers that people had been forced to register as voters for the December elections called by South Africa.

The church leaders said this had caused 'widespread fear and apprehension.'

They said there was 'confusion and lack of information' about the UN plan.

Before lunch Swapo representatives told the ministers 'categorically' that the party would not negotiate with a body elected in a December poll.

Although Swapo said the Western initiative was failing it reaffirmed its support for the international plan.

The moderate Namibia National Front also com-

mitted its support for the international plan.

The talks were to end tonight after discussions with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the election front of the National Party.

These parties are firmly resolved to go ahead with South Africa's December election plan.

The ministers are due to leave tomorrow morning for Pretoria, where they will join the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance and France's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Olivier Stirn, for talks with the South African Government. — Argus Africa News Service and WAC.

Name	Sources of Income	No. of Cattle	No. in Milk
D Gumbo	Café owner	7	1 or 2
A Magala	Husband sends R40 per month	19	2
N M's brother	Husband a teacher locally field lot of stock	11	4
G. Homendini	Headman Children migrants They send R72 per month Farms field and stock	24	4
A Bukula	One field Dairy only income	5	2
J Guda	One field and stock Migrant son sends R17 11 people in family	11	9
J Sidzamba	Small field lives by odd jobs	5	2

ONKONI

WINDHOEK PRESS NEWS

SALES MOST DURBAN OCT 1978 TRAVEL 30c + Tax 1c
DOMESTIC 30c + Tax 1c
WEST AFRICA (No Tax)
NATAL 25c + Tax 1c
SOUTH AFRICA 25c + Tax 1c
EXCLUDE SALES T



British Foreign Secretary David Owen arrives in Windhoek yesterday. He was met by the British ambassador to South Africa, Sir David Scott (left), and the chief director of the Administrator-General, Mr John Viall (right).

From: *Trilawne*
15/10/78

Red threat on border looms over

(221)



Bill Krige

Sunday Tribune
Political
Correspondent
reports from
Windhoek

the Namibia talks

A BREAKTHROUGH in the SWA/Namibia stalemate seems improbable and the territory is facing an ominous troop build-up on its northern border.

This is the situation after seemingly abortive talks between three foreign ministers of the Big Five and political leaders in Windhoek.

A reliable source has disclosed that a force of 2,000 East German "technicians" have moved into Angola.

The source also disclosed:

- Angolan President Agostinho Neto's forces — already reinforced by Cubans — will be bolstered by battle-hardened Ethiopian troops.

- Katangese rebels have been moved south towards the border with South West. This could tie in with a visit this week to Angola by Zaire's president General Mobutu.

Although this information could not be confirmed officially, it ties in with predictions of a major Communist backed push against Namibia made by the London Sunday Times in July.

It was clear in Windhoek yesterday that the chances of a breakthrough in the stalled settlement are minimal.

More than 2,000 placard-waving, cheering and booing demonstrators — mostly supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — gathered outside the

Windhoek hotel where the foreign ministers of West Germany, Britain and Canada held talks with local groups yesterday.

Mr Vance's entourage was: William Edmondson, Ambassador to South Africa; Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Hodding Carter, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs; Anthony Lake, director (policy planning staff); Don McHenry, US deputy representative in the Security Council; Frank Wisner, deputy executive secretary of the State Department; Donald Petterson, deputy assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Henry Miller, advisor, US mission to the United Nations; and Thomas Niles, deputy director, office of the United Nations political affairs.

The foreign ministers, Dr David Owen of Britain, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, and Mr Donald Jamieson of Canada, were visibly impressed by the raucous crowd.

When Dr Owen returned after a lightning tour of the Windhoek area a large part of the crowd booed him. The crowd carried defiant placards, some reading "UNO — You Know Nothing" and "Genscher — are you going to decide in two hours?"

Mr Genscher rated

through the black township of Katutura at 90 kilometres an hour. Dr Owen's party was not much slower. At one point he stopped in Katutura, without leaving his car. Later he left his car to walk in the open veld in the arid Khomas-Höckland, west of Windhoek.

Before the tour the foreign ministers saw leaders of seven of Namibia's major churches, who claimed people had been forced to register as voters for the December elections called by South Africa.

Swapo said it would not negotiate with a body elected in the December poll.

The foreign ministers' talks were to finish last night with the ethnically orientated Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the National Party's election front, Aktur. They are resolved to go ahead with the December elections.

British sources said that among the primary aims of the foreign ministers was to emphasise the political isolation of Aktur and specially the DTA and press them into scrapping support for the elections or at least down-grade them to a referendum.

The ministers fly to Pretoria today where they will join America's secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and France's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Olivier Stuenkel.

Mr Vance arrived in Pretoria last night at 9.20.

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VANCE READY TO COMPROMISE ON NAMIBIA PLAN

Sunday Times Reporter
WASHINGTON

THE US SECRETARY of State, Mr. Vance, arrived in South Africa this weekend ready to compromise with the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Botha, on a solution for Namibia.

Although senior State Department officials have admitted that they "still have to take stock" of a new regime in Pretoria, the new regime in Washington after a week which the National Security Council and the heads of African missions have met to discuss the ongoing negotiations, is that there still a "window" on returning to the United Nations plan.

And in the atmosphere of white intransigence created in the US by the visiting Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, it is considered more important than ever to achieve a settlement in Namibia — "a simpler problem" — to give a psychological boost to moderation throughout Southern Africa.

The idea that the Big Five powers should send their Foreign Ministers to Pretoria to persuade Mr. Botha to climb down from the position his predecessor, Mr. Vorster, announced on September 20 is said to have originated from the German Foreign Minister, Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, at a meeting of the Five last month in New York. The Americans agreed to go

along when Mr. Botha indicated that "all the doors are not closed", which they felt was a sign that a compromise could still be achieved.

The State Department believes that the South Africans were initially upset by the size of the UN Transitional Assistance by the Group Special Envoy, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari. When the Big Five plan was originally accepted by Mr. Vorster on April 25, the plan was for a force of 4 000 troops and 1 000 civilian administrators.

Mr. Ahtisaari wanted 7 500 troops because he was worried by the fact that the UN force in Lebanon had rapidly proved to be under strength

and he did not want history to repeat itself in Namibia.

So, the current line goes, the 7 500 figure was an absolute ceiling, not a minimum, and can therefore be reduced to placate the South Africans.

As for the election date, the South Africans have already put that back to December 4 from mid-November, and both the Americans and British feel that they will be able to settle for a date somewhere between December and next April, which was when the UN plan envisaged.

Honour could thus be satisfied. The Nationalists will have scored a point for the sake of form and internal politics, and will allow

themselves to back down.

The British and the Americans consider that the gamble is a sound one. Botha is a new boy, and, they judge by the cries of "We want Pik" that greeted him on the day of his election, not an overwhelmingly popular one. He will, it is hoped, feel flattered at receiving such a high-powered visitation which will bolster his ego and his standing.

There is also a suspicion that the new Prime Minister, having a reputation as a tough guy who can't be pushed around, can, like Charles De Gaulle or Menachem Begin, afford to be more flexible than more liberal types like Pik Botha.

Another calculation being made by the West is that as a Defence

Minister enjoying a high reputation with his military people, Mr. Botha probably concedes that South Africa can defence forces would be best advised to pull back from the old Kunene-Zambesi main line of defence, which was favoured while the Portuguese and Angolans were still operating in Angola and Mozambique, to the Orange-Limpopo line, leaving Windhoek and Salsbury as a "killing ground" between the Republic and the Russians and Cubans in the north.

Mr. Vance and his advisers are keen to head off the Third World from demanding sanctions against South Africa again, which they seem certain to do if the October 23 deadline for South African acceptance of the UN plan is not met.

No decision has yet been made on the use of a veto. Mr. Vance is said to be reluctant to use the threat of not vetoing to lever Mr. Botha because he knows full well the dangers of a total sanctions move against the Republic.

The Americans admit that an embargo would first of all be technically unworkable, because a lot of people would cheat.

Secondly, sanctions would be counter-productive, since they would simply turn the Afrikaners more inward than ever. And, thirdly, they would be very costly, particularly to Britain, but also to other Big Five partners.

West no closer to SWA breakthrough



British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Canadian Foreign Minister Don Jamieson on their arrival in Windhoek yesterday

SWA breakthrough



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15/10/78

LONG hours of tough bargaining with South West African politicians in Windhoek have apparently brought the West no closer to any breakthrough which could lead to agreement with South Africa at tomorrow's Pretoria summit.

Late yesterday three of the Western Foreign Ministers were still engaged in their last bid to stop South West African elections scheduled for December in what was being seen more and more by observers in Windhoek as a "lost cause" demarche

Throughout 10 gruelling hours of point and counterpoint discussions, the three Ministers — Britain's Dr David Owen, West Germany's Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and Canada's Mr Don Jamieson — were confronted only with seemingly unbridgeable differences

From Swapo came the categorical statement: "We will have nothing to do with any constituent assembly formed after these elections"

From the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance came

the equally determined words of Mr Dirk Mudge: "If these elections are delayed we can only accuse South Africa of a breach of promise"

The Namibian National Front has made it clear that it is for sanctions if South Africa goes ahead with elections — regarded by the West as a rejection of the Waldheim plan for settlement

Dr Owen arrived in Windhoek in an RAF VC10 at 9.25 am to introduce immediately an abrasive note with this warning to South Africa "Don't rig the elections and don't rush to the polls"

With him was Mr Jamieson, who said only that the Western Five were trying to give the people a "comprehensive awareness" of what was at stake

Dr Genscher arriving 45 minutes later in a Luftwaffe Boeing — said smilingly that he was a "realistic optimist"



Eugene Hugo

Dr Owen said the West believed that the Waldheim plan could bring a settlement acceptable to the people of Namibia, the UN and South Africa

"We will try to persuade people that this is the best way for it"

But Dr Owen made it clear that the mini-summit in Windhoek and the major summit in Pretoria would be "a last attempt" at finding an internationally acceptable settlement

He vowed that the West would stick to the original agreement, adding that all the main elements of the Western proposals were met in the Waldheim report

"None of us has the right to predict which party will win the election. The only way to combat Marxism and communism — to which I am as bitterly opposed as any — is to have a democratic test.

"But don't try to rig the

election or rush into it," he warned.

The Ministers went straight into talks with the NNF after travelling the police-lined route from the J. G Strijdom Airport to an hotel

Following the NNF into the conference room were Swapo

Each group had just under an hour with the Ministers

Yesterday afternoon the Ministers saw church leaders and Mr A H du Plessis's right-wing Aktur group before going into talks with Mr Mudge and the DTA last night

The Western negotiators arrived amid a passive demonstration by DTA supporters who lined the street with vehicles carrying huge posters

One read: "Why only now Genscher?"

Another: "South West is our life"

A third: "For progress recognise the will of the Namibian people."

Later about 200 DTA supporters gathered outside the hotel to sing their "Namibia" anthem

After the talks Swapo spokesman Moganedi Thlabanello said: "If they (South Africa) ignore international opinion, there won't be any stability"

Swapo had always had reservations about the Western plan but were prepared to make concessions.

Before he went into the talks, Mr Mudge, who had just returned from a visit to Europe, where he saw Dr Owen and Dr Genscher, said he expected the West to come with a compromise, but it was too late.

Mudge sê:

Rapport 15/10/78

nee

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Van JOHAN VOSLOO, BUKS PIETERSEN
en THINUS PRINSLOO

DIE DTA van mnr. Dirk Mudge het gisteraand in taai samesprekinge met die ministers van buitelandse sake van Brittanje, Kanada en Wes-Duitsland vierspoor vasgetrap.

„Ons is glad nie van plan om enige kompromis oor 'n verkiesingsdatum in Suidwes aan te gaan nie,” het mnr. Mudge gesê na 'n „konfrontasie” van 2 1/2 uur.

„Die Weste hou vol dat 'n verkiesing in Desember onaanvaarbaar is. Ons bly by ons standpunt dat dit moet plaasvind,” het hy gesê.

Gevra of hy bereid sou wees om uitstel op aandrang van Suid-Afrika te aanvaar, het mnr. Mudge gesê. Nee.

Altesame 25 afgevaardigdes van die DTA het die samesprekinge bygewoon.

Intussen het die Amerikaanse span onder leiding van mnr. Cyrus Vance in Pretoria aangekom, en uit die

groep kom hierdie gesindheid, die onderhandelinge oor Suidwes sal moeilik wees, maar daar word gemeen Suid-Afrika se besware oor die getal troepe in die gebied en die geskil oor die verkiesingsdatum sal „bevredigend behandel kan word”.

'n Senior Amerikaanse woordvoerder het die persmanne op mnr. Vance se spierwit Boeing 707 in die trant toegesprek, en bygevoeg: die vyf Westerse moondheerders in Suid-Afrika gekom om te onderhandel, en nie om te dreig nie.

Strengte veiligheidsvoorsorg is gehandhaaf by die aankoms van mnr. Vance-hulle. Ná die aankoms om 9,26 nm op die lughawebasis Waterkloof het mnr. Vance by min Pik Botha in 'n wagtende swart ampstroomer geklim. Hulle is na mnr. Vance se hotel in Pretoria.

Mnr. Vance se groep van 37 omvat minre Richard Moose, adjunk-minister van buitelandse sake, en mnr. Don McHenry.

* Terwyl die DTA kompromisse weier, is Swapo ewe onverbiddelik. Van hul leiers draat van geweld as met die huidige verkiesingsplan voortgegaan word.

Intussen word in Duitse diplomatieke kringe gepraat van die moontlikheid van 'n referendum oor die Waldheim-verslag as alternatief vir die Desember-verkiesing.

Die Namibia National Front, Swapo en sommige kerkleiers het in gister se samesprekinge met dr. David Owen van Brittanje, mnr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher van Wes-Duitsland, en mnr. Donald Jamieson van Kanada sterk stelling teen die verkiesing ingeneem, terwyl die Windhoekse Sakekamer en Aktur saam met die DTA

MNR HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER, Wes-Duitsland se minister van buitelandse sake, by sy aankoms op Windhoek se lughawe. Hy het sowat 'n uur na die Britse en die Kanadese minister aangekom.

Ministers is hier

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

lughawe J. G. Strijdom het dr. David Owen dit duidelik gestel dat dit die laaste poging van die Weste is om 'n aanvaarbare verstandhouding tussen alle betrokke partye te verkry.

Later het mnr. Genscher, wat met 'n regstreekse vlug uit Duitsland aangekom het, verwys na die besoek aan Suid-Afrika as die „gewigtigste oof” in die geskiedenis van die Suidwes-vraagstuk.

Oof die afloop daarvan het hy opgemerk dat hy 'n realistiese optimis is.

Duisende DTA-betogers het saangedrom voor die Windhoekse Sakekamer, waar die samesprekinge eindig het. Reuse-Duitse, aan kombi's

en vragmotors en plakkaat met vet letters het die Weste versoek om die verkiesing te laat plaasvind en nie toe te gee aan Russiese druk nie. „Bly by jul beloftes”, het een groot plakkaat gelui.

Die hotel se ingange is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie bewaak. By een ingang is 'n ysterhek voorgetrek en het 'n polisieman met 'n hond nuuskieriges afgeskrik.

Tot laat die aand het ondersteuners van die DTA en Swapo strydkrete in die strate geskreeu.

Dr. Owen en die ander twee ministers het eerste 'n groot afvaardiging van 18 lede van die NNF te woord gestaan. Daarna het mnr. Bryan O'Linn, sekretaris-generaal, aan Buks Pietersen gesê dat hulle uit weer hul

sekretaris, gesê dat Swapo die Weste ernstig nog nooit vertrou het nie en dat 23 Oktober, wanneer dr. Waldheim ingelig sal moet word oor die vordering wat gemaak is met die implementering van die skikplanne, 'n krisisdatum vir die Westerse lande is. Hulle is ekonomies en politieke bondgenote van Suid-Afrika en wil met die besoek die instelling van sanksies probeer voorkom.

Mnr. Danny Tjongarero, binnelandse leier van Swapo, het aan RAPPORT gesê dat Swapo baie sterk teenstand sal bied teen elke poging om met die verkiesings voort te gaan. Hy het gesê dat hulle die valsheid van die registrasie van kiesers aan dr. Owen-hulle uitgewys het.

„teenstand” nader omskryf. „Daar sal terugkeer word tot onstabiliteit in die gebied.” Hy het nie verder uitgewei nie.

Kan draai

In Windhoek word gesê dat mnr. Dirk Mudge se mense moontlik openlik teen die Suid-Afrikaanse regering kan draai as daar aan Suid-Afrikaanse kant enigsins toegegee gaan word.

Vrydagaand het mnr. Mudge in soveel woorde gesê hy meen dat die besoek van die Ministers aan die gebied vergeefs is.

* Die gedagte aan 'n referendum word deur diplomate gesteur. Hulle sê dat dit minstens die gematigdes — dit wil sê as net die DTA en Aktur deelneem — kans sal gee om deur middel van 'n stempersentasie hul krag te toon. Dit kan 'n aanvaarbare alternatief vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering wees, word gesê.

Mnr. O'Linn van die NNF het aan RAPPORT gesê dat 'n referendum minder skade kan doen as 'n verkiesing en dat dit die situasie sal versag. Dit kan 'n basis skep vir verdere onderhandelinge.

Die probleem is egter hoe so 'n referendum gehou kan

word sonder Swapo, van wie baie ondersteuners buite die grense is en wat nie kan terugkeer voor die Waldheim-plan geïmplementeer word nie.

* Diesewer Kerkgoepe (die Afrikaanse Kerke was nie teenwoordig nie) het ná hul samesprekinge met die drie ministers gesê hulle het dit bekleemtoon dat die Kerke ten volle agter die VVO-plan vir onafhanklikheid staan.

Hulle het vertroue uitgespreek in die onpartydigheid van die VVO en gewys op die „fouteuse manier” waarop mnr. Athiasari en sy span hul taak in Suidwes verrig het.

* RAPPORT, 15 Oktober 1978—21

DTA to defy SA and West Snub for Summit

Star 16/10/78

22

By Lester Venter, The Star's Africa News Service

The conservative Democratic Windhoek Turnhalle Al-
liance today announced that it would defy
both South Africa and the West by refusing
any call to cancel the planned go-it-alone
elections in December.

referendum plan

But the likeliest way out — until today's DTA telex message — was a West German proposal that the December polling be turned into a referendum for the people of SWA/Namibia to decide whether to accept the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim's formula for transition to independence.

Dr Waldheim has made a number of proposals, including a 7500-man UN force, which South Africa and the DTA have powerfully opposed.

The DTA said it would not yield either to Dr Owen or the South African Government in a call to scrap the go-it-alone elections in December.

The stand is a result of talks with Dr Owen and his counterparts Mr Donald Jamieson of Canada and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, on Saturday.

Sources close to the

To Page 3, Col 3

It would take arms to avoid for SWA/Namibia the devastation which the communists have brought to other African countries.

The DTA hard-line statement, to Britain's secretary, Dr Owen, as South Africa and the Western Five met today in the Union Buildings for what are regarded as the final last-ditch talks to solve the SWA/Namibia impasse.

The definition of the December polling in SWA/Namibia is seen now as the crucial factor in the negotiation.

South Africa has been insisting that they go ahead to elect a constituent assembly which can deal directly with the West and the United Nations on the territory's insistence to full independence.

Election date is not negotiable, says Justice Steyn

By Hugh Leggat,
Political Correspondent

South Africa hoped that the West would accept that the December 4 election in SWA/Namibia was a valuable contribution on the road to peaceful independence in the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, the Administrator

(General, said in Pretoria yesterday
Interviewed on his arrival for the summit which started today, Mr Steyn said the election was going on and the date was not negotiable
He hoped that when the two sides talked about the details of the election, the West would accept that

the election was a contribution towards bringing about a speedy, lasting and peaceful independence
The form of the election was important and the constituent assembly that was created would decide on future steps
The poll was wider than an election and more than a referendum. It was wider than an election

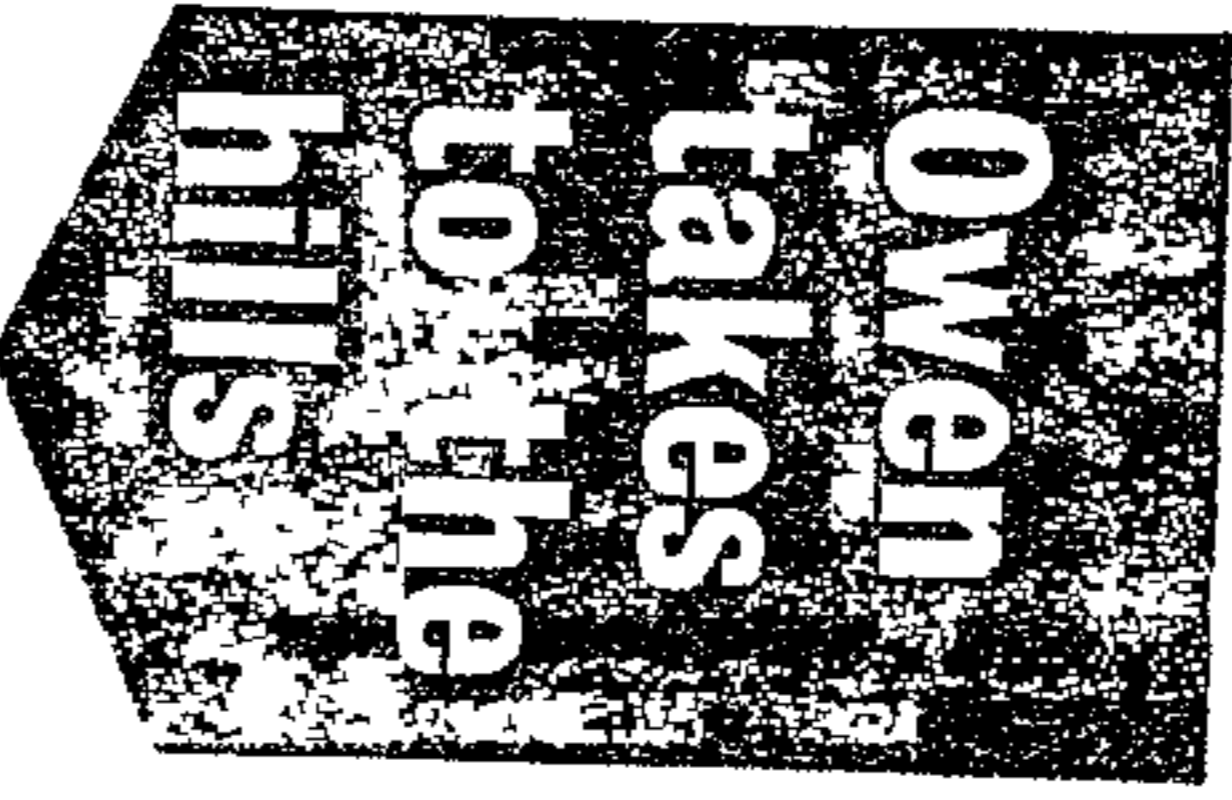
because the Assembly was not bound to draw up a constitution. Yet it was more than a referendum because they could draw up a constitution
The West should look closely at this election before deciding whether it was of any use, he said
He was aware the West did not accept the election. Certain viewpoints had been taken but, like

people climbing a hill, the view could change the higher they climbed
It was good that three of the Foreign Ministers had been to SWA/Namibia to see for themselves and to talk. The chances of a solution would only grow if there was face-to-face exchange of ideas and an underlying will to settle differences
Mr Steyn said that he

was optimistic about the outcome of the summit
In answer to the next question he said the election date was not negotiable. The election had already been postponed once
Asked about possible concessions by South Africa, he said the word "concessions" has a negative connotation. He would rather talk of contribu-

tions to peace.
Asked whether South Africa would make any new contribution, and what he wanted to see to what extent the contribution of the elections is digestible to the Western digestive system
He had been disappointed in the West's stance after the visit of the UN special representative, Mr Marthi Alhussari, but he

was not disappointed in Mr Alhussari
In the liaison machinery a wrinkle had occurred but he would give Mr Alhussari the benefit of the doubt that he was not the cause of it
He was fond of his "Finnish friend" and he hoped for further meetings with him if these could lead to a fruitful outcome



Gloom in SWA as scene shifts

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The scene of negotiations with the Western World's five most powerful Foreign Ministers shifted today from Windhoek to Pretoria after a weekend of talks here with little visible progress.

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Britain's Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen took time off from the hectic weekend talks in Windhoek on SWA/Namibia's political future to go sight-seeing
"I went for a walk to get the feel of the people," he said afterwards
The hills Dr Owen chose were the parched and hot Kho-

Britain's Dr David Owen, minutes before he boarded his Royal Air Force VC 10 in Windhoek for Pretoria yesterday, let slip a pessimistic forecast in public
Dr Owen, chatting with Mr Andreas Shipanga leader of the dissident Swapo group, the Swapo Democrats, said "I don't expect any real breakthrough in the next few days,"

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, was no more optimistic than Dr Owen
Mr Mudge said after a 24-hour session with Dr Owen, Mr Donald Jamieson of Canada and Mr

Stalemate on Dec 4 election date

Foreign Ministers gave no indication they would recognize a body elected in that poll as a negotiating factor representing the people of the territory
After the meeting, the DTA was still firmly resolved to go ahead with the elections.

MR SHIPANGA

While coalition represented by the Namibia National Front (NNF) and the revolutionary Swapo rejected outright December elections

Swapo spokesmen said they believed the Western initiative was failing
The spokesmen said the Foreign Ministers had no explanation how they hoped to pressure South Africa back into the United Nations' plan for independence.

Things Namibia News Service

76, 2, B, 1-11, 5-11, M, D, S, e, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

5-day week on mines will not work—report

Labour Reporter

A five-day working week for the mining industry has been ruled out in the final report of the Franzsen Commission which studied the feasibility of such an arrangement.

The commission recommended the continuation of the 11-shift fortnight although it objects of the arrangements on production and cost cannot be estimated.

The 11-shift fortnight should continue until adaptation in technology and working procedure made it possible to introduce a five-day working week without detrimental consequence to production.

The commission was handed by the members of the United Workers Union and the Chamber of Mines in Pretoria by the Minister of Labour.

The commission said it appeared that the mining industry could be obliged in the foreseeable future to consider introducing a five-day working week in order to meet a seven-day mining week.

EVIDENCE

Evidence indicated the production of all mines would drop by more than 12 percent if Saturday work ceased, the commission said.

Such a loss would hold serious implications for the balance of payments — a loss of R100-million in exports.

It would be virtually impossible to make up the loss of all Saturday work by a supplementary shift time on Saturdays.

The loss of production of most mines could be made up by the few new mines which could be considerably increased, the commission said.

With reference to the 11-shift fortnight, the commission said it appeared that this had occasioned a loss of about six percent in the production of black and underground workers.

SHOW MAIL

If it's Tuesday it must be good

TUESDAY WELD has established herself as one of Hollywood's most important and talented young actresses after completing two breakthrough films in the past year.

Her role in "Looking for Mr Goodbar" won her wide acclaim as an Academy Award nomination as Best Supporting actress.

Now, her powerful performance as the errant wife in the Karel Reitz film, "Who'll Stop the Rain", should obliterate the nagging memory of the teenage sex symbol she established when starring in "Rally Round the Flag Boys" or the giddy girl of television's

include a TV Emmy and a Broadway Tony, share star billing with Tuesday.

Noie plays the adventurer with whom Tuesday becomes emotionally involved.

Moriarty is the husband whose sense of values has been destroyed by the hitches in war-torn Vietnam, once as a marine, once as a none too successful war correspondent.

Born in a Salvation Army Hospital in New York City, Tuesday (or Susan, as she was christened) was hired for modeling jobs when only four years old.

She signed a long-term contract with 20th Century-Fox while still

which finally earned Tuesday much favourable critical comment. "Pretty Polson"

Tuesday, long an item for gossip columnists and fan magazines, is now married to the English comedy star Dudley Moore, and they have a son, Patrick, born in April, 1976.

The Moores plan to make their permanent home near London and will try to tailor their work activities so both are not on distant locations at the same time, as happened during the Mexico filming of "Who'll Stop the Rain".

A tawny-dressed, 5-foot-8 beauty, Tuesday maintains the same trim 50-kilo figure which



10/10 [28] (22)

AS Mr P W Botha and Mr Pik Botha begin their fateful talks with the Western foreign ministers today, one issue has emerged as the most critical in the dispute over a South West African settlement — and that is the Government's insistence on going ahead with its unilateral elections in the territory on December 4.

The other points of difference — the size of the UN peacekeeping force, the inclusion of a UN police contingent in the Waldheim proposals and the nature of the relationship between the UN's Mr Martti Ahtissari and Pretoria's Mr Justice M T Steyn — all seem now to be resolvable in the light of further explanations and assurances by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

But that December election date is the sticking point

South Africa appears to be totally committed to it, while the West is equally committed to the Waldheim plan which lays down that seven months are needed from the date of acceptance by the Security Council to the holding of UN-supervised elections — putting them in April

It is on this point that the Government is running the high risk of committing South Africa to sanctions and a grim, endless guerrilla war

Why is it digging in its heels on this issue? Why does it regard a difference of four months in an election date in SWA as being so important as to warrant paying such a heavy price in terms of South Africa's own national interest? The Government's explanation is that to do otherwise would be to destroy the position of the moderates in SWA

It says it has given its word to moderate leaders in the territory that elections would be held before the end of 1978, and if it does not stand by that it will undermine their position by appearing to yield to Swapo's demands. This in turn would cause moderate leaders all over Africa to lose confidence in South Africa's word

It sounds a plausible argument — but we contend, with all due respect to our Government, that it is completely false. That in fact the very opposite is true: it is the holding of these December elections, not their postponement, that will destroy the SWA moderates

Course the SWA

We believe the South African Government has made a grievous political misjudgement on this point, which we urge it to reconsider before these important talks with the Big Five end tomorrow.

We base this statement on a belief that there were clear signs that had the Government agreed to go ahead with UN-supervised elections in SWA next April, as envisaged in the Waldheim plan, a moderate centre coalition would have emerged as the victors — and the revolutionary Marxists would have been put to flight

There is a division running through Swapo between the ideological revolutionaries of Mr Sam Nujoma and a substantial body of more pragmatic nationalists. The former — deeply committed to their Soviet and East German

West fail in bid to sway DTA

Anglo's reply to claim

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The high-powered Western delegation to SWA/Namibia failed in its weekend mission to dissuade the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) from pressing ahead with an election this year.

The three Western foreign ministers, Dr David Owen of Britain, Mr Hans Dietrich-Genscher of West Germany, and Mr Donald Jameson of Canada left Windhoek yesterday for today's summit meeting with South Africa.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, regarded as a key figure in the SWA/Namibia independence issue, said categorically that the DTA could not accept a postponement of the SA-sponsored election in December.

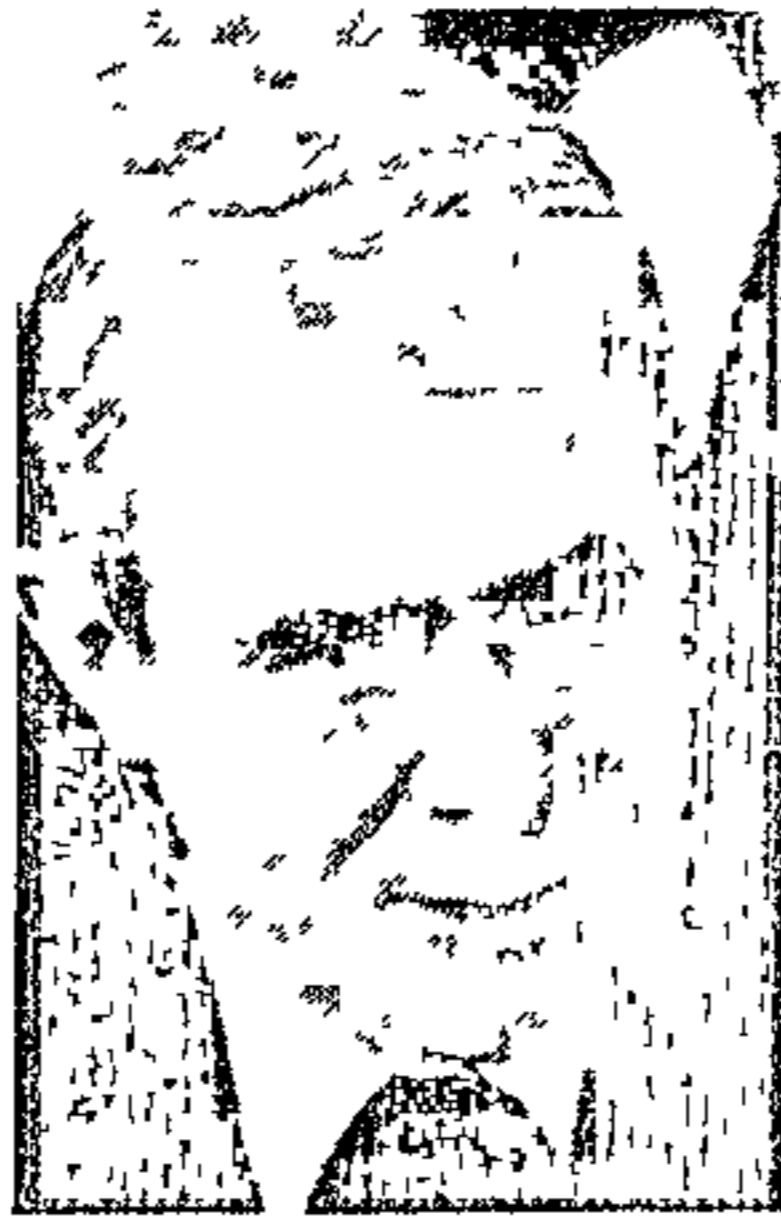
Threatened

Answering questions, Mr Mudge said the Western negotiators had indirectly threatened sanctions against South Africa.

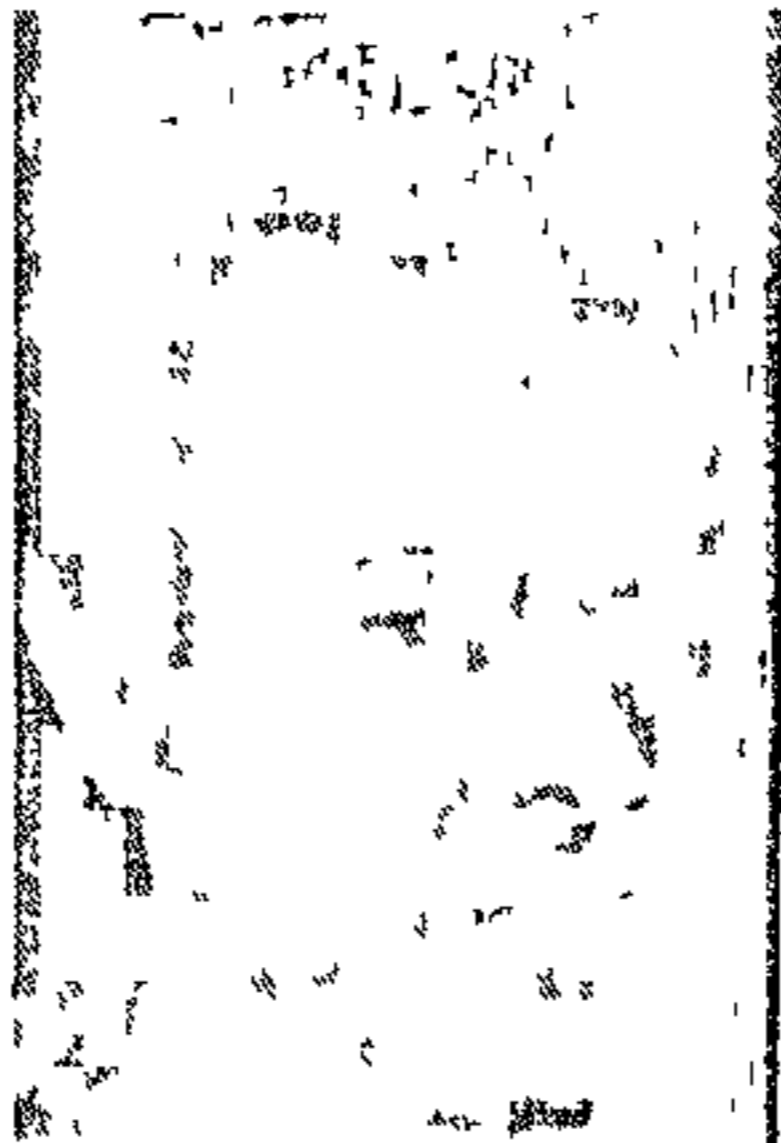
"They only wanted to convey all the possible consequences. They were very nice about it," he said.

"They called it 'forecasts' and not 'threats,'" interjected a DTA delegate at the press conference.

The DTA conference was held after the Western ministers met the DTA executive for about two-and-a-half hours — the longest and toughest meeting in their all-day talks with various political parties and church leaders in a Windhoek hotel on Saturday.



Mr Cyrus Vance



Dr David Owen

the West still be trusted? We want elections now" and "Untag (the proposed UN peace-keeping force) is an occupying force".

At the press conference Mr Mudge said if the December election was postponed it would be a "breach of promise" to the people of the territory.

"For the past two years we have promised the people that they will be able to decide their own futures and destinies before the end of this year. We are not prepared to go back on our word now."

Mr Mudge said the DTA had pleaded with the Western ministers not to take action against South Africa "It would be fatal to take action at this stage".

He said the West could decide on any action after the election and if the elected constituent assembly acted "irresponsibly".

He conceded, however, that the Western ministers had given no indication that they would recognize the constituent assembly as a negotiating body.

In a memorandum to the West, the DTA said it stood by the original proposals of the five Western powers, which "unequivocally promised elections before the end of the year and independence by December 31".

"This issue is very important to the people of Namibia who have waited for more than 30 years to have a concrete step taken toward the settlement of the Namibian impasse.

Asked why the DTA meeting took so long, Dr Owen said "It was an important meeting." The Western ministers refused to elaborate.

They were subjected to a mass demonstration attended by about 1 000 placard-carrying DTA supporters who chanted "Freedom now" outside the hotel.

The placards read, "Can

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An Anglo-American spokesman said yesterday that chairman Mr Harry Oppenheimer was anxious for a settlement in SWA/Namibia and had therefore met leaders from the different political parties — but to claim he supported one particular party was incorrect.

Mr Peter Carlton-Jones was reacting to a statement by Mr Kauma Riruako, leader of the Hereros and deputy chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, in which he said, "We do not support Swapo, Harry Oppenheimer supports Swapo. We have the evidence."

Another spokesman said Mr Oppenheimer was in the United Kingdom and unavailable for comment.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, admitted that the DTA was being financed by sources in SWA/Namibia, South Africa and abroad.

West meet SA Govt

Continued from page 1

"We are meeting as a contact group with the leadership of South Africa of which Mr Steyn is a subordinate part," Mr Carter said.

The government's determination to press ahead with the election was underlined yesterday by Mr Steyn. He told journalists that as far as he was concerned the election date was "not negotiable".

Both sides spent yesterday in private consultations and last-minute preparations for today's meeting.

The German Ambassador here, Mr Hans-Joachim Eick, entertained the visiting ministers to a braaivleis lunch at his Waterkloof residence.

Later discussions included a meeting between the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and the British Foreign Secre-

Dr Owen, Mr Jameson and the West German Foreign Minister, Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, arrived in Pretoria yesterday from Windhoek where they held talks with political and church leaders. They described their discussions there as "useful, far-reaching and detailed" and hoped they could assist agreement in this week's meetings. The Prime Minister and Mr Pk Botha will be supported by 10 other South African officials at the talks which began at 8.30 am at the Union Buildings. Accompanying them will be Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Wessel Meyer, Secretary for the Prime Minister's Office, two foreign affairs officials and six top diplomats. They are Mr Donald Sole ambassador to the United States, Mr Kurt von Schröding, ambassador to West Germany, Mr Louis Pienaar, ambassador to France, Mr John Becker, ambassador to Canada, Mr David Louw, charge d'affaires at the embassy in Britain and Mr Raan Eksteen, charge d'affaires at the United Nations mission. It is not yet known whether Mr P. W. Botha will remain throughout the talks or will leave details in the hands of Mr Pk Botha after the opening discussion. Mr Steyn is expected to see the foreign ministers at some stage during the talks today.

then divide the crop equally amongst themselves. The garden in fact is covered in shoulder-high khaki-bos and it is obvious that very little labour goes into it. I was very surprised to learn at a meeting that the crop sales had not nearly covered the cost of the seed for 2 years, and in spite of this people (some very poor) were prepared to put money in for seed again. For example in 1977 fourteen members paid R2,30 each towards the cost of potato seed. The total crop from this was sold for only R10,00. There was a loss of the R10,00 from the sale of the potato seed again.

Marketing has not been an issue because

4.2.4 ABALIMI

This garden is outstanding in that it has grown steadily. Double the initial area planted has been called "Zenzele" but there is no started by the local extension officer. There is a favourable environment because the headman is very making a special effort for years

While there are people who are self-per year, the majority of people are mainly for home consumption with some (those earning over R10 a year get e.g. tomatoes and potatoes as well as consumption).

Organisation: The vegetable plots are individually worked - members who work hard and produce well are allocated more plots - the number of plots per member vary from one to eleven

Marketing: Because Abalimi is so productive and large, one can assess the marketing problems existing here and so attempt to predict problems which would arise if the other, smaller gardens expanded to a similar size.

4.2.5 IPOTI GARDEN

1. This garden was actually started in July 1977 although the land was fenced and allocated years earlier. The garden was started by a re-vitalised Zenzele which was motivated by a clinic sister as part of her attempts to help very poor people get some sort of income. Ipoti has an exceptionally high proportion of "home" gardens (60% of houses have gardens). Many of

Election: Steyn sticks to date

From MICHAEL ACOTT, Political Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, stood firm yesterday that the proposed unilateral election in the territory should go ahead as planned in December.

He described it as a contribution to a peaceful settlement and hoped Western foreign ministers would see it as such after talks with the South African Government today.

"At this stage, as far as I am concerned, the date of the poll is not negotiable," he told newsmen on his arrival here.

The December election is the main stumbling-block Western powers see in the way of an internationally recognized independence for the territory, whether or not South Africa tries to present it as a form of internal referendum.

Mr Steyn pointed out that it was not an election for a government and that the constituent assembly's first task would be to decide whether to accept the Western settlement proposals as expanded by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

"It is wider than an election but more meaningful than a referendum," he said. "It is wider than an election because the constituent assembly is not committed to drawing up a constitution or to taking independence. It is more meaningful than a referendum as it can do so and take independence if it so wishes."

He hoped that when Western ministers were more informed about the election they would accept it as a potentially fruitful contribution to a speedy, lasting and peaceful independence.

"The election is a new contribution. We are now waiting to see if it is capable of digestion by Western digestive systems."

Mr Steyn regarded Saturday's visit by Western foreign ministers as a "step in the right direction" as far more understanding could be reached in face-to-face discussions.

He was looking forward to talking to the Western ministers and would meet "my Finnish friend", Dr Waldheim's representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, "if there was any fruitful potential in renewed discussions".

and worked by the agricultural department who use the other half of the garden as a demonstration plot. The field was ploughed in September 1977

and instead of the 22 members which had been mentioned by the Zenzele members there were only four. There are six members now, all of whom are professional people or wives of the top officials in Umhlaba. Some plots have been re-allocated from original members who never used them

Because nobody worked their plots in September 1977 N M bought seed and hired labourers and used them. Now however 2 members are using their's individually and 3 others have combined into a group which divides costs and profits.

CAPE TIMES

16/10/78

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The Russian connection

SOVIET intentions in Southern Africa worry South Africa and the West. PATRICK LAURANCE reports on this and other issues that he behind today's Big Five talks

WHEN the Western Foreign Ministers start their crisis talks with South Africa on South West Africa/Namibia today, many South Africans will react with boredom and ask: What crisis?

Their reaction is understandable. In more than 18 months since the West first opened negotiations with SA, there have been recurring crises as Mr Pik Botha, SA's Foreign Minister, flew into New York, stormed out of New York, appeared and re-appeared on television, in what had all the marks of an interminable game of brinkman-

But the issues behind today's talks are both substantial and real, even if they seem to be but another, more dramatic episode in the Namibian saga.

One of the real elements in the situation is the threat of further intrusion into the sub-continent by the Soviet Union and its Cuban proxy

The Soviet Union has never endorsed the Western bid to negotiate a peaceful settlement for SWA with the key parties to the dispute — SA, Swapo and the Frontline states, Angola and Zambia, from which Swapo guerrillas operate

It abstained when the Security Council provisionally approved the Western proposals in July and again when the council endorsed the Waldheim proposals last month

The reason for the Soviet Union's coolness is simple. It has a vested interest in turmoil as the pre-condition for the extension of its influence and power in Southern Africa. Peaceful settlement and Soviet expansion are mutually exclusive

By rejecting the Waldheim proposals in favour of the

tained

Finally, there is SA's contention that the UN Special Representative failed to consult the Administrator-General of Namibia, as laid down in the Western proposals, on the UN peace-keeping force — a contention which has not been countered clearly

But, in themselves, these differences between the Western and Waldheim proposals are not sufficiently persuasive as the reason for SA's decision to reject the Waldheim proposals, particularly in the light of the Western decision to endorse the Waldheim proposals

To SA's critics the differences appear to have been seized upon as a pretext for the rejection

Typical of that view is an article on SWA published in the New Statesman which presented SA's acceptance of the Western proposals in April as a cynical manoeuvre in the best tradition of realpolitik

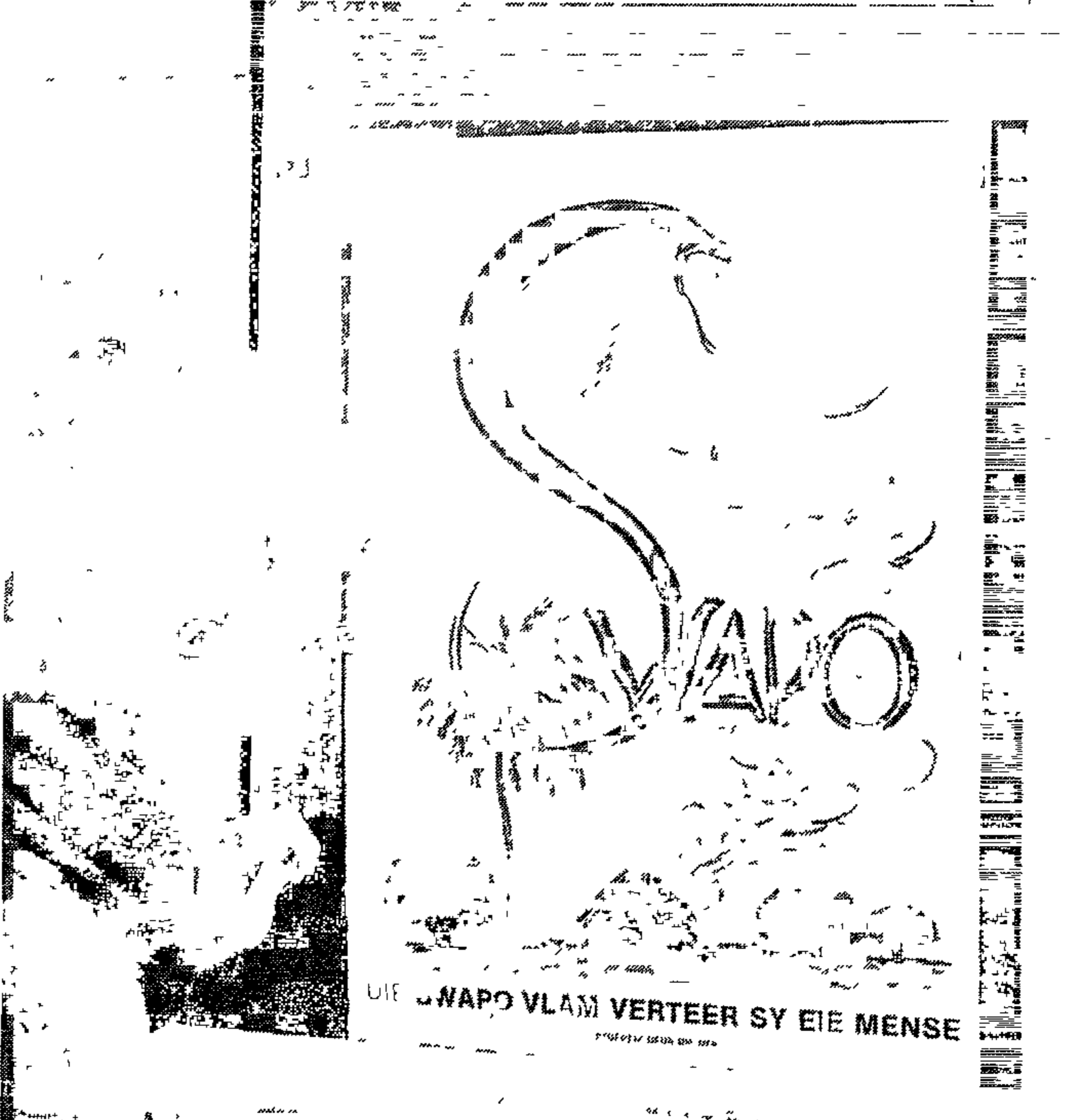
The article claimed SA accepted the proposals in the belief that Swapo would reject them, a situation which SA allegedly tried to ensure by its raid on Swapo bases in Angola in May only four days before Swapo was due to accept the proposals and, later, by its refusal to countenance any thought of ceding Walvis Bay to the territory

Close examination of the statement released by Mr Vorster on September 20 on SA objections to the Waldheim proposals shows that it was what the proposals represented, rather than the proposals themselves, which lay at the root of SA's opposition

Mr Vorster spoke of the UN's "continued and sustained assistance to Swapo" and of the "political and psychological effect of such a large number of UN personnel on the people of SWA"

A fair interpretation of that would be

- The UN is biased in favour of Swapo
- A large number of UN personnel would discourage Swapo's opponents and thereby help to tip the balance in its favour



To make sure voters get the message about Swapo's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has been plastering Winifried posters depicting Sam Nujoma's party as political serpents for Moscow

Read together with the present Prime Minister's remarks about SA not tolerating a Swapo take-over in SWA and a "Marxist" presence on the banks of the Orange River, one conclusion seems irresistible: SA feared that the UN plan was designed to bring a Marxist government to power in SWA

Associated with that is a supreme irony. Where the West is trying to persuade SA to accept the Waldheim proposals as a counter to Soviet imperialism, SA believes the Western-endorsed

Waldheim proposals are calculated to open SWA's door to the Russian bear

But, again, another deeper question demands an answer. Why is SA determined to retain SWA via the pro-SA Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — a betting certainty in the scheduled "unilateral" election in December — at the risk of facing sanctions from the West?

Here the answer seems to lie in a deep-rooted pessimism about the West. Running through speech after speech by top National Par-

ty politicians is the belief that the West is "spineless," unable or unwilling to take a stand against the "communist onslaught" and likely sooner or later to agree to sanctions against SA

Given that kind of fatalism, the reasoning seems to be: If sanctions are bound to come, better that they come with a Namibia in friendly hands than after SWA is lost irrevocably to "godless terrorists"

South West Africa's value to SA appears to be strategic rather than economic at



ction

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
September 29, 1978

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

THE United States is one of the five Western powers involved in deciding the fate of South West Africa. But not everyone in the US has the same view on how to approach the problem. This is the leading article published by the WALL STREET JOURNAL on September 29,* following the election of the new South African Prime Minister.

Out of Africa

IN ALMOST his last act as Prime Minister of South Africa last week, John Vorster abrogated the UN-sponsored arrangements for the independence of South West Africa/Namibia. A new Prime Minister, defence chief Pieter Willem Botha, was elected. The events thus put in motion provide yet another opportunity to rethink US policy in the region.

South Africa will now proceed with its own plan for elections in its old League-of-Nations mandate. A new black majority government will be elected in November, with South Africa drawing up the rules and South African troops maintaining security. Mr Vorster invited UN observers to watch if they like.

In the earlier negotiations conducted for the UN by five major Western powers, South Africa had made major concessions. It agreed to reduce its military force in the area to 1 500 men on the promise that the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) would cease its guerrilla activities, which it has not. The South Africans also agreed to the introduction of UN troops to help with security and supervision of the elections.

But by now the South Africans feel double-crossed. The UN wants to delay the election, as Swapo demands. This would give the guerrillas more time to intimidate the population. Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the leading Namibian black moderate, was assassinated last March, within weeks of the announcement of a black-white internal settlement in nearby Rhodesia. The UN also wants its military force built up to 7 500 troops, more than twice what the South Africans had been led to expect. And all of this was announced by the UN without the consultation the South Africans had been promised.

Assessments vary on the significance of these details, but it's not hard to understand South Africans' suspicions about letting such a force get its hands on a matter so vital to their security. Particularly when UN agencies have already recognised Swapo as the sole representative of Namibia, and are subsidising it to the tune of millions of dollars a year. The obvious danger is that the territory would be handed over to Swapo, bound and gagged, without elections. This was the solution the UN approved in Mozambique and in West Iran.

The UN aside, the policies of the United States, Great Britain and so on seem determined to persuade the South African

whites that there is no point in reform or compromise. We say we want peace in Southern Africa, though racial and tribal conflict is endemic and the Russians and Cubans eager. We say we want democracy but ignore its suppression in the black states. We say we want majority rule, but when the whites offer it, as in Namibia and Rhodesia, we decide we want them to accommodate minority tribal factions that aim to impose by violence a one-party state. We need not be surprised if the South Africans are suspicious of things like the Namibia agreements.

The United States is losing sight of its own interests in the area, which are strategic and economic. South Africa is a valuable trading partner. It occupies a decisive position on the world sea lanes. And it is our supplier of numerous key minerals which by a joke of creation can otherwise be obtained only from the Soviet Union. It is even more important to the economies of our European allies.

A policy cut to those interests would look something like this. First, ignore the UN, which is dominated by other interests and other ideologies. Second, encourage South Africa to ameliorate its ruthless system, bearing in mind that other states on the continent also have awe-inspiring flaws. Third, do what we can to prevent any external power from interfering in the area, either unilaterally or in the guise of the UN. Fourth, allow the peoples of the area to sort out their own problems.

Buried beneath the international opprobrium on South Africa and the rhetoric of the "front-line" states is the fact that the country has been working on its day-to-day problems for a long time. South Africa is incomparably the strongest military power in the region, and if pressed it will fight. But it has also engaged in extensive if unrecognised interracial diplomacy, both domestic and external. It may be able to buy off many of its foes. The economies of the Front Line States would collapse without it. South African technicians are flown in daily, for example, in order to operate the port facilities in Mozambique.

This is not a policy that will bring about the moral redemption of South Africa. But it is a policy consistent with US interests in the area. And it is infinitely better than our present policy of tagging along behind the UN majority, a policy likely to destroy real US interests in the name of substituting one form of hypocrisy for another, and indeed, one form of racism for another.



exist links, the pro-South African look with pre-independence election enemies of the church — working

present. In the decade 1967-71, SA paid in R68-million to make up SWA's budgetary shortfall.

Strategically SWA offers vast buffer territory in which the anticipated struggle against communist-backed guerrillas can be fought far away from the industrial heartland of SA.

But, against that, there is a good strategic argument for a withdrawal to the Orange River. It would mean a shorter stretch of border to defend as well as supply lines to the industrial zones — and

there would still be a substantial stretch of territory between the border and the industrial core.

SWA's mineral wealth weights the equation in favour of retaining it as a sphere of influence. It has diamonds, copper, zinc, lead and uranium oxide. Uranium oxide, a potentially important mineral, could well replace diamonds as the territory's major mineral.

But, of course, there are also intimate and emotional kith and kin ties between SA and SWA.

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Deseccration claim false, says army

Pretoria Bureau

A South African Defence Force commission of inquiry has rejected allegations that Security Force troops desecrated church buildings in Owambo

Charges that on September 12 and October 19 last year, the troops had opened fire on Anglican church buildings at Oshandi, had removed furniture, books and money, and had used the church as a toilet, were referred to the Defence Force by a Johannesburg morning newspaper

The Defence Force requested that the allegations be not published until the matter had been thoroughly probed. The Defence Force report was published today.

The charges were originally contained in a letter of protest from the Vicar-

General of Damaraland, the Rev Edward Morrow, to General Ian Gleeson, officer commanding 101 Task Force, Grootfontein

The Defence Force report said the Oshandi Mission was about 7 km from the Angolan border, where there had been several accidents involving Swapo terrorists

The commission of inquiry found that an army patrol had fired on a house close to the mission because of a suspected Swapo presence, and the Defence Force has offered to compensate the Anglican Church for damage caused by bullets fired by the troops

However, the house was in the opposite direction to the church, there were no witnesses that South African Army personnel fired on the church and the Defence Force has not accepted responsibility for damage

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Split in Swapo - border quiet

Pretoria Bureau

Dissension within the ranks of Swapo was one of the reasons for the continued absence of intensive terrorist activity in the operational area.

The dissension was created by doubts that Swapo's militant activities were effective while the Turnhalle conference proceeded, said the director of operations of the army, Brigadier Hannes Botha, at a Press briefing in Pretoria.

Although the rainy period was now well under way — affording the terrorists excellent conditions in which to pursue their activities by immobilising security force vehicles, wiping out tracks and providing abundant water — the situation was quiet.

Swapo was maintaining a low profile and its restricted operations were largely directed at intimidating the population and distributing propaganda

material to regain lost prestige.

Five recent incidents were revealed at the briefing.

● On Thursday, last week, an unidentified vehicle approached the border from the south at great speed. Some bursts were fired from the vehicle without effect and security forces are following up the incident.

● On the same day, security forces arrested four suspects who walked into an ambush.

● On Friday, a civilian vehicle sped through a roadblock. Security forces opened fire, wounding the driver of the vehicle. Four men were arrested.

● On Monday, SWA air space was violated by an unidentified light aircraft from Angola. The plane flew low over the operational area.

● On Thursday a security forces vehicle triggered a land mine and was damaged.

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No action on mixing in SWA

The Stars' Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — No immediate action is planned against Catholic schools in the territory which have admitted coloured pupils.

The executive committee of the South West Africa Administration met yesterday to discuss the move

The member responsible for education Mr. J. W. F. Pretorius, said today "We took note of the illegal action and are investigating various possibilities to solve the problem"

He would not say what the possibilities were. But talks with the Catholic hierarchy in the territory are not excluded

A decision is expected after the next meeting of the executive committee in two weeks

Last week two Catholic schools in Windhoek admitted 11 coloured children in defiance of the education ordinance which prohibits mixed schools

28/11/77

Army is cleared of desecration charges

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Mercury Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG—Allegations that South African troops desecrated Anglican church buildings in Owambo have been refuted by a commission of inquiry appointed by the South African Defence Force.

Last October a letter of protest sent by the Rev. Edward Morrow, Vicar-General of Damaraland, to General Ian Gleeson, Officer Commanding 101 Task Force, Grootfontein, alleged that in incidents on September 13 and October 19, South African troops had fired on church buildings, removed furniture, books and money, and had used the church as a toilet.

General Gleeson has informed Mr. Morrow of the findings in its report. The Defence Force points out that the mission in question was situated about seven kilometres from the Angolan border, where there have been several incidents involving Swapo terrorists in recent months.

"Following the letter of Mr. Morrow the accusations and alleged incidents were investigated in loco by Army and South African Police teams, while the Military Police interviewed members of the unit that was stationed in the area "at that time," according to the SADF report.

The inquiry team found that an Army patrol had fired on a house situated close to the mission at the time but the action was justified as a result of suspected Swapo presence.

No witnesses

No witnesses could testify that any Army personnel had fired on the church.

During the period under question troops had entered church building for the purpose of searching for a Swapo suspect during a follow-up operation of Swapo action in the area.

Two small offices in the church were locked and troops climbed up

Boot marks were left on the side wall

Accusations that troops had used the church as a toilet were "vehemently denied by all concerned and no trace of such action could be found by the team responsible for the investigation."

Most witnesses could offer only hearsay allegations of theft.

The SADF has offered to compensate the Anglican church for damage to the mission house but did not accept responsibility for other damage or losses.

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TWO SA soldiers die after skirmish

Cape Times 27/10/76

Defence Reporter

TWO South African soldiers, Rifleman Ignatius Philippus Coetzee and Private J H Malan, have died as a result of terrorist action — the first fatal casualties among the operational area's security forces in more than a month.

The last soldier to die in action in the operational area was Rifleman C F Ehlers, of Durban, who was killed on September 13 during a skirmish with terrorists who later fled over the border into Angola.

The latest deaths come at the end of a very quiet period in the operational area. From mid-September till last week the Swapo terrorists — under pressure from the security forces and hampered by the dry weather — confined themselves to planting land-mines and robbing outlying shops.

Last week, however, Private Malan was wounded in a skirmish and flown to the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, where he died yesterday morning.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs H M van der Merwe of Villiersdorp, Cape, and his father, Mr G S G Malan of Heidelberg, Cape.

Rifleman Coetzee, a Free Stater, is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs J I Coetzee of Kellies View, Bloemfontein.

In a telephone interview from Heidelberg, Cape, yesterday, Mrs G S G Malan said Private Malan was a "quiet, intelligent boy who absolutely loved army life."

He matriculated last year and was drafted straight into the army. He leaves a brother, a sister, three step-brothers and a step-sister.

DB

Agitators Blacklist Opposed

STAR. 28/8/76

Labour Reporter

Organised industry is not impressed with an alleged plan by white businessmen to draw up a blacklist of labour agitators and to fire those whose names appear on it.

A leading personnel expert is wary of "condemnation without fair trial." The plan — which includes the idea of helping out other workers in the event of a strike — was reported in an Afrikaans afternoon newspaper this week.

Neither the vice president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, Mr J E Holloway, nor the president of the Institute of Personnel Management, Mr Garry Whyte, had heard of it from any other source.

"We have no idea who is behind it," said Mr Holloway.

"From what we hear of the scheme," the Transvaal Chamber of Industries will not subscribe to it, he added.

Mr Whyte doubted whether it was a widespread move at this stage. "I think our institute would be wary of an action that smacked of condemnation without fair trial," he said. "I believe we should leave such action in the hands of the competent authorities," Mr Whyte added.

He said adequate provisions existed for criminal action by the police and civil action by the Department of Labour against those who disturbed industrial peace.

Mr Whyte favoured the idea of employers helping each other out in the event of a labour shortage but felt such assistance might be hampered by practical snags such as the problem of allocating costs.

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SWWA White referendum likely

Own Correspondent
MINDHOEK — Whites in South West Africa will vote in a referendum of general election so politicians can gauge public opinion in the proposed independence institution for the territory.

Mr A. H. du Plessis, leader of the Nationalist Party in South West Africa, said that other ethnic groups could also canvass public opinion, but he did not know what methods they would use.

It is therefore possible that a referendum on the new government

system could be held, creating a massive organizational headache.

The likelihood was that the Whites would hold a referendum "It is not easy to arrange a general election," Mr Du Plessis said. The last election for the all-White Legislative Assembly was in 1974. All seats are held by Nationalists. Whites are the second largest population group, numbering about 100 000.

Mr Du Plessis said the referendum would have to be held before the proposed legislation setting up the

independence constitution was represented for ratification to the South African Parliament which meets again at the end of January 1977.

The present target was to try to reach agreement at the Turnhalle constitutional conference — now in recess but meeting again on November 9 — on the form of the final government.

Then the delegates could thrash out what kind of interim government they wanted to run the country from

the second half of next year until the independence deadline on December 31, 1978.

"We have to try to reach agreement on the basis of the final constitution before the end of the year," Mr Du Plessis said, "before we can talk about the interim government."

"The interim government will more or less have to follow the pattern of the final constitution to assure the orderly transition to the final set-up. If it was markedly different we would have disruption."

... completed next
CAPE TIMES 3/3/76

Ex-Unita governor runs to Ovambo

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WINDHOEK — All senior officials of the Unita movement had fled from Pereira D'eca in southern Angola because they feared retaliation by advancing MPLA forces, the SABC reported here yesterday.

The report said the Unita governor of the Kunene province, Mr Nikolau Markus, had fled to Ovambo, while other senior officials had sought refuge in the dense bush in southern Angola.

The Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr Jannie de Wet, confirmed yesterday that Mr Markus, an Ovambo who had emigrated to Angola, fled back to the homeland.

Mr De Wet said neither he nor the Ovambo Government was aware of any other Unita officials being inside Ovambo at present.

Mr De Wet emphasized that Mr Markus was an Ovambo national.

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•No time for Cuban-MPLA tie Unita takes a tough on Swapo STAR

3/3/76

Allen Pizzey,

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Unita will harass Swapo guerrillas operating in southern Angola unless they agree to have nothing to do with Russia and Cuba.

Swapo and Unita cooperated when Unita was fighting the Portuguese, but there will be no help for Swapo if they attempt to use foreign forces in their campaign, says Unita's foreign secretary, Dr Jorge Sangumba.

"Unita looks after about 3 000 Swapo people, some of them fighters and some just families, in southern Angola," Dr Sangumba said.

"They cannot move through the south where our guerrilla forces are unless we allow them to, and we are fighting the

Cubans and the MPLA. There must be no Cubans if Swapo expects help from us."

"Swapo is stupid if they think the Cubans and the MPLA are their friends. The MPLA will have to establish a 'realpolitik' with South Africa over the Cunene Dam project, just the same as Frelimo has done with Cabora Bassa," Dr Sangumba said.

"And of course the South Africans are going to stipulate 'no aid for Swapo' as part of the agreement."

There are indications

that Swapo is setting up its headquarters in Luanda and phasing out its Zambian operation. Its African headquarters have long been in Lusaka.

The Zambians have been unhappy with the Swapo presence for some time. They do not like the idea of armed Swapo troops running loose in the troubled and unstable western province.

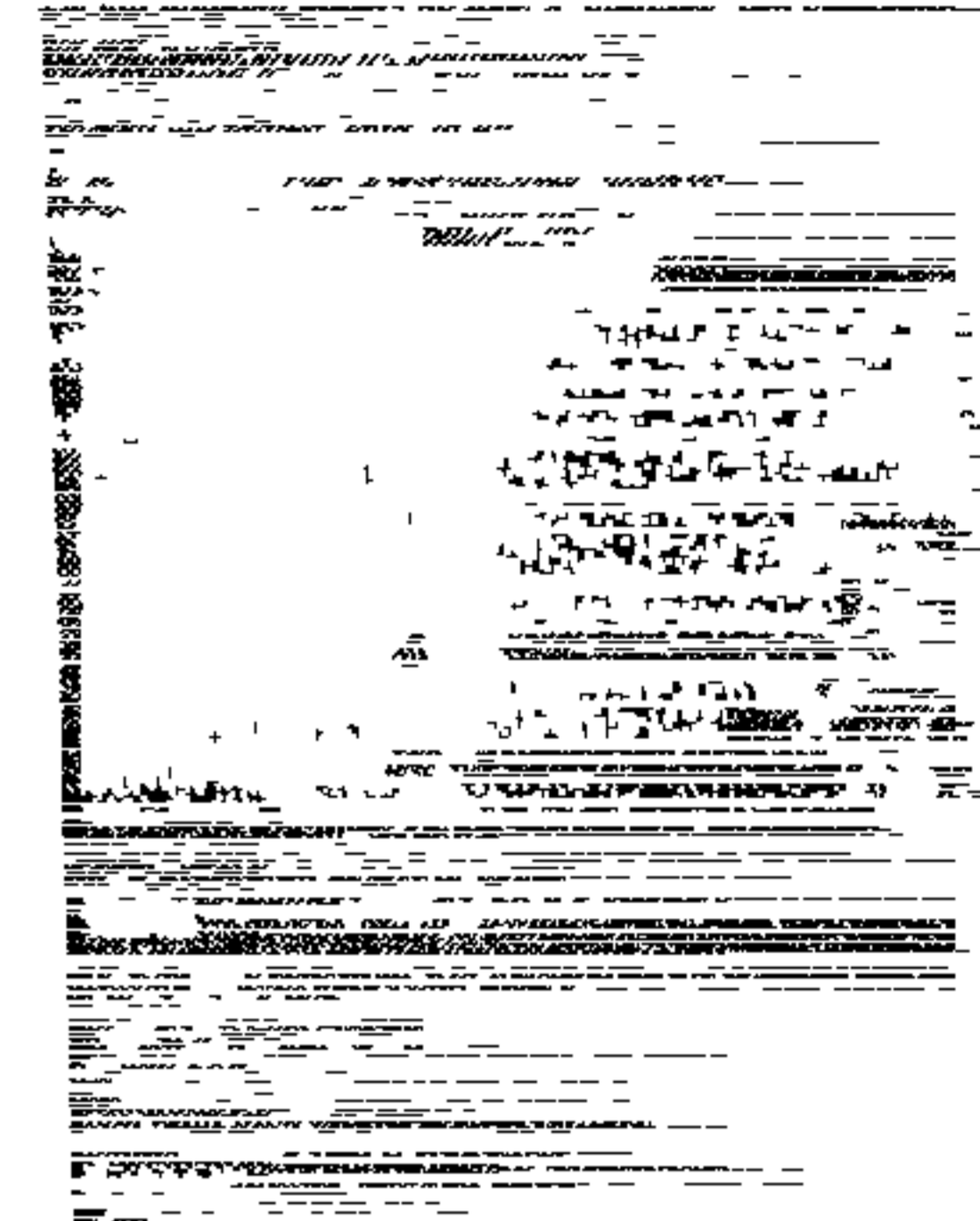
Zambia has clamped down heavily on Swapo activities over the past year.

Swapo's UN-funded radio station which beams "liberation messages" at South West Africa has been stopped from making personal attacks on Mr Voister, presumably on the orders of President Kaunda following their historic meeting last year.

A resettlement farm south of Lusaka for Swapo supporters and their families from South West Africa was closed down last year.

Mainly women, children and elderly people, they were moved in a two day trip in open trucks during the rainy season to a camp some 200 kms north of Lusaka.

Swapo supporters are bitter about the Zambian action. Many of the young men who came to Zambia hoping to receive military training for Swapo's guerrilla war moved on to camps in Tanzania. As far as is known there are no longer any Swapo



Dr Jorge Sangumba, Unita Foreign Secretary, thinks the Cubans

are who the We th trav T wing like T see

military bases in Zambia. Swapo has been increasing its military activity over the past year, and sources here say the movement appears to have an effective supply system for the guerrillas operating along the South West African border.

SHAKY GROUND

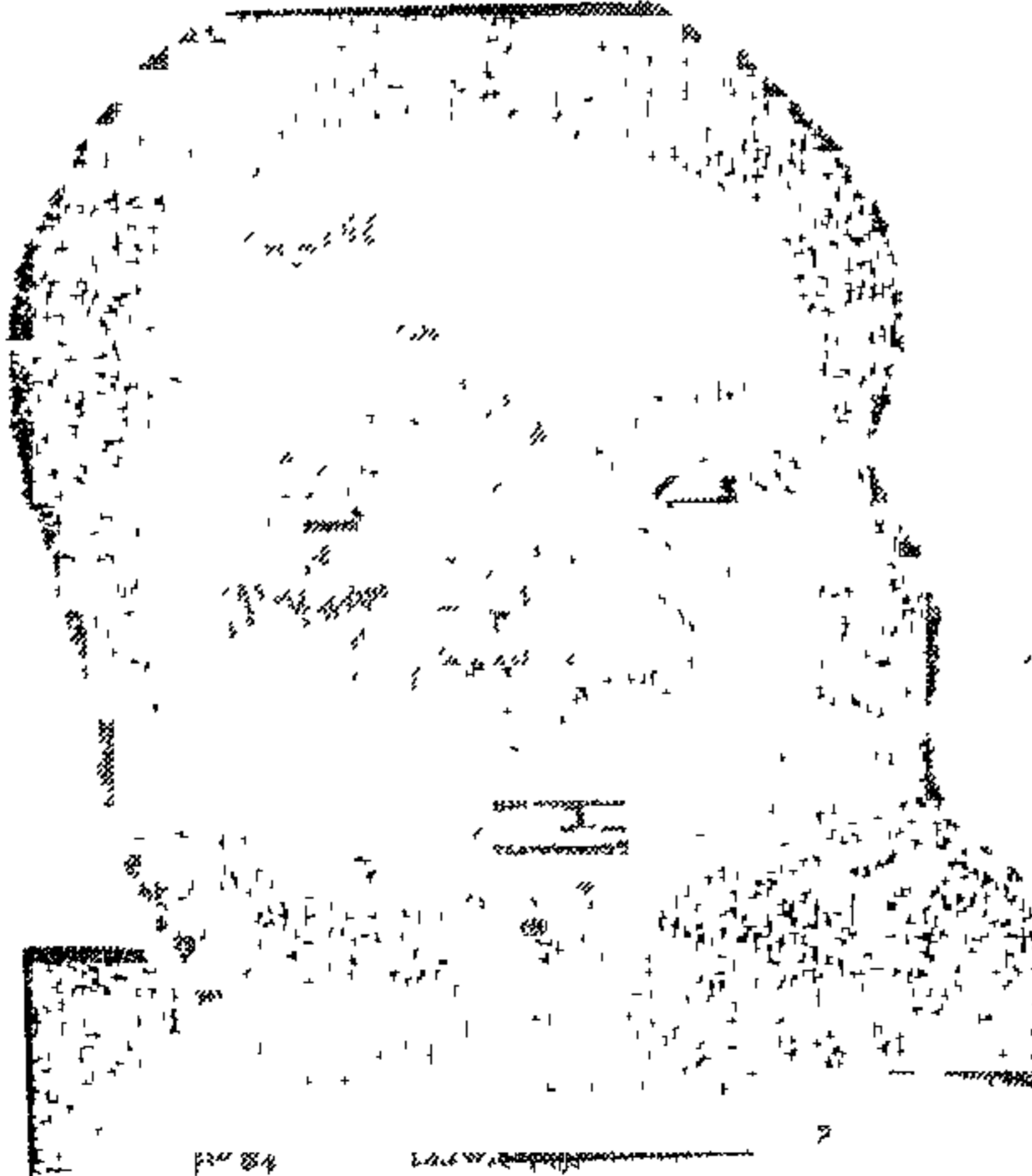
South African troops reportedly wiped out many Swapo bases in southern Angola last year.

Operating out of Luanda, Swapo would be able to use the main north-south paved road from the Angolan capital to the Sa da Bandeira area, from where they would have to split up into small units to hit the border.

The vast and barren south eastern section of Angola is firmly in Unita hands which would make Swapo strikes against the Caprivi Strip difficult.

Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, is ideologically allied at home with the Marxist-orientated MPLA. He is on shaky ground with his own movement,

The split between internal and external Swapo is



Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma — on shaky ground within his own movement.

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in code It should also
bear the words "South
African citizen" with
SWQ resident" in brack-
ets if requested

Until SWA becomes an
independent state the
committee reported
SWA citizenship is legal-
ly non-existent

ECONOMY

South West Africa will
retain a free economy
after independence in
terms of another recom-
mendation

A committee of inquiry
with all delegations rep-
resented on it said in a
report to the conference
that it favoured a free
economy as the basis for
the financial and econom-
ic system

The committee also re-
commended major re-
forms in employment
practices which would
increase incomes and re-
move discrimination based
on race in the territory

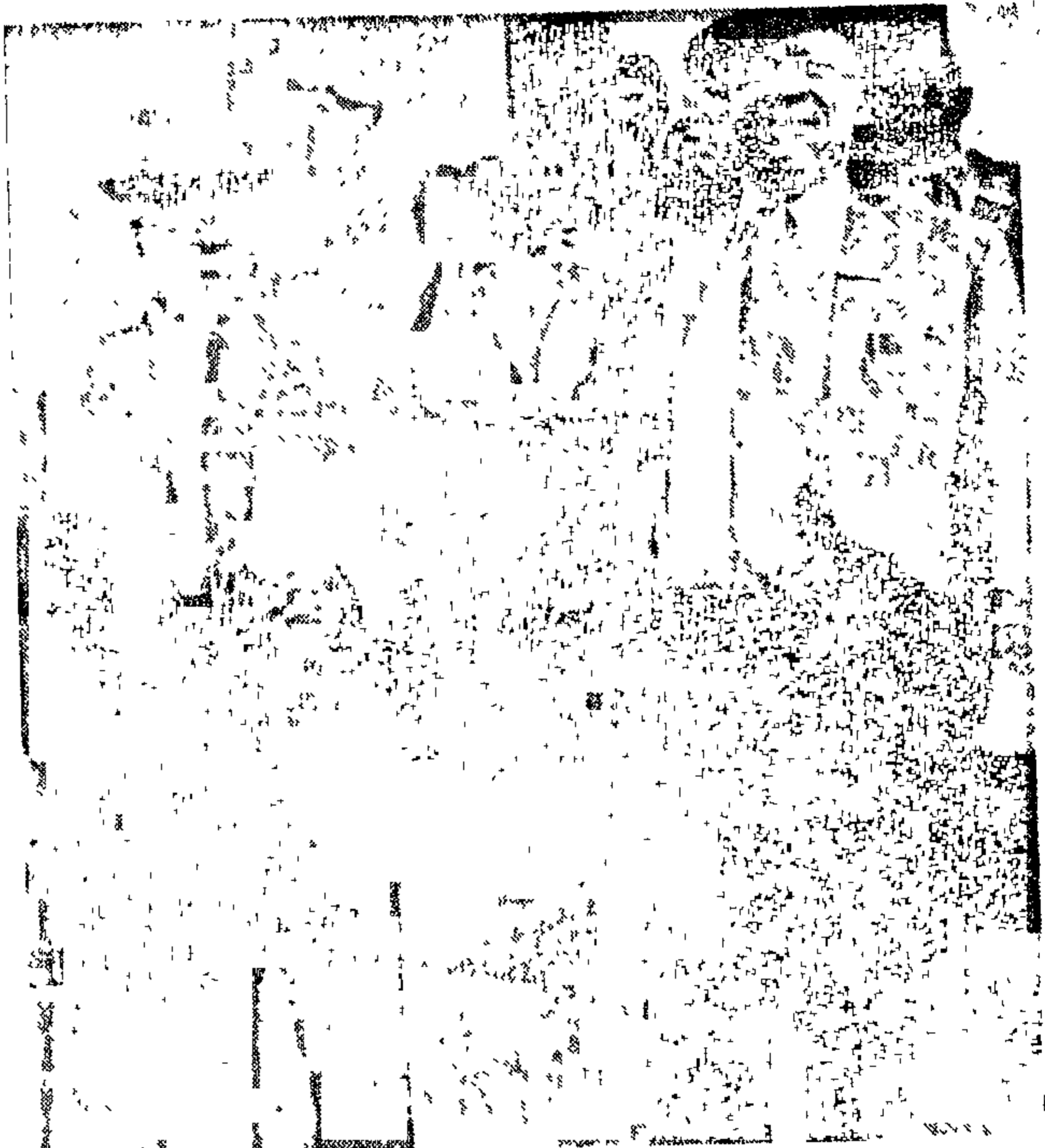
In terms of the recom-
mendations

- The private and pub-
lic sectors would if pos-
sible, institute a uniform
salary structure for all
races. Differences in
wages and salaries based
on race or colour would
be removed

- All inhabitants
would be taxed on an
equal basis

- Employers in agricul-
ture and elsewhere in the
private sector would be
requested to voluntarily
increase minimum wages
for unskilled workers
within 12 months to R106
a month or R54 with
fringe benefits

- Equal salaries would
be paid for equal work
qualifications and ex-
perience in the profes-
sions and to artisans and
other skilled workers.



Members of the Herero delegation at the South West Africa constitutional confer-
ence are Mr. (left) and Mr. A. (right). The Herero delegation, with more
than 10 members, is the largest at the conference.

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UN-poll challenge by Swapo

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Swapo yesterday challenged the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to test its strength a United Nations-supervised election in South West Africa.

Mr. Philip Tjerije, acting publicity secretary of Swapo, said a UN supervised and controlled election was the only viable way in which the territory could gain peaceful and genuine independence.

Swapo's demand comes in spite of the DTA's overwhelming victory in South West Africa's first one-man-one-vote election.

The DTA-dominated Constituent Assembly will decide this week whether to go ahead with a UN-supervised election next year.

South African Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha will meet the Assembly on Thursday to discuss the matter.

Mr Tjerije said it made no difference whether the result of the "bogus election" was an 80 percent or even a 101 percent poll.

"The results are only an indication of juggling with figures and have nothing to do with the genuine expression of the popular world in Namibia.

"One can have a 90 percent electoral result in any absolute and totalitarian form of Government but this reflects nothing more than the degree of force applied to get the people to vote for a dictatorship."

He said the election was an act of defiance by the "illegal regime" which used an "avalanche of oppressive governmental powers to force, intimidate, deceive and coerce the Namibian people into voting for its permanent entrenchment in our country."

He said large-scale irregularities had occurred during the voter-registration period and it was also "evidently clear that it also happened during the sham election."

Mr Tjerije said that apart from a large number of Angolan refugees, South African civil servants, soldiers and policemen voting illegally in the elections. More than 100 000 Black workers were virtually subjected to the will of their employers.

"They had no option but to submit when given a

-5-

Etheredge's summary of future coal consumption

the discrepancy between the two sets of figures do with South-West Africa. It seems that the simple aggregate of diamond production is, whereas the Statistical News Release figure of alluvial diamond production and (ii) diamond profits reflecting relative values per carat (970). Given the greater per carat value of 5X carats in mining production will be more 5X carats in alluvial production.

Engineering Journal, August 1977 P.25.

choice between their jobs and dismissal.

"We have received reports of workers who were either forced to vote or dismissed for failing to vote."

On top of this he added Swapo believed that the population of South West Africa stood at 1 200 000 — much higher than South Africa's estimate.

The large majority did not take part in the so-called election.

Skandaal

hou baie

van stemjous

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Burgers 25/10/78

Van Ons Korrespondent

WINDHOEK.

OMVATTENDE polisie-onderzoek word oor 'n groot gebied in Suidwes gedoen na 'n beweerde slenterlag waardeur duisende woners verhinder sal word om aan die ope verkiesing in Desember deel te neem.

S.W.A.-verkiesing:

polisie sal optree

Van Ons Korrespondent

WINDHOEK

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in Suidwes sal nie huiwer om op te tree indien politieke vergaderings met die oog op die verkiesing in Desember deur die publiek et geweld of op 'n ander ondemokratiese wyse ontwrig word nie.

Die waarskuwing word gerig in 'n persverklaring wat ster deur die Afdelingskommissaris van Polisie in Suidwes, m. Vic Verster, in Windhoek uitgereik is.

In die verklaring meld genl. Verster onder meer dat onder die aandag van die Polisie gekom het dat kere lede van die publiek onder mekaar organiseer n politieke vergaderings met geweld te ontwrig.

Dit is die beleid van die Polisie om hom normaalweg e-in politieke vergaderings in te meng nie, maar die delike verloop van sake in die hande van die promotors n die betrokke vergaderings te laat.

Wanneer sake eger hand-vit ruk en daar ernstige, beskaamde wetsoortredings plaasvind, sal die Polisie

Dit word bestempel as die eerste groot skandaal in die huidige verkiesingsveldtog.

Terselfdertyd dui die beweerde voorvalle daarop dat alles-deur sekere groepe aangewend gaan word om 'n lae stempercentasie in die verkiesing af te dwing. 'n Lae persentasie sal deur sekere politieke groepe as 'n wins in die verkiesing vertolk word.

Woordvoerder van die Veiligheidspolisie in Windhoek het gister by navraag bevestig dat ondersoekspanne in verskillende distrikte werk nadat berigte ontvang is dat registrasiekaarte deur 'n sekere, politieke faksie van mense ekoo...

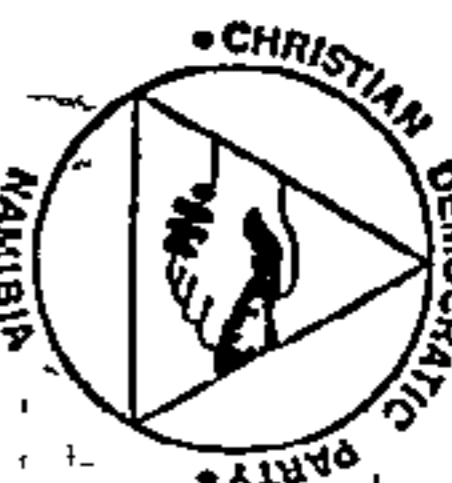
AKSIEFRONT VIR DIE BEHOUD VAN DIE TURNHALLE-BEGINSELS

AKTUR



CHRISTEN-DEMOKRATIESE PARTY

CDP



DEMOKRATIESE TURNHALLE-

ALLIANSIE

DTA



HERSTIGTE NASIONALE PARTY

HNP



IN VOORSTELLING van hoe die stembreties moontlik sal lyk in die verkiesing wat in Desember in Suidwes gehou word. Die vier partye wat alfabeties op die stembrief aangedui word, het reeds te kenne gegee dat hulle aan die verkiesing sal deelneem.

in alle erns en op 'n daadwerklike wyse ingryp om reg en orde te handhaaf, " het genl. Verster gesê.

Liberation Front stem

Van Ons Kantoor
WINDHOEK

'N VYFDE politieke party die Liberation Front (L.F.), is gister as deelnemer aan die verkiesing van 4 Desember by 'n grondwetgewende vergadering geregistreer. Die laaste geleentheid vir partye om hulle te laat registreer,

is vandag tussen 10 en 11 vm.

Die leier van die Liberation Front, mnr. Hans Diergaardt, het gister in 'n verklaring gesê sy front verteenwoordig die meeste Basters. Hy het gesê die L.F. gaan hom nie, soos vroeër berig is, by Aktur aansluit nie.

Swart kiesers

Die prys van so 'n registrasiekaart is blykbaar onderhandelbaar. Daar word beweer dat registrasiekaarte vir tussen R1 en R10 gekoop word, afhange van die bereidwilligheid van die houër van die registrasiekaart.

In hierdie stadium ontbreek voldoende getuienis maar dit dui reeds daarop dat hoofsaaklik swart kiesers genader en versoek word om hul registrasiekaarte te verkoop.

Daar word beweer dat in een geval aan 'n jong blanke man selfs 'n motor aangebied is om hom van die stembus weg te hou deurdat hy nie die nodige registrasiekaart sal hê nie.

Volgens die woordvoerder word in die omgewing van Keetmanshoop, Luderitz, Karasburg en Gobabis ondersoek ingestel.

Verdiens

Die ondersoek word bemoeilik deurdat dit nie 'n uitgemaakte saak is dat die verkopers van hul registrasiekaarte nie aan die pen gaan ry nie.

Die moontlikheid van 'n duplikaat van 'n registrasiekaart bestaan wel, maar 'n landdros moet oor die verdienste van elke aansoek beslis.

Hoewel die onwettige transaksies baie geld sal kos om 'n beduidende uitwerking op die stempersentasie te toon moet rekening gehou word met die feit dat verskeie politieke instansies in Suidwes buitelandse finansiering het.

111 vervolgings

Intussen is vasgestel dat 111 vervolgings in Windhoek ingestel is teen mense wat hulle twee keer laat registreer het. Ondersoeke het aan die lig gebring dat onkunde oor die moontlikheid van 'n duplikaat van die registrasiekaart gewoonlik die aanleidende oorsaak tot dubbele registrasie is.

In die meeste gevalle het mense hul registrasiekaarte verloor en hulle gevolglik weer gaan registreer.

Sover bekend, was net in een geval 'n blanke by 'n dubbele registrasiesak betrokke. Die res was swartmense.

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25/10/78

Waakgroepe bedreiging in Windhoek

Burger 2/11/78 (221)

Van Ons Verteenwoordiger
WINDHOEK

AANVALLE deur blanke waakgroepe op gemengde paartjies by hotels en dansplekke in die stad dreig nou om in groter geweldpleging te ontaard in Groep Duitssprekendes en 'n groep swartmense het gister gewaarsku dat hulle ook waakgroepe gaan vorm om die aanvallers op hul plek te sit.

Die bloed sal vloei in Kasserstraat. As ons hierdie boewe kry, skiet ons hulle. Het een van die naweek se slagoffers van die aanvalle, mnr. José Sanchez gister gese. Vrydagnag het sowat tweehonderd mense in die hoofstraat van Windhoek saamgedrom om te kyk hoe 'n stuk of tien mans gemengde paartjies net buite die Continental Hotel afransel. Saterdagand is die hele episode herhaal. Die slagoffers is meestal Duitse of Portugese mans met bruin of swart gesellinne. 'n Entjie verder af in die hoofstraat, by die Hotel Thuringerhof is minstens drie gemengde paartjies gemolesteer. Twee onderwysers van die Duitse Hoerskool is ook aangerand. Selfs gemengde pare wat Windhoek se spoggerigste hotel, die Kalahari Sands, en die duur nagklub Piggy's besoek het, is laatnag agtervolg en aangerand. Ernstige kritiek oor die beweerde gebrek aan optrede deur die polisie is gister deur slagoffers en toeskouers uitgespreek. Die Continental Hotel is twee straatblokke van die Windhoekse polisiekanntoor en 'n blanke werker van die hotel beweer dat die bende uit polisiemanne en soldate bestaan.

VERBOD

'n Woordvoerder van die polisie het gister gese dat 'n polisieman wel Vrydag en Saterdagnag na die Continental gestuur is nadat klagte ontvang was. Niemand is in die teenwoordigheid van die polisiemanne aangerand nie en niemand het by hulle gekla. Maar elkekeer dat die polisiemanne die rûe draai, het die molesse weer begin. Die woordvoerder gese. Vier Kleurling-vroue is weens rusverstoring aangekla.

arium to secretary	
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RG	10.00*
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mes for <u>Ludi Romani</u>	28.00
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lus	<u>R256.22</u>
1	<u>R437.42</u>

umulated Fund	R301.15	77/78
ince Sept. '77		
avings a/c	43.89	
etty cash	1.04	
	<u>44.93</u>	
plus for the period		
'77-Sept'78	25	
	<u>R301.15</u>	

STATEMENT FOR YEAR SEPT 1977 - SEPT 1978 Income and Revenue a/c

Revenue	'77/78	'76/77
From CASA:		
subs. 68 at 50c (1978)	34.00	(41.00)
80 at 50c (1979)	40.00	
Int. in Savings a/c	2.52	(2.55)
Donations for book prizes		(32.10)
Staff of UCT	22.00	
Staff of UWC	8.40	
Staff of US	37.00	
Mr. Burgers	10.50	
Income from sale of commentaries	3.20	----
Grant from SFW for Asterix Project and <u>Ludi Romani</u>	250.00	----
Ad hoc Grant - CASA for commentaries project	10.00	----
Donation towards cost of <u>Ludi Romani</u> Programmes	12.00	----
Sale of programmes for <u>Ludi Romani</u>	7.80	----
	<u>R437.42</u>	
	<u>R437.42</u>	

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Current Assets		
Savings a/c	R300.26	(43.89)
Petty cash	.89	(1.04)
	<u>R301.15</u>	

Oor die bewering dat jong konstabels by die afranselings betrokke was, het die woordvoerder gese hy kan dit nie aanvaar nie. Alle polisiemanne is uitdruklik verbied om gemengde hotels te besoek. "As dit uitkom dat daar wel polisiemanne betrokke is, sal ons met hul sake werk," het hy gese.

our current assets a very large portion is reserved for specific purposes: 0, being the balance in the Stellenbosch Farmers Winery a/c, is destined the purchase of Asterix books which will be presented to various schools the Western Cape and R28.50 is held in trust for the purchase of prizes. a sum of R72.65 remains for routine expenses ('77-78 = R65 - see starred in Exp. and Rev. a/c). This excludes the cost of prizes and of the mentaries project. As we have already received our grant for '78/79 from A it is clear that we shall have to call on outside sources for help when, is likely, the expenses connected with the above, recur this coming financial

J.C. SANG.
Sec./Treas., CASA (W.P.)
12.9.78.

SWAPO HET SY TERREUR VERSKERP ⁽²²¹⁾

Burger 8/11/78

WINDHOEK.

SWAPO-TERRORISTE het hul veldtog van terreur en moord verskerp, blyk uit syfers wat gister hier deur die Kommandement Suidwes uitgereik is

Die aantal voorvalle wat verlede maand aangeteken is was van die hoogste sedert Augustus 1966, het genl.-maj. Jannie Geldenhuys, bevelvoerder van die kommandement gesê.

Verlede maand is 21 lede van die plaaslike bevolking of deur terroriste vermoor, of dood in landmynvoorvalle.

In dieselfde tyd is 36 landmyn onskadelik gestel. Dertien keer is met terroriste kontak gemaak. Vier grens-skendings en elf gevalle van intimidasie is aangeteken

In 'n botsing met terroriste het die veiligheidsmagte verlede week drie van 'n bende doodgeskiet en 'n vierde in hegtenis geneem. Dié voorval was in Noord-Owambo.

In 'n grensskenking in Wes-Owambo is mortiere, vuurpyle, 'n swaar masjiengeveer en kleingewere verlede Vrydag in 'n aanval gebruik.

Die veiligheidsmagte het die vuur beantwoord en geen ongeval gely nie. Daar word vermoed dat Angolese by die aanval betrokke was. — (Sapa)

ssed, or it was company policy to have one, or for a works committee. About 26 (9%) gave vel of education among their African workers a system of negotiation, while a further 12 ees on the advice of outside agencies such e Steel and Engineering Industries Federation the reason that works committees resemble is not quite correct for the differences between union are more marked than the similarities. the fear of collective bargaining which ie Verster survey indicates. Yet another aison committees are consultative rather than believe, the crux of the matter. The disparity works committees established since the 1973 at management perceives its interests to be through consultation. Whether this is

Consideration of works committees. In January 1973 there were only 24 statutorily-constituted works committees throughout the Republic³³ but by the end of March of that year these had increased to 31.³⁴ At the end of 1974 the number of these committees had reached 207³⁵ and of these, 98 (47%) were located in the Transvaal, 61 (30%) in the Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and 3 (1%) in the O.F.S. Later information put the number at 239 in May 1975, a ten-fold increase in a little over two years.³⁶

The Verster investigation collected less satisfactory data on these committees than it had on liaison committees. This was due in part to the fact that management is not represented on a works committee and in many instances was not able, therefore, to complete the questionnaire satisfactorily. In some cases, apparently, the works committee members viewed the questionnaire and its purpose with suspicion. In June 1974 questionnaires were sent to 124 organisations of whom only 34 responded. These 34 had established 41 works

33. Hansard 7 columns 485-7, 20 March 1973.

34. Hansard 10 columns 632-4, 10 April 1973.

35. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

36. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson. Op.cit. p.212.

SWA/NAMIBIA

Pik's ploys

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Foreign Minister Pik Botha will probably tell UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in New York next week that the SA government will be prepared to go ahead with UN supervised elections regardless of the outcome of the December "domestic" elections.

But it seems that SA will lay down important conditions.

Firstly, an election date must be fixed once and for all and should not be changed — regardless of whether hostilities continue or not. SA will be insisting on an early election date, probably by April, so as to be able to cash in on the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) "victory" in next month's elections — a foregone conclusion.

Secondly, SA will agree to a "ceasefire" but will refuse to sign a "ceasefire" agreement with Swapo. SA might be prepared to lodge a "ceasefire" document with the Secretary General, on condition that Swapo does likewise.

SA insists that it will not withdraw its troops until hostilities have ceased. The plan is that once the election date has been fixed, it must be adhered to even if SA troops are still in SWA.

By contrast in the UN plan, the election campaign of four months will only begin after the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of the withdrawal of all but 1 500 South African troops.

Government sources tell the FM that SA will agree in principle to

Financial Mail November 24, 1978

THE BANTU LABOUR RELATIONS REGULATION ACT (NO. 70 OF 1973)

internationally-controlled elections, even if the DTA "wins a sweeping victory," and claims that it represents the majority of the people of Namibia and that another election is therefore unnecessary.

SA is also expected to object to the inclusion (in the UN peacekeeping force) of troops from Nigeria and most of the Third World countries on the grounds that they are not unbiased. It is also possible that SA will demand that the UN officially withdraw recognition of Swapo as the "sole representative" of the people of Namibia

Whether the Security Council will accept these important changes to its original plans — which was based on the Western plan accepted by SA in April — remains to be seen. It seems, however, that the chances of SA troops ever being withdrawn from the territory are remote

And that means that it is becoming increasingly doubtful whether an internationally acceptable settlement can be reached.

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African. In other words, a rather narrow definition. 1 workers involved were covered either by an ant, or an arbitration award, or a conciliation board in force, the machinery which the Industrial Concilia- e preferred to settle a dispute provided the Central orted on the dispute to the Minister who was empowered the Wage Board. In the case of a wage determination / applicable to other racial groups would be used if n in operation for less than two years.

our disputes with no stoppage of work involving These were usually settled by Bantu Labour Officers. here work stopped, but which could not be regarded as involved 22 744 Africans. There were also 246 ricans took part.²³

infer that the alternative system of labour relations he State was inadequate and that when it was subjected frican workers eschewed it, employers showed a it in a meaningful way, and eve the State implemented

labour unrest the Government moved quickly to overhaul the a draft Bill embodying its aims in this regard. Its rds of the Minister of Labour "... evoked wide interest, as proposals for its improvement were received from most rs' organisations, from trade unions, individual employers As a result the authorities altered the original Bill the Bantu Labour Relations Regulation Amendment Bill.²⁵ tained the three-tier system, which had operated for certain important differences.

mn 8390, 6 June 1973.

ment elicited by these Bills is recorded in: Muriel Horrell per. A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1973. S.A.I.R.R., 1974 pp.276-281 and 286-291.

SWA/NAMIBIA
Lining up

FM 22/11/73
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Although economic activity in SWA is at a standstill, there is no lack of entrepreneurial and development interest. Businessmen are waiting in the wings for a political settlement of some kind. Bankers, airline pilots, consulting engineers and research fellows tell of "billions" waiting to invade an internationally recognised Namibia with acceptable credentials.

Gideon Nel, financial director of Picbel, on a visit to West Germany last week was told of collective investment intentions totalling \$750m. On a recent visit to Germany, Windhoek corporate lawyer John Kirkpatrick was told the Bonn Government was keen to put to work some of the DM50 000m accumulated in the Bank for Reconstruction (*Current Affairs* last week).

Economic planner George Low, who represents P-E Consulting Group in Windhoek, tells of international agencies and mining groups keen to bankroll the R20m-R30m job of conducting a corner-to-corner geological survey of the territory, while Barlows SWA MD Merrill Pike tells of persuasive negotiations which landed him the Sigma/Leyland franchise for SWA, partially in anticipation of the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) requiring 1 000 Landrovers for their independence-monitoring role. At the same time, Julie Low, one of only two woman commercial pilots in SWA, hopes that at least part of UNTAG's stated aircraft requirement running to \$35m will be for Beechcraft products, for which she holds the SWA franchise.

Meanwhile she is bringing a demonstration model Kingair super executive plane to SWA to try to woo corporate clients away from Cessna.

Although many investment and development projects are no more than calculations on the backs of envelopes and cigarette boxes, at least one has progressed beyond phase one. A consortium of British and SA consulting groups is carrying out a self-financed viability study to open up a new trade corridor for landlocked Botswana, Zambia and Rhodesia and an alternative export route for Zaire.

This would involve construction of a 900km railway link between Gobabis (eastern SWA) and Francistown, sprouting, if feasible, a further link between Khama (central Botswana) and Livingstone (Zambia), giving five countries an alternative outlet to the Atlantic seaboard through Walvis Bay. A ballpark figure of \$1 000m is mentioned.

Not only would the route open up a safe and fast outlet for the copper economies of Zambia and Zaire, it would

vastly enhance export prospects for millions of tons annually of Botswana coal and soda ash which will otherwise have to be routed via SA. The new route would divert millions of tons of traffic from congested Indian ocean ports and save three days' steaming round the Cape to Europe and the Americas.

This Trans-Kalahari line across uncomplicated topography would make it possible to rail goods from central Africa to any southern port on both seaboard without changing trucks — British and Portuguese colonists left one good colonial legacy, a standard (3ft 6ins) gauge railway line.

The Trans-Kalahari Railway consortium, which comprises the UK groups Maxwell Stamp & Associates, P-E Consulting Group, Mott Hay & Anderson (civil engineering), Henderson Hughes & Busby (Railway construction) and the SA consulting geologists Partridge de Villiers & Associates, hopes to persuade international development agencies and, possibly, Western governments to help sell the project to the five countries involved — Namibia, Botswana, Rhodesia, Zambia and Zaire.

... by the State was inadequate and that when it was subjected to use it in a meaningful way, and even the State implemented ty.

RELATIONS REGULATION ACT (NO. 70 OF 1973)

about unrest the Government moved quickly to overhaul the law. It had a draft Bill embodying its aims in this regard. Its words of the Minister of Labour "... evoked wide interest, and as proposals for its improvement were received from most employers' organisations, from trade unions, individual employers

24 As a result the authorities altered the original Bill into the Bantu Labour Relations Regulation Amendment Bill.²⁵

... retained the three-tier system, which had operated for many years, but with certain important differences.

column 8390, 6 June 1973.

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The Star

Monday October 16 1978

Time to deal from the top

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THE stakes are awesomely high in the summit talks which began in Pretoria today. High for South Africa, which must realise that it is infinitely easier to impose sanctions at the Security Council than it would be to have them lifted again, because Russia would use its veto to oppose this. The stakes are high, too for the West. South Africa plays a significant role in world trade, especially the supply of raw materials. We are the world's major source of platinum, gold, vanadium, chrome, manganese, andalusites and antimony. As our London bureau reports today, thousands of West Germans would face unemployment within weeks if South Africa's chrome supplies dried up.

This, ultimately, is why the West has despatched its Foreign Ministers to the Pretoria summit, determined to avoid mandatory sanction if at all possible.

Negotiators on both sides, therefore bear a heavy load of responsibility. It is essential for them to see the SWA/Namibian issue in its broadest historical sense. They have come so close to agreement on the territory's future. It is common cause that apartheid is being systematically swept away. So many major issues have already been negotiated, including Swapo's conditional acceptance of the original SA/Western accord.

It would be disastrous, therefore, to allow the initiative to fail on nit-picking details, on such historical trivia as the precise number of UN troops, or the date of an election. South Africa and the West owe it to themselves and each other to find a compromise.

It is clearly possible for the Five to meet South Africa's

objections to the number of UN troops. Dr Waldheim named an arbitrary number of 7 500, and since the peace plan is based on the assumption of peace in the territory, the number of troops actually to be used can obviously be reduced if the will to reach a settlement exists.

The greatest problem remains South Africa's insistence on a December election. South Africans were told on TV last night that this was essential, because the DTA had promised its supporters elections before the end of the year. It is a flimsy argument. Contrary to the impression the DTA, Mr Pik Botha and the SABC tries to create, the DTA does not represent the majority of Namibians. There is a balancing body of opinion which supports neither the DTA nor Swapo, and which would prefer UN-monitored elections at a later date.

At this late stage it seems unlikely the election will be called off. South Africa must therefore persuade the West that the poll is irrelevant to the peace plan. This can be done only if the Five can be convinced that the DTA will implement the UN plan for supervised elections immediately after the "dummy" December voting. It will not be sufficient to tell the West that the DTA "may" adopt this course.

The time for double-talk and point-scoring has ended for both sides. The peace plan can be rescued only if the negotiators are prepared to deal honestly and openly with each other, acknowledging that there is right on both sides. Compromise, a little lost face and the wrath of the Third World will be a price worth paying for finding peace in southern Africa.



SUNDAY snifter in shirtsleeves for four Foreign Ministers — (from left) Hans-Dieter Genscher of Germany, Cyrus Vance of the U.S., Donald Jamieson of Canada, and David Owen of Britain — at the West German embassy in Pretoria.

FINANCIAL backing Swapo claim

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Chief Kuaima Riruako, the Herero leader and vice-chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), claimed at the weekend that Mr Harry Oppenheimer was supporting Swapo

His shock allegation, denied by an Anglo American Corporation spokesman, came during a stormy Press conference during which the DTA's finances were questioned by a foreign journalist

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, admitted that the DTA was being financed by sources in South West Africa, South Africa and abroad.

"I don't see anything wrong with that and I don't think Swapo should have a monopoly on overseas support," he said.

Successor

Chief Riruako, the successor of the late Chief Clemens Kapuuo who was assassinated earlier this year, interjected to say that he had evidence that Mr Oppenheimer supported Swapo

He did not elaborate and could not be contacted for further comment yesterday.

An Anglo American Corporation spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Harry Oppenheimer was anxious for a settlement in South West Africa and had therefore met leaders from the different political parties — but that to claim he supported one particular party was incorrect

Mr Peter Carlton-Jones said that Mr Oppenheimer had met a number of different leaders and that he was anxious

"But he doesn't support one party above any other"

A second spokesman said Mr Oppenheimer was in the United Kingdom. An attempt was being made to get his reaction to Mr Riruako's statement

Mr. Mudge said yesterday that he had no knowledge of or evidence to support Mr Riruako's claim.

"I think it was a personal and naive remark," he added.

**Mercury
Africa Bureau**

WINDHOEK — The high-level Western delegation to South West Africa failed in its weekend mission to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) pressing ahead with an election this year.

Mr. Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the DTA who is regarded as a key figure in South West Africa independence issue, said that the DTA could not accept a postponement of the South Africa-sponsored election until December.

Answering questions, Mr. Mudge said the Western negotiators had indirectly threatened sanctions against South Africa.

"They only wanted to convey all the possible consequences. They were very nervous about it," he said.

"They called it 'forecasts' not 'threats,'" interrupted one DTA man at the press conference

The DTA conference was held shortly after the Western ministers had met the DTA executive for about 50 minutes — the longest and toughest meeting in their day talks with various political parties and church leaders in a Windhoek hotel

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West fails to J sway DTA

on Saturday

Asked why the DTA meeting had taken so long as he walked out of the conference room, Dr. Owen said: "It was an important meeting." The Western ministers refused to say anything more.

They were subjected to a mass demonstration attended by about 1 000 placard-carrying DTA supporters who chanted "Freedom now" outside the hotel.

The placards read "Can the West still be trusted?" "We want elections now" and "Untag (the proposed UN peace-keeping force) is an occupation force."

At the Press conference after the late-night meeting

with Western negotiators, Mr. Mudge said if the December election was postponed it would be a "breach of promise" to the people of the territory

"Over the past two years we have promised the people that they will be able to decide their own futures and destinies before the end of this year. We are not prepared to go back on our word now"

Mr Mudge said the DTA had pleaded with the Western ministers not to take action against South Africa

He said the West could decide on any action after the election and if the elected constituent assembly acted "irresponsibly"

He conceded, however, that the Western ministers had given no indication that they would recognise the constituent assembly as a negotiating body.

In a memorandum to the West, the DTA said it stood

by the original proposals of the five Western powers, which "unequivocally promised elections before the end of the year and independence by December 31."

"This issue is very important to the people of Namibia who have waited for more than 30 years to have a concrete step taken towards the settlement of the Namibian impasse"

"The cardinal reason for the elections before the end of the year is to test the will of the people. The elections would end the confusion about who the authentic representative of the Namibian people truly is"

The DTA said that even those parties that did not participate in the elections were in essence participating because they would try all means at their disposal to discourage people from going to the polls

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"However a large percentage turnout would be clear proof that the people are eager to settle this issue once and for all. The doors remain open for further negotiations"

The memorandum also claimed that a UN peace keeping force of 7500 proposed in the Waldheim report, would have a direct influence on the outcome of the election in favour of Swapo

Asked what the DTA would do to try and stop the war in the territory, Mr Mudge said the people would be loyal to a popular government elected by them

Our Pretoria correspondent reports that the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, stood firm yesterday that the proposed unilateral election in the territory should go ahead as planned in December.

He described it as a contribution to a peaceful settlement and hoped Western foreign ministers would see it as such after talks with the South African Government today

"At this stage, as far as I am concerned, the date of the poll is not negotiable," he told newsmen on his arrival

The December election was the main stumbling block Western powers saw in the way of an internationally recognised independence for the territory, whether or not South Africa tried to present it as a form of internal referendum

Mr Steyn pointed out it was not an election for a government and that the constituent assembly's first task would be to decide whether it would accept the Western settlement proposals as expanded by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

"It is wider than an election but more meaningful than a referendum," he said

"It is wider than an election because the constituent assembly is not committed to drawing up a constitution or to taking independence."

"It is more meaningful than a referendum as it can do so and take independence if it so wishes

"The election is a new contribution. We are now

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been a mistake not visiting the territory before

On sanctions Mr Jameson confirmed in his TV interview that the possibility would be in the background

It is as clear as day and night that if there is no movement by October 23, sanctions will definitely be an option

A large number of countries in the Security Council will call for them. This is not a threat. It is merely a statement of fact"

On his arrival at Waterkloof in a Luftwaffe Boeing which stood between the US Boeing and a Royal Air Force VC 10, West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher said the Windhoek talks had been very detailed and "far reaching"

The two day round of talks kicks off this morning at 8.30 at the Union Buildings

Leading the South African team will be the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr P. K. Botha. The 12 man team includes South Africa's ambassadors to the five Western countries and its permanent representative at the UN

The five group met for three hours yesterday - two of them with only the ministers present

Mr Hodding Carter spokesman for the Department of State, said the discussions involved two specific issues but did not go into detail

They discussed first a report from the three ministers who stopped over in Windhoek and how they would approach today's discussions

Later, Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, and others in his department met Dr Owen for two hours on the Rhodesian issue

Mr Carter's comment on sanctions was "The group is not here to talk about something which may happen if something does not happen"

"We want a result which will be in the interest of southern Africa and stability in the world generally"

See also Page 8

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"It is wider than an election because the constituent assembly is not committed to drawing up a constitution or to taking independence."

"It is more meaningful than a referendum as it can do so and take independence if it so wishes

"The election is a new contribution. We are now waiting to see if it is capable of digestion by Western digestive systems"

Mr Steyn regarded Saturday's visit by Western foreign ministers as a step in the right direction because far more understanding could be reached in face to face discussions

He was looking forward to talking to the Western minister and would meet "my Finnish friend," Dr Waldheim's representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, if there was any fruitful potential in renewed discussions

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White stabbed dead at nightclub

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A night out at one of Johannesburg's multi-racial clubs ended in death at the weekend when a White man was stabbed to death after he and his friend were involved in a brawl with four Coloured men outside. Police said yesterday that Mr. Gary Wucherpfennig (25) died in the General Hospital shortly after he was stabbed in the chest outside the New York City club in Fordsburg at 1 a.m. yesterday morning.

His friend, Mr. Matthys Jacobs, who was also stabbed in the chest and arm during the brawl, is recovering in the General Hospital.

The two men, who work as barmen at the Belgravia Hotel in Johannesburg, visited the club shortly after midnight when they became involved in the fight.

The management of the club later told police the fight did not start in the club and they were not even aware that a fight had occurred in front of the doors.

Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad detectives are investigating. No one has been arrested in connection with the incident.

but a senior member of the American delegation, led by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, indicated that there was "no magic formula."

What is significant is that members of more than one delegation have given the assurance that while pressure for sanctions is mounting, the Western Five will not confront the 12-man South African team with a direct threat if the December elections go ahead.

A member of the British team, led by Foreign Secretary David Owen, has said the talks would test whether South Africa really wanted an internationally acceptable solution or if it was simply going for a "rigged" election, which would end all hope of a settlement.

Progress

He said if Mr. Justice Steyn and the UN special representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, could be brought together again it might be regarded as progress.

When approached, Mr. Steyn indicated that he would be in favour.

A Western diplomat said that some way would have to be found round the October 23 deadline when UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had to report what progress had been made with his proposals.

Some face-saving device would have to be found for both sides.

It is regarded in some quarters that it would be folly for South Africa to allow such a high-powered international team to go away empty-handed.

The presence of four Foreign Ministers and the French deputy minister, Mr. Olivier Stuenkel, at such short notice underlines the importance the West attaches to the talks.

One of the diplomats who was in Windhoek with the British, Canadian and French teams said the talks there had been extremely useful and it might have

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

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'No magic' SWA formula

Swapo terror assault

Sixteen killed in landmine blast

WINDHOEK — Sixteen people were killed yesterday afternoon at Nkongo in Owambo, when their lorry detonated a Swapo landmine, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba announced.

He said it was the largest number of people killed in a single terrorist assault by Swapo forces operating from Angola.

The blast occurred about three o'clock.

The SABC reports that the minister of the Nkongo congregation, two teachers and a baby girl were among those killed.

Other dead had not been identified. An on-the-spot investigation revealed that the lorry had hit two landmines, both of Russian origin, which contained 13kg of explosives.

The only survivor was rushed to hospital at Oshakati by the air force. His condition is critical. — (Sapa.)

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

PRETORIA — The 18-month South West Africa settlement negotiations are hanging by a thread and a face-saving mechanism for all sides will have to be found if the Western Five and South Africa are to keep the initiative alive today and tomorrow.

Yesterday the threat of sanctions loomed larger as Canadian Foreign Minister Donald Jamieson told a Canadian TV network after his arrival in Pretoria that if there was "no movement" international sanctions "will definitely be an option."

For the West the major stumbling block is the December election.

Administrator-General Mr. Justice M T Steyn yesterday told some of the 330 journalists at the hotel where the five foreign delegations are staying that as far as he was concerned the election date is "non-negotiable."

What is emerging from the high-powered activity among five delegations is that there is a sincere desire to keep the talks alive.

COINTEGRATION

TWIN

Ms. A. Solomon	31	Dr. R. Schweitzer	66
Prof. M. Wilson	6	Mr. W. Louw	20
Mr. J. Hedden	74	Mr. J. Brodie	10
Dr. P. de V. Meiring	19	Dr. K. Sundgrun	24
Dr. H. Kanis	42	Dr. S. Fehrsen	28
Dr. S. Schochet	37	Ms. G. Westcott	18 & 4
Dr. B. Jaffe	47	Prof. R. Kirsch	44
Mr. S. Henen	52	Prof. H. Watts	8
		Wlts Charter	
Ms. G. Westcott	3	Ms. L. Clarke	59
Mr. R. Scott	58		
Dr. H. Oosthuizen		Mr. H. Phillips	36
Mr. H. Matthysen	33	Ms. D. Cooper	41
Dr. I. Kltal			
Mr. P. Scheiner	2	Ms. G. Westcott	55
Mr. D. Rees	27	Mr. S. Piper	72
Prof. H. Watts	7		
Prof. M. Whisson	14		
Prof. T. Holdstock	15		

Plan for two elections in SWA

2/10/78

(221)

Western Foreign Ministers were considering a compromise in which two elections may be held in SWA/Namibia to bring it to internationally recognised independence, diplomatic sources said in Pretoria today.

The sources stressed this was just one of a number of ideas to emerge from continuing negotiations between a five-nation Western team and the South African Government on the future of the territory.

They flatly denied reports circulating here that a deal had already been reached with South Africa. "There is a lot of hard talking going on," the sources said.

"We have a thicket of problems and this issue of elections is an important strand in that thicket."

Star 17/10/78

(221)

South Africa has called for an election in SWA/Namibia for a constituent assembly from December 4 3 and says the assembly will have to decide whether or not to accept a United Nations plan for independence.

The plan agreed by UN provides for UN-supervised elections in the first half of next year.

Key question

"The question is, would it be possible to hold something called elections in December and yet go on to hold UN-supervised elections in accordance with the United Nations plan," the sources said.

Other sources within the Western group indicated that there were differences of opinion among the negotiators themselves over the two-elections idea.

The US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and Foreign Ministers of Britain, West Germany and Canada, and the French Deputy Foreign Minister held a 20-minute meeting with the South

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South African and Western representatives await the start of the crucial talks on SWA/Namibia at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. From left, the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, Mr. W. Botha, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand. In the second picture are, from left, the French Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Olivier Stirn, the German Foreign Minister, Mr. Hans-Dieter Genscher, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance, the British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, and the Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr. Donald Jamieson.

Soldier dies in border incident

PRETORIA. — The presidents of the United States and South Africa, Mr. Carter and Mr. Vorster, intervened personally in negotiations on SWA/Namibia yesterday as the discussions approached a climax.

Carter, Vorster intervene in talks

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From MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent



TUESDAY,
October 17, 1978

How many deaths ⁽²²⁾ for a technicality?

THE DEATH of 17 people in a landmine explosion in South West Africa on Sunday was an appalling event, which shows up both the hideous methods which Swapo's revolutionaries have resorted to and the human suffering which lies ahead for years to come if this protracted bush war is not brought to an end.

These were innocents, ordinary, uninvolved, defenceless men and women who are so often the victims of terrorist warfare. And there will be more of them, thousands more, if the war continues.

Symbolically, they died on the eye of the Pretoria talks which, boiled down to their essentials, are intended to end such tragedy — and so they drove home the point why it is so important that these talks should not be allowed to fail.

Because if they fail this kind of violence will inevitably continue and escalate — a terrible prospect

not only for the people of SWA but also for those of South Africa, whose sons will be called upon to offer their lives in the conflict.

When one looks at it in this starkly realistic light, doesn't all the nit-picking over technicalities in the negotiations pale into insignificance, especially when agreement is otherwise so tantalisingly close?

What does a four-month delay in an election date matter when set against those 17 deaths, and the countless others that will follow if our Government digs in its heels on this issue?

Can the Government's political commitment to Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — which is after all only one of five parties in SWA — on this point really warrant asking so many people to pay such a frightful price?

It seems, as we have said before, to be out of all proportion.

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We'll take up

arms, DTA

warns West

By DAVID FORRETT
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turn-halle Alliance (DTA) said yesterday that it would not yield to the Western powers or the South African Government in its determination to have elections in SWA this year.

This defiant stand comes as Western Foreign Ministers of the West are holding their most important summit meeting with South Africa in a last-ditch effort to have the December election postponed.

The DTA threat was contained in an urgent telegram to Dr. David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, after Western negotiators met the DTA executive in Windhoek at the weekend.

The DTA said that if they agreed to an election postponement they would be submitting to the chaos and terror which had



Five Foreign Ministers at the United States Embassy, in Pretoria, yesterday are, from left, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, British Foreign Secretary David Owen, Canadian Foreign Minister Donald Jamieson, and German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

characterised all Marxist takeovers in Africa.

"If we are forced to do so we will be prepared to take up arms to resist this happening in Namibia," they warned.

Asking what had become of the traditional Western sense of stability, the cable said: "We are familiar with the devastation both in terms of human lives and resources which the communists have brought to other countries not far from our borders."

The DTA said the people of SWA were entitled to live in the country of their birth free from Marxist domination.

"The DTA stands by the original proposals of the five Western countries which unequivocally promised elections before the end of the year and independence by December 31," the cable said.

"These elections would end the confusion about who are the true and authentic representatives of the people of Namibia."

West: brokers for peace

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South Africa should have reason to be both suspicious of the Western "Big Five" and also grateful to them — a strange mix of attitudes — for the role they are playing in the SWA/Namibia dispute

Suspicious, because Western involvement should be seen as no more than enlightened self-interest concerned with the West's relations with the whole of Africa, rather than an involvement springing from any charitable aid motive to a region in trouble

Grateful, because the Western contact group have a position as brokers — able to speak to both sides — in a dispute which has developed such levels of hostility that neither South Africa nor Swapo nor any of the front-line states could hope to bridge the gulf without Western mediation.

Perhaps the initial spur to the Western demarche came from the embarrassed position into which the West was being forced by South Africa's clear intention to move SWA/Namibia to independence along the lines devised by the Turnhalle, unless the West could persuade South Africa and the internal parties of the territory to other insights.

The West was embarrassed, because of their very considerable established trade and diplomatic ties — which they do not wish to break — and which could become

The West's shifting stances on the SWA/Namibia independence question has infuriated South Africa, but in spite of their motives of self-interest, the West remains vital to the exercise. JOHN PATTEN reports.

threatened if a unilateral independence were conferred on the territory to the indignation of the international community.

For so many years now the United Nations has failed to recognise South Africa's authority in SWA/Namibia that unilateral independence could well have been an act of defiance the UN would insist should be met by punitive sanctions

Three of the West's members of the Security Council have veto rights, but it would be an unenviable position for many of them to be seen casting a veto for South Africa, so flying in the face of the rest of the world, with whom the West also wishes to maintain balanced relations.

A veto in support of South Africa would particularly enrage black Africa, and the days when South Africa counted more in trade value and political clout than the rest of Africa put together have gone forever.

The West need the goodwill of black Africa more than they need their ties with South Africa, but they do not wish to be forced to choose between them. The Western powers would prefer to have cordial relations with both.

It is against this background that Western intervention in southern Africa's affairs must be assessed, because it helps to explain a major cause of South African Government frustration in negotiating with the West on SWA/Namibia, on Rhodesia or on any other southern African issue

As a go-between, the West are not easily pinned down to any firm stand on proposals to solve such problems, because such proposals could not serve Western purposes unless they were also to succeed in satisfying the bulk of black African countries, represented by the Organisation of African Unity — or at the very least the front-line states bordering on southern Africa

That is why the West have not committed themselves to the Rhodesian

internal settlement (modelled as it was on the Kissinger plan) — it did not satisfy black Africa. And that is why the West could so easily accept the Waldheim report on SWA/Namibia in spite of its deviations from their own "final and definitive" plan when they saw their plan would not make the grade with black Africa whereas the Waldheim plan might.

These shifting stances infuriate South Africa, but they are sensible and practical steps in terms of the Western powers' needs. Those needs, unfortunately, do not necessarily involve what South Africa might conceive to be a fair deal for itself or the disputed territory. But a fair deal in South Africa's eyes is as good as worthless if it does not bring international acceptance as well. That is why South Africa continues to strive at every level of diplomacy to reach that elusive goal of international acceptance.

And that is why, in spite of the West's shifting ground and motives, of self-interest the West remains vital to the exercise. Only they can help achieve that goal.

The West can use their persuasive powers not only to win concessions from South Africa, but also to cut off the excuses Swapo might think up for refusing any deal that is offered. The West has the power through its African and international contacts of isolating Swapo and destroying its international credibility, if Swapo should refuse a deal which in all other respects is regarded as fair.

If Swapo is isolated by that diplomatic action, its room for further manoeuvre would be greatly reduced. After all, it is totally dependent on the hospitality of Angola and Zambia, which harbour the terrorists that make it an external force.

The West thus holds the middle ground. If they are self-interested brokers, they are nevertheless brokers for peace. That is why they still hold the key in this week's summit talks to the eventual solution of the dispute.

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The Star

Tuesday October 17 1978

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DTA must not copy Swapo line

THE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's defiant message to the Big Five in Pretoria is understandable enough in human terms. From all accounts the Five were less than genial in their encounter with the DTA in Windhoek, leaving the all-race delegation with a sense of rebuff and pique. They now fear the West is determined to ride roughshod over them.

Throughout its growth from an ethnic advisory body to a fully fledged multirace party, the DTA was encouraged by The Star in the belief that it offered a route to moderate leadership, which is the only visible path to stability in the territory. But yesterday's message, speaking as it did of armed resistance if it does not get its own way, is as irresponsible and didactic as the stance Swapo adopts on the other wing.

The DTA says it will not allow SWA/Namibia to suffer the devastation the communists have brought to other African countries. Good. But the entire aim of the Pretoria talks is to create

a stable government accepted by the people as a whole, the only effective answer to communist subversion and terror. What the Pretoria summit is trying to achieve, and we hope it does, is a genuine multiracial government. If it succeeds, white experience and goodwill will remain, to guide the new black-ruled country into independence.

Wild talk of a Turnhalle Alliance "UDI," and Swapo atrocities on the border, have this one thing in common: neither will help to bring peace to the area. Indeed, it is unlikely that the DTA has any long-term prospects if the Pretoria talks fail, and SWA/Namibia is condemned to a bloody and endless civil war. Commonsense demands that the DTA should be backing a Pretoria settlement, even if it calls for compromise. It must surely be obvious to the DTA that this will leave its arch-enemy Swapo in the greatest difficulty, uncertain of whether it can win an election, and equally unsure of continuing Western support if it refuses to take part.

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GLOSSARY

C. General Studies course outline

B. Questionnaire used in Natal Employers' Association survey

A. Questionnaire used for Durban, Witwatersrand and Pretoria surveys

CAPE TOWN TIMES
Swapo terrorists kill 2

JOHANNESBURG. — Swapo terrorists shot dead a 40-year-old black woman and a 60-year-old black man near Eenhaná in Owambo, SWA/Namibia, SABC radio news reported last night

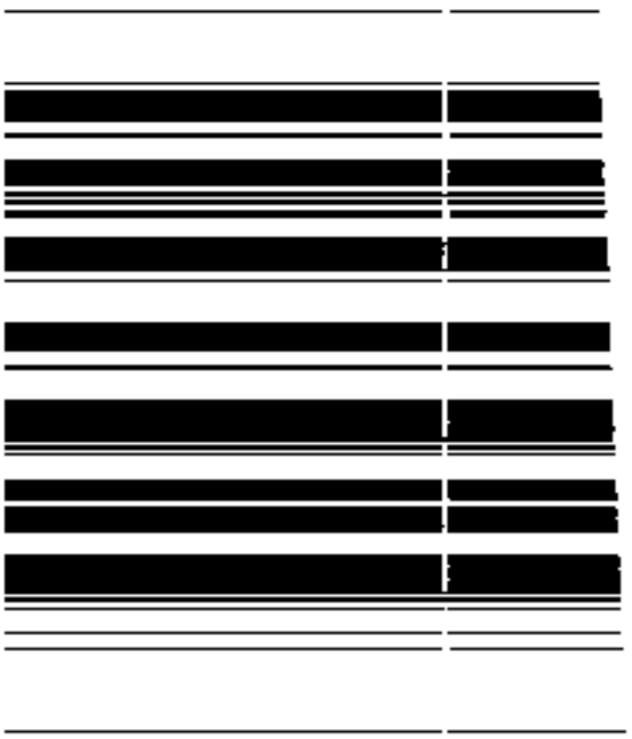
Quoting Major-General J. Geldenhuys, the officer commanding South West Command, the SABC said 15 terrorists raided the old man's shop before shooting him

Forty-two AK-47 cartridge cases were found at the scene. In addition, the terrorists abducted two girls to Angola. — Sapa

Namibia talks 'difficult', but go on today

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Table 32. Number of African technicians firms in construction sample would employ ---

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From MICHAEL ACOTT

PRETORIA. — South Africa and the Western governments last night battled to reach agreement on SWA/Namibia after they had failed to evolve a compromise solution on elections in the territory.

Proposed further negotiations last night were called off, but the talks will continue at 9 am this morning, according to a US Government spokesman.

South Africa's unilateral elections in SWA/Namibia in December and attempts to elicit a South African guarantee of further United Nations-supervised elections next year emerged as the principal problems after earlier speculation that a compromise agreement was near.

"A difficult situation has arisen," the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement.

"It requires serious consideration and analysis. At this moment I don't know how long it will take us to formulate our position."

Mr Botha could not say when the government would be able to meet the visiting Foreign Ministers again.

After a day during which participants in the negotiations had seemed jovial and optimistic, Western spokesmen suddenly announced that the going was not smooth.

"Negotiations are at a difficult stage," the British spokesman, Mr Hamilton Whyte, told pressmen.

The United States spokesman, Mr Hodding Carter, added that the talks were "certainly substantive"

Neither would elaborate, but diplomatic sources later said enigmatically that "difficult" did not mean the talks were deadlocked.

It is understood that the Western ministers are seeking more flexibility from the South African Government before agreement can be reached.

Western spokesmen said the talks could continue last night, depending on a reply awaited from the government.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said later that negotiations would not be resumed last night and that he could not at that stage say whether they would continue today.

The US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, told newsmen on returning to his hotel that a resumption today would depend on what happened last night.

There had earlier been strong suggestions that a compromise formula was nearing conclusion.

Correspondents travelling with the Western ministers said the West might accept the December election South Africa is holding in the territory, but not recognize it. In return, South Africa would guarantee that there would subsequently be United Nations-supervised elections in the territory next year.

There was also speculation that points of agreement would be emphasized, with major issues of difference being left to be solved in consultations between the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the Administrator-General in the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

This would meet the South African refusal to cancel or

Continued on page 2

The foreign ministers of the Western countries involved in the SWA/Namibia talks at lunch given by the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, at a Pretoria hotel yesterday



danger

Vance meets PM in last-ditch bid

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

The Pretoria summit on SWA/Namibia appeared to be verging on collapse today as the Western-Five Foreign Ministers met for a probable last round of talks with Mr Pik Botha and South African officials.

Pointers that the talks were going wrong, were a sudden, unscheduled meeting between American Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and Prime Minister P W Botha, and an earlier statement by Mr Pik Botha that he doubted that the problems between the two sides could be solved.

Officials on the fringes of the talks would leak nothing officially through the tight security around the summit, but the atmosphere in Pretoria's Burgerspark Hotel and at the Union Buildings was gloomy.

Mr Vance was with the Prime Minister for about half an hour before he returned to the talks going on between Mr Pik Botha and the four other foreign ministers.

The talks broke for lunch at 1:00 pm and were expected to last until mid-afternoon, when

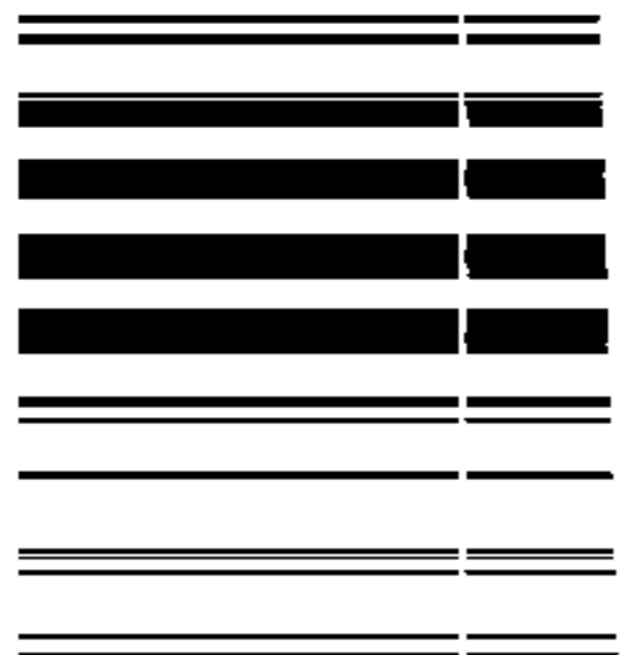
Swapo to set up exile government

By Chris van Gass, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo will set up a government-in-exile in Angola under Mr Sam Nujoma if South Africa pushes ahead with its go-it-alone elections in SWA/Namibia, Mr Andreas Shipanga said here today.

Mr Shipanga, a dissident former member of Swapo who now leads the break-away Swapo Democrats, said plans for the proposed government-in-exile were well advanced.

Mr Shipanga, the leader

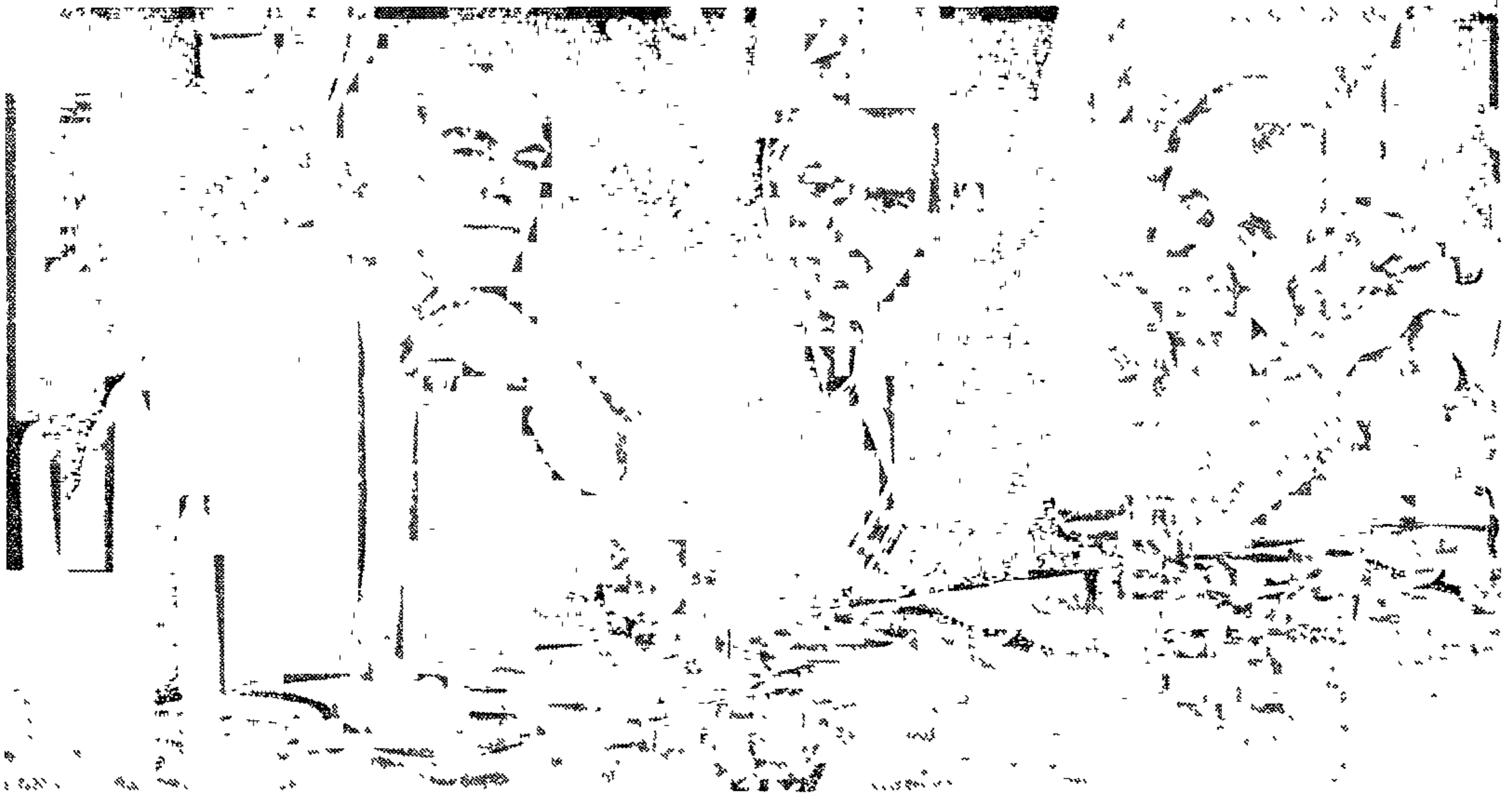


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Summit in

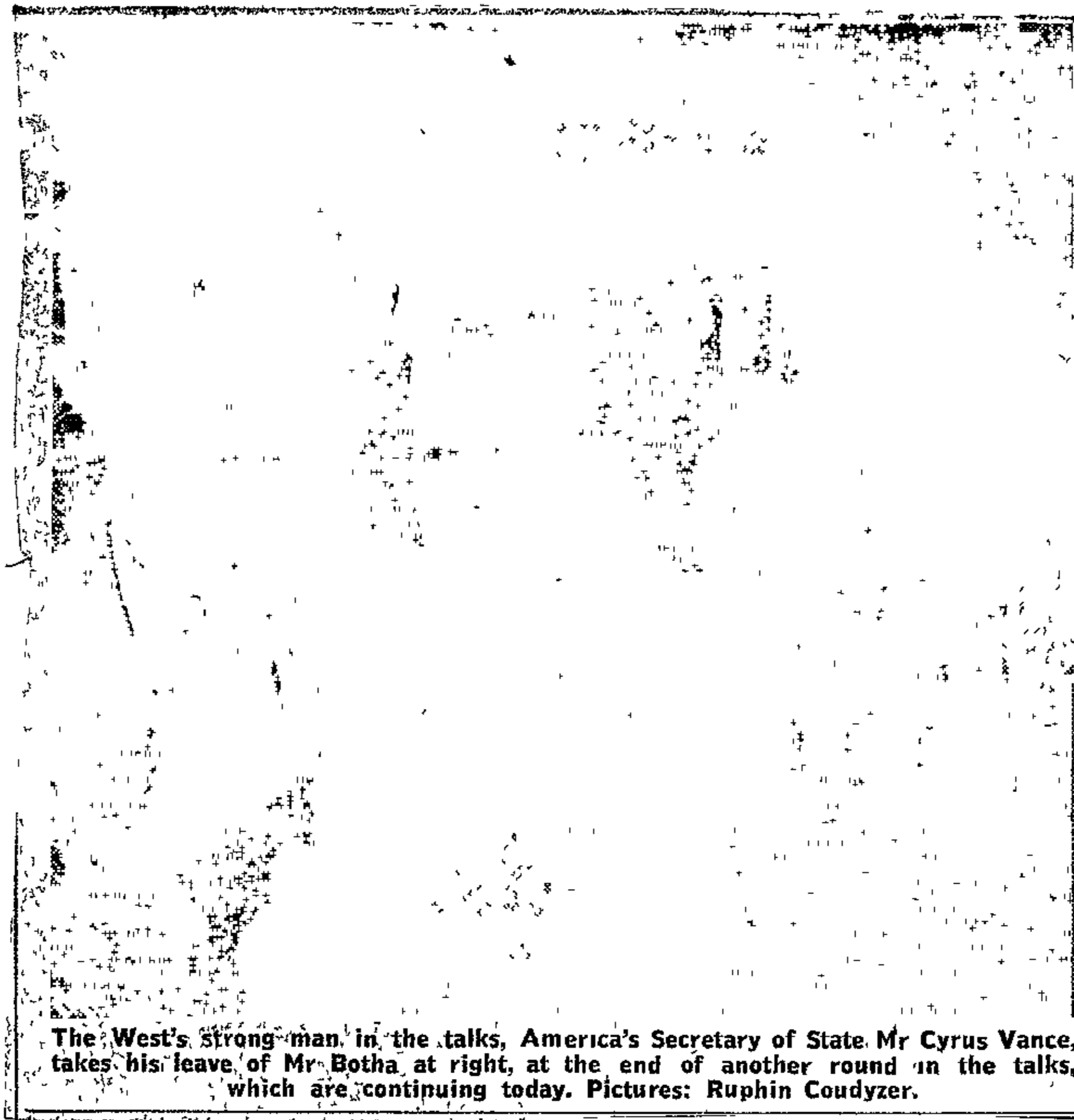
Strained following at the sea



A worried-looking Mr Pik Botha, lunching with Britain's Dr David Owen at left and Germany's Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, reflects the snags which the Pretoria summit on SWA/Namibia ran into yesterday

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The West's strong man in the talks, America's Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance, takes his leave of Mr Botha at right, at the end of another round in the talks, which are continuing today. Pictures: Ruphin Coudyzer.

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an announcement was expected.

The meeting between Mr Vance and Mr P. W. Botha took place shortly after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told newsmen at the Union Buildings that problems had reached such proportions that he was not hopeful of overcoming them.

Although official sources would not confirm it, it was reliably learnt that Mr Vance met Mr Botha alone while the other four Western Ministers met Mr Pik Botha in the final round of talks.

The conclusion being drawn from Mr Vance's private meeting is that a face-to-face appeal was being made at the highest level to avoid a breakdown in the talks.

Difficult

It is likely that the Prime Minister told Mr Vance that South Africa wanted to co-operate, but the West was making it difficult for them to do so.

It is believed that the meeting was at Mr Botha's request.

Today's Pretoria talks — the third day of the crucial SWA/Namibia summit — centre on a face-saving compromise that would involve double elections.

The deal would mean that the West would regard the South African-held December poll as a ghost election in return for a Pretoria commitment on SWA/Namibia co-operation in unsponsored elections later.

It was officially announced by British and American spokesmen yesterday that a substantive and difficult stage had been reached but no further details could be given.

Democrat warned that this SWA/Namibia government — an internal one recognised only by South Africa and an external one with major international support.

In an interview Mr Shipanga, who has just returned from an extended overseas tour said he believed this was also the warning conveyed to the South African Government in Pretoria by the five Western foreign ministers.

HIS TALKS

Mr Shipanga said he based his assessment on information received in talks he had held in Europe and the United States with senior government officials, diplomats, African foreign ministers and African ambassadors, as well as talks with the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and his special representative for SWA/Namibia, Mr Martin Ahtisaari.

"It is based on information from the people who have the resources to know," said Mr Shipanga. "Sam Nujoma's government will be recognised by most African countries, Eastern European countries and possibly even Scandinavian countries and the General Assembly of the UN."

Mr Shipanga said the only people who will benefit from the go-it-alone elections would be "Sam Nujoma and his patrons."

"That is why Sam Nujoma played his delaying tactics, because he knew South Africa would go ahead with the elections," he said.

"The people who want the elections don't realise the disaster they are going to bring about."

"The so-called internal government here will never bring peace and

Political
Correspondent

PRETORIA — The crucial South West Africa summit reached a "difficult" stage last night over Western demands for a guarantee that there will be two elections in the territory.

Judging by statements from the South African side and the Western Five the situation is extremely serious and could lead to deadlock.

After the first day's smooth beginnings, which were relaxed and friendly, Mr. Hodding Carter, the U.S. State Department spokesman, told newsmen yesterday. "The talks have reached a difficult and certainly substantive stage."

Serious

Later, after an expected round of talks last night was cancelled, Mr. Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, issued the following statement: "A difficult situation has arisen. It requires serious consideration and analysis."

"At this moment I don't know how long it will take us to formulate our position."

"I cannot say when we will be able to meet — tonight or tomorrow — with the five Foreign Ministers."

The crisis in the vital talks came yesterday afternoon, but it seems that there may be some division within the Western contact group itself.

Indications late last night were that the stumbling block has arisen because of demands that there should be a UN-dominated election in the territory some time

after the elections now set for December 4-8.

On past history it seems likely that the German Foreign Minister, Mr. Hans Dietrich Genscher, and the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, have taken a tougher line than the other

ministers on the terms for a settlement.

The problem appears to have arisen in attempts to reach a compromise over the December election. It seems the West might have been prepared to "overlook" if South Africa could

guarantee the constituent assembly would hold another election.

South Africa's probable attitude is that it cannot be expected to put pressure on the constituent assembly, particularly before it is elected.

Its past attitude has been that the people of South West Africa must decide for themselves. It has also said "all options are open" after the December election.

The problem now is that the Government fears that other groups, apart from Swapo, will resort to arms and violence, and that further delays will meet strong resistance.

Mr. Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhall Alliance has already publicly announced there will be strong pressure for an escalated armed struggle.

Sources indicated last night both sides were keen to find a solution but that it would be extremely difficult.

Speculation

The South African negotiators, who included the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, were working on the problem late last night but there was no

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talks hit snags

indication that they had been able to meet the Western demands.

Earlier there was speculation that a compromise was close but this was squashed by the statements by Mr. Pik Botha and Mr. Hodding Carter that there were "difficulties."

Mr. Carter and a British spokesman said the Western group were prepared to stay on for further talks if they would be "useful and if it would be in the interests of the people in the territory."

Office of
South-West
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On Day

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BY MARTIN SCHNEIDER

Political Editor

THE Government will today disclose its decision on South West Africa after a special Cabinet meeting called to consider a combination of five proposals to resolve the deadlock over the territory.

The make-or-break decision could mean the difference between international recognition for SWA or the Government going it alone in the face of possible international sanctions.

Mr Botha and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will hand a combination of five Government and Western proposals to the Cabinet this morning after their consultations in Pretoria last night with key SWA political parties.

The only SWA party not represented at last night's talks was Swapo, which is recognised by the United Nations as the authentic representative of the territory.

Mr Botha is expected to announce the Government's decision at a Press conference after communicating the Cabinet's standpoint to the five Western Foreign Ministers who left South Africa last night after three days of the most high-powered talks in the country's history.

But the Foreign Ministers were pessimistic over the chances of success in their mission to persuade the Government to accept the United Nations plan for internationally supervised elections in SWA followed by independence.

"We are unable to determine whether the Government is genuinely interested in a UN settlement," a top British negotiator said.

Publicly, the Western Foreign Ministers were only mildly optimistic.

The German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, said he was "always hopeful" and his American British Canadian



Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha chats to United States Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance before the start of yesterday's talks in Pretoria. PICTURE ETIENNE ROYHART

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RDW

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an and French counterparts
 nodded in agreement during
 what must be the shortest
 Press conference on an international
 crisis in recent times.
 The five proposals before
 the Cabinet today are believed
 to involve the compromise
 plan which emerged after the
 second day of talks earlier this
 week.

RDM
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Pik hits out over briefing by Five



MR PIK BOTHA
 ... "can't believe it"

Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night reacted sharply after Western Foreign Ministers briefed overseas correspondents on the three-day South West Africa summit talks, saying there was an agreement that no information would be released.

All five Western delegations spoke to journalists from their own countries after an uninformative Press conference in Pretoria given by the United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance.

South African correspondents were not briefed.

"If they have spoken to the Press it is a serious breach of a clear agreement. It is so serious that I cannot believe it," Mr Botha said.

While Western correspondents were given little of substance by the Foreign

Ministers, it was more than Mr. Vance gave away at what was probably one of the shortest international Press conferences in history.

The assembly of nearly 300 South African and foreign journalists, radio reporters and television correspondents watched in disbelief as Mr Vance made a one-minute statement.

All five Foreign Ministers on the platform then left the hotel without giving an opportunity for questions to be asked.

Mr Vance said the South African Government was considering proposals put by the West and would give its decision today.

"Accordingly we do not believe it is appropriate for us to comment on details of any of these proposals until the South African Government has reached its conclusion," he said.

According to the plan, the West would agree not to make an issue of the Government's proposed December 4 go-it-alone election in SWA provided Pretoria furnished absolute guarantees that a UN-supervised election would be held next year.

Western negotiators, however, were still confident that they would still be able to justify a veto of calls for sanctions expected to be made at the United Nations on Monday next week if the Government had failed to accept the UN plan for SWA's independence.

If the Government's decision today leads to further talks, the US Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance, is expected to play the leading role.

He is said to have earned the respect and confidence of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who had a private session with the American yesterday, after indications that the South Africans were displeased with the German and British approach.

Politicians from South West Africa, summoned by the Prime Minister, arrived at the Government Guest House in Pretoria and sat down to a working dinner and talks shortly after eight last night.

The 15 include the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, the leader of Aktur, Mr A H Du Plessis, and the leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andrian Shinganga.

Also there were Mr Pik Botha, the Administrator General of South West, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, the Chief of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, the Office Commanding South West Africa, Gen J Geldenhuis, and various South African ambassadors based in foreign countries.

WINDHOEK — The founder and leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said here yesterday the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, would establish a government-in-exile, based in Angola, should elections take place in December and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance emerge victorious

"As soon as Mr Dirk Mudge (chairman of the DTA) becomes Prime Minister of South West Africa, Mr Nujoma will establish a government-in-exile based in Angola," Mr Shipanga said in an interview

Mr Shipanga, who returned from a visit to the United States and Europe at the weekend, said he regarded the Pretoria summit talks as

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Nujoma might set up exile government (22)

"the last chance for a peaceful solution," and stated that serious issues were being evaded in South West Africa.

The full effect of the South African move to go it alone in South West Africa would affect the credibility of the Western powers

Their ability to reach peaceful solutions to the problems relating to racial and colonial conflicts in Africa would be ques-

tioned From this apparent weakness, the Soviet powers would gain in strength

The politicians who now claimed to be able to "assess the will of the people of South West Africa" when they had never cared to listen to the point of 90 per cent of the local population must have some "super divine power", Mr Shipanga said

If the December elections took place and the

DTA formed a government, the border war would escalate.

A cassinga-type invasion into Angola could trigger off a major conflagration. If that happened, South Africa must look to the West for help.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Kavango Legislative Assembly and former Minister in the Kavango Cabinet, Mr A. Kudumo, has decided to form an action group and to apply to Aktur for affiliation

"I have discovered that the DTA no longer stands by the Turnhalle principles. It has also become clear to me that the Kavangos will lose their land and government should the DTA come to power. I cannot agree with this" — SAPA

SWAZI DECISION

Vance, Botha smooth over talks tension

PRETORIA — South Africa will announce today whether it has accepted a combination of proposals to solve the impasse over South West Africa.

FROM BARRY STREEK Political Correspondent

ETORIA — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, of the United States Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance, have struck up a relationship — and some tensions at this week's summit meeting in Pretoria.

A complicated set of three Western and two South African proposals will be discussed at a special Cabinet meeting this morning before the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announces the Government's decision.

It was not clear last night whether an international solution had been found, but Western sources said the contact group was still unsure whether South Africa really wanted United Nations supervised elections.

Although discussions were conducted in a friendly spirit on the first day of the summit on Monday, the South African delegation was disturbed by the approach of the British Foreign Secretary, David Owen, and the man Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on Tuesday.

far South Africa is prepared to back that decision. British sources said their Government had made it clear the only election they were interested in was a UN supervised poll in May and June and unless that took place, there could be no agreement.

He said it was not appropriate to discuss any aspects of the negotiations until the South African Government had reached its decision.

The South Africans were upset at both the British and German attitudes and the liberal approach of the British and German delegations.

There is still doubt whether an agreement has been reached that will be acceptable to the Security Council. But last night the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, held a working dinner in Pretoria with representatives from six South West African parties — Akatur, the Herings, the National Party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Namibia National Front, the Swapo Democrats and the Christian Democrats — to discuss the proposals.

The ministers said they were hopeful.

However, this tension between the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr P W Botha, and Dr Owen was again shown in a sharp reaction by Mr Botha to the news that Western delegations, including Dr Owen, had given briefings to correspondents from their countries in spite of an agreement not to make any statements.

Various meetings were held yesterday, including an unexpected one between Mr P. W. Botha and the US Secretary of State, Mr Vance.

They later gave press briefings for their country's journalists.

"If they talked to the press, it is a serious breach of a clear agreement. It is so serious I can't believe they did it," Mr Botha said.

No statement was issued on the talks, but shortly before the five foreign ministers left South Africa, they appeared at a one-minute long press conference where Mr Vance made an uncommittal statement.

Some information was leaked at these briefings. Senior United States sources said the West did not intend to disturb the South African decision now to hold elections in December.

Last night, Dr Owen was involved in a minor incident at the Waterkloof aerodrome when his plane left South Africa. The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, was there to see the plane off.

It was greeted with disbelief by journalists because it gave no indication whether an agreement had been reached.

Although this can be regarded as major success for the South African Government, it is still not possible to say whether an agreement has been reached, but today's decision by the Cabinet may

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The Star Thursday Octo

How the Prime Minister warned the West

Pretoria Bureau: Prime Minister, Mr Botha, warned the Foreign Ministers, to stop shouting at us, stop attacking stumbling blocks our way," when he pressed them in Pretoria Monday.

He said the indigenous peoples of South Africa, the brown and black, I never been slaves, and led: "We do not intend slaves now or in the future."

He said a different and ser approach to arrange South Africa to tribute its proper ure to the solution of dispute over SWA/Ndibia was to negotiate "to deal with us."

Mr Botha read sections his address to the five reign Ministers to a ss conference in Pre-ria today. Some extracts from that press were South Africa is part of free world and is

anxious to discuss prob-lemis that have arisen be-tween us and the rest of the family of nations, on the basis of mutual re-spect.

"It is perhaps ironical that the current dispute with the United Nations can be traced back to a war in which South Afri-can forces acting on behalf of and in concert with Great Britain seized what was then German South West Africa and held it as captured territory until it was turned over to South Africa's administration as a mandate from the League of Nations at the end of World War I.

"Only in recent years has the security of South West Africa become affected by new developments in the southern African strategic context. These new developments to which I refer concern of course the entry of Soviet Russia in- to Africa and more es-pecially into southern Afri-ca.

This concerned not only African strategists, accord- ing to "all reports avail- able to me, it is very much a matter of concern for a Nato who have drawn up contingency planning for the protection of the oil- route round southern Afri- ca."

Mr Botha said that if the Soviets and Swapo succeeded, it would provide the USSR with a solid bloc along the west coast of central and southern Africa, to be used to the detriment of southern Africa and the free world.

The USSR would have at its disposal SWA/Nam- bia's mineral resources, in- cluding uranium.

Mr Botha also said: "I wish to draw your atten- tion to the substantial progress South West Africa and its people have made under the guidance of my country."

Mr Botha said that be- tween 1961 and 1977 South Africa contributed to SWA/Namibian devel- opment more than R637-million and this amount does not include the more or less R200-million we are spend- ing annually on our peace-keeping forces to maintain the security and peace in SWA/Namibia against marxist insurgency outside."

An irresponsible govern- ment, motivated by marx- ist theories could only destroy SWA and its in- frastructure in the same way that it brought chaos, hunger and lack of health services upon Angola and Mozambique, and de- stroyed potential economic growth.

"We believe in a com- munity of free nations in southern Africa — where proper health services, training of people, higher standards of living, proper housing of families, oppor- tunities for work and eco- nomic progress will be possible.

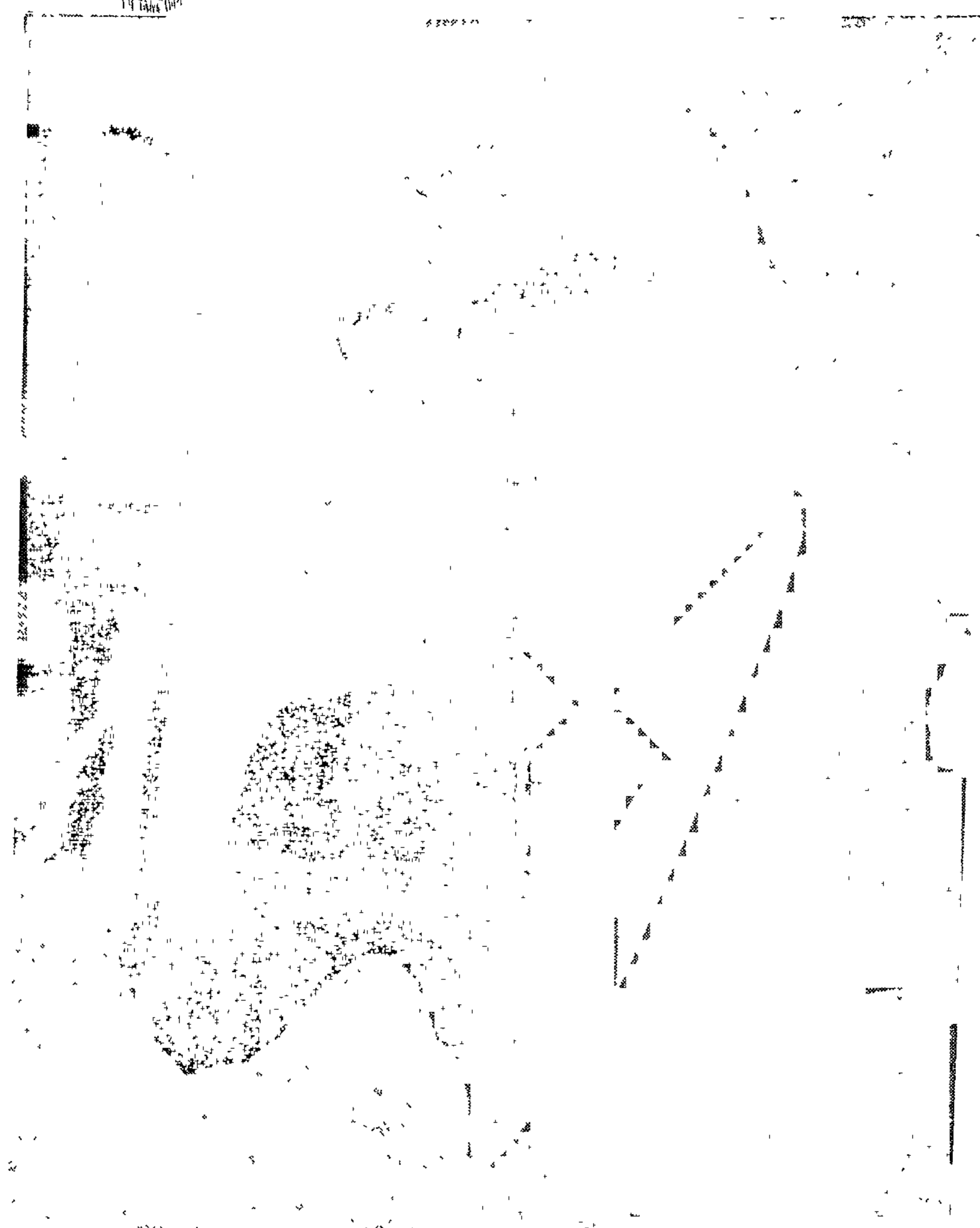
"Our neighbouring states of southern Africa need technological, scien- tific and other forms of assistance They need cap- ital for sound develop- ment They do not need terrorists who exploit their territories

NO minority govt in SWAPO force-P.M.

South Africa is part of free world and is

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The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, taking the heat out of the SWA/Namibia situation for South Africans with his announcement this afternoon that the Government and the Western Five have reached agreement on key points.

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Steyn and UN to decide on troops

Pretoria Bureau

South Africa and the Western Five have agreed to go ahead with United Nations-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia, a joint statement issued by the two sides said today.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN Secretary-General's special representative to SWA/Namibia, will be sent back there as soon as possible to join the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, in working out the ways and means of holding the UN-supervised election.

But before then the Administrator-General will go ahead with the elections scheduled to be held in the territory from December 4 to 8.

While the Western Five will refuse to recognise the December elections, they will be regarded by South Africa as a means of electing leaders in the territory who can thereafter work for international recognition through the UN special representative and the Administrator-General.

The following main

points were examined during the talks

● Police force. While the South African delegation considered the number of civilian personnel envisaged for police monitoring responsibilities excessive, it believed that the Secretary-General's explanatory statement in the Security Council had removed South Africa's preoccupation with the character and role of the personnel concerned. It had become clear that the functions of the existing police forces would not be affected.

● Consultation. The Five intimated their agreement that they were committed to the principle of fair consultation, emphasising that this had been reaffirmed by the Secretary-General in his introductory statement of September 29 in the Security Council. This would cover, inter alia, the composition and actual size of the military component of Untag. The Five intimated that they would seek confirmation that their interpretation coincided with that of the Secretary-General. On that basis the

South African delegation felt that the question of consultation could be resolved.

● Troops. The composition and the actual total figure of Untag would be determined by the Secretary-General after consultation by his Special Representative with the Administrator-General in the light of the prevailing circumstances.

● The South African Government and the five Foreign Ministers accordingly believe that it would now be appropriate for the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr Ahtisaari, to resume his discussions with the South African Administrator-General of Namibia within the framework of Security Council Resolution 435 which endorsed the Secretary-General's report. The aim would be to work out the modalities of the proposed elections under United Nations supervision and to fix a date for these elections. The five Foreign Ministers therefore intend to recommend to the Secretary-General that he should instruct Mr Ahtisaari to proceed to Windhoek as soon as possible. In addition, it was regarded as appropriate to recommend

to the secretary general that he begin consultations on the composition of the military component of Untag.

● The South African Government stated that the planned December elections must be seen as an internal process to elect leaders.

The South African Government will thereafter use its best efforts to persuade them seriously to consider ways and means of achieving international recognition through the good offices of the Special Representative and the Administrator-General.

In implementing this goal the Special Representative would consult with the Administrator-General on all aspects of the Secretary-General's report (including the fixing of a further election date).

● The five Foreign Ministers stated with regard to the unilateral elections in December that they saw no way of reconciling such elections with the proposal which they put forward and which the Security Council has endorsed.

Any such unilateral measure in relation to the electoral process will be regarded as null and void.

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Any party which takes part peacefully in elections in SWA/Namibia, even Swapo, had the right and the chance to win, the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, said in an international Press conference in Pretoria today.

But, he said, "I am not going to allow foreign interests to foist a minority government on the people with guns."

Mr Botha also said that the proposed UN task force of 7 500 troops "has never been accepted," but he did not elaborate.

From his answers to questions from reporters, it is clear that South Africa and the Western Five have left the way open for yet more negotiations on details of SWA/Namibia's transition to independence.

He told the conference the discussions in Pretoria this week had taken place in a courteous and relaxed atmosphere and "I can see no reason why further talks should not take place in future."

The Prime Minister said the SWA/Namibia leaders were anxious to have international recognition and he had full confidence in them and their ability.

Answering a question on sanctions, Mr Botha said "I cannot see any reasons for sanctions if you are still consulting."

Q What would your attitude be if Swapo won the elections?

PM: Any political party which takes part in a constitutional way in the elections peacefully, would be allowed to go to the polling booth and they have the right and the possibility of winning the election. But I am not going to allow foreign interests to foist a minority government on the people with guns.

Q If sanctions were to be imposed do you think South Africa could with-

stand them?

PM: That is a hypothetical question. It depends on what type of sanctions. You can have selected sanctions or proper sanctions applied by the whole world. Do you think that is possible?

Q Are you not at all concerned?

PM: I am always concerned when people threaten us because I believe that you can avoid sanctions with deliberations.

Q Are you frightened of sanctions?

PM: I am not frightened sir, I am interested in peace.

Q You say the size of the troop contingent will be decided after consultation. Does that mean the figure of 7 500 does not exist?

PM: That figure has never been accepted.

STEPS

Asked about the practical steps which would follow the December elections before new elections under the UN, he said "We have the first elections. They elect their leaders. We call those leaders together and we advise them as we promised to do. But in the meantime the discussions and deliberations between the special representative of the Secretary General and the Administrator also take place."

"Then, I hope that would lead to an agreement on when the next stage could be reached and what steps could be taken to achieve it."

Mr Botha said "I cannot decide for the people of South West Africa when they must be independent."

Asked whether he would go to the United States to meet President Carter, Mr Botha said "I am not prepared to say what President Carter wrote to me."

It's

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SWA to have two elections

By Hugh Leggatt
Political Correspondent

South Africa and the Western Five have made a deal for peace for SWA/Namibia. Today the Government announced a wide measure of agreement on key moves to gain an internationally recognised settlement for the controversial territory.

West's warning — and promise

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Western five gave a warning and a promise to South Africa in a statement issued in the five capitals today

The warning was that South Africa should not unilaterally seek to delay UN-supervised elections because of a lack of a full ceasefire.

The promise was that the five Western governments would monitor the transitional period and call on the Security Council to act quickly if the agreed date of the election seemed at risk through acts of violence or intimidation.

Meaningful new course predicted

Political Staff

A meaningful new course in SWA/Namibia politics was predicted today by Mr Justice M T Steyn, Administrator-General of the territory

"The elections are essential to overcome the uncertainty which has existed since the West intervened and prevented South Africa from carrying out the Turnhalle

In a major negotiating achievement with the Western Powers over the past three days, the South African Government has agreed to

- Co-operate in a UN-sponsored election next year that will lead to independence,

- accept the return of UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari to consult with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn,

- fix a date for a UN election and work out details of the run-up to these elections, and to

- use its best efforts to persuade the SWA/Namibia leaders chosen in the unilateral December election to work towards international recognition through Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Steyn

The South African Cabinet decided today after consultation with the political parties in SWA/Namibia that.

- no reduction of SA troops would take place until hostilities ceased,

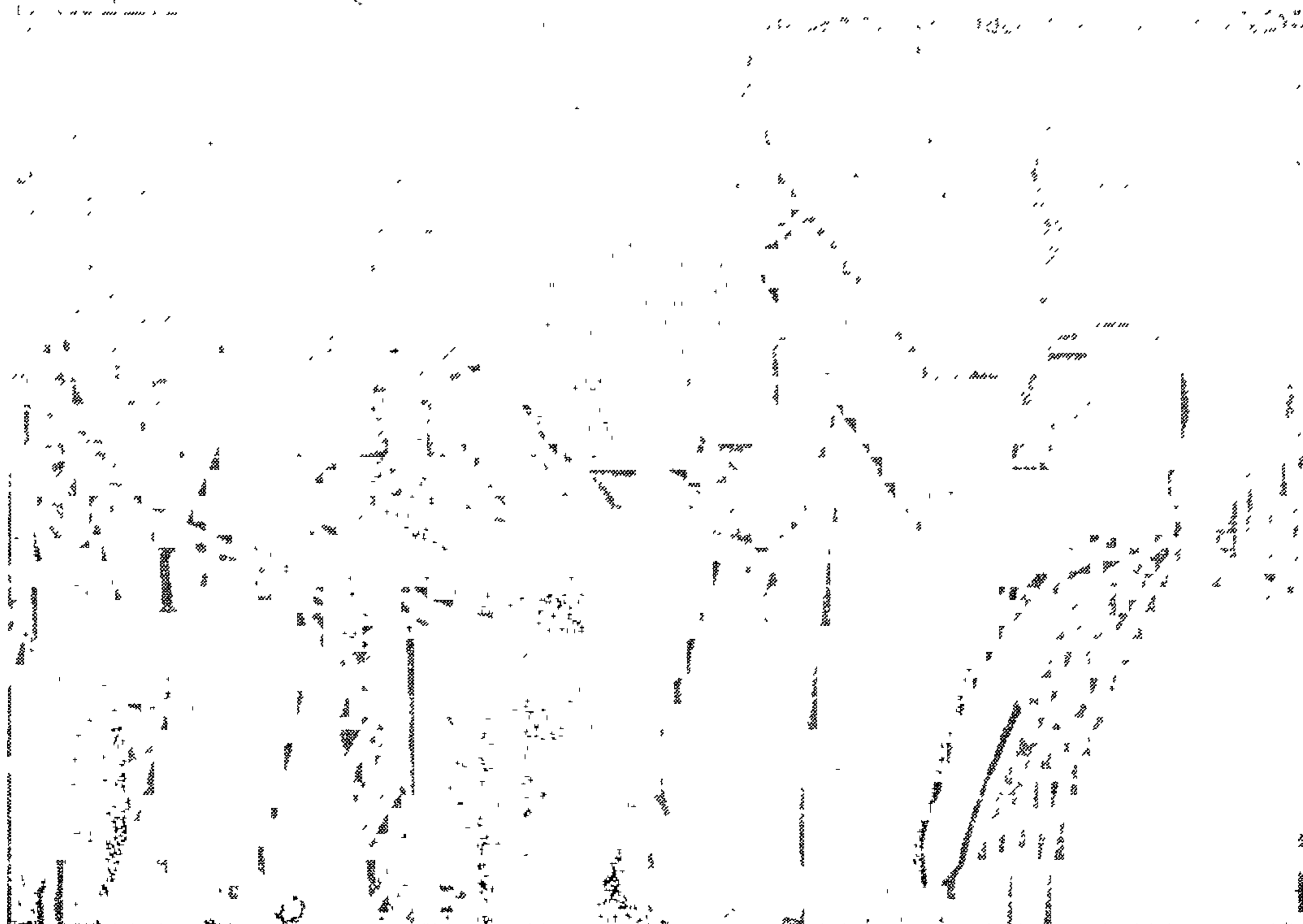
- the UN election date agreed on by Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Steyn would be adhered to whether or not there was a ceasefire, to prevent any party using violence to delay the elections

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a deal

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Jubilant Democratic Turnhalle Alliance delegates give their party salute outside the Union Buildings today. They had met with the South African Government shortly before the historic announcement that agreement had been reached on SWA/Namibia. From left to right are Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the DTA, and Mr Kudima Riruako, vice-chairman of the DTA and Herero leader

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He reacting to talks held today between political leaders in the territory and the South African Government.

He said he believed that once the political leaders had discussed what had occurred in the talks with the South African Government "you will find that a meaningful new course will come in politics in the territory."

Judge Steyn said that if Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma continued with efforts to create a government in exile, he would find himself living in a situation which did not compare economically with that in SWA/Namibia.

PLEASED

The leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, said in Cape Town today it seemed to him the standpoints of South Africa and of the West on the South West issue were irreconcilable.

Reacting to today's statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the talks between South Africa and the Western five, Mr Wiley said:

"I am pleased the Government has decided to go ahead with the December elections, although it must have been under great pressure to cancel them."

Agreement which all South West Africa's political groups had arrived at."

WELCOMED

The chief opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Japie Basson, welcomed the announced deal saying it had put SWA/Namibia and the United Nations "back on the road of the Western proposals."

He said that the announcement would lead to more co-operation and consultation in terms of the Western proposals.

"The arrangements are as satisfactory as one could expect under the circumstances," he said.

In Durban, the national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart said that although the joint statement appeared to be more conciliatory, there were still a number of issues which are by no means clear.

A settlement on the SWA/Namibia issue still appeared to be "quite a long way away."

He said it was difficult to understand the South African Government's insistence on what is now going to be a very restricted election on December 4.

Further talks

A joint statement by the South African Government and the Five Powers said.

● The functions of the existing police forces would not be affected in the run-up to a UN election.

● the composition and size of the United Nations Task Force would be decided by Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Steyn in the light of prevailing circumstances.

The Prime Minister made these points.

● South Africa and the Five would have further talks.

● He had established an understanding with the American Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, which guaranteed further contact.

● South Africa could have no objection to Swapo taking over as long as Swapo took part in constitutional elections in a peaceful way. South Africa would accept the verdict of the people of SWA/Namibia but would not accept a minority influence forcing a certain government on SWA/Namibia.

● See Page 3.

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SA 'anxious' to discuss

Continued from page 4

the points of view of others and hope that, on their part, those who are animated by goodwill would appreciate the real nature of the grave problems which face the Southern African sub-continent"

"South Africa believed in a community of free nations in Southern Africa, where proper health services, training of people, higher standards of living, proper housing, work opportunities and economic progress would be possible.

Assistance

South Africa's neighbouring states needed technological, scientific and other forms of assistance as well as capital for sound development.

"They do not need terrorists who exploit their territories," Mr Botha said.

South Africa was capable of contributing its proper share in a positive way "My advice is: Stop shouting at us. Stop creating stumbling blocks in our way. There is a different, more wise approach to deal with us

"Our different peoples, white, brown and black, have never been slaves. We do not intend being slaves now or in future"

After dealing with the history of South Africa's responsibility for SWA/Namibia since the end of the World War I, Mr Botha

said there had been no serious problem for many decades. The security of the territory had only been affected in recent years by new developments in the Southern African strategic context

The new developments had been the entry of Soviet Russia into Africa and Southern Africa. Mr Botha said he had dealt with the South African perception of the threat of communist expansionism in Africa

"Russian intervention in Angola, through their Cuban surrogates, clearly had only one purpose. This was no war of national liberation with so-called colonialist oppressors. The Portuguese had gone and the issue was: Who was going to rule in Angola — the pro-Western Unita or FNLA, or the pro-communist MPLA? The Russians were determined to get the MPLA into power and having cocked their noses at the West, they did so"

If, in addition to Angola and Mozambique, the Soviet Union and Swapo were to get a firm foothold in SWA/Namibia, the territory and Angola would provide the USSR with a solid bloc along the west coast of central and Southern Africa, enabling it to be used to the detriment of Southern Africa and the Free World, he said.

Botswana, Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Lesotho, he said, could wittingly or unwittingly become pawns in the Soviet master game

The Cuban troop presence in

Angola could be reduced, making the Cubans available for further adventures on behalf of their Russian masters — against the Western-supported state of Zaire. An example was where the United States had already claimed to have evidence that the Cubans were behind the invasion of Shaba province earlier this year.

"If Mobutu's shaky hold on his country were to be broken," the Prime Minister told the Western five, "he would almost certainly be replaced by a Marxist and we would then be faced by a situation in which the Marxist-orientated countries of Congo, Zaire and Tanzania would form a belt across Africa from east to west, effectively cutting Africa in half and isolating Southern Africa to be dealt with at leisure.

"Zambia, Rhodesia and Malawi would be largely dependent on the goodwill of the four Marxist seaboard states of Angola, Zaire, Tanzania and Mozambique for their imports and exports and would consequently be liable to an economic stranglehold, which could force them to toe the Marxist line."

Complete

Mr Botha, who had earlier referred to the "domino theory", said the isolation of South Africa economically, politically and militarily would then be complete and final and Russia would be standing before her ultimate strategic goal in Africa

It would be said that the best way of avoiding such a situation would be to find internationally accepted settlements in SWA/Namibia and Rhodesia and this was why South Africa had committed herself over the past 18 months to negotiations with the five Western countries

However, it would be of little avail if an internationally accepted settlement were to be reached in SWA/Namibia at the cost of

internal stability, the Prime Minister said

"A chaotic South West Africa or a country dictatorially ruled by a Soviet puppet, although internationally recognized, would be poor compensation to a people who had been promised orderly independence by the end of this year

"If the people of South West Africa, or a substantial portion of them, were to believe that they were mere pawns in an international game, in which their wishes did not count and were not even ascertained, we would have failed dismally," Mr Botha said

SWA/Namibia had made substantial progress under South Africa's guidance

South Africa's support was not only a matter of money, but embraced railways, harbours, postal and telegraphic services, research in various directions, water and power supplies and general economic development under South African leadership

Subsidies

Between 1961 and 1977 the Republic had contributed R637m to SWA/Namibia's development in the form of special subsidies, loans for electrical supply and building main roads. This did not include about R200m spent yearly on peace-keeping forces "to maintain the security and peace in South West Africa against Marxist insurgency from outside"

Mr Botha said an independent SWA/Namibia would have to take cognizance of these facts

"An irresponsible government, motivated by Marxist theories, can only destroy South West Africa and its infrastructure in the same way it brought chaos, hunger, lack of health services on and destroyed potential economic growth in Angola and Mozambique." — Sapa

SWA's leaders have little to say

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WINDHOEK — Leaders of the main political parties in South West Africa returned here yesterday from Pretoria where they had held discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha.

The visit of representatives of the five Western Security Council nations and the forthcoming December elections for a constituent assembly for the territory were discussed.

The chairman of Aktur, Mr. A. H. du Plessis, declined to comment at this stage and the rest were all brief when speaking to reporters at the airport.

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr. Dirk Mudge, said the DTA was thankful that the South

African Government had stood firm and that the elections would proceed as scheduled.

The only concession the South African Government had made was to assure the Western five that it would strongly recommend to the elected constituent body to seek an internationally acceptable solution to the independence question.

The DTA agreed with this, provided the price for international recognition was not too high.

"We are not prepared to commit suicide," he said.

The founder and leader of the newly-formed Swapo Democrats Party, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, said he was "cautiously optimistic" about the future of South West Africa, following the agreement by South Africa and the Western five to reopen talks on the territory.

But he reaffirmed his party's reluctance to participate in the forthcoming election.

A member of the Namibia National Front executive, Mr. John Kirkpatrick, said he would be very much surprised if the NNF executive should decide to participate in the election.

Our political reporter reports that Mr. Ray Swart, MP, national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday the outcome of talks between South Africa and the five Western powers on the future of South West Africa reflected the Government's climbdown from its previous attitude of defiance.

New hope

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr. Vause Raw MP, said the outcome

brought new hope for a peaceful and internationally-recognised settlement.

Mr. Swart said although the Government had backed down, he was mystified by the purpose of a December election in the disputed territory — except as a face-saving operation.

"What we appear to be left with now is a local operation which we have been told in advance will not be recognised internationally and which the Prime Minister tells us now will be purely for the purpose of finding leaders in South West Africa," said Mr. Swart.

It was to be hoped that the Government's insistence on some form of December elections would not provoke further internal insecurity and additional external antagonism, he said.

Important

Mr. Swart said it was important that both parties set an early date for a real and mutually-acceptable election to "determine the negotiated independence of Namibia."

"Generally, Mr. Botha's attitude seems more conciliatory than the Government's previous attitude and this comes as some relief," said Mr. Swart.

Mr. Raw said "I particularly welcome the fact that continued violence by Swapo will not be allowed to further delay finality."

"South Africa has honoured its commitment to the security of the peoples of South West Africa and their right to freely choose their own leaders. It is now for the West to persuade the international community to honour its side of the bargain."

Who won? 221

As we went to press on Wednesday evening, it was not at all clear who — if anyone — had won the confrontation in Pretoria earlier in the week.

The British, American, French, West German, and Canadian delegations were preparing to return home, while the SA Cabinet was evidently being called together to discuss proposals advanced by the Western Five Six internal groupings (excluding Swapo) had at the same time been summoned from Windhoek to Pretoria for a briefing.

There were broadly two possible scenarios from the confrontation between the two Bothas and the five Western representatives. The one (depicted on our cover) was that SA had decided to stick to its guns and go ahead with the election planned in South West Africa for early December. In so doing, SA would of course have been calling the bluff of the Western Five, banking on either of two possibilities: first, that the West's large economic stake in SA would make it recoil from sanctions; second, that even if sanctions were imposed they would be implemented in so half-hearted a manner that they would not really hurt anyway.

On this scenario, the West would not have been won, or even won over, so much as beaten. For it would have been brought face to face with the contradictions in its own policy: its sentimental, racial, and highly profitable links with a country whose policies it finds it politic to condemn in various world forums.

Some people might even add that the West never had to be won in the first place: that it has always been on the side of the *status quo* in SA anyway, and that the windy denunciations of apartheid that emanate from Andrew Young are only cynical ploys to keep black Africa sweet.

Thus, as this week's special *FM* survey on the US points out, SA and the US are trading with one another more furiously than ever before, while State Department spokesmen actively lobby on Capitol Hill against even mild economic weapons that liberal men want to use against apartheid.

With this knowledge, SA would have successfully gambled on the fact that the

West's bark was worse than its bite, that Vance and Co are really little more than paper tigers, that when the chips are down they will wield their vetoes against sanctions resolutions put forward in the UN.

The alternative scenario is that SA miscalculated the Western powers' determination to stand by the basics of the Waldheim proposals and not to compromise on the question of the December election. US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a press conference just before his departure that certain proposals had been put to SA and that these were still being considered by the SA government.

Implicit in this scenario is that the West has made it abundantly clear to the two Bothas that they will not veto a sanctions resolution in the UN. The French Foreign Minister, Louis de Guringaud, said in Paris earlier this week (France was represented in Pretoria by De Guringaud's deputy) that the West has told SA that they would not have the means to protect it by the use of a veto if a sanctions resolution came before the Security Council. The council is sche-

duled to meet on Monday.

For the West to have backed down on the election would have been a crushing defeat. The Waldheim report, after all, is essentially their own plan. Senior American sources in New York told the *FM* recently that if SA refused to go along with the plan the African states in the UN would simply demand that the West enforce it themselves.

And recently David Willers, assistant director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, told the *FM* after a visit he paid to Whitehall there was every indication that Britain and the other Western nations would be forced to support a UN resolution calling for an oil embargo against the Republic unless it abandoned the December election plan.

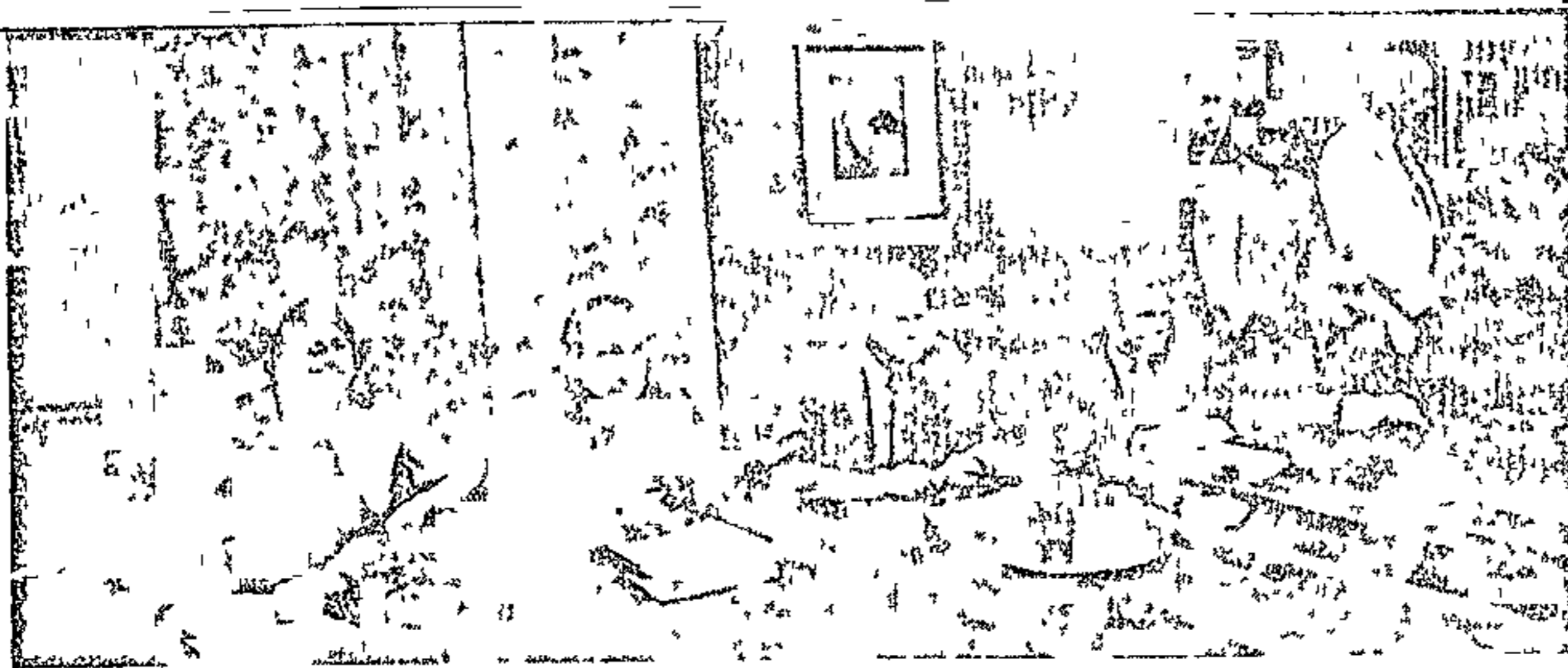
Willers strongly contested claims by Finance Minister Owen Horwood that the West would not support sanctions.

"Pressure at the UN from the Third World on Britain in particular to take the lead in such a step has dramatically increased. Key British officials said the UK would have no option at all."

Willers stressed that two recent events



Pik and P W Botha . . . sticking to their guns?



The Famous Five . . . sticking to their guns?

made British support for sanctions virtually inevitable. Firstly, the Bingham report on sanctions evasions in Rhodesia meant that the British government dared not be seen again by black Africa as lax over the SWA/Namibian issue.

Secondly, added Willers, PM James Callaghan had given President Kenneth Kaunda some firm assurances at the recent historic Kano meeting. These would include the closest co-operation on tough action on SWA/Namibia.

He pointed out that Britain's main consideration was that the West should not lose the initiative in southern Africa over SWA/Namibia, which was the result of the closest co-operation with the five front line states. In practice it meant that the Soviet Union and its satellites were successfully squeezed out of the international negotiations.

British & Western vetoes now would mean that the African states could turn

to the Eastern bloc for new assistance on SWA/Namibia.

Willers said that in London it was bluntly stated that the West, and particularly the Common Market, would be forced to weigh up the cost of doing business with SA against the cost of doing business with black Africa.

"I was told that Mr Callaghan was impressed by the fact that British trade (mostly favourable to the UK) with Nigeria is now twice that of the UK trade with SA. The rest of Africa must also be taken into account."

The British view, he added, "is that it will be forced to support oil sanctions together with the rest of the EEC, who thus far have showed a remarkable cohesion in their approach to southern African problems."

Willers warned that there was no doubt that Iran, SA's principal supplier of crude oil, would abide by a UN

resolution on SA. "I was told that Western support for the Shah during his recent political tribulation was such that he will go along with any Western policy towards SA."

If Willers is correct, then the British at any rate would have conveyed a very tough attitude to the two Bothas in Pretoria.

Pretoria is likely to have received another shock in the form of a message from the West German Christian Democratic Union opposition party that it was strongly opposed to the December election plan. The CDU — whose financial support for Dirk Mudge's DTA is an open secret — sent a secret emissary to Pretoria in the last week or so to warn the Bothas that it would under no circumstances support the December elections. The emissary, Dr E Gerstenmaier, a senior party leader and former president of the Bundestag, told Pretoria that he had been shocked at the December election plan.

German Christian Socialist Union leader Franz-Josef Strauss — an even bigger DTA backer than the CDU — made it clear that he was also opposed to the December election plan.

Such firmness could mean two things. Either SA backs down on the December election. Or it does not, and sanctions are imposed. A more appropriate caption for our cover would then be "How the West won."

Bergins says Walvis Bay not negotiable

DR W J BERGINS, leader of the Freedom Party, said in a statement yesterday that the demand that Walvis Bay be handed over to an independent South West African/Namibian Government was not negotiable because it belonged

to South Africa

The statement was submitted to the representatives of the Five Western Governments the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada, who held talks, this week, with the South Af-

rican Government over the future of South West Africa/Namibia.

The Freedom Party earlier this year won the Tafelberg constituency by-election which had been previously held by the Labour Party. Walvis Bay now forms part of the Tafelberg constituency.

The coloured people of Walvis Bay were removed from the South West Africa Coloured Representative Council to the South African CRC when Walvis Bay was declared South African territory and placed under the Cape Province.

Dr Bergins claimed that Coloured people in the area wished to retain their South African citizenship.

He said: "Swapo is considered to be a Communist inspired and dominated Black Power movement. It perpetrates the most appalling atrocities against blacks coloureds and whites; It terrorizes and intimidates its own people in a manner which cannot be condoned by peace loving people who have to search their Christian conscience

"Coloured troops are fighting this band of externally supported Marxists and they will continue to do so under a Freedom Party Government. The party is proud of the coloured militia who are fighting the Swapo anarchists in SWA/Namibia and the entire coloured population supports them. It is our conviction that we should stop them there, rather than let them open the door for Russia to enter and threaten our very existence here in our own fatherland", Dr Bergins said.

He attacked the Labour Party's association with Black Power movements, and Swapo.

Vause Raw hopeful

DURBAN - The outcome of the talks in Pretoria on SWA/Namibia brought renewed hope for a peaceful and internationally recognized settlement, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said in a statement here yesterday.

"I particularly welcome the fact that continued violence by Swapo will not be allowed further to delay finality," he said.

South Africa had honoured its commitment to the security of the peoples of SWA/Namibia and their right to freely choose their own leaders

"It is now for the West to persuade the international community to honour its side of the bargain," Mr Raw said - Sapa

Ex-envoy on SWA

Staff Reporter

THE chance to reach a SWA/Namibian settlement that would satisfy the West and South Africa should not be allowed to slip, a retired Australian diplomat said in the City yesterday.

Sir Lawrence McIntyre, former ambassador to the United Nations, was addressing a joint meeting of the Institute of Citizenship and the Institute of International Affairs, on "The UN's role as a peacemaker and peacekeeper".

He said that as a guest he was well aware of the hazard of making ill-chosen comment or off-the-cuff predictions. Specific points for a settlement, however, were the size of the UN supervisory force and the date of the election. These were issues that did not lend themselves to compromise and this was explainable

The present Western composition of the Security Council, which had laboured so hard, was the best South Africa could look to. Next year's replacements in the council for West Germany and Canada might not try so hard to ward off the threat of economic sanctions against South Africa, Sir Lawrence said.

Agreement—but the timebombs tick away

THE limited accord which came out of the Pretoria summit is a notable piece of negotiation. It avoids an immediate breakdown in the SWA/Namibia peace initiative, keeps alive the West's hopes for a UN-supervised election and gives the South African government a diplomatic safety net protecting it, pro tem, from sanctions.

But we are not yet out of the woods. Far from it. The summit accord is a fragile instrument of diplomacy with too many delicate mechanisms for comfort. It will function only if all the parties involved fulfil vital tasks.

THE WEST must now persuade the United Nations Security Council that the agreement is not what The Times in London described as "eyewash."

DR WALDHEIM and the front line presidents must persuade Swapo that the Pretoria accord remains in essence the UN proposal, and that Swapo should take part in the UN-supervised elections.

PRETORIA must ensure that Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance does not see the December 4 election as an "independence" election, and that the DTA (if it wins, as

seems likely) does nothing thereafter to obstruct an early UN-monitored election.

There are a number of ticking timebombs hidden in the fine print of the accord, and in the South African "afterthought" about a ceasefire. For example, if Swapo denounces the agreement and carries on fighting, as seems likely, Pretoria may refuse to withdraw any troops and the agreement comes crashing down. If Dr Waldheim bows to the UN Africa lobby and refuses to accept the West's interpretation of how Judge Steyn, the Administrator-General, should be consulted about the nature and size of UN forces, the agreement will never get off the ground at all. If Mr Ahtisaari and Judge Steyn (no doubt in consultation with the DTA) cannot agree on an early date for UN-supervised elections, everything fails.

What the Pretoria summit has achieved, therefore, is largely an agreement that South Africa and the international community will continue to pick their way through the minefield of peace negotiations. One false step by any of the parties involved can still blow the whole thing sky-high.

The job of the two referees

FAIR consultation" is one of the major points to which Pretoria and the Western Five made a specific joint commitment yesterday. This covers not only continued consultation at top diplomatic level but, perhaps even more importantly, day-to-day collaboration between the two figures who will be guiding SWA/Namibia's further progress towards self-rule — Administrator-General Steyn and Dr Waldheim's special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Incumbent on both men will be a duty to be scrupulously objective in carrying out their respective tasks. Mr Ahtisaari, during his short sojourn in August, left a generally favourable impression of fair-mindedness. Yet after the issue of the Waldheim report, it appeared that either he or the UN Secretary-General had bypassed Judge

Steyn on some important issues.

From around this time, and the decision to go ahead with unilateral elections, a significant change appeared in the stance of Judge Steyn. Up till then, the "A-G" had struck nearly everyone in the territory as a strong but impartial arbiter. His record was impressive in dismantling discrimination and loosening up political processes in general. But then he became as vehement as the DTA in defending the go-it-alone decision. In this process he lost a good deal of credibility.

Now that the future of SWA/Namibia is back — hopefully — on the course of peaceful change, it is to be hoped that Judge Steyn will again be able to stand back from the political hurly-burly. Only thus can he and Mr Ahtisaari jointly handle what is now going to be an even more difficult task.

Botha points to Red threat

Mudge: powers won't be affected

WINDHOEK — Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said yesterday that the powers of the constituent assembly to be elected in December would not be affected by the joint Western-South African communique.

Addressing pressmen on his return here, he stressed that the powers and functions of the assembly — which include the drafting of an independence constitution — would not be changed.

"At no stage were we given the impression that the powers and status of this body would be affected."

He said it was important that the December elections went ahead and that the elected body could have substantial actions.

"The only stipulation is that nothing will be done by that body to make an internationally acceptable solution impossible within reasonable limits."

Mr Mudge said South Africa had only undertaken to stress upon the elected assembly the importance of an internationally acceptable solution.

He added, however, that his alliance was still strongly opposed to the Waldheim report and that certain amendments would have to be made before a DTA-dominated assembly would accept a UN-endorsed peace plan.

But neither he nor Dr Botha, vice-president of the DTA, would be drawn on whether they

wiser approach to dealing with South Africa than by shouting at her and creating stumbling blocks in her way, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, told the five Western Foreign Ministers when the South West African summit opened here on Monday.

Quoting at his news conference yesterday from the statement with which he opened the summit, Mr Botha said South Africa was part of the free world and was anxious to discuss problems that had arisen between it and the rest of the family of nations on the basis of mutual respect.

"We have understanding for the points of view of others and hope that, on their part, those who are animated by goodwill will appreciate the real nature of the grave problems which face the Southern African sub-continent."

South Africa believed in a community of free nations in southern Africa where proper health services, training of people, higher standards of living, proper housing, work opportunities and economic progress would be possible.

After dealing with the history of South Africa's responsibility for South West Africa since the end of World War I, Mr Botha said there had been no serious problem for many decades. The security of the territory had only been affected in recent years by new developments in the Southern African strategic context.

The new developments had been the entry of Soviet Russia into Africa and Southern Africa.

Mr Botha said he had dealt with the South African perception of the threat of communist expansionism in Africa.

"Russian intervention in Angola, through their Cuban surrogates, clearly

South West will go ahead

PRETORIA — The South African Government and the West agreed for a UN-supervised election in South West Africa should be held on a fixed date and an undertaking that the elections will go ahead.

The December elections in the territory, planned unilaterally by the South African Government, are to go ahead. But they will be an "internal process" and the Government will try to persuade the elected leaders to agree to a subsequent internationally acceptable ballot.

This compromise plan was announced here yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, following the three-day summit that ended on Wednesday.

He made it clear South Africa was not prepared to withdraw troops from the territory until there was "a complete and comprehensive cessation of hostilities", and said a continuation of violence could delay the process indefinitely — and therefore conceivably also the holding of elections.

For this reason his Government was demanding a fixed date for the UN-supervised election. "This date must then be adhered to irrespective of whether there is a cessation of hostilities and a consequent reduction of South African troops," he said.

The South African attitude to troop withdrawal and its demand for a fixed election date were put to the Foreign Ministers of the US, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada on Wednesday. Mr Botha

said they had "noted" it.

The situation as it now stands throws important responsibility onto Swapo to agree to a fixed election date. There was no immediate reaction to this from Windhoek, where Swapo representatives said a central committee meeting would probably be held in Lusaka to determine the organisation's attitude.

The three-day summit was called by the West to persuade the Government to drop its December election plan and implement instead proposals drawn up by the UN Secretary-General Dr Waldheim. The Western Governments are now committed to gaining UN support for the compromise.

Mr Botha's announcement to a press conference here was in two parts — a joint statement by his Government and the Western five, and a second statement setting out the South African demands on troop withdrawals.

The joint statement deals mainly with an agreement that the West will ask the UN to send Dr Waldheim's special representative, Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, to Windhoek to resume discussions with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn.

"The aim of these discussions would be to work out the modalities of the

proposed election under the United Nations and to these elections.

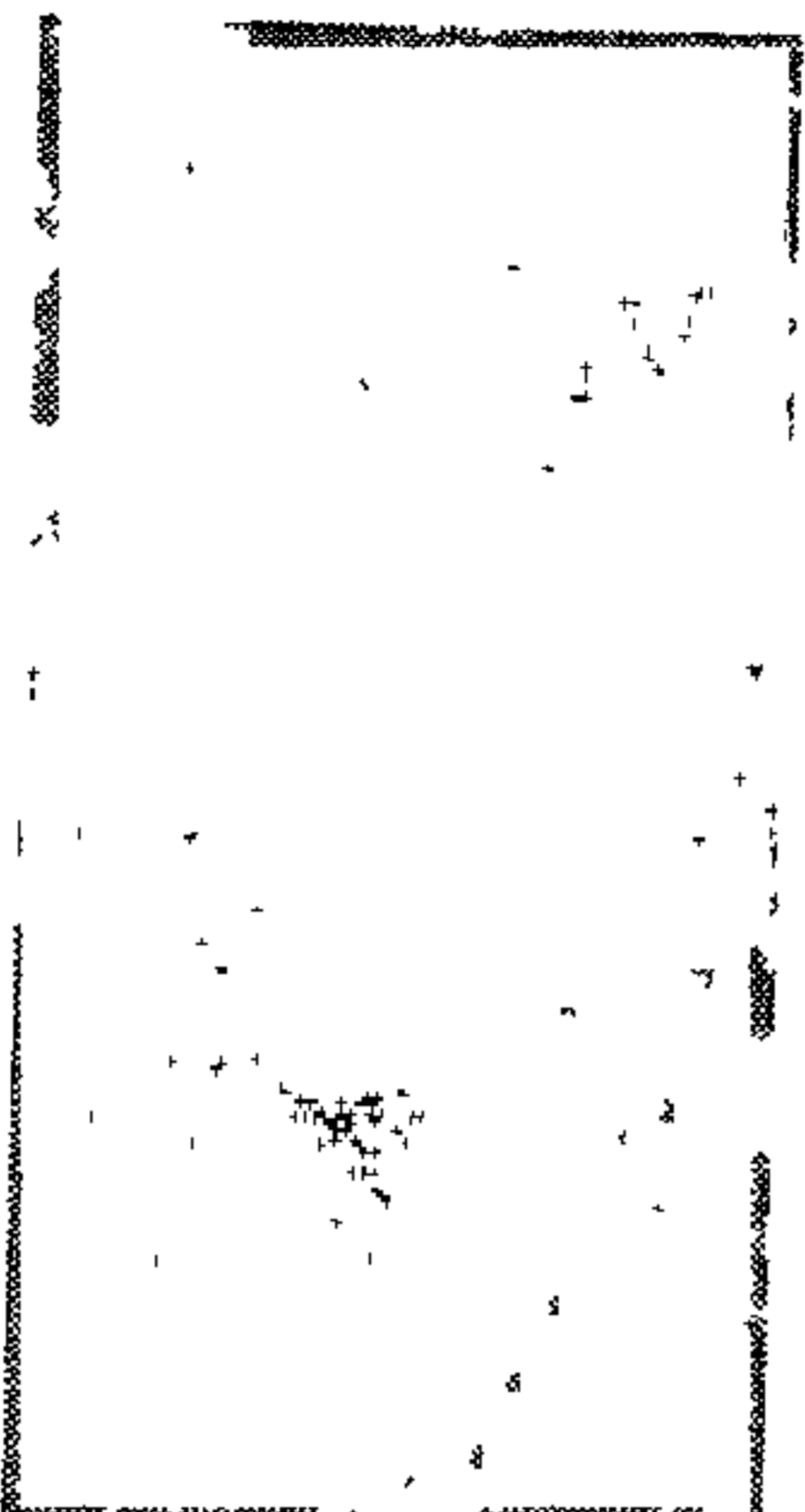
The West there was no could react December the UN plan unilateral action to the process will as null and said.

In turn, the Government agreed to December the "internal process" to persuade elected leaders to achieve recognition in good offices of representative Administrator.

The vexed the size and of a UN force to conduct a power will also by Mr Ahtisaari Justice Steyn the joint agreement.

Mr Botha made at the press that the winners the December would not be West Africa will have sovereign South West sovereign state.

Answering afterwards the Minister said there was no reason for anything applied in Africa while



MR MUDGE

would accept a UN-supervised second election next year.

Asked whether there was a possibility of a confrontation between an elected assembly and the SA Government on an international solution, he said "I don't think we must foresee such a situation and talk about confrontation."

"South Africa has the final say, but they have always had the standpoint that they will be led by the wishes of the people of South West Africa."

The founder and leader of the newly-formed Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said he was "cautiously optimistic" about the future of South West Africa.

"I think that both sides realise there is a need to effect a peaceful change."

But he reaffirmed his party's reluctance to participate in the December election.

A member of the Namibia National Front executive, Mr John Kirkpatrick, said he would be surprised if the NNF executive should decide to participate in the December election.

— DDC-SAPA

of national liberation with so-called colonialist oppressors. The Portuguese had gone and the issue was who was going to rule in Angola — the pro-Western Unita or FNLA, or the pro-communist MPLA? The Russians were determined to get the MPLA into power and, having cocked their noses at the West, they did so."

If, in addition to Angola and Mozambique, the Soviet Union and Swapo were to get a firm foothold in South West Africa, the territory and Angola would provide Russia with a solid bloc along the west coast of Central and Southern Africa, enabling it to be used to the detriment of Southern Africa and the free world, he said.

Botswana, Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Lesotho, he said, could wittingly or unwittingly become pawns in the Soviet master game.

It would be said the best way of avoiding such a situation would be to find internationally accepted settlements in South West Africa and Rhodesia, and this was why South Africa had committed herself over the past 18 months to negotiations with the five Western countries.

However, it would be of little avail if an internationally accepted settlement were to be reached in South West Africa at the cost of internal stability, the Prime Minister said.

"A chaotic South West Africa or a country dictatorially ruled by a Soviet puppet, although internationally recognised, would be poor compensation to a people who had been promised orderly independence by the end of this year.

"If the people of South West Africa, or a substantial portion of them, were to believe they were mere pawns in an

international game, in which their wishes did not count and were not even ascertained, we would have failed dramatically," Mr Botha said.

The Prime Minister said South West Africa had made substantial progress under South Africa's guidance.

South Africa's support was not only a matter of money, but embraced railways, harbours, postal and telegraphic services, research in various directions, water and power supplies and general economic development under South African leadership.

Between 1961 and 1977 the Republic had contributed R637 million to South West Africa's development in the form of special subsidies, loans for electrical supply and building main roads.

This did not include about R200 million spent yearly on peace-keeping forces — SAPA.

poll

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Five have agreed that discussions — but the Government wants a whether or not Swapo ends the war.

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"If sanctions are applied it will be a question of cutting off your nose to spite your face," he said.

Asked whether South Africa would be able to withstand sanctions, Mr Botha replied "That is a very hypothetical question because it depends what type of sanctions you have in mind. You can have selective sanctions, you can have proper sanctions applied by the whole world, if that is possible, but I don't think so."

Asked whether the private talks he had had with the US Secretary of State, Mr Vance, meant there was now a change of relations between the US and South Africa, Mr Botha said he was not prepared to divulge what had been discussed between Mr Vance and himself — SAPA.

Swapo to contest later election

WINDHOEK — Swapo would ignore the December election in South West Africa, but intends contesting the later UN-supervised election, the organisation's deputy chairman Mr Daniel Tjongarero, said here yesterday.

He would not comment on the fixed election date issue, nor would he dis-

close Swapo's attitude to the South African condition that there will be no troop withdrawals until hostilities cease.

Asked how Swapo felt about not being invited to the summit for talks with the Prime Minister, he said "It looks as if we are not regarded as Namibians. Whether we would have accepted the

invitation or not is a different matter. It is a question of principle.

The outcome of talks reflected the Government's climb-down from its previous attitude of defiance, Mr Ray Swart, national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday.

Although the Govern-

SA-Western statement

PRETORIA — In their joint statement issued at the end of the South West Africa talks, South Africa and the Western five said the areas of concern were the size of the military component of Untag, the question of consultations, the proposal for police monitors and the date of the elections.

The following main points were examined

● **Police force** While the South African delegation considered the number of civilian personnel envisaged for police monitoring responsibilities excessive, it is believed that the Secretary-General's explanatory statement in the Security Council had removed South Africa's preoccupation with the character and role of the personnel concerned. It had become clear that the functions of the existing police forces would not be affected.

● **Consultation** The five intimated their agreement that they were committed to the principle of fair consultation, emphasising that this had been reaffirmed by the Secretary-General in his introductory statement of September 29 in the Security Council. This would cover, inter alia,

the composition and actual size of the military component of Untag. The five intimated that they would seek confirmation that their interpretation coincided with that of the Secretary-General. On that basis the South African delegation felt that the question of consultation would be resolved.

● **Troops** The composition and the actual total figure of Untag would be determined by the Secretary-General after consultation by his special representative with the Administrator General in the light of the prevailing circumstances.

The South African Government and the five foreign ministers accordingly believe that it would now be appropriate for the Secretary-General's special representative, Mr Ahtisaari, to resume his discussions with the South African Administrator General of Namibia in order to work out the modalities of the proposed elections under United Nations supervision and to fix a date for these elections.

In addition, it was regarded as appropriate to recommend to the Secretary-General that he

begin consultations on the composition of the military component of Untag.

The South African Government stated that the planned December elections must be seen as an internal process to elect leaders.

The South African Government will thereafter use its best efforts to persuade them seriously to consider ways and means of achieving international recognition through the good offices of the special representative and the Administrator-General.

In implementation of this goal the special representative would consult with the Administrator-General on all aspects of the Secretary-General's report (including the fixing of a further election date).

The five foreign ministers stated with regard to the unilateral elections in December that they saw no way of reconciling such elections with the proposal which they put forward and which the Security Council has endorsed. Any such unilateral measure in relation to the electoral process will be regarded as null and void — SAPA.

ment had backed down, he was mystified by the purpose of a December election — except as a face-saving operation.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the outcome brought new hope for a peaceful and internationally recognised settlement — SAPA-DDI.

Nearly 90% of SWA voters registered

RBM
21/10/78
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Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Yesterday was the last day the people of South West Africa could register as voters for the territory's December elections.

The chief registration officer in SWA, Mr Lourens de Kock, said 398 174 or 89.79% of the territory's voters had registered by late yesterday.

"I think this is a very

good figure. Generally, registration this past week has been very brisk," he said.

But there has been a loophole in the registration of voters ever since registration began four months ago.

People not eligible to vote in the December election would have been able to get on to the voters' roll by furnishing false information about themselves. The au-

thorities would stand only a slim chance of uncovering the offence before the elections.

Mr De Kock said that only people born in the territory or who had lived in the territory for the last four years, were eligible to register as voters.

However the authorities have been hampered in checking these requirements by the large number of people in the territory who do not possess any form of identification. It is not necessary to have an identification document to register as a voter.

Mr De Kock admitted it would have been possible for a person who was not eligible to vote to use false information to register and that there would be little the authorities could do to check the information.

He said he was unable to say if people had committed this offence.

Mr De Kock said that from next week preparations would go ahead for the election.

London critics have praise for P W Botha

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen said yesterday in London that the Big Five's talks with South Africa had produced the "potential" for an internationally acceptable settlement in South West Africa.

Even some sceptical observers in London believe that Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, handled the talks with skill. They warn that it

would be destructive for South Africa if he took any action contrary to the talks during the time won through them.

The Press was generally favourable to Mr Botha. Even the vociferously anti-apartheid Guardian said he had taken South Africa in the right direction by keeping the SWA options open.

● Foreign Office officials yesterday refused to discuss the Rhodesian situation.

Waldheim waits to read the wind

MM 21/10/78

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placed on the...
implementation. The...
is a difference, howev...
the proposals themselv...
Both Western powers
have a huge financial stake in
South Africa. In the case of
neighbouring Rhodesia, the
object of sanctions since
1966, the U.S. Senate as
already voted to lift the emb-
argo under certain condi-
tions.
Britain and the U.S.
would be expected to veto a
bid to extend tough
economic measures to South
Africa, although they might
go along with some kind of
cosmetic action, such as
trimming diplomatic
representation or even
limiting communications,
observers said.
Intention
According to a joint state-
ment issued in Pretoria
yesterday, the five Western
members of the Security
Council intended to recom-
mend that Dr. Waldheim in-
struct his special represen-
tative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari,
to "proceed to Namibia as
soon as possible."
"In addition, it was
regarded as appropriate to
recommend to the Secretary-
General that he begin con-
sultations on the composi-
tion of the military compo-
nent of UNTAG (the UN
Transitional Assistance
Group)," the Pretoria state-
ment said. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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NEW YORK — The UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, would retain his special representative to South West Africa only if the Security Council give the word, well-informed sources said yesterday.

They depicted the UN chief as extremely cautious in his attitude towards the arrangement worked out between the five Western members of the Security Council and South Africa on the political future of the territory.

He would be guided by the responses of Swapo and the front-line States, none of which had so far informed him officially of their reaction, the sources said.

For themselves, the officials said they were sceptical whether the Security Council would accept the twin-election plan announced on Thursday and South Africa's evident bid to prevent Swapo from forming the government of an independent South West Africa.

Although the council has formally welcomed Swapo's attitude in the independence negotiations, the South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, has referred to Swapo as a pawn of the Soviet Union, bent on subversion and intimidation.

The South African mission here on Thursday night issued the text of Mr. Botha's statement made before the opening round of talks with the ministerial delegation from the U.S., Britain, France, Canada and West Germany.

His remarks were greeted with dismay, even in Western circles. His attempt to associate South Africa with "the ideals for which the West stands... especially to those democratic principles of individuals and political freedom," drew particular comment.

Concerning his references to the Free World, a term seldom used nowadays in diplomatic dialogue, one UN official observed: "He's back in 1955."

Mr. Botha's statement could itself become an obstacle to Western attempts to sell to the Security Council majority the deal worked out by U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Cyrus Vance, and his colleagues this week in Pretoria, some sources said.

Soviet and Chinese concurrence would be necessary for the council to approve the steps envisaged in what has been called a compromise, though less complimentary terms have been used here to describe it.

Options
In spite of their scepticism about the saleability of the Western arrangement, diplomats acknowledged the UN's options were strictly limited.

There has been much talk about invoking further economic sanctions against South Africa — an arms embargo is already in effect — but few people in the UN believe the U.S. or Britain are either able or willing at this stage to approve such measures

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GENERAL NEWS

Aktur stands by election despite doubts

RAM
21/10/78
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By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Aktur, the National Party's election front in SWA, will take part in the South African-sponsored election in December despite its objections to certain aspects.

Aktur said yesterday an open election was not a "realistic method" of electing leaders of a population comprising 11 ethnic groups. It said it still objected to the functions granted to the constituent assembly which will be elected in the December poll.

The statement pointed out that the 50-member assembly's functions would not be affected by the joint statement by South Africa and the West, that the December election would be to elect internal leaders.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is the only major political group satis-

fied with the assembly's functions, which include the drafting of an independence constitution and making recommendations to the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

The moderate Namibian National Front has sent a letter of protest to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, about the "total misrepresentation" of facts and opinions on the SWA issue by the SABC.

Copies of the telegram were also forwarded to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of South Africa and the Big Five.

Referring to an SABC bulletin of news and commentary last Sunday, the NNF said five people were extensively quoted and portrayed as the voice of the people of SWA on the issue of the forthcoming election.

"However, all five were supporters and/or spokesmen for the Democratic

Turnhalle Alliance, although in the programme only one was stated to be a spokesman for the DTA.

"This is a typical example of the attempt to condition the people of South Africa and Namibia.

"Is this what is meant by 'free and fair' elections according to the recipe of the South African Government?" the NNF asked.

In Moscow the official Soviet news agency Tass described the Pretoria talks as "back-stage" discussions which produced only a compromise designed to camouflage their utter futility.

"The Western powers are no less interested than the occupationists in safeguarding their interests in Namibia, in preventing a genuine transfer of power to the people," it said.

Sapa-Reuter reports from New York that the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, would send his special representative back to SWA only if the Security Council gave the word.

UN sources depicted Dr Waldheim as extremely cautious in his attitude towards the arrangement worked out between the five Western members of the Security Council and South Africa for the political future of the territory.

He would be guided by the response of Swapo and the Frontline states, neither of which had so far informed him officially of their reactions, the sources said.

The officials said they were sceptical about whether the Security Council would accept the twin-election plan and South Africa's evident bid to prevent Swapo from forming the government of an independent SWA.

Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

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What the PM must tell Mr Mudge

DIPLOMATIC indabas only rarely produce neatly wrapped, comprehensive solutions to problems. They tend, rather, to be stages in a process which may or may not ultimately result in a resolution — which may or may not be satisfactory.

South Africans would be wise, therefore, to see the accord reached at this week's six-nation meeting on Namibia in this light. Much must be done before the Namibian sun rises on a new and internationally recognised state.

Nevertheless, the progress made in Pretoria represents a considerable feat of negotiation. The sanctions question has, for the moment, been taken off the boil and — most important of all — hopes of a UN-supervised election have been kept alive.

South Africa's new Prime Minister, backed by an experienced team, proved an able negotiator at international level, and the rapport he appears to have struck up with the US Secretary of State could be of enduring value.

Perhaps insufficiently recognised in this country is the conscientious toil of the five Western countries these past months. Without their success in enlisting the co-operation of African front-line states, matters would never have progressed this far. And even after Pretoria they still face difficulties in selling the accord to more bellicose elements in the international community.

Further problems could await them if Mr Botha's proposal is accepted for a firm starting date for UN-supervised elections, regardless of whether there is a cease-fire.

Mr Botha's plan makes sense, since the original proposals made it possible for Swapo to scupper the poll at will simply by continuing on its violent way. If, however, Swapo refuses to take part in fixed-date elections, the West will need all its courage if it plans to stick to the deal now being hammered out.

South Africa's chief task now is to ensure that Mr Dirk Mudge's DTA, having conducted (and probably won) internal elections, does not thereafter shy away from UN-supervised elections.

Indeed, the time is fast approaching for Mr Botha to tell Mr Mudge rather firmly that South Africa is not a captive ally (as Rhodesia discovered some time ago) and that the interests of this country cannot be put at risk because of mulishness in Windhoek. The Western proposals offer Namibia the best deal it is ever likely to get — and Mr Mudge had better realise that.

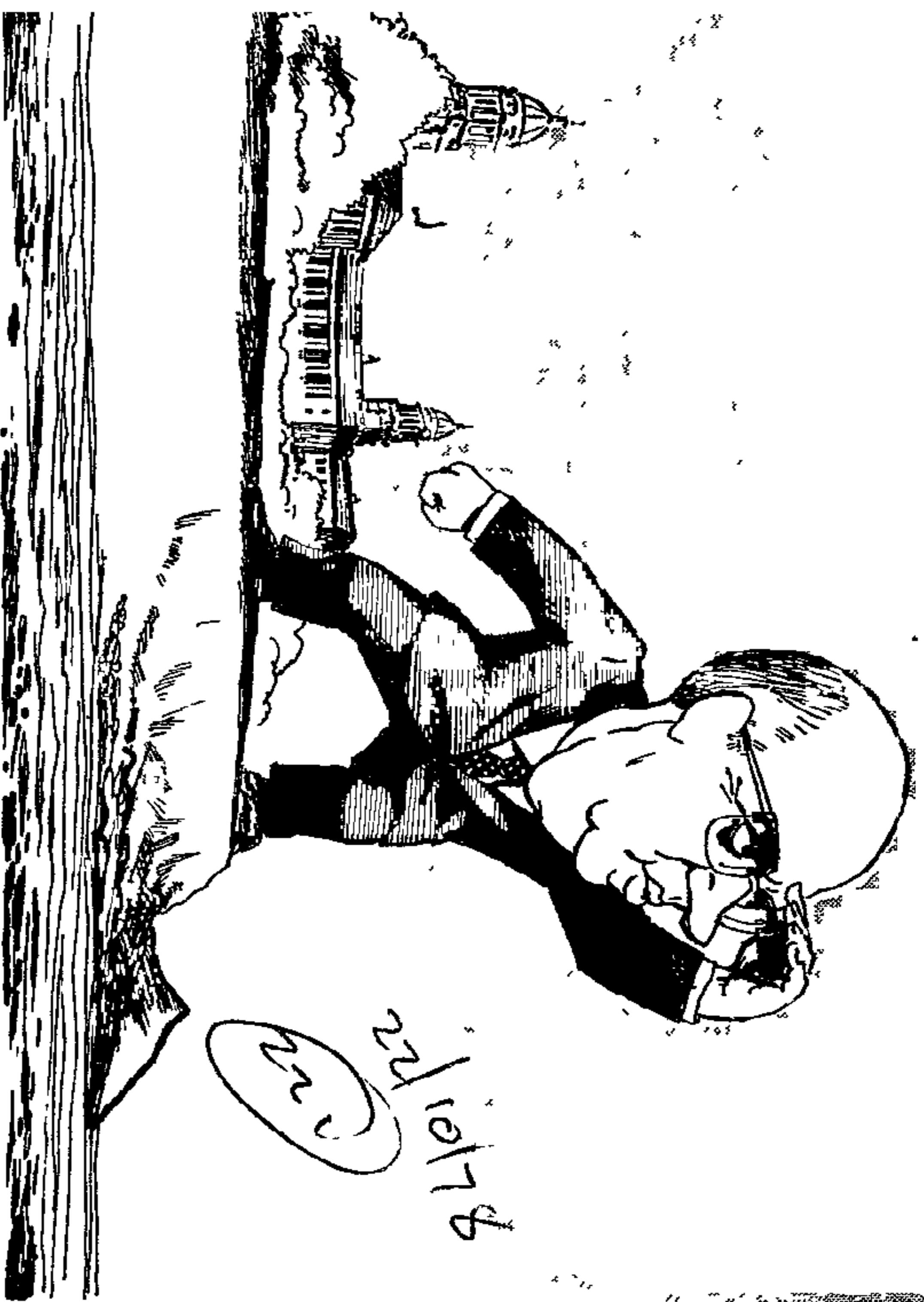
As we said last week, the bedrock fact is that SWA is not South African territory and the time has come for it to be returned to its people. The dispute is about means, not ends.

And we, like all who crave peace in this region, are thankful for the progress made this week towards agreement on the best means of setting Namibia free.

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NOW PW MUST TANK THE GAP

FAR so good There'll be no ritual muttering about l-outs and worse from pre-able quarters at the UN, but and large the immediate al has been achieved — the red question of sanctions against South Africa has been shed into the future.

he five Western Foreign Minis- have left Pretoria on their arate ways to pursue SALT eements, Middle East peace, opean monetary union and the

scant evidence of the short fuse which gave him his reputation for being quarrelsome and made many people nervous about his accession.

His conciliatory mood was apparently matched by the quiet, low-key Mr. Cyrus Vance, who took the lead in the Pretoria talks and whose diplomatic skills have in recent months won admiration from professionals and growing recognition from a public usually drawn to more glittering figures

If the two men have not actually broken the logjam in South Africa's relations with the West, they a-

Washington and Pretoria — but only if the Namibian negotiations could first be restored to their tracks and the immediate question of sanctions could be headed off

This was achieved in Pretoria last week. The trick now — and this will be the real test of Mr. Botha's skills in the international arena — is to build on this achievement

This week's progress on Namibia heightens the possibility of a less fractious, more pragmatic, relationship between the Carter White House and the Botha Union Build-



by
**TERTIUS
MYBURGH**



can officials, especially in the White House itself.

Indeed, among policy-makers, legislators and in those circles that have a special interest in this country, I detected a distinct hesitation on matters South African

All remain, as many South Africans themselves do, intensely concerned about moral questions (and folly at Crossroads, or waves of mass arrests and bannings will arouse an immediate clamour), but — in the assessment of policy — influential people are taking a much cooler look at things

There is a realisation that, in its first two years in office, the Carter Administration has done all the easy things Mr Andy Young has been encouraged to express (some would say to counter-productive excess) the Administration's abhorrence of apartheid, American companies have been urged to set examples in employment practices and a few steps involving little sacrifice have been taken in the field of sanctions

Distant

Any further step up the calibrated scale of pressure would, it is being increasingly realised, mean much greater embroilment in what is, for most Americans, still a dim and distant issue — without any certainty that it would not precipitate greater problems in these parts than already exist

It is true that, all over America, groups — some coldly professional, others simply steamed up and emotional — are carefully examining

the possibility and consequences of further action

It would be folly for South Africans to underestimate the ability of these people to talk up a storm on the issue, or of that frighteningly powerful nation to turn the heat on mightily, step by step

But right now, as I have said, the mood in serious quarters is one of hesitation

And this is where Mr Botha comes in. The decision on whether this pause can be used to achieve greater understanding of South Africa's problems — or whether the slanging match is resumed until it finally pushes Washington into punitive action — rests largely in his hands

Only this week he was proclaiming that South Africa was a country of the West. Stop shouting at us, said Mr Botha. Stop putting stumbling-blocks in our way

He must recognise that he, too, needs to roll away some stumbling-blocks

Unquestionably the biggest is the continued existence in this country of institutionalised race discrimination. And it is time all South Africans realised that abhorrence of it is not unique to the Carter Administration

Discrimination based on colour is the most universally condemned practice of our epoch, and even people who could be regarded as conservative on other questions join in its condemnation

True, discrimination exists in other societies. True, too, double standards are often applied in passing judgment

But true most of all is that South Africa stands alone in its relentless persistence in legally codifying the unacceptable in law.

If Mr Botha is to have any chance of (a) building on the thaw which began in Pretoria this week, or (b) of capitalising on the policy pause that is discernible in the US, he simply must take action on this score.

Signal

No sensible person believes it is practicable for anyone to turn this country into a non-racial paradise overnight (and, besides, there are few such places on earth)

But if our new Prime Minister wishes to be taken seriously in his claims to be a man of the West, he needs urgently to signal that he intends to take significant action to remove hurtful discrimination and to give all our people meaningful participation in the political process.

Mr Botha is new to the job of PM and he is not without his own domestic political problems, so he cannot be expected to undo apartheid in an instant, even if he wanted to

But one good speech, one ringing declaration of truly verligte intent, would go a long way towards building on his considerable international achievements in Pretoria this week

Besides, he may even be more surprised by the sympathetic response at home.

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FLEUR DE VILLIERS gives the inside story of the Pretoria talks

Western statesmen and from which their attention is increasingly, and maddeningly, deflected by events in Southern Africa.

The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has performed creditably in his first match in the major leagues. There seems to have been

appear at least to have changed the logs. And it is precisely this fact that offers so much promise.

A fortnight ago this writer reported from Washington that the climate seemed right for an improvement in relations between

Since Camp David and some remarkable successes with Congress, he looks more and more like a man in charge of things. The President has gained confidence and persuaded his critics at home and abroad that maybe he'll be around for quite a while.

ON Wednesday afternoon, after three days of apparently fruitless negotiation, the five Western powers left three alternative statements on the table.

One was labelled 'Failure'; it was the one the West was convinced South Africa would pick. It was, somebody said, eyeball to eyeball. Then came the blink.

As the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, began his farewells to his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, the two men suddenly began a lengthy conversation — and the choice swung towards the statement which held out at least the partial promise of success.

The next day, in the euphoria which follows successful brinkmanship, South African diplomats were to label the statement, 'a major achievement'. In Bonn, an exuberant British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, was able to say the 'impasse had been broken'.

up with the right answers on Namibia

most invisible — although he is only called in during the final stages of the

representative and the Administrator-General, and the issue of the UN police force.

use the internal elections. Suddenly after dinner Dr David Owen rushes in to

Failure at Summit — then the blink

In Washington recently I learnt from close associates of the President that, right now, Namibia and Rhodesia are the only Southern African issues that command Mr Carter's regular attention — and that largely because they have boiled over to become part of the East-West contest for influence in Africa.

He remains, I was told, much interested in the affairs of South Africa itself because he recognises that America has vital interests in the region, and because he is, given his own background in the American South, naturally attracted to issues involving race relations.

But the picture so often presented in South Africa of a meddlesome President hellbent on thrusting one man, one vote down heaving white throats, regardless of the consequences was simply not borne out in conversations with senior American

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"Step forward"

And in Geneva the quiet man of the summit, Mr Vance, said cautiously that it was "a step forward"

That step also indicated a significant if quiet shift in American policy towards South Africa. President Carter's letter to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, was based on a personal presidential decision

If South Africa continues to play its cards well, this week's talking could extend to a much wider range of issues — and in a much softer tone.

At least one reason for the switch from the shouting of the Mondale days is the Carter Administration's deep concern about Rhodesia — and its awareness of the help South Africa could give to avert a debacle that is damaging the White House both at home and abroad

Time and again through this last week American ne-

Later in the week it was disclosed that two of the Five who had gone to Windhoek, Dr David Owen and the feisty Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Donald Jamieson, had been impressed by the pressures South Africa was under from the DTA. But on the flight in from Windhoek the two had their disagreements.

"If that is the British plan," Mr Jamieson was overheard to observe with proper scorn, "we might as well refuel and **** off."

The South Africans wanted the Five to meet South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, who is said to have threatened to resign if South Africa reneged on its promise of a December election. The Five demurred

Point

But the next afternoon they found themselves in a lengthy face-to-face with the loquacious judge, and South Africa had scored a minor diplomatic point

summit

Some news leaks out: Mr Vance delivered a personal letter from President Carter to the South African Prime Minister. Later a "Paris" leak was to reveal that the partially hand-written letter contained an invitation — carefully hedged about with conditions — to come to Washington for White House talks

Confirm

The Americans confirm the invitation. It was a stroking exercise that had worked with hard-liner Mr Menachem Begin; why not with Mr P. W. Botha?

The letter implied that South Africa's assistance on Namibia and Rhodesia could make the White House visit possible, and that the United States would not use the same high-profile, pressure tactics on South Africa's domestic problems as it had on Namibia

On Monday, however, the Five were still fretting that they had not, in the face of lengthy speeches by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha

On the question of the internal elections, however, the Five maintain that any such unilateral action would be regarded as "null and void"

South Africa replies with a counter-proposal and Tuesday closes with a deepening air of pessimism and confusion. By Tuesday night the talks come to an abrupt end

Each of the Five dines on his own. There is no indication when they will meet the South Africans again, Mr P. W. Botha puts out a statement that the talks have reached a "difficult stage" requiring serious analysis and consideration

Danger

There are signs of distinct unhappiness among top Western aides. Their Ministers are in danger of running off with a political compromise that they would be unable to sell to the African states

That feeling is to extend

consult a dozing Mr Cyrus Vance in his suite. The US Secretary of State receives him and the other Ministers dressed in pyjamas and raincoats

The late-night meeting produces another Western-proposed statement, authored by Dr Owen, which is to lead on Wednesday to the very brink of failure

Later both South Africans and the Western Five are to identify this as the breaking-point. According to Western sources the new statement is a great deal tougher than the Five's previous proposal — to which the South Africans now returned as the less harmful alternative, only to be told it was now no longer on the table

At this point, diplomatic sources reveal, South Africa threatened to break off negotiations. The Tuesday draft was hurriedly put back

On Wednesday evening, as the Five finally make their delayed departure from a rain-and-jacaranda-drenched Pretoria, they

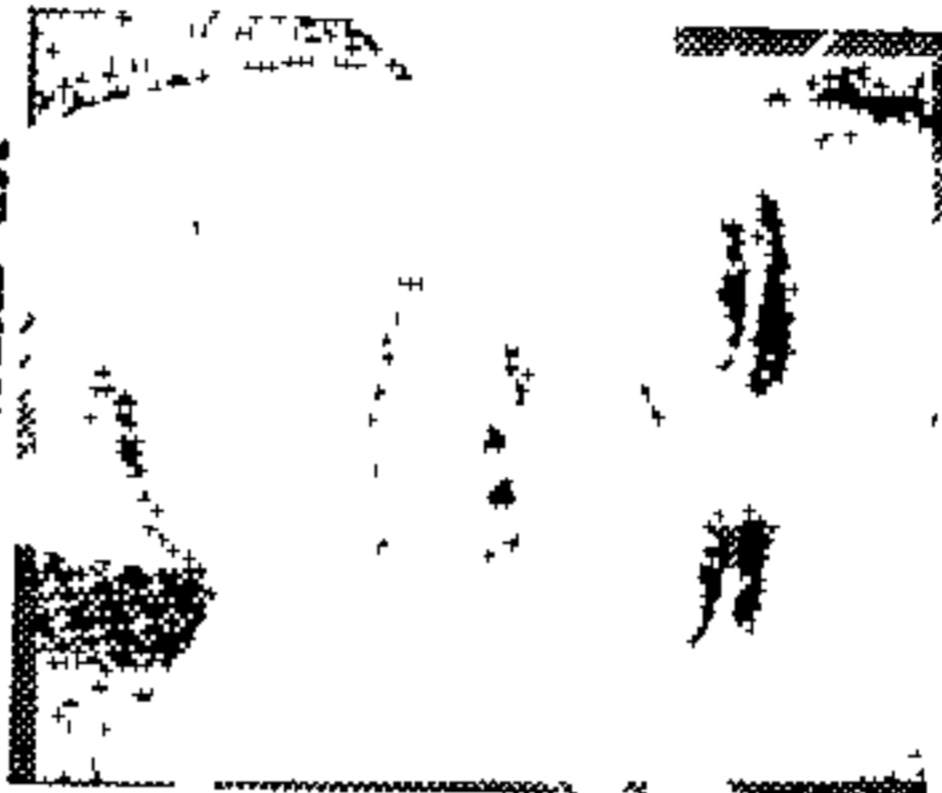
gotators emphasised the impact of a South West African political settlement on Rhodesia. In the end Mr Vance, backed by daily calls to his President, was willing to risk even the anger of black Africa to achieve it.

Relaxed

The first indication of a new United States posture towards South Africa began to emerge last Sunday as members of the American delegation relaxed in the Burgers Park Hotel before the test of wills.

The visit of the Five was surely flattering to Mr P. W. Botha, they pointed out. How would he react to stroking? The Five had not come empty-handed and America had something in its back pocket that would help South Africa to play ball.

No one would say what it was, but it became clear that Washington might promise South Africa more carrot and less stick on its internal policies if it came



MR CYRUS VANCE
The quiet man

On Monday morning the Foreign Ministers' top aides and advisers — the men who have sweated the Western settlement proposals through 18 months of negotiation — receive a nasty shock.

At Mr Vance's request the meetings with South Africa are limited to the Ministers alone. America, having learnt the lesson of Camp David — that success comes with silence — clamps a veil of secrecy on the entire summit.

Mr Don McHenry, Deputy US Ambassador to the UN, becomes tight-lipped and al-

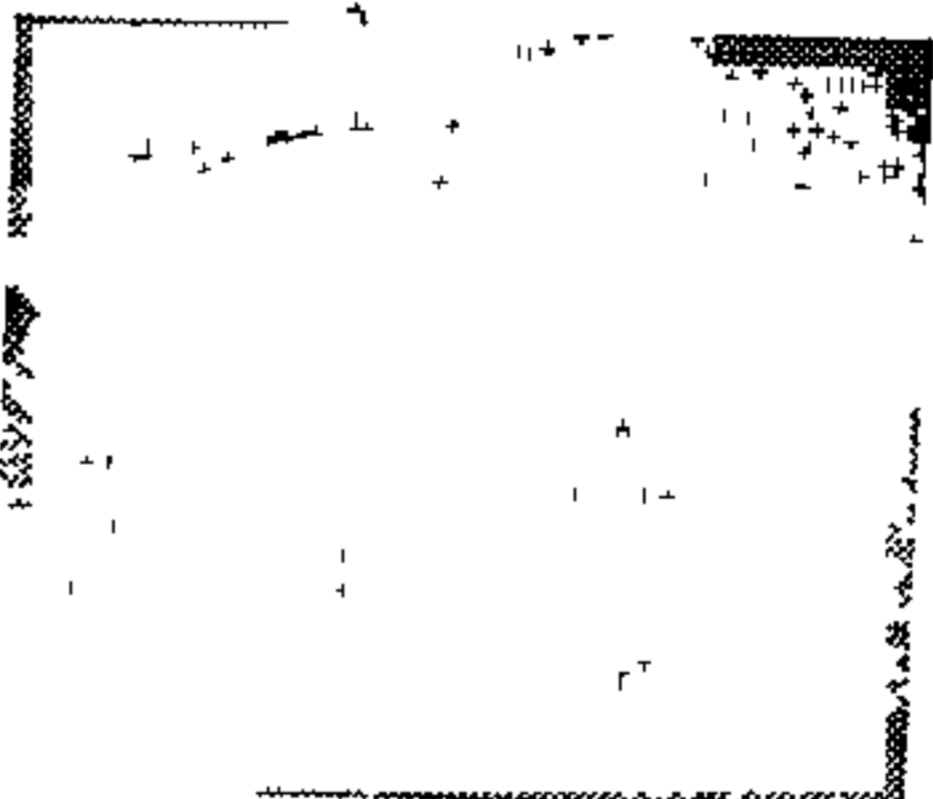
Botha and Judge Steyn, been able to get down to essentials.

By Tuesday morning the growing air of pessimism is briefly interrupted by an element of high farce. It is apparent that the talks will extend into Wednesday and the South Africans have come up with an offer to commission a Boeing 747 and fly the Five, together with the entire Cabinet, down to Cape Town and back. The offer is considered — and declined.

Pessimism

Nevertheless, the negotiations are coming to a head. A South African working document is replaced by the Five's first proposal for an agreed statement.

It incorporates much the South Africans have proposed, including the admission that three key South African objections to the Waldheim report are recognised by the West. The size of the UN troop contingent, the need for "fair" consultation on the size and composition of the force between the UN Special Re-



MR P. W. BOTHA
Long speech

to the end of the talks and beyond. The aides are nervous, and superfluous, and dubious of the wisdom of leaving all the talks to Foreign Minister level. "For 18 months we have worked brilliantly together," a top contact group man complains as he waits for news from the summit. "We know the nuances."

Diligent digging reveals that the return of Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN Special Representative, has been mooted and that South Africa's "formalistic" objections have been finessed. The main difficulty remains how to ignore or anaesthe-

still don't know which way South Africa is going to jump

Hastily

The next day, after South Africa has consulted hastily, summoned South West African leaders and the Prime Minister has informed the Cabinet and the world of the decision, the tune has changed.

Success has many failures, failure none — so perhaps the enthusiasm with which the West greeted the South African decision would indicate that the improbable, secrecy-shrouded Jaeranda summit had ended in success.

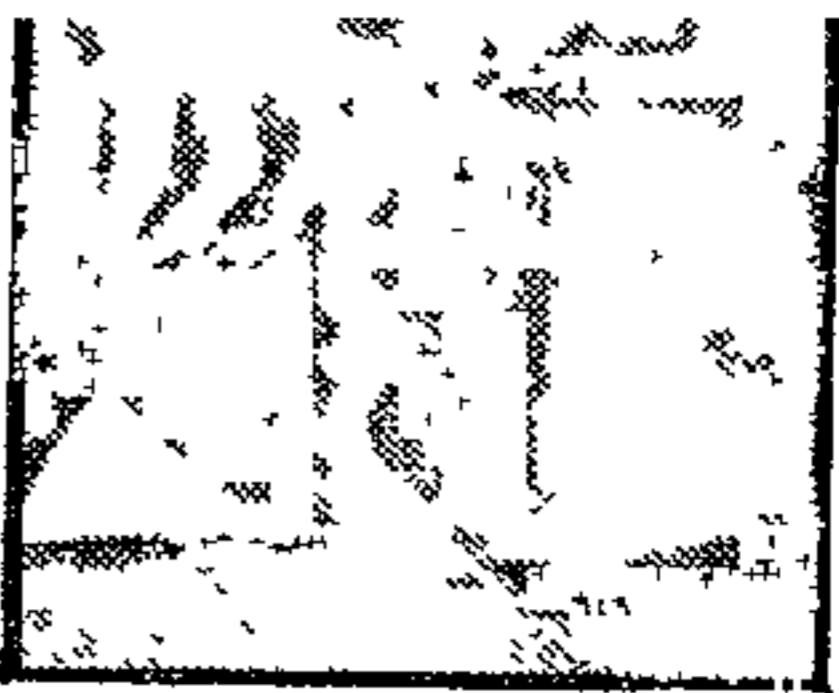
Perhaps there is no assurance that the process will continue. As Western diplomats put it in private, the joint statement set up a "new series of decision-making points for everyone concerned. For South Africa, the Five, the front-line states and Swapo."

But the most important immediate hurdle — an imminent sanctions vote — has been overcome.

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THERE'S NOW A LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL IN NAMIBIA'S INTERMINABLE WRANGLE



Genschler

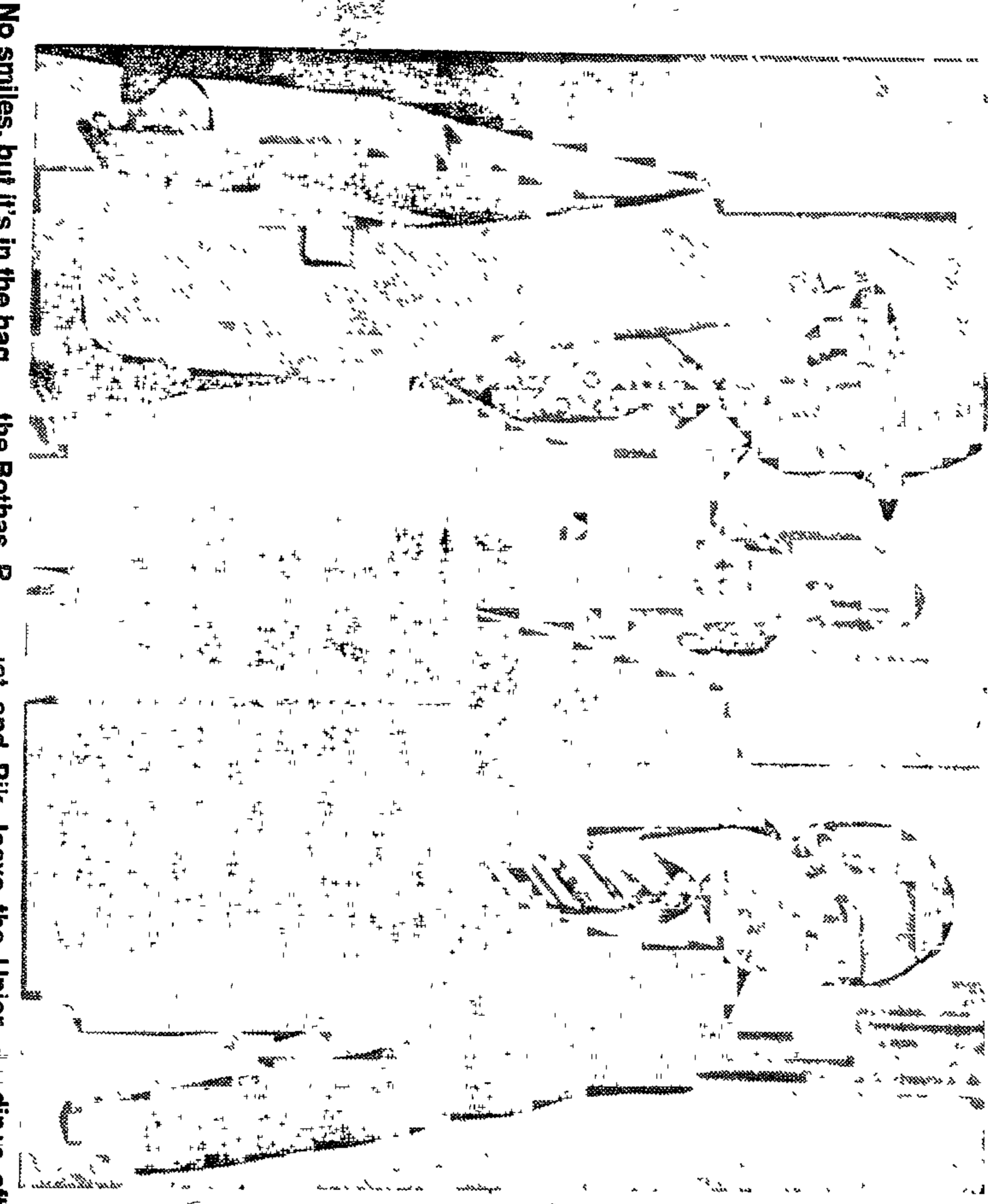


Vance



Strin

THE DAWN



No smiles, but it's in the bag... the Bothas, P... et and Pik, leave the Union... din's after

AT THE END of a breathtaking political week, South Africa succeeded in staving off the threat of imminent sanctions while the prospects for a peaceful end to the interminable Namibian wrangle have brightened.

On Wednesday night the leaders left Pretoria after three days of tough bargaining leaving the impression that South Africa had gained much and lost little.

There was even the suggestion that the negotiations produced an unexpected bonus. A more fundamental appreciation by the West of the problems which beset the subcontinent and a possibility that South Africa will be inspired to help resolve them.

From the moment the huge airforce jets, one from the Royal Air Force the other from the Luftwaffe, parked on the apron of Windhoek's J. G. Strijdom Airport last Saturday, the Foreign Ministers of Britain, West Germany and Canada were pitchedforked into the turbulent territory of the man dated territory.

It was, as Britain's Dr David Owen observed, a final attempt to reach a negotiated settlement in Namibia. By Thursday



Bill Krige

major obstacles to peace, three had been resolved entirely to the satisfaction of the South African Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

The numbers of the proposed UN peacekeeping contingent and its composition will now become the subject of negotiation between Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, and his South African counterpart, the Administrator-General, Judge Marthinus Steyn.

The role of the proposed 360-man UN police force has also been redefined and, most important, the principle of fair consultation has been written into the agreement signed by the Western Five and South Africa.

Only the issue of the mooted December election for Namibia remains unresolved and here the two sides have agreed to

conclusion.

It coincided with a warning issued in Paris by the French Foreign Minister, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, who sent his deputy to the Pretoria summit, that the Western Powers would not veto a sanctions demand at the UN should the talks fail.

And, ominously, the South African Prime Minister's economic advisor, Dr Simon Brand, warned in Pietermaritzburg the same day that should sanctions be effectively applied the economy would, in time, suffer severe damage.

The point at issue when the talks neared deadlock was, not surprisingly, the question of the proposed December election. The Western Five apparently suggested a formula which would have condoned the election — provided the Administrator-General declared beforehand that the successful candidates would never assemble.

To have agreed to such a step would have made a mockery of the whole exercise. It also ran counter to an earlier draft submitted by the Western Five for consideration.

Frayed

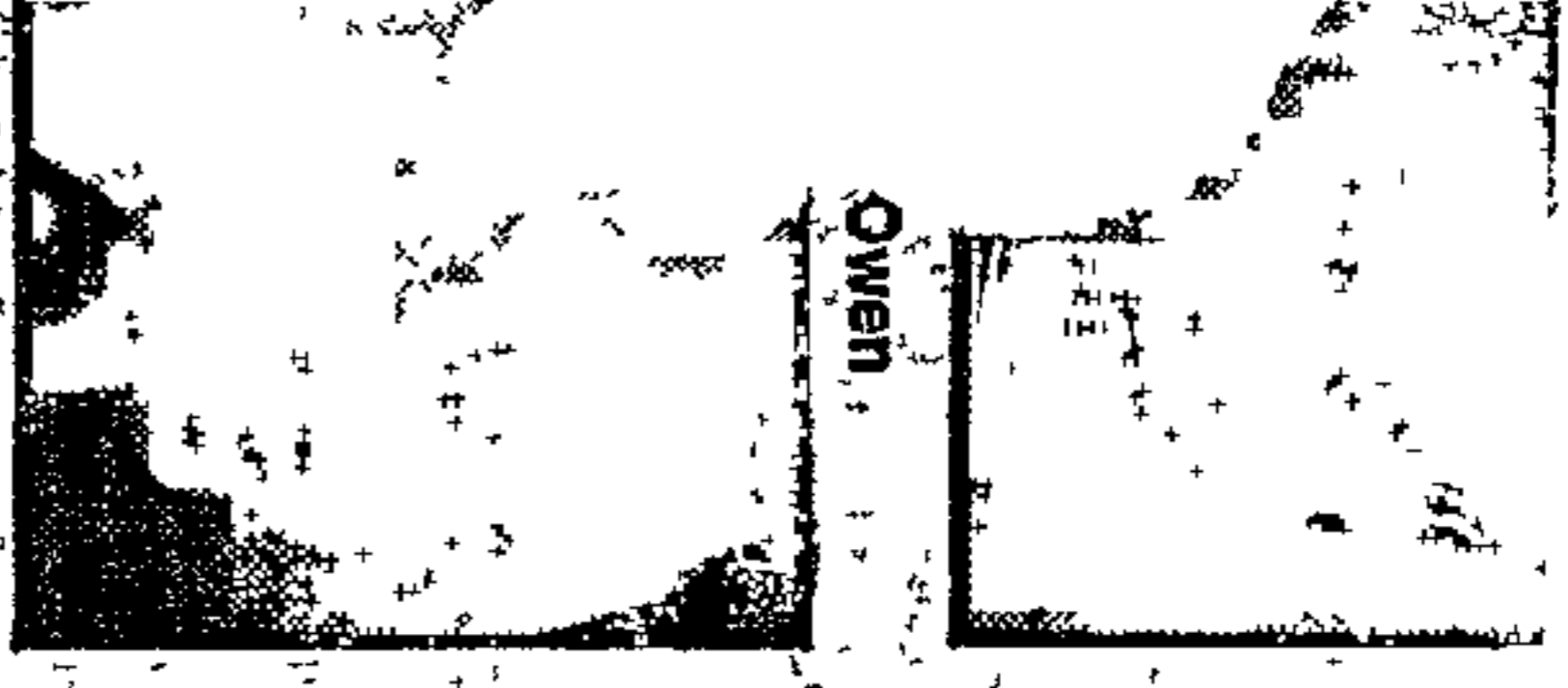
Temper in the small room where the foreign ministers met became frayed — particularly between Mr Krige and

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staying out UN sanctions

was clear that of the four



Jamieson

WON THE WEST...

The talks were stumbling towards deadlock when a private word with Vance cleared the air

WAITING FOR THE BASTILLE BUN-FIGHT WITH THE GUNS, GALS AND GORBLEDGOOK

By



Rodney Haxton

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what was going on at the Union Building's restaurants for the crush-hour at mealtimes; for taxis, for buses, for meetings to finish, for ministers to arrive and for them to leave.

And it was when the waiting was at its worst when people relaxed between the shuttle service to the Union Buildings, to an embassy, to the State President's residence, that you noticed them for the first time.

The security men, most of them from the South African Police

You couldn't count them. There were too many and they didn't stay in one place long enough.

Walk around a corner and there, peering at you, a pair of eyes. A man holding a two-way radio set. Around the building, in the foyer and the lounge, the bars and the restaurants, wherever there were people, there were security men.

It was as if the Burgerspark had become the Bastille and someone was expecting it to be stormed

They had precious cargo on board — and they were going to protect it at any price.

Day 1 wasn't so bad. The second, you felt it a little more. On the third day it was like sitting around Heathrow waiting for a strike to end — surrounded by men whose eyes dropped to your chest to check whether you were wearing the card that stated what your business there was. Men who told other men via radio that someone had entered lift No 3, alerting them on all floors

I visited the security police office. I asked a man with a radio if I could go up in the lift . . . and joked: "They won't shoot me, will they?"

It was an unfunny joke — and he made it obvious.

When I reached security floor a few seconds later, I was met, as the lift door opened, ushered into an office, ushered out and back to the lift door

A few questions from me, simple things like "How many men are guarding the hotel?"

NO answers from them. Just politely: No comment. And "Don't print my name — I'm an ex-Durbanite and I still read your papers"

Polite. Pleasant. Efficient and necessary under the circumstances

But a little spooky all the same.

THE Honourable W. Hodding Carter III is what the official American list of VIPs calls the US Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and Department spokesman.

The American journalists call him Hod.

He is a tough ex-marine, former newspaperman, and he lopez instead of walking and drawls instead of talking

In American jargon, he's "a regular guy" And I was told by an American: "Hod has the makings of a great politician — he can talk for 20 minutes and actually say nothing."

That much soon became obvious.

Example:

It's late Tuesday night and weary, bewildered Pressmen are lounging about, some asleep, waiting to find out from the Americans what is happening behind the closed doors at the Union Buildings.

Says Carter: "What, you may ask, are we going to do tomorrow? I am authorised to say nothing."

The night before, Monday, he started his Press briefing: "Never have so many waited so long for so little"

On Sunday morning, the day after the Americans flew in aboard Airforce Two, the plane that carried the Kissinger circus, Hodding Carter bounced out of the hotel bright and reasonably early. He was off to have a few sets of tennis.

But from Monday on there was nobody for tennis — least of all the casual Carter.

On Tuesday he emerged from his quarters, closer to lunch than breakfast, wearing dark glasses despite the fact that he was indoors and that it was overcast outside.

He had had a late night. Sipping cognac into the



'Charlie's Angel' Gwyn George: The most special agent of all, always at the side of Vance's limousine.

early hours, I was told by a foreign correspondent who had sipped them along with him — and looked like he had.

The press briefing that followed was a classic Carter no-tell.

When it was over and the newsmen had drifted off, Carter was collared and questioned by an American journalist. And for the first time, unheard by the Western world's Press, Mr Carter spoke from his heart.

Said he: "Don't ask. There's not a Press secretary or under-secretary who knows what the hell is going on."

AT THE Burgerspark Hotel things are done properly. If they page a person they page him in both official languages.

Voice over the intercom: "Attention please — we're paging Mr Hodding

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THE BIG bun-tight was on. The Western Five were in town, most of them sharing the same roof at Burgerspark Hotel with nearly 450 news-men, 165 of them foreign.

They came in waves as planes landed into the early hours of last Sunday, and they swamped Pretoria's biggest hotel.

And then, when the place was packed out, the waiting game began. Pressmen waiting for some hint about

seemingly negative agreement. A step which virtually binds the West to oppose sanctions should that spectre be raised at the UN in the weeks ahead.

It will be an election whose status is ambiguous and ill-defined. The white chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge insists it is for a constituent assembly whose members will draft a new constitution for the territory.

The Western Five on the other hand have denounced the exercise as a charade, one that cannot have a role in the independence process for Namibia.

The bridge straddling this gulf is rickety.

Secrecy

Nevertheless the overall prospect is vastly different from the new dark age of isolation, economic dislocation and a stepped up border war which threatened before the Western Five foreign ministers assembled at Pretoria's Union Building on Monday.

Even as late as Wednesday morning it seemed that the talks, shrouded in

this West German counterpart, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whom Mr Botha apparently accused of a "double-cross".

It was around this time that the Prime Minister, Mr Piet Botha, intervened. He summoned the American Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, to his office nearby. It was their second official meeting since the summit began. What was discussed is not known but shortly thereafter the tone of the talks improved and the suggestion that South Africa would disavow the "significance" of the December election was quietly dropped.

The cordial relationship established between Mr Botha, typecast in South Africa as an uncompromising hawk, and Mr Vance, the tall, patrician, Washington lawyer and diplomat, was one of the unexpected developments of the summit.

It was more than an aside to the negotiations. Their rapport clearly had a crucial impact on the outcome.

The most formidable member of the foreign minister quintet in terms of power and influence, Mr Vance brought with him an invitation to Mr Botha from President Car-

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Carter for a telephone call. Then they repeated it in Afrikaans, just in case he didn't hear it the first time.

THE SUAVE, good-looking young man on the bar stool is reading a newspaper cutting. The headline says something about South Africa's controversial lobbyist in America, Donald de Kieffer, "refusing to comment."

He finished the cutting, grins and tucks it away. Then he moves up his stool and says, "You guys like a seat?"

We chat. The subject is the talks.

Who is he with, we ask him, mistaking him for an American newspaperman.

"My name's Donald de Kieffer," he drawls.

He'll speak to us only if it's off the record. No quotes. He doesn't trust newspaper people he doesn't know, he says.

He's drinking beer — which is a very ordinary drink for a man whose champagne annual income from the South African Government at one time was larger than the Prime Minister's salary.

SLICK is the word for the American State Department Security Men. They flit about, disappearing here and reappearing there. Their eyes keep roving even when they're standing still, which isn't often. They are impeccably turned out in dark tailored suits, wear wristwatch walkie talkies — and they call themselves Special Agents.

But the most special agent of all was a tall blonde, lithe and lanky, and always at the side of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's armour-plated limousine, striding it out as the motorcade starts off and breaking into a trot as it gathers speed.

She quickly picked up the name "Charlie's Angel". Her real name is Gwyn George — but few people know that as they gawked at her, for she was not a very forthcoming lady when anyone got

close enough to ask. Something else about Gwyn few people knew was that the bulge at her shapely hip, covered by her loose khaki top, was a .375 revolver.

Big enough, I was told, to blow a man's head off.

DIE PRESIDENSIE is the beautiful home of President John Vorster.

The stoep and part of the lawn is roped off to keep cameramen and reporters at bay, for it is here that the new State President is going to take the Big Five for a walk-around for the benefit of the cameras.

They stand posing, a little awkwardly at first, the President with his hand tucked into his pocket. You can barely hear what they're saying to each other above the din of clicking cameras and TV equipment.

They move to the edge of the garden and survey the view from the side of the koppie on which the house stands. President Vorster is talking about golf.

The golf course in the grounds of the presidential home was Dr Eben Donges' idea, he tells them. He had it built before his death while he was State President-elect.

One photographer, prompted by desperation, clambers past the rope barrier to get a better shot of the group.

A large security man sees him, takes a step towards him and stamps his foot.

Exit photographer. And the bull-necked policeman, Lieutenant Mof Myburgh, giant former Springbok rugby forward, relaxes.

THERE was little optimism in the air at the hotel headquarters on Tuesday night. The Americans were upstairs, discussing and deciding nobody knows what.

Then comes the US announcement, chalked on a large blackboard outside the Press office.

It reads "The lamps have gone out."

The American Press people sigh, get up and

The South Africans are a little stunned. It looks like it's come to the worst.

It took them a few minutes and some inquiries to discover that all the Americans were saying was that Secretary Vance and his people had gone to bed.

FROM time to time a million-rand motorcade shining and gleaming, snaked through Pretoria with what seemed like half of the city's police force riding shotgun on motorcycles.

The most impressive car was DC 2, the silver Rolls Royce of British ambassador Sir David Scott.

After an official lunch at Burgerspark Hotel, amid all the pomp and hubbub, Sir David's car purrs off to join the sleek American and German limousines.

On the shelf beneath the rear window is a giant pine cone, picked up somewhere, put there — and forgotten.

And I realise that even ambassadors are human.

DC 2, for all its sleek lines and good looks, let down the side a little on Wednesday by misbehaving itself outside the Union Buildings. Its radiator was leaking.

Which goes to show that cars will be cars.

WAITING at the Union Buildings for Wednesday's South African huddle to begin, Pressmen were greeted by smiles and waves from Justice Minister J. T. Kruger as he climbed out of his long black official car.

He walked through the roped-off area amid speculation about why he was going to attend the meeting.

But he turned the corner and walked towards his own office, the opposite direction to where the South Africans were talking.

He had turned to the left instead of the right — and a joker, caused a storm of laughter by pointing out that it must be the first time in his political life the Minister had picked left instead of right.

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secretary, were on the point of breaking down. American Under-Secretary, Mr. Hodding Carter, spoke of negotiations having reached a difficult stage. South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, intimated that he held out little hope for a successful	ter to visit the USA should the talks reach a successful conclusion. Given the depths to which South African/American relations have sunk in the years since the Carter Administration took office, the gesture was more than conciliatory.
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UN waiting for Waldheim to report on SWA plan

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NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council is waiting for today's report by the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on implementation of the plan it adopted on September 29 for United Nations supervision of SWA/Namibia's independence

The big question is whether Dr Waldheim will heed Western urging that he return his special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, to Windhoek for more talks with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn

So far Dr Waldheim has not indicated his intention On

Friday, however, he corrected reports that said he needed a Security Council mandate to send Mr Ahtisaari back to the territory

If Mr Ahtisaari goes it will be a boost for the compromise reached last week between the five Western powers and the South African

Government

This would allow South Africa to proceed with elections in SWA/Namibia in December. Western officials have said they would consider the poll null and void.

At the same time, South Africa would be committed to co-operating with UN supervision of SWA/Namibian elections next year.

The 49-member African Group has recorded dismay and utter contempt at the Pretoria deal. It labelled it a "complete deviation" from the Security Council resolution

The Western foreign ministers went to Pretoria, they said, to ensure South African compliance with that resolution and not to re-open negotiations or to seek compromises.

They did not specifically say Mr Ahtisaari should not be sent back but their statement on Friday implicitly rejected any negotiations outside the framework of the resolution

The 15-member Security Council is not required to meet to consider Dr Waldheim's report

The results from Pretoria last week had removed the need for a formal council meeting. Western officials maintained

African sources, on the other hand, expect the top UN body to be summoned once the group decides on its approach.

● African Group's rejection, page 9

Waldheim: Endeavours on SWA to continue

Cape Times 24/10/78

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NEW YORK. — The Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, reported yesterday that he and his special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, were continuing efforts aimed at independence for SWA/Namibia under UN auspices.

Dr Waldheim was reporting to the Security Council as the 15 member body requested in its resolution of September 29. The resolution endorsed his plan for the UN to oversee elections and the territory's move to independence.

The three-page report contained no recommendations. After recalling the resolution Dr Waldheim listed the contacts he and other secretariat members had with the parties involved.

He noted that a "residual administrative and technical staff" stayed in Windhoek to work on arrangements for the proposed UN transition assistance group.

On the question of South African co-operation, he recalled his meeting last Friday with the Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Donald Jamieson, and ambassadors of the four other Western powers negotiating with the South African Government.

"In the light of these exchanges of views, I have initiated further consultations with others concerned," he said.

"Within the context of the mandate entrusted to me by the Security Council resolutions 431 (1978) and 435 (1978) respectively, I and my special representative are continuing with our endeavours in regard to the issues concerned within the competence prescribed in the relevant Security Council resolutions."



Dr Waldheim

The council resolutions referred to were those noting the Western settlement proposal, which South Africa has accepted, and endorsing the Waldheim plan based on the Western proposal. The South African Government has objected to parts of the plan.

The three communiques released after the Western foreign ministers' talks in Pretoria last week, were published with Dr Waldheim's report yesterday as documents of the Security Council.

● The Cape Times political correspondent reports that Dr Waldheim's move is seen in diplomatic circles as extremely cautious but not necessarily bad for South Africa.

The expectation is that Dr Waldheim will continue discussions with Western and African UN members and with Swapo. Opinion at the UN has yet to crystallise on whether or not last week's Pretoria talks represent progress towards an internationally acceptable settlement.

In spite of the initially critical African reaction to the Pretoria agreement, Western ministers believe there is progress. They hope African countries, and in particular the "frontline states" of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, will eventually accept it.

"It seems as if we are still at an exploratory stage," one source said.

Dr Waldheim has a reputation for caution and, in present circumstances, was not expected to report definite progress or to make recommendations.

● It was announced early this morning that a plenary session of the UN General Assembly to debate the entire SWA/Namibia issue, scheduled to begin today, has been delayed and a new date set tentatively for early next month.

SWA plan

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Star
24/10/78

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By Kevin Jacobs, The Star Bureau
New York

Africans at the United Nations call today for a Security Council meeting to denounce South Africa's refusal so far to implement the UN independence plan for SWA/Namibia, dangerously rocking the fragile Pretoria agreement.

The move will delay the West's hope for an early return to the territory by special UN envoy Martti Ahtisaari, in turn delaying fixing an election date.

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African delegates confused by the two-track election plan — took their message to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim last night, and said later that sanctions talk "may be on the cards".

Their intention to press for a formal Council meeting will undoubtedly dismay the West. Mr Ahtisaari's Western delegates have been urging an early decision by Dr Waldheim to send Mr Ahtisaari back to Windhoek to test South Africa's commitment to UN-supervised elections next year.

The Namibia contact group of the UN's African Bloc discussed recent developments in extended meetings yesterday and briefed Dr Waldheim on their plans later.

The message that they would probably call for a Council meeting was conveyed by delegates of the three African members of the Security Council — Nigeria, Mauritius and Gabon — and the Burundi representative, as chairman of the African group for the month.

Mr Ahtisaari attended the meeting

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In the process there are long and costly
up drought relief machinery. During the delay
ts over the accuracy of local reports of weather

Punitive

Mr Radha Ramphul, Mauritian ambassador, asked about demands for punitive action through the Council, said: "It is on the cards, it is coming."

But tough talk about mandatory sanctions against South Africa is more likely to be linked to discussion of the Bingham Report on oil sanctions-busting when it is brought to the Council.

Mr Ramphul said the African group felt "it would be unproductive and even dangerous" for Mr Ahtisaari to return to Windhoek now "We do not believe Mr Ahtisaari should be there a few weeks before, or even during, this phoney election," he said.

Sapa reports that the Western Five do not want a Security Council meeting on SWA/Namibia. Sources said they were urging Dr Waldheim to send Mr Ahtisaari as early as next weekend.

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SWA poll field narrows

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK—At the registration deadline for participation in SWA/Namibia's December election at 11 am today, two significant groups and three fringe organisations became the contestants in the poll to elect a representative body.

The two major groups in the electoral race are the conservative, ethnically orientated Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the National Party's right-wing election front, Aktur.

The fringe groups that have registered are all from the right-wing of the territory's political spectrum. They are the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the Liberation Front from Rehoboth and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party.

None of the territory's moderate or left-wing groups registered.

The major parties that will not be in the election are the centrist Namibia National Front, a coalition of five black and white parties and tribal factions, and the revolutionary organisation, Swapo. These parties demand an internationally supervised independence process and distrust the South African-backed December poll.

An intense battle, at least among the territory's whites, is already under way between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Aktur. Both groups stand for participation of the territory along ethnic lines with separate ethnic governments for each group.

Western veto for Swapo expected

By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — The West will probably slap down an attempt by Swapo and African states in the United Nations Security Council to torpedo the hard-won Pretoria deal for SWA/Namibia's independence.

Vote card probe

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Rumours that the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) is attempting to buy registration cards from people in a bid to stop them voting in December's election are being investigated, a Security Police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said investigations in Gobabis, Keetmanshoop, Karasburg and Luderitz had not yet established that the reports were true.

A report that a man was offered a car not to vote was discounted.

Swapo is not taking part in the election and Security Police believe the registration card buying, if true, may be a tactic to provoke a low percentage poll.

Swapo and the Africans have rejected the agreement encompassing South Africa's commitment to December elections, and are calling for an urgent Security Council meeting to consider sanctions.

But the West is holding out until after the unilateral election for "the ultimate test" of South Africa's sincerity in accepting UN supervision of a more substantial election to guarantee world recognition of the results.

A senior Western source hinted yesterday that the West would defend their "effort to accommodate what can be described as a political necessity which the South Africans find themselves in".

And an African source saw little hope of Security Council endorsement of Swapo's sanctions demand. "We expect three vetoes," he said. (The United States, Britain and France have veto power).

Swapo's stand was made clear in a letter from its president, Mr Sam Nujoma, delivered yesterday to the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, by the guerillas' UN spokesman, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab.

He said Swapo wanted the Security Council to condemn South Africa's "continued intransigence, rejection of the Secretary-General's report and its decision to impose unilateral elections" and they are calling — with African support — for sanctions as "the next logical step."

Technically, the charge is groundless. Western sources insist that the Pretoria communique has rejected no part of the Nujoma plan for in-

dependence, and that the next step called for — with South Africa's concurrence — is a return to the territory of special UN representative Martti Ahtisaari.

RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — Swapo last night rejected last week's Pretoria summit plan for South West Africa's independence and announced it would press for the UN Security Council to impose "comprehensive mandatory sanctions" on South Africa.

And at the same time, the compromise deal was thrown into dire danger when Africa determined to challenge the West and do battle in the council.

They formally called for a council meeting — just what the West has been fighting.

In the middle of the latest crisis was key U.S. negotiator Don McHenry, who emerged from a one-hour session with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to concede the situation was "muddy" and getting "murkier" by the minute.

France

Adding to the complications was the threat that France — which holds the council presidency this month — might side with the Africans.

The African move kills Western efforts to win tactical recognition of the Pretoria agreement by having Dr Waldheim send his special representative Martti Ahtisaari back to the territory.

Breaking Swapo's silence, its UN representative, Mr. Theo Ben Gurirab, joined the queue to consult Dr. Waldheim after declaring "the exercise in Pretoria" unacceptable and stating Swapo was now seeking

"We interpret the situation as one in which South Africa continues to be intransigent and defiant of the Security Council," he said.

But a spokesman for the

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SWAPO

tells

West:

No go

Western powers said the aim would be to stand their ground until "emotions cool and sense prevails."

African council members are expected to harry the West on all the vague and unresolved aspects of what came out of Pretoria.

The Nigerians, for example, have a 26-point questionnaire which deals with such issues as the proposal to have Western "observers" present in the

territory during the internal elections. This, they charge, could be the first step to recognising their result.

They also point out that nowhere in the agreement does South Africa explicitly accept the UN plan for supervised independence.

Doubts

Fuelling African doubts are growing indications of a new softer U.S. approach to South Africa — now well publicised here.

Another factor has been the Rhodesian raid into Zambia and President Kenneth Kaunda's emotional outburst against the U.S. for "harbouring" Prime Minister Ian Smith while directing the attacks.

The Mercury's Paris correspondent reports that the U.S. is considering plans for an embargo on South African Airways flights.

The weekly Jeune Afrique, quoting African diplomatic sources in Washington, said: "Experts are already studying what it would cost the West if air links were cut with South Africa."

The American boycott, it says, would stop all SAA flights to the United States, as well as all flights by American airlines to South Africa.

KHAM 25/10/74

Swapo no to Pretoria plan

221

UNITED NATIONS.

WAPo yesterday rejected proposals worked out last week in Pretoria for an eventual South West Africa independence settlement.

A spokesman for the guerrilla group said Swapo would formally press for an early meeting of the United Nations Security Council to impose "comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions" against South Africa, reports apa-Reuter.

Adding to the complications was the threat at France — which holds the council presidency this month — might side with the African loc.

The Swapo spokesman, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, conveyed these views to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim. He was understood to have received the instructions from the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, who was reported to be in East Berlin.

Swapo is recognised by the UN General Assembly as the sole, authentic representative of the Namibian people. The Security Council's five Western members — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — have been negotiating both with Swapo and the South African Government.

South Africa has denounced Swapo as a subversive violent pawn, but has declared its readiness to see it form an administration in independent SWA provided this is the result of fair elections.

In the Pretoria talks, the Western Five obtained South Africa's agreement to use its good offices to promote the

poll in December chooses local leaders

The exercise in Pretoria was unacceptable to Swapo. Mr Gurirab said "The joint statement issued there by South Africa and the West did not provide a basis for a special representative. Mr Martens Ahtisaari, to go to the territory... as the participants in the Pretoria talks recommended."

Under the Pretoria plan, Mr Ahtisaari would discuss with the South African Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, the modalities for UN supervision of elections and setting a date for polling.

Mr Ahtisaari has started mapping 24 centres from which 900 UN observers would fan out to 430 polling stations during elections some time next year — if South Africa and SWA leaders chosen in the interim, unsupervised elections in December agree to UN supervision and

US may embargo SA flights

Own Correspondent

PARIS — South African Airways flights to the United States and US airlines flights to South Africa may be stopped if South Africa does not accept Western settlement proposals for South West Africa

control of the later electoral process

Dr Waldheim discussed the proposed visit by Mr Ahtisaari with African members of the Security Council on Monday night. Afterwards, one of their number, Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius, said the African group felt this would be dangerous.

Several UN members were concerned at the possibility that somehow South Africa might tie such a visit to what were described at the UN as "the phony elections".

A report to this effect in the weekly magazine, Jeune Afrique, has been confirmed by French diplomatic officials, who say the plans are in an initial stage. The magazine, quoting African diplomatic sources in Washington, said yesterday experts were already studying what it would cost the West if the air links were cut.

"If Washington went ahead, Western airlines might be told by African governments that they must follow suit," a French aviation expert said.

"If they didn't, they might lose their routes to black African capitals."

Since there was no basis for implementing the Security Council plan for UN-supervised elections, "we interpret the situation as one in which South Africa continues to be intransigent and has decided to defy the authority of the Security Council," Mr Gurirab said.

Therefore, he said, the situation posed a threat to international peace and security and the council should meet as soon as possible to consider invoking economic sanctions.

Mr Gurirab said he hoped the council would hold "exhaustive, extensive and comprehensive discussions leading up to the imposition of sanctions."

The PRETORIA BUREAU reports that the French Embassy in Pretoria, yesterday repeated its categorical denial of New York reports that France was about to break with its four Western partners over the settlement question.

African bloc

imperils SWA

CAPE TIMES 25/10/78

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compromise

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The compromise SWA/Namibia deal was thrown into dire danger yesterday when Africa determined to challenge the West and do battle in the Security Council.

First, they let Swapo off its tight leash to damn the Pretoria agreement as "unacceptable" and demand sweeping economic sanctions against South Africa.

Then they formally called for a council meeting — just what the West has been fighting against.

In the middle of yet another crisis was key US negotiator Don McHenry, who emerged from a one-hour session with the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to concede the situation was "muddy" and getting "murkier" by the minute.

But a spokesman for another of the Western powers said the aim would be to stand their ground until "emotions cool and sense prevails".

The African move kills Western efforts to win tactical recognition of the equivocal Pretoria arrangement by having Dr Waldheim dispatch special representative Martti Ahtisaari on the basis of his original mandate.

That idea had "certain attractions" but too many pitfalls.

● Swapo was confirming what South Africa had repeatedly said: That it was not interested in an election in SWA/Namibia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria last night.

Mr Botha said Swapo was interested only in seizing power on its own terms.

"Swapo knows as well as we do that there is still the opportunity to reach an internationally acceptable settlement through an election next year. But Swapo does not want to take part.

"I welcome this statement by Swapo because it enables the people of South West Africa to hear from Swapo itself for the umpteenth time what it has in mind for the territory — a Marxist tyranny," the Foreign Minister said. — Sapa

said th Mauritius Ambassador, Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul, after an earlier meeting with Dr Waldheim.

Breaking Swapo's silence, its UN representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, joined the queue to consult with Dr Waldheim after declaring "the exercise in Pretoria" unacceptable and stating that Swapo was now seeking "comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions" against South Africa.

"We interpret the situation as one in which South Africa continues to be intransigent and has decided to defy the Security Council," he said.

African council members are expected to take a more pragmatic, hard-bargaining position and harry the West on all the vague and unresolved aspects of what came out of Pretoria.

The Nigerians, for example, have a 26-point questionnaire ready to fire at the West. This deals with such issues as the proposal to have Western "observers" present in the territory during the internal elections. This, they charge, could be the first step in recognition of their outcome.

They also point out that nowhere in the agreement does South Africa explicitly accept the UN plan for overseen independence.

X Cape Times
25/10/78

France denies rift with Big Five

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The French Embassy here yesterday repeated its categorical denial of New York reports that France was about to break with its four Western partners over the SWA/Namibia issue.

Reports said France, which holds the United Nations Security Council presidency this month, might well align itself with the African block.

The embassy spokesman said France could only refer to the French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Olivier Stirn, who said last week. "There is no difference of opinion among the Five. In fact it is very much the opposite situation".

The embassy statement added that it was "in a position to confirm that the position of France has not changed and that France stands firmly behind the four other Western powers in the seeking of an internationally recognised independence for Namibia."

Last Friday at the United Nations the African block slammed the Pretoria concluded deal between South Africa and the Five Western powers as a "complete deviation" from the already adopted plan for a UN supervised independence.

2 Swapo men freed

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, has released the last two Swapo prisoners detained under his AG 26 emergency security regulations.

The two men, Mr Frans Kambangula, Swapo secretary for transport, and Pastor Festus Naholo, secretary for international affairs, were released from Windhoek's Central Prison after about six months' detention without trial.

Their release followed last week's summit meeting between the five Western foreign ministers and the South African Prime Minister from P.W.

Vote card probe

WINDHOEK. — Police are investigating reports about the illegal buying of voters' registration cards in certain parts of SWA/Namibia, according to sources here.

The reports quoted a police spokesman as saying certain people were allegedly buying registration cards from people in the territory in a bid to secure a low percentage poll in the December election.

According to the spokesman, police investigations were being carried out round Keetmanshoop, Luderitz, Karasburg and Gobabis. — Sapa

5th party registers

WINDHOEK. — The Liberation Front yesterday became the fifth political party to register for the free election for a constituent assembly for SWA/Namibia.

Political parties have till today to register with the office of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, for participation in the December 4-8 election.

Also registered are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Action Committee for Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles (Aktur), the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the newly-formed Namibian Christian Democratic Party. — Sapa

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Mini UN mission bides its time in Windhoek

From SEAN O'CONNOR,
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — There are 17 United Nations personnel — 10 men and seven women of 10 nationalities — biding their time in Windhoek and looking forward to the day when the UN launches its proposed R260m independence operation for SWA/Namibia.

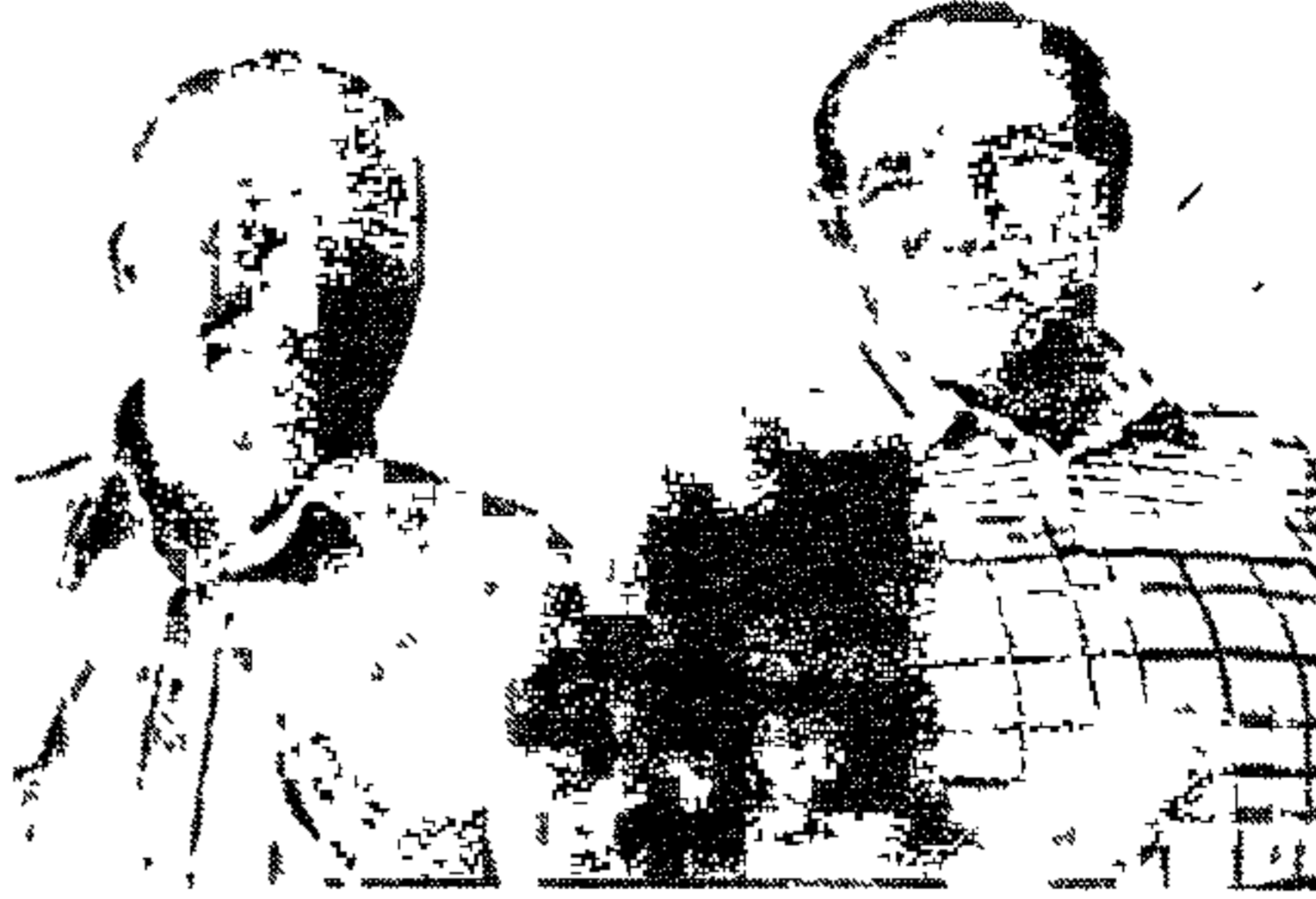
This small administrative staff contingent arrived in Windhoek on August 6 with the UN Secretary-General's special representative to the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and 31 other other UN personnel

When Mr Ahtisaari left the territory 16 days later, after completing his fact-finding mission, these 17 men and women were left behind to prepare the way for the proposed UN operation

There are American, British, Irish, Colombian, Guatemalan, Algerian, Canadian, Kenyan, Cyprian and Filipino nationals in the contingent

The leader of this mini mission — unless Mr Ahtisaari is in the territory — is Mr John Chandler, from Los Angeles. He flew to Switzerland a week ago because his mother-in-law died but he is due back in the next few days

The contingent is stationed at a two-star hotel just outside



The two bodyguards assigned to special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, when he is in SWA, Lieutenant Victor Noble, 61, left, and Lieutenant Mitchell Goldstein, 58.

Windhoek where they have set up offices which include a sophisticated communications centre with telex machines and a direct line to New York.

They have grown fond of Windhoek and if they were given the option tomorrow of returning to their homes, not a single one would go

Totally dedicated

All of them like the place and the people, most of them like the climate — a few find it too hot and dry — and all of them are totally dedicated to their job: Playing a role in the independence of SWA/Namibia.

Their working day starts at 8.30 and ends at 5.30 and

after that they do what most South West Africans do — they go to the restaurants and the beergardens

To keep themselves in shape, many of them have taken up jogging in the early morning before it gets too hot

Miss Bonita Evans, a secretary, who was born in the US and has a home in New York and Nairobi — she has US and Kenyan citizenship — has found a bicycle track near the hotel where she goes for a run every morning at 6.00

Miss Evans has a son, Dorian, aged nine, who lives with her sister and a niece and a nephew in New York

"I don't think he misses me too much because he has got family around him," she said.

"We have made acquaintances since we have been here. We find the people friendly, as long as you don't talk about politics. When people find out you are from the United Nations they always try to lead you into talking politics — and we don't talk politics," she said

Mr Pierre Deguzman, from the Philippines, who is presently controlling the UN's finances in the territory, has left behind a wife and six children in New York

Before coming to SWA/Namibia, Mr Deguzman was the UN finance controller in the Egyptian town of Al Isma'ilyah, a town on the eastern bank of the Suez canal.

One of the oldest and most senior members of the contingent is Lieutenant Mitchell Goldstein, aged 53. He is a security officer (training and operations) and he is one of Mr Ahtisaari's two bodyguards when the special representative is in the territory

Lieutenant Goldstein, from the borough of the Bronx, New York, is unmarried and has been with the UN for the last 26 years

Souvenir mad

He said his most interesting experience with the UN so far had been a stint in what was then the Belgian Congo, now Zaire — in the early 1960s.

Before joining the UN, he was part of the military police in the US Marine Corps

Lieutenant Goldstein is mad about souvenirs, particularly carved wooden masks.

His other big love is travelling

"I enjoy going to different parts of the world and I like my job too. I enjoy going to work. I don't just go to work because I have to," he said.

And to keep in trim — he often has to train UN recruits — he works out in his hotel room every morning with a bullworker apparatus

Call for UN meeting

NEW YORK — The 49-member African Group at the United Nations yesterday formally requested that an "urgent meeting" of the Security Council be convened "to consider South Africa's defiance of Security Council resolution 435 of 1978"

The letter requesting the meeting was sent to France's Ambassador, Mr Jacques Lèprete, this month's president of the 15-member top UN body, by Burundi's Ambassador, Mr Artemon Simbananiye, current chairman of the African group

The resolution referred to was adopted by

the Security Council on September 29. It endorsed the Waldheim plan for UN supervision of elections in SWA/Namibia

An African member of the Council, the Mauritanian Ambassador, Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul, has told correspondents the group rejects the two-elections compromise reached between the West and South Africa last week

The Africans were drafting a resolution calling for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. They wanted the meeting by next Monday at the latest.

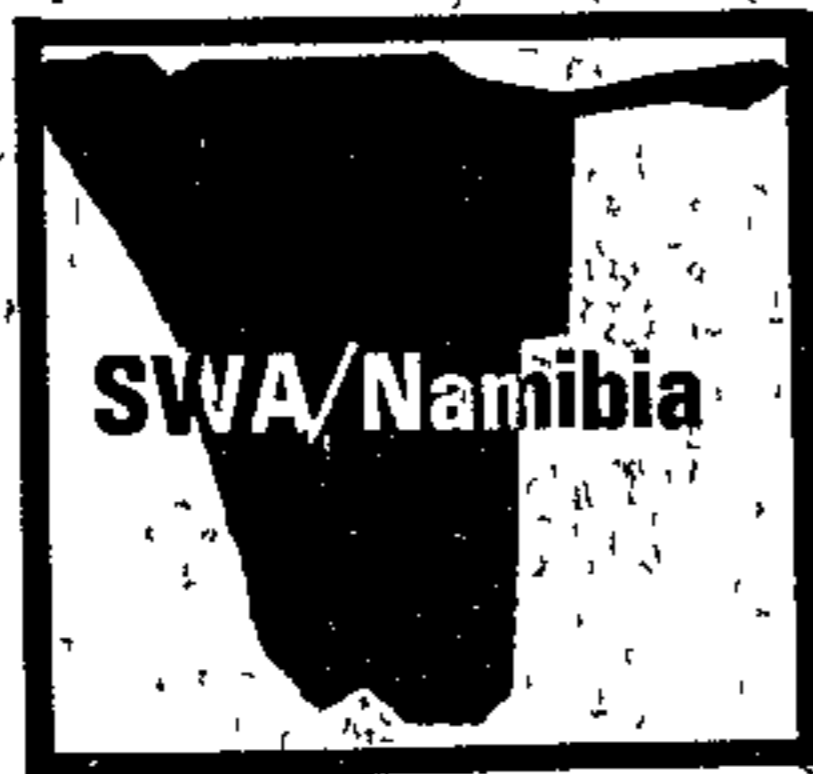
They were expecting vetoes from the Western powers.

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Line-up for SWA year-end elections

WINDHOEK. — Five political organizations, would participate in the December elections for a constituent assembly for SWA/Namibia, it was officially announced here yesterday

They are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Action Front for the Maintenance of the Turnhalle Principles (Aktur), the Herstigte Nasionale



Party, the newly-formed Namibian Christian Democratic Party and the Liberation Front.

Parties and organizations had till 11 am yesterday to register for participation in the election

According to the chief electoral officer, Mr L V de Kock, no further applications were received by the registration court yesterday.

Swapo, the Namibia National Front and the Swapo Democrats have refused to participate in the election unless it is under United Nations supervision

Of the organizations that registered, Aktur and the DTA are the most important and powerful political fronts. Both have been holding meetings and rallies in recent weeks.

The remaining participants in the election, the HNP, the Namibian Christian Democratic Party and the Liberation Front are not expected to command any significant support at the polls. — Sapa

SWA: Ahtisaari may not return

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, would probably refuse to return his special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, to SWA/Namibia, informed sources said yesterday

The United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany agreed with South Africa last week to recommend that Dr Waldheim send Mr Ahtisaari back as soon as possible to work out the modalities for UN-supervised elections.

But it was now unlikely that Mr Ahtisaari would make the trip, the sources said

He was in SWA/Namibia for 17 days in August, when he prepared a blueprint for Dr Waldheim on UN involvement in the territory's transition to independence.

The future of this plan is now in doubt because of South African objections and the issue is expected to go back to the Security Council for further debate within the next few days.

While African and Swapo representatives at the UN went ahead with their call for an urgent Security Council meeting the United States State Department spokesman, Mr Hodding Carter, said the Carter administration was still pushing for Mr Ahtisaari to be sent "promptly".

"We continue to hope that the African group will be able to resolve their doubts about the Ahtisaari mission," he said. "We would prefer the envoy to go to Namibia as soon as possible. A Security Council meeting would be more appropriate after he has returned."

The final decision about whether to send Mr Ahtisaari to Windhoek rests with Dr Waldheim, but he is expected to defer to the views of the Security Council — Sapa, Own Correspondent

Du Plessis tells of clash with PM

From SEAN O'CONNOR

WINDHOEK. — The National Party leader in SWA/Namibia and chairman of Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis, confirmed in Windhoek this week that he had a clash with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria last week.

The clash took place at a working dinner given by Mr Botha for SWA/Namibian leaders in the government guesthouse on Wednesday

But Mr Du Plessis said the clash had been one-sided and had been triggered by the Prime Minister

"I did not retaliate," he said

It was reported at the weekend that the clash had arisen over the abandoning by the government of the Bantustan policy in SWA/Namibia in favour of a one man, one vote poll.

Mr Du Plessis, it was said, wanted ethnic elections in the territory which would decide the leaders of the different ethnic groups separately but the Prime Minister had made it clear that the Bantustan policy in SWA/Namibia no longer existed.

However, Mr Du Plessis said this week he had been rebuffed by Mr Botha because he had asked "penetrating questions" about the December elections in which leaders in the territory would be indicated on a basis of one man, one vote

Mr Du Plessis denied that the bantustan policy had been discussed

Swapo wants to dictate ⁽²²¹⁾ — Botha

JOHANNESBURG — Swapo was running true to form by rejecting the outcome of last week's talks between the South African Government and the West on SWA/Namibia, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in a SATV interview last night.

"Swapo does not want a peaceful solution for SWA. Swapo wants to rule and dictate to SWA by force, and I have no doubt in my mind that they will continue with their attempts to prove to the world that they are not going to take part in a general election because they know they will lose the general election," the Prime Minister said.

Regarding the Swapo standpoint, supported by the black African states, that last week's talks constituted a victory for South Africa and that the joint statement deviated from the Waldheim recommendations, Mr Botha said:

"No, I think the discussions that took place in Pretoria between the five foreign ministers and representatives of our government are proof that we have reached a balanced view on Southern Africa and on SWA on the basis of the April solutions suggested by the five."

Asked why he said "balanced" when it was only the West and South Africa involved in the talks, the Prime Minister replied:

"It is balanced because the West knows that we prefer a stable SWA instead of a SWA dictated to by outside forces, and the West would also like to see stability in Southern Africa in the interest of the whole of Southern Africa."

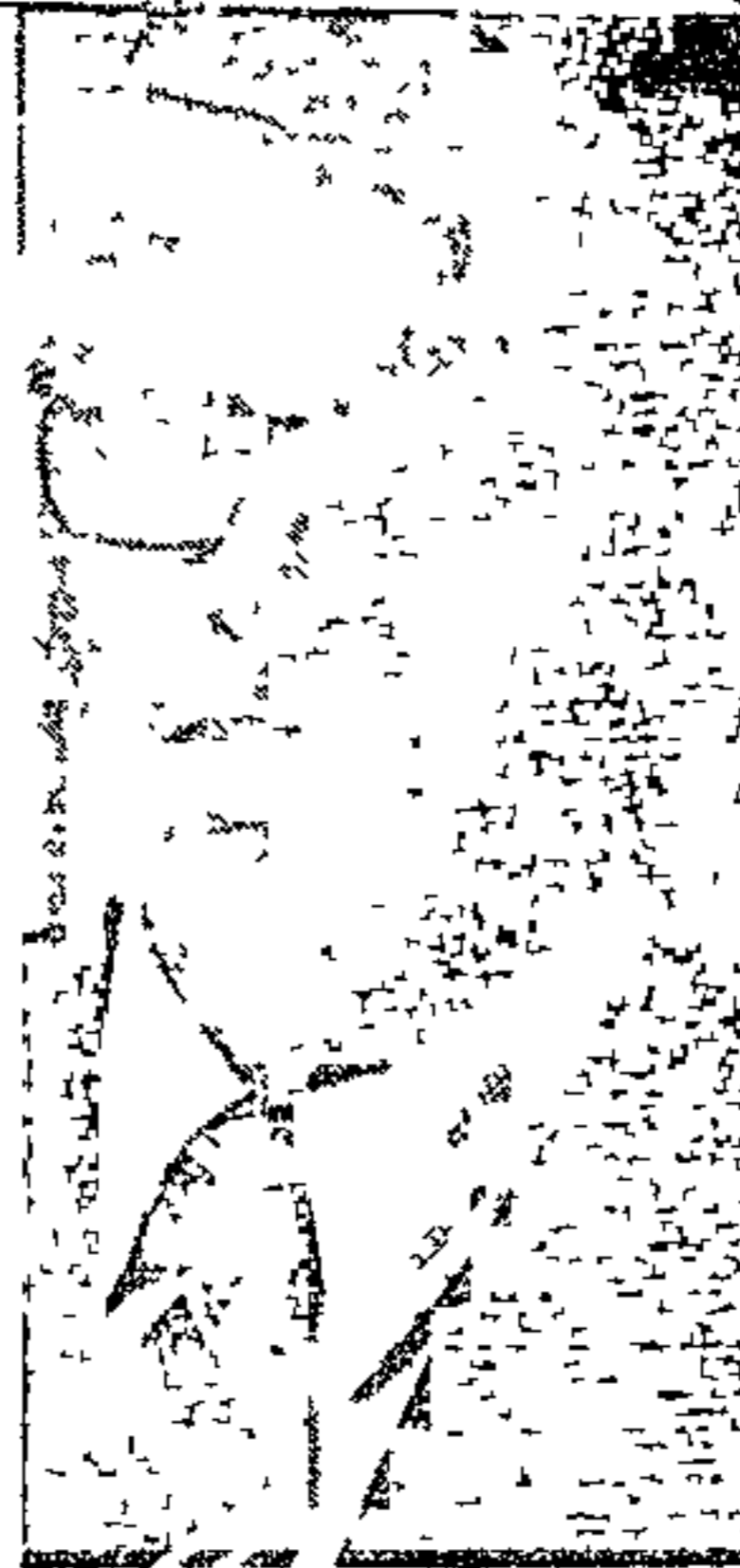
Asked how he saw the implications of Swapo's attitude for the West on the one hand and for South Africa on the other, the Prime Minister replied:

"I think the implications are quite clear. Firstly, Swapo is playing the game of Soviet expansionism, and Soviet expansionism can only lead to deterioration in the economic affairs of a country and can only serve foreign interests while we are trying to serve the peaceful co-existence of peoples in SWA and in the southern sub-continent of Africa."

Asked what he now expected the West to do, with Swapo having adopted the attitude it had, Mr Botha said:

"I think the West must continue to talk to us and to accept that there are many African countries who are also perturbed about Soviet expansionism and militarism and who prefer to co-operate on a basis of stability and economic co-operation in the interests of all the peoples concerned."

The interviewer pointed out that the West gave South Africa the assurance that the plan accepted by South Africa in April was final and definitive, and asked Mr Botha whether he had received similar assurances regarding last week's agreements.



Mr P.W. Botha

26/10/78

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The Prime Minister: "We have no more assurances than we published in the joint statement which we made."

Asked whether he regarded that an assurance enough, Mr Botha said, "I accepted the word of the five foreign ministers and I am prepared to carry out my promises to them."

Question: "Mr Botha, there are those who are now saying that South Africa has a golden opportunity to pass the SWA buck on to the United Nations, but that we are ruining the chances of SWA to be recognized internationally by getting bogged down on small issues. What is your reaction to these arguments?"

The Prime Minister: "No, South Africa has responsibilities. We can't escape our responsibilities and we must care for the security of SWA until there is a lasting peace so that the people of SWA can, through deliberation amongst themselves, decide on their own future in a peaceful way."

The Prime Minister: "No, South Africa has responsibilities. We can't escape our responsibilities and we must care for the security of SWA until there is a lasting peace so that the people of SWA can, through deliberation amongst themselves, decide on their own future in a peaceful way."

"Until we have reached that stage, South Africa will have to continue its protection of SWA and see to it that SWA is carried to its full independence in a peaceful way."

Asked why the security of SWA/Namibia was so important to South Africa, the Prime Minister replied. "We don't want chaos on our borders. We are striving for peaceful solutions and stability in the whole of Southern Africa" — Sapa

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Missing the point on the SWA talks

IT CAN HARDLY come as a surprise to anyone that Swapo has rejected the compromise plan worked out between South Africa and the Western Foreign Ministers in Pretoria. The points to which it is likely to take exception were obvious that we were able to identify them immediately after the agreement was announced, in an editorial last Friday.

The holding of unilateral elections in December is clearly a deviation from both the initial Western agreement, accepted by South Africa, and the Waldheim proposals endorsed by the Security Council. South Africa's action in going ahead unilaterally with the registration of voters was likewise a deviation from the Western agreement.

As we said on Friday, the West might be prepared to turn a blind eye to such deviations, but would it do so in the event, it has not been decided. Which focuses attention on the whole of this entire issue, which is the one of South Africans have lost sight of under the impact of political posturing and propaganda directed at them through the radio and television — and some newspapers. This is that it is Swapo,

not the West, that we have to reach agreement with if there is to be peace in SWA.

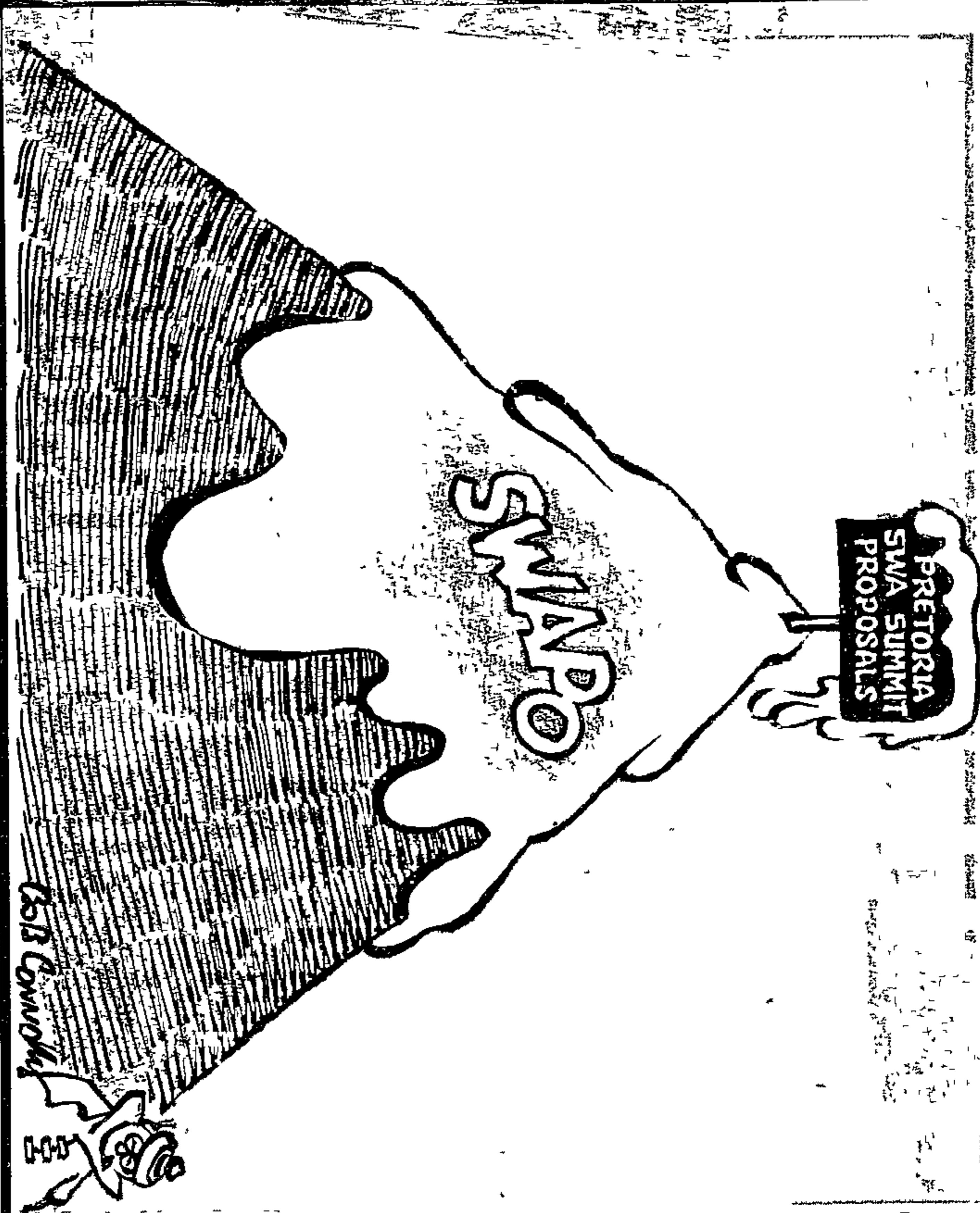
To listen to our politicians one would think the West was our enemy. It is not. On the contrary, it is a would-be friend trying desperately to use its diplomatic influence to act as an intermediary between Swapo and ourselves. Those are the real antagonists who must somehow be brought to a compromise agreement, if there is to be peace and international recognition for SWA, and if Southern Africa is to be stabilised.

So it is nonsensical for us to pride ourselves if we feel we have won a concession from the West. The concession becomes meaningful only if the West, as intermediary, can in turn persuade Swapo to accept it.

Certainly South Africa should strive for the most favourable deal it can get. But let us get our perspective right and realise that if the West fails to pull off this agreement between South Africa and Swapo, it is peace that will have failed — and with that the future of all of us who live in this

SNOW ON THE MOUNT

By Bob Connolly



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Zacharias Nangolo, 23, an Ovambo from the border area in South West Africa, was connected to a heart monitor yesterday while awaiting the surgeons' decision on removing shrapnel lodged in his heart.

CAPE TIMES 27/10/78 (271)

**'Walking miracle'
in City hospital
after terror blast**

27/10/78

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By BOB MOLLOY

ZACHARIAS Nangolo, an Ovambo from the border area of Ovamboland in South West Africa, reached a bush clinic near his home last week — a walking miracle with leg and body injuries and a piece of shrapnel lodged in his heart after surviving a terrorist explosion.

He was taken to Oshikati for emergency treatment and later flown to Cape Town in an military ambulance flight.

Yesterday, Zacharias, 23, was in Tygerberg Hospital with the shrapnel still lodged in his heart but in a "satisfactory condition."

He told doctors he had

been injured at a waterhole but was unable to say how the explosion happened. It is believed that it was either a landmine or some form of terrorist booby trap.

A hospital spokesman said yesterday that special tests were still being carried out but no decision had been taken yet to remove the shrapnel.

How Botha beat the West

The only thing certain about last week's Pretoria agreement between SA and the Western Five is that it is so full of loopholes that a team of oxen could pull a wagon through it.

The few obstacles that were overcome are as nothing compared to the major complications that the Western Five have let themselves in for. It will take little less than a miracle for the Western Five/Waldheim plan to be kept on the tracks; it will take a good deal more than a miracle for SWA/Namibia to achieve internationally-recognised independence before the end of 1979, let alone 1978.

It is now abundantly clear that the West was not won in Pretoria (FM last week) so much as roundly beaten. Their much-vaunted eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with SA's new Prime Minister, P W Botha, resulted in a major victory not for them, or for their plan for Namibia, but for Botha and Dirk Mudge's DTA.

Apparently heavily prodded by the Germans, the Five flew to Pretoria to resolve four issues: the size of the UN military force in SWA; the UN police force; consultation between UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari and Administrator-General Marthinus Steyn; and the "internal settlement" election which SA has unilaterally scheduled for the first week in December.

Pretoria had raised a series of essentially nit-picking objections on the first three issues, as the PFP's research director, Nic Olivier, pointed out earlier this month in a cogently argued analysis. In the event, these three issues were resolved in Pretoria without any fundamental alterations.

But the key issue was the fourth one: the internal election. And this is by no means resolved.

Indeed, it was on this issue that SA and the DTA scored their decisive victory over the Five. After all, it was Steyn's defiant announcement that the internal election would go ahead that set the cat among the Western pigeons and occasioned their headlong dash to Pre-



Waldheim . . . no go to Big Power cajolery

torian to get it called off.

Some of the Five stopped in Windhoek on their way to Pretoria. There, according to Lukas de Vries — head of Namibia's biggest church, Velkswa — the British, German, and Canadian foreign ministers gave a solemn undertaking that they would never accept the internal DTA elections.

But the elections are going ahead. And no amount of pious talk by the Five that they will regard them as "null and void" can disguise the fact that they are going to introduce almost insuperable complications on the road ahead. Nor can anything disguise the fact that the West came to Pretoria in a desperate bid to rescue their plan and went away empty-handed.

As the joint SA-Five statement released after the talks makes clear, SA committed itself to nothing more than using its "best efforts" after the internal elections to persuade the people who win

them "seriously to consider ways of achieving international recognition."

US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance thus admitted after he left Pretoria that the West had no assurances on SA's position on the UN-supervised elections which the Western/Waldheim plan envisages. "We will have to wait and see," declared Vance.

The first major complication which arises from the Western Five's failure to get the internal election called off is that the "internal leaders" elected there are going to be extremely reluctant, having won one election, to submit themselves to another, which, unlike the first, they would have much less chance of winning. What then if Pretoria turns round to the West and says that its "best efforts" have not succeeded in persuading the new leaders to enter UN supervised elections? What will the Big Five do? Come rushing back to Pretoria?

The second major complication is the question of the presence of South African troops during a UN-supervised election — if it ever comes off.

When the Five left Pretoria they tried to cajole UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim into sending Ahtisaari back to Windhoek immediately to work out the "modalities" of the UN-supervised election with Steyn. Their purpose in doing this with such haste was twofold: to get SA to commit itself to going on with the Waldheim plan, and to manoeuvre Waldheim into underwriting the Pretoria agreement before Swapo and the African states had a chance to block it.

Waldheim would not play ball.

Had he done so, and sent Ahtisaari rushing back to Windhoek, they would both have found themselves in an impossible situation. The original Western plan provided for an election to be held only after certain pre-conditions had been met, among them repeal of discriminatory laws, the release of political prisoners, the return of refugees, a ceasefire by both Swapo and the SA army, the confinement of all troops to base, and the withdrawal of all but 1 500 SA

A COUP FOR COOL BOTHA

Prime Minister P W Botha has started off on a tough, cool footing. Within 18 days of his election he was eyeball to eyeball with the foreign ministers of five of the world's most powerful nations. Those three days of tough, nerve-wrecking negotiations were a major diplomatic victory for SA and a personal triumph for Botha.

In private negotiations and public appearances Botha emerged as a cool, determined man, who knows what he wants.

The large group of highly cynical journalists who attended his first international press conference on Thursday October 19, when he spelled out the SA/Western agreement on Namibia, were surprised and impressed by the polite firmness with which he handled delicate and highly emotional issues. In style, he was anything but the militarist hawk observers had anticipated.

Botha obviously lacked the formidable presence, political showmanship, and often personal aggression of his

predecessor. But in sharp contrast to PM John Vorster he never became personal in his replies, and treated all questions as serious ones deserving straight answers.

Several experienced foreign newsmen remarked favourably on Botha's handling of the conference. Observed Bill McWhirter, *Time's* bureau chief in Johannesburg: "Mr Botha deserved a plus for his calmness and professionalism. It was an excellent performance for a debut before such a large press group, especially if one takes into account the pressure he must have been under."

The van F's of UPI noticed that Botha was cool, determined, and not put off by difficult questions. "He showed no sign of nervousness." In the same vein, Bill Nicholson of AP said that Botha was "honest, spoke straight from the shoulder, and did not mince matters. He knew his subject, made a good speech, and on the whole made a good impression on us."

troops. The four-month election campaign could only begin after all these conditions had been met to the satisfaction of the Special Representative.

Compare this to Pretoria's own statement last week to the effect that once the date for the UN-supervised election date had been fixed, it had to be stuck to even if hostilities had not ceased and SA troops had not been withdrawn. For the

election to go ahead irrespective of the withdrawal of SA troops would be a clear breach of the Western plan. Under the plan, it is the UN military and civilian force that is responsible for enforcing the ceasefire, not SA.

In view of SA's warning that its troops might stay, how could Ahtisaari be expected at this stage to fix a firm election date? Swapo would certainly refuse

to participate in the UN-supervised election if SA troops had not been withdrawn, or confined to base, and it would be able to point out that for Ahtisaari to condone this would be a breach of the plan he has been mandated to implement.

In response to SA's statement that the election would have to go ahead even if SA troops were still there, all the Western Five did last week was issue a vague statement that if hostilities did not cease, the matter would be referred to the Security Council. Which would, of course, cause yet further delay — and no doubt at least one dash to Pretoria to try and resolve the issue.

Yet another problem: what if the leaders elected in the internal December election ask the SA troops to stay? After all, SA has always maintained that its army is in SWA at the request and invitation of local leaders. And what does Dirk Mudge mean when he says (as he apparently did after visiting Pretoria last week) that the Western/Waldheim plan will have to be further amended before SA can accept it?

The crux of the Waldheim plan is free and fair elections. Crucial in turn to that is a ceasefire and a withdrawal of both SA and Swapo forces. Swapo this week repeated its offer of a ceasefire and a peace treaty — if SA would sign. Yet Mudge continues to talk belligerently.

Perhaps SA and Mudge believe that the Swapo ceasefire/peace offer is not genuine. But the best way to find out is to accept it.

Then perhaps some progress will be made.

Who will get what in Namibia?

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NAMIBIA: Towards acceptable development strategies for independent Namibia by Wolfgang Thomas (Kaiser-Grunewald, 368pp)

The purpose of this study is "to describe and analyse the Namibian economy and its inter-relationship with the South African economy . . . to indicate the scope for and relative merits of alternative development strategies" The book clearly fulfils the first of these objectives but it does not really come to grips with the second, concentrating instead upon the existing constraints on Namibian economic development rather than on outlining alternative coherent development strategies

Thomas's analysis of the Namibian economy reveals a picture very typical of the satellite economies in Southern Africa. Namibia's economy is relatively undeveloped, and in 1970 agriculture and mining together generated 77% of GDP. Namibia is heavily dependent on SA for expertise and capital for both the public and the private sector

Incomes are unequally distributed. In 1975 the estimated per capita annual income of whites in the territory was R3 300 while the average for all blacks was R230. Among the black groups themselves there is also substantial inequality: annual incomes of unskilled urban black workers averaged R900 in 1976 while those of farm labourers ranged between R240 and R400, family incomes in black homeland areas were as low as R100 to R150 a year.

The unevenness of the distribution of incomes is mirrored by other inequalities, such as those in employment conditions, housing, social services, educational facilities, and — most important — property ownership.

Thomas outlines the recent political history of Namibia as a background to a discussion of the economic strategies of the present major political opponents. Both the main political parties have to face the future in terms of the existing constraints on Namibian economic development.

Chief amongst these constraints are low population density, high marketing costs, structural heterogeneity (both ethnic and regional), inequalities in distribution of income and access to wealth, dependence upon SA, high export dependency, and skill shortages — not to mention the risk of political instability and military conflict in Southern Africa. In addition there are physical constraints, such as the impending depletion of Namibia's mineral resources and poor climatic



What economic targets will his country's economy aim at?

and soil conditions

The nature of the constraints, Thomas argues, will ensure a degree of commonality in the development strategy followed after independence, regardless of which party comes to power.

The more conservative elements like the DTA will have to come to grips with the inequality problem, which will mean measures for land redistribution and the removal of economic discrimination. Similarly, the skill shortage and the degree of dependence upon SA capital will act to pressurise the more radical Swapo into adopting a more conciliatory policy towards both the privileged position of whites and continued links with SA. The differing political viewpoints will have a common goal in ensuring that Namibia makes the best use of its expendable mineral resources.

Thomas believes that certain common elements must be included no matter what development strategy is followed by the party in power. These are, firstly, the elimination of racial discrimination and ethnic differentiation; secondly, the lessening of ties with SA, and thirdly, a reorientation of development, in what is now a white-dominated export-oriented economy, in order to achieve a more balanced development which would be for the benefit of all Namibians.

The strategy should also concentrate on the creation of jobs and the provision of low-cost, efficient development

projects. This will mean a restructuring of current expenditure in both the public and the private sector in order to shift the development emphasis from whites to blacks, and will involve such things as a reduction in housing loans to whites so as to finance additional housing for blacks.

A substantial increase in the inflow of both skilled manpower and capital will be needed, particularly in the fields of refugee aid, social security, community development, education, and the development of the northern regions. Thomas sees such resources coming into Namibia in the form of aid from both SA and "third countries".

The author's argument is based on the assumption that the political party which comes to power will bow down to the "God of economic expediency". Most governments, particularly those in Southern Africa, appear to treat the concept with disdain, placing their political priorities well ahead of mere economic necessity. Should the new Namibian regime do likewise, the future scenario could well be very different from that painted by Thomas: indeed it might lie anywhere between the two extreme poles of high economic growth with increasing inequality under "pure capitalism" and economic stagnation during a period of "restructuring" into a socialist state.

This book is filled with interesting information on Namibia which is well analysed and presented.

Jill Natrass

Africa wants trade clamp on SA

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK—The United Nations African group — one third of the world body — has formally agreed to demand a mandatory oil and economic blockade of South Africa, rejecting Western pleas to stall the confrontation until December.

If the West cannot mollify the cry for sanctions in private consultations either this weekend or on Monday, a veto in open Security Council sessions seems certain.

The Africans' ultimatum over SWA/Namibia — an immediate start for UN-supervised elections or sanctions — comes soon after the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, is understood to have assured the West that his Government, and not the representatives elected in December, would be the agents to negotiate with the UN for the following election.

The assurance is understood to have been cabled to Washington following a request by US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The 49-member African group yesterday endorsed a draft resolution requiring comprehensive, mandatory sanctions for what they claim is Pretoria's defiance of a Security Council mandate to implement immediately the Waldheim plan for independence in the territory.

Their hard line reflects the Africans' conviction that the West bowed to South Africa during the Pretoria talks by not using the sanctions threat when they could not head off the December election.

VETO HINT

The group's endorsement of a sanctions resolution is a slap in the face for Western diplo-

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VETO HINT

The group's endorsement of a sanctions resolution is a slap in the face for Western diplomats who have been urging the Africans in the past few days to "walk the last mile" and hold back a confrontation until mid-December when South Africa's commitment to UN management of elections next year could be tested in the light of the December poll results.

Western diplomats have hinted in recent days at a veto if a sanctions resolution was demanded now. One source said: "The Africans know that, given our position — which is not very convincing, but is legally sound — they are not going to get punitive action yet."

"So long as South Africa is not refusing to co-operate with Untag (the proposed United Nations Transition Assistance Group) they cannot shout for punishment."

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AMATEUR TENNIS

Sports Club - (Members in necessary) - Constantia Sports Complex (near Alphen) - Tennis, Table Tennis etc.
Willing Ferrets - Tolval Forest (above Maror) - small table from Mr. and Mrs. Perestrey Dept. Tolval Road, or P.O. Box 88, Retreat. Tel. 721231
Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Avenue Library - off Tokai R. (largest but membership fee necessary) - Masooridge - Tel. 723990

12.

TENNIS

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap), the solution of the problems to have discussed in this news letter, or the provision of good neighbourliness is asked, may contact, to contact the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying-power. Many thanks for your attention.

John Greenleaf
CHAIRMAN

CAPL Times 28/10/78

Waldheim ⁽²²¹⁾ accuses SA of 'violation'

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has attacked South Africa's stand on internal elections as a "gross violation" of Security Council rulings and appealed again to Pretoria to "recognize realities" and seize the opportunity of the United Nations Namibia plan.

But in spite of a welter of heated statements issuing through yesterday from a Council for Namibia meeting to mark the 12th anniversary of the General Assembly move to terminate South Africa's mandate over South West Africa, the "urgent" Security Council clash called for by the African bloc was again held off and a final decision on tactics was awaited from the current frontline summit in Dar es Salaam.

In intense behind the scenes activity, however, it is understood that the West's negotiators have won an assurance from Pretoria that the controversial elections will not alter relationships and that the South African Government will continue to answer for the body elected in Windhoek.

The African leadership appeared still divided over how and when special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari should be sent back to Windhoek, several important figures now backing the Western argument that he should go as soon as possible. Others felt he should await the December 4 elections and the setting of a mid-December deadline for South African compliance with the full independence-overseeing operation.

'Week of solidarity'

Yesterday's meeting marked the launch of an annual "week of solidarity" with Swapo and "the people of Namibia" and produced a crop of speeches from all the main UN organs and world power blocs.

As Namibia Council president, the Zambian ambassador, Mrs Gwendoline Kome, advised the meeting said that Namibian patriots had no choice now but to "resort to armed struggle to overcome the obduracy of the fanatical racists".

Speaking on behalf of the Committee against Apartheid, the Nigerian Ambassador, Mr Leslie Harriman, declared that the long Western initiative was now "dashed to smithereens".

The "carrot and stick" strategy of the United States, he said, had become just that — carrots.

As president of the Security Council, France's Mr Jacques Leprette emphasized the illegality of South Africa's presence in the territory and the necessity for it to accept UN control.

The council had further said that Walvis Bay must be reincorporated into the territory, he said.

But it was the Organization of African Unity that went all the way with Swapo when its assistant administrative secretary, General Peter Onu, declared bluntly that genuine independence could be achieved only under the leadership of that movement. He pledged "the total support of the OAU".

100 mobile polling stations to be used in elections

CAPR TIMES 28/10/78

221

By SEAN O'CONNOR

Na WINDHOEK. — More than 100 mobile polling stations — moving under military escorts in terrorist danger areas — will be used in SWA/Namibia's December election

Re They will operate throughout the territory, travelling between small settlements, water posts, farms and kraals.

Ru Private and State-owned vans and bakkies would be used and some would have four-wheel drive, the chief electoral officer in the territory, Mr Lourens de Kock, said yesterday. In remote areas the mobile units would carry petrol and would be given military escorts in operational areas.

Whi Explaining polling procedure for the elections — from December 4 to December 8 —

Mr De Kock said the mobile units would open at 7 am and close at 7 pm. But they could be kept open later for voters who had travelled long distances. On the last day, though, voting would close at 7 pm.

At fixed polling stations procedure would be similar, Mr De Kock said.

There will be about 1 090 voting points, including the mobile stations.

Mr De Kock said that in farming areas near Windhoek the mobile stations would stop every 30 to 40 km. In areas such as Bushmanland and the Caprivi, the units would move between water posts and kraals.

"When the registration of voters closed in the territory last week, nearly 90 percent of potential voters had registered, but a final figure will be known in about a week."

1221

In this, the second and last, article on SWA today, the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Allister Sparks, analyses what would have happened if SA had accepted the Waldheim plan and Swapo had won the election. His conclusion: a good chance of a peaceful, international solution.

The chance SA mustn't miss



The Ovambokavango's Auala and Swapo's Nujoma ... a strong Christian element mixed up with atheistic Marxism.

ing favourable to the concept of democratic moderation rather than revolutionary extremism, with the result that the NNF would have been able to draw moderate support away from Swapo

This process would have been aided by the Swapo-Democrats, led by Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident who was imprisoned by Sam Nujoma. As an Ovambo and a founder of Swapo, Mr Shipanga is believed to have potential support in Ovamboland. He has a loose alliance with the NNF.

If Dr Totemeyer is correct — indeed unless he is wildly wrong — Swapo would not be able to call the shots in the constituent assembly. No single party would. Members of the assembly would be forced to form new alliances.

In the light of this, it becomes important to examine the nature of Swapo. Most South Africans have become conditioned to believe that it is an out-and-out Marxist organisation.

In fact I would doubt whether it could be accurately described as out-and-out anything. It appears to be an ideological hodge-podge. Clearly it has Marxists in it, although how many is anybody's guess. It also has ideological revolutionaries, who are bent on a violent "solution" and don't want an election even if they could be sure of winning.

But it also has men of moderation and reasonableness, who believe in the preservation of the free enterprise system and the maintenance of democratic principles.

Confusing the picture even further is the fact that there is a strong Christian tradition among the Ovambo people — probably stronger than among any other group in Africa.

The Finnish Missionary Society founded the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambokavango Church in the last century and at an early stage turned it into an indigenous church, run by the blacks themselves. Its influence is enormous. Dr Totemeyer estimates that 70% of Ovambos belong to it, and another 8% to other churches.

The Ovambokavango Church's relationship with Swapo is close. The party openly regards the church's 70-year-old leader, Bishop Auala, as "the father of the nation." J H P Serfontein, the journalist and author who has written an authoritative book on SWA, likens the relationship to that between the Dutch Reformed Church and the National Party.

So there is a strong Christian element all mixed up with atheistic Marxism in this hodge-podge of a movement.

This indicates that it is an amorphous coalition of people held together partly by tribal solidarity but, at the more intellectual level, by the common purpose of struggling for what they see as the "liberation" of their country.

Once such a "liberation" is achieved, and it becomes a matter of thrashing out a constitution for the country, the common purpose which holds the movement together will have gone and the

ideological differences will come to the fore.

It is at this stage that the revolutionary Marxist element which surrounds Sam Nujoma would find itself a tiny majority.

They are influential now because they command leadership. And they would probably be able to have their constitutional way if Swapo won a clear majority.

But in a situation where no party has a clear majority, and new alliances have to be formed, minority groups like the Swapo Marxists and the more conservative wing of the DTA won't be making the constitution.

It will be the collective work of the men who are able to reach a compromise agreement: the less conservative members of the DTA, the NNF, Swapo-D and the moderate members of Swapo itself. Therein lies the only possible majority in such a constituent assembly.

From South Africa's point of view this would surely be a most satisfactory outcome — and I believe it remains the chance which this country shouldn't miss.

My great fear, however, is that by insisting on the unilateral elections in December which the key elements in this moderate alliance are bound to boycott, Pretoria will in fact be driving them willy-nilly into the same camp as the Nujoma extremists.

And for South Africa, that is surely the worst of all possible prospects.

22

31/10/78

HAD SOUTH AFRICA simply accepted and implemented the Waldheim plan, without jeopardising the whole negotiation with its insistence on unilateral elections in December, the chances are good that it would have led SWA to a peaceful, internationally recognised independence — without handing the territory over to a Marxist future.

This is not to say that the party which Pretoria has backed, Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, would have been able to beat Sam Nujoma's Swapo at the polls. Most informed observers in the territory consider this unlikely. Few doubt that Swapo has the biggest following and would emerge as the strongest party.

But there are good reasons for believing it would not win an outright majority. And without more than 50% of the seats in the constituent assembly it would not have its own way in the drafting of the constitution for independence.

A constituent assembly without a clear majority party would be forced into new alignments — and the most likely line-up is a coalition of moderates which would exclude the Swapo extremists.

This assessment is based largely on the nature of Swapo. Despite what the UN and the OAU have said, it does NOT represent the people of SWA as a whole. It is indeed a nationalist organisation and makes its appeal nationally, it would certainly like to be a mass movement representative of the entire nation.

But in practice it falls well short of this. To a very large extent its strength is tribally based, among the Ovambo people of the far north who also provide the bulk of the migrant workers living in Windhoek's Katutura township and other urban areas.

In addition to this, Swapo appeals to the modern educated elite of other tribal regions, but its penetration among these groups is fractional.

In other words, while it is reasonably well integrated at the level of the leadership cadre, its mass following is predominantly Ovambo.

This gives some indication of its potential strength in an election. The Ovambos, by far the biggest group, account for 46.8% of the total population of South West Africa.

Allowing for some elitist support among other groups, and offsetting this with a certain amount of traditionalist opposition within Ovamboland, it becomes clear that Swapo would struggle to top 50% of the total in a national election.

"I say we would get at least 55%," says the party's top man in Windhoek, deputy chairman Daniel Tjongarero — which in itself betrays the lack of certainty. Party leaders always make exaggerated claims.

Perhaps the most informed and objective assessment comes from Dr Gerhard Totemeyer, the Stellenbosch political scientist and sociologist who has specialised in SWA.

He estimates that if UN-monitored elections were held now, Swapo would win 40% of the total, the DTA 30%, the Namibia National Front (NNF) 25% and Aktur (the old National Party) 5%.

Moreover, Dr Totemeyer believes that if the elections were not held until next April, as was envisaged in the Waldheim plan, the Swapo vote could have been even smaller.

He sees the electoral process as be-

The editor who writes

Windhoek journalist Hannes Smith, right, went 11 nights without sleep to launch his newspaper



with a battering ram

IT WAS four in the morning and cold when Hannes Smith set out to personally deliver the first edition of his brand new newspaper to 40 subscribers in Windhoek's sprawling suburbs. Within an hour he was nearly killed twice.

"The first person I saw was a stark naked man with a double-barrelled shotgun trained at my head as I bent to put the paper under the mat on his front stoep.

"Later I discovered that two military guards at the home of a senior officer had aimed their automatic weapons at me as I walked in the darkness up his driveway. Just before they challenged me, they recognised me in the parking lights of my van. I nearly fainted when I found out."

"The physical dangers of launching a new newspaper were just a little less daunting than the mental and economic ones, Smith found.

"I went 11 nights without sleep, I lost 16 kilos, I wagered my entire savings of R7 000, and I wouldn't shake hands with anybody because my hands were sweating so much with fear and tension."

Smith's weekly newspaper, The Windhoek Observer, was launched on May 6 only a week after he had relinquished editorship of the daily Windhoek Advertiser which was sold from under him. During Smith's editorship the Advertiser had been fiercely independent. Its new owners follow Democratic Turnhalle Alliance policies.

Urged on by readers who believed his swashbuckling attacks on officialdom, government, politicians and other holy cows should continue — and also motivated by a healthy ambition to make money and exert influence — Hannes Smith decided to go it alone with a new newspaper.

He is reluctant to talk about what it actually cost

him to launch a paper in a market that is already saturated — Windhoek has three daily newspapers in three languages and a proliferation of weeklies and bi-weeklies. But before the first edition of the irreverent and controversial Observer hit the streets it was clear that he wasn't going to make it financially.

Smith was down to riding a bicycle, and his staff of two — Gene Travers and Gwen Lister — were working for nothing. Promises of backing money had evaporated. So he used his next week's front page to unashamedly appeal to his readers for help.

"My own savings were gone and I had in my hand my children's savings books. Then the first aid came after I had written in a moving manner 'Keep the only free voice in South West Africa going'."

People gave him a few crumpled banknotes in the street. Subscribers sent R50 cheques for an annual R5.20 subscription. One man donated a bakkie for deliveries, another a car to replace the bicycle. A cheque for R1 350 arrived anonymously.

These gifts kept the newspaper going until a local property broker, Mr Thurston Salt, bought into the paper with a consortium to create financial stability.

But success created its own problems. The original printer could no longer handle the increased print order. The only alternative press was owned by the Nationalist Party's mouthpiece, Die Suidwester. Smith and the Nationalists had long since parted company.

Once an ardent Nat, Smith had become disillusioned by the braking influences of apartheid and became the most outspoken critic of the party, the Turnhalle constitutional

DENNIS GORDON: Foreign Editor

conference which it called, and Aktur, a conservative alliance, which Turnhalle spawned.

"I braced myself and walked into the lion's den. I asked the National Party's board to give me a printing contract, the first words I had addressed to them in years. We were both stunned."

But with little wrangling, the board agreed. Smith can write what he likes — he uses the quilled pen like a battering ram — and the Nationalist presses print it.

His formula is simple. Every edition of the Observer must have at least one story that no other newspaper carries or would dare to carry. At times it is outrageous. Sometimes it misfires. But it is always challenging and contemptuous of misplaced authority. The writing won't win literary prizes but Smith's rank verbiage is always effective.

Before he solved the Observer's financial problems, several feelers were put out by church organisations and black nationalists to take over Smith's operation. He turned them down on the grounds that he would lose his independence. Another local paper accused him of a secret alliance with black nationalists — allegedly Swapo — and Smith brought an urgent interdict in court to prevent them publishing.

"The only secret the Observer had at that time was the combination to the lock on our bicycle," roars the last of the real local editors.

Smith is something of a Windhoek institution. He's on the visiting list of most VIP travellers, journalists and politicians. An Afrikaner of modest upbringing, he was born in Angola and lived as a child in Zaire and the far north of South West Africa.

He is an enormously vital man, unable to relax even when things are going smoothly in the jittery world of journalism. He is voluble, opinionated, loud, argumentative and equipped with an instant replay memory. People love him or hate him. He regards himself as a guardian of the public's right to know.

"I use the stories of scandal and corruption to persuade the ordinary man to buy the newspaper. When he's finished that he reads the serious stuff. My main aim is the social development of our people."

Smith's current theory is that South West Africa will be the battleground on which South Africa meets the world onslaught against its policies. "South Africa's iron fist is in northern SWA," he thunders. "She is determined to prevent the fight from reaching her own borders."

His own fight for editorial survival over for the present, Smith is consolidating the Observer. His original print order of 1 000 has risen to 4 500. He believes saturation point is about 6 000.

Though his newspaper is written in English, Smith claims that his will to carry on was sustained by his own people, the Afrikaners, whom he has previously accused of selling their birthright in Africa by maintaining apartheid.

"That made me reflect on my people, people that I'd written off. I have made the discovery that the Afrikaners, once placed in the hands of dynamic leaders, will prove that they are the greatest Africans alive."

In the meantime Smith will continue to rail at Afrikaner leaders, English leaders, black leaders, coloured leaders or any other leaders whose behaviour he regards as questionable. And the readers of the Observer will love him and hate him for it.

NEW YORK — The South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) is heading a drive in the United Nations Security Council for total isolation of South Africa, but expects a triple Western veto if Africans push their demand for sanctions to a vote.

Western diplomats have said African insistence now on a full blockade of South Africa will present "an unanswerable case for a veto." But yesterday Swapo spokesman, Theo-Ben Gurirab said only "a major new development" on SWA/Namibia — like South Africa backing off from planned December elections — would deter them from holding out for a council vote on sanctions.

Mr Gurirab told an open meeting of the council. "Only comprehensive, mandatory sanctions, coupled with the armed struggle" could eventually force the South African Government to concede independence to the territory on conditions required by the United Nations.

The five nation Western group — among them, the United States, Britain and France — heard from Mr Gurirab that their credibility was on the line in African eyes.

"Recourse to the right of veto would have no other meaning than complicity with that government which has been condemned by the entire international community," he said.

Outside the council chamber, however, Mr Gurirab said he expects a triple veto if a draft resolution outlining sanctions on the Rhodesian pattern is pushed to a vote.

GRAVER

An African diplomat said "We want a vote on sanctions to see who really is with who."

The Western group was told outright by Mr Radha Ramphul of Mauritius, a Security Council member, that their Foreign Ministers' mission to Pretoria had "failed utterly."

He said the council had finally to act against South Africa, but he stopped short of mentioning sanctions, suggesting that the African group is not united in its demand

We expect

a triple

veto, says

their man

By Kevin Jacobs of The Star Bureau

Mr Ramphul projected South Africa's unilateral election plans as committing southern Africa to widening warfare. The council faced a grave situation, far more grave than many of us had anticipated — for we are witnessing the beginning of permanent war in southern Africa.

The situation was back in a 1976 scenario when the Security Council formulated a resolution for South Africa's withdrawal from SWA/Namibia.

"Only now," he said, "we are perhaps somewhat wiser . . . and South Africa is much stronger."

Western hopes for the last lap of their diplomatic exercise are pinned on a return to the territory of Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim's special representative Mr Martha Ahtisaari.

Western diplomats are thought to favour an effective deadline for the Finnish envoy to report to the Security Council his assessment of South Africa's willingness to allow a United Nations force — military and civil-

Honour
for air
pioneer

Pioneer airwoman Miss Jean Batten (68) seen after she was awarded the Freedom of the City of London at a ceremony in Guildhall yesterday. Jean, who now lives in the Canary Islands, established a num-

ber of aviation records in the 1930s and still holds the solo record after nearly 42 years for the England-Australia route, which took her 5 days and 21 hours in her Percival Gull Six monoplane.

1/1/78 (2)

WORLD

angry at Info reports

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The president of the Panax Corporation, Mr John McGoff, has angrily denied he or his chain of newspapers received financial support from the South African Department of Information in their unsuccessful bid for control of a leading American newspaper, the Washington Star

South African newspapers reported this week that Department of Information funds were secretly used in an attempt to purchase an influential American newspaper

"This is nonsense, complete nonsense," he said in a telephone interview. "I want to tell you that I am extremely irritated by this sort of thing and I wish you would stop bugging me."

Mr McGoff, a man given to a robust turn of phrase, said he was tired of being attacked by South African newspapers. "If you guys want an enemy in this country, you are making one of me"

He added: "I'm sick and tired of being attacked by so-called friends from down there"

Noffke denial on news items

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Counsellor for Information at the South African embassy in Washington, Mr Carel Noffke, denied yesterday that he has provided special news items, information or other services to the Citizen in Johannesburg

"That is an absurd allegation. My job is to provide information to newsmen who approach me I have not had more contact with the Citizen than I have had with other South African newspapers," said Mr Noffke

"In fact, I receive far more inquiries from other South African newspapers than I do from the Citizen"

Mr Noffke claimed that he received inquiries from South African journalists in Washington, New York, London, Paris and other cities on an almost daily basis



Mr Botha on TV last night. He said the Kemp committee would cover the whole Information controversy. "People must wait and see whether I keep my promise to maintain honest and pure administration."

PW calls for speedy report ²²¹ 1/11/78

Political Correspondent

The Kemp committee would remain the Government's way of uncovering allegations against the Department of Information. It would issue an interim report as soon as possible, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last night.

He would not appoint the judicial inquiry asked for by the Opposition because this would further delay the investigations.

After yesterday's Cabinet meeting the Prime Minister appealed to the media to give the Government the chance to get all the facts through the enlarged Kemp committee

"I want to stress that the Kemp committee has been asked to finish its task as soon as possible.

"In addition the committee can furnish interim reports as the work progresses.

ALLEGATIONS

"The committee's work is naturally being conducted in the closest liaison with the Auditor-General.

"The Government has first to ascertain all the facts before it can finally pass judgment"

What was eventually disclosed would depend on what could be disclosed in the interests of South Africa.

Interviewed on television by Cliff Saunders, Mr Botha was asked whether he already had enough information about serious

allegations against the department to take action.

He answered that it would be wrong to reach conclusions on incomplete or unchecked information. He was not yet in possession of full information.

If allegations made were proved to be correct he would regard them in a serious light. But he had no grounds at this stage to regard the allegations as such

WHOLE FIELD

Would the enlarged committee cover the whole field of controversy? — Yes, most decidedly.

What is your reply to the Opposition's call for a parliamentary commission? — I do not want to have further delays in the investigations. Parliament will get an opportunity in the next few months to test me and the Government on this matter and it will then be for Parliament to judge.

ASSURANCE

What assurance can you give the public that the Kemp committee will not withhold information or try to protect certain people? — The committee consists of officials of the highest integrity who will be co-operating with the Auditor-General

In what light do you regard the present furor? — I regard it as premature and presumptuous. People must wait and see whether I keep my promise to maintain honest and pure administration

Only the DTA remains happy with Steyn in SWA

by Lester Venter, The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The image of impartiality the Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, established in the opening months of his 13-month interim reign, has suffered recently with a loss of support both on the judge's left and on his right.

There is now only one of the major parties in the territory that is largely satisfied with his administration — the conservative, ethnically based Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

This week Judge Steyn denied allegations that there is an axis of collusion involving the South African Government, himself, and Mr Dink Mudge, chairman of the DTA.

Other parties claimed this week that Judge Steyn favoured the DTA. They were the moderate Namibia National Front, the revolutionary organisation, Swapo, and the right-wing National Party front, Akhur.

Defending his position, Judge Steyn said "Impartiality means that without any doubt you are going to please some of the people some of

the time and you are never going to please all the people all the time. What you have to do is try to achieve a balance.

"Impartiality means bearing in mind the exigencies of the circumstances prevailing and then acting in such a way to feel that you are benefiting the great majority of the people."

The Namibia National Front's information secretary, Mr Vekui Rukoro, said "Judge Steyn is propagating the DTA cause more than Mr Mudge is."

"The SABC's indigenous services were under Judge Steyn's control, Mr Rukoro said, and they all perpetrated DTA bias.

"Of all the committees Judge Steyn has established, I can't think of one that has a NNF or Swapo member. If that's not impartiality, it's very strange coincidence."

Swapo's information secretary, Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanelle, said in his speeches Judge Steyn had called for Swapo to be "beaten hard". Akhur's information spokesman, Mr Ewald

Bernade, said Judge Steyn had "taken the DTA line" in refusing to allow white municipal elections earlier this year and in insisting on elections before the end of this year. Mr Bernade said:

"The charismatic Judge drew broad-based support and even adulation in the early months of his administration by launching liberalising moves that few here expected of a South African appointee.

He scrapped the Immorality Act and mixed marriages ban, banished statutory "social apartheid" in cinemas and hotels and announced equal pay for equal work.

When reflection followed, however, moderate and left-wing groups claimed the changes had been superficial. Amenities had been opened to people who had not been given the wherewithal to enjoy them, and equal pay had been given lip service where there was little equal work.

Judge Steyn's rejoinder to this has been that he has created a framework in which a new society can be constructed but that the job of construction was up to the eventual independent government.

Mr Justice Steyn... pleading some of the people some of the time.

Sanctions joust Swapo

West's D-day for sanctions

L.W. Na afloop
15, opstel
van die
hierdeur

Sake-Afrikaans

Afrikaans I:

NEW YORK. — The United Nation's Security Council met yesterday at the request of African delegations to condemn South Africa for calling unilateral elections in South West Africa.

But diplomatic sources said the Western powers were proposing to counter an African resolution deploring the South African decision by giving Pretoria until December 20 to accept the UN plan — or face sanctions

The Africans called for an urgent meeting last week, stating that South Africa had rejected the UN plan for free elections and transition to independence under the protection of a UN peace-keeping force

They have drafted an unofficial resolution calling for a tight economic embargo against South Africa.

"We face a grave situation," the Mauritian Ambassador, Mr Radha

Krishna Ramphul, told the council yesterday

Speaking on behalf of the African nations, Mr Ramphul said South Africa was opposed to UN-supervised elections in SWA. He said Pretoria wanted an internal solution to maintain control over the territory.

The five Western members of the council — Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and the United States — have denied that South Africa has turned down the UN plan. They have also declared they would not recognize the results of the unilateral elections.

But Mr Ramphul emphasized that such elections would automatically exclude the UN solution.

South Africa had been playing for time in showing a willingness to negotiate in the past 18 months and had not been serious in accepting the plan, he said.

Mr Ramphul said elections that Pretoria could not completely control would bring a victory to Swapo.

"We are on the verge of war in Africa. If the council takes no action against South Africa now, war would begin in Southern Africa and spread to other parts of the continent," he warned.

— UPI

In vraestel
maar nie

L.W. 'n Woordeboek

gebruik word. Ekkeer uit hierdie gebruik word
woordeboek s'lambring. Oor en weer lenery sal
eksamen toegelaat word nie.

Afrikaans-Nederlands I: Twee vraestelle (3 uur elk)

1ste vraestel Afd. A — Dr. Gilfillan
Afd. B — Mnr. Wall
Afd. C — Mnr. Snyman

2de vraestel Afd. A — Mev. Waher
Afd. B — Dr. Pfeiffer
(Taalgeskiedenis)

In die eerste vraestel moet VYF vrae beantwoord
EEN en nie meer as TWEE uit elke afdeling nie.
vraag uit Afdeling C gekies word, moet EEN vraag
en EEN vraag oor Nederlandse prosa beantwoord word.
vraestel moet TWEE vrae uit Afd. A en DRIE uit
'n verpligte fonetiese transkripsie, EEN vraag oor
en EEN oor die Taalgeskiedenis.

Ndl. grammatika (Dr. Pfeiffer) en Ndl. poësie (Dr. Gilfillan): toetse
sal gedurende September afgeneem word. Die punte sal vir die eksamen tel.

Afrikaans-Nederlands II: Twee vraestelle (3 uur elk)

1ste vraestel Afd. A — Dr. Gilfillan (Ndl. 17de eeu en
moderne Ndl. poësie)
Afd. B — Mnr. Snyman & Dr. v.d. Merwe (prosa)
Afd. C — Dr. v.d. Merwe (drama)

2de vraestel Afd. A — Prof. Scholiz (Semantiek ens.)
Afd. B — Dr. Pfeiffer (Taalgeskiedenis)
Afd. C — Mnr. Walters (Afr. poësie)
Afd. D — Mev. Waher (Taalkunde)

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West's massive aid to Swapo

"The very serious question that ought to be asked is what has happened to all this money. What has Swapo done with it all?"

Asked how much the West could be trusted in South West Africa peace initiative, Mr. Botha said: "We can only make agreements and implement them in a spirit of trust and ensure those agreements aren't changed."

Reacting to Mr. Botha's disclosure, Swapo's publicity and information officer, Mr. Mokganedi Tlhabanelo, said Swapo's financial affairs were not South Africa's business.

"Mr. Botha's continuous allegations that Swapo is a Marxist organisation because it receives aid from the communist bloc, are now negated by his own revelation."

"This in no way implies that we are admitting or denying Swapo receives money from the West, but it is strange that the West, according to Mr. Botha, should support a Marxist organisation."

Last night Mr. Justice Steyn issued a stern warning to people found guilty of intimidation in the election campaign.

He said tough action would be taken against any person — regardless of their position — who fell foul of the law.

WINDHOEK — South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha claimed yesterday that Western countries, including the Big Five, had made major contributions towards the R33 million-plus in dollar aid Swapo had received during the past three years.

"I regret to reveal that we have information that Swapo has received no less than 79 million dollars directly or indirectly since 1976, mostly from the West," he said.

Addressing Pressmen after consultations with the Administrator-General and other South West African officials at the Turnhalle yesterday, Mr. Botha said the five Western powers had given almost R6 500 000 of aid to Swapo

Amounts

"There are two categories of amounts — direct or indirect. Indirect aid means contributions to an international fund from which Swapo either draws money or is given certain amounts"

Mr. Botha said the Big Five had aided

Swapo during the past three years.

The amounts were:

- United States — R1 700 000 direct and a further R1 700 000 dollars indirect;
- West Germany — R5 950 000 (direct);
- France — R255 000 (direct);
- Britain — R127 500 (direct) and R595 000 (indirect); and
- Canada — R510 000 (indirect).

Other major contributions were made by Sweden (R7 650 000), Norway (R5 950 000), the Netherlands (R5 100 000), Denmark (R2 550 000), Finland (R935 000) and Belgium (R113 000).

Mr. Botha said the total figure did not include financial aid and military equipment given to Swapo by Russia and her "satellite States" or other amounts that could not be traced.

an advertisement would be drafted for insertion in Sunday Times. Applicants for the post of Graduate Lecturer would be invited to submit their applications

"The very serious question that ought to be asked is what has happened to all this money. What has Swapo done with it all?"

Asked how much the West could be trusted in South West Africa peace initiative, Mr. Botha said: "We can only make agreements and implement them in a spirit of trust and ensure those agreements aren't changed."

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Big Five have given Swapo R5,5m — Pik

Rid. m 2/11/78 (22)

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that Western countries, including the five Security Council members, had made major contributions towards R69-million in aid to Swapo since 1976.

"I regret to reveal today that we have information that Swapo has received no less than 79-million dollars (R69-million) directly or indirectly since 1976, mostly from the West," he said.

Addressing Pressmen after consultations with the Administrator-General and other South West African officials in Windhoek yesterday, Mr Botha said the five Western powers involved in the SWA peace initiative had given almost R5 600 000 in aid to Swapo.

"There are two categories of aid — direct and indirect. Indirect aid means contributions to an international fund from which Swapo either draws money or is given amounts."

Mr Botha said the

amounts of aid to Swapo during the past three years were United States — R1 700 000 direct and a further R1 700 000 indirect, West Germany — R610 000 indirect; France — R260 000 direct; Britain — R130 000 direct and R610 000 indirect; Canada — R522 000 indirect.

He said other major contributions were made by Sweden (R8 300 000), Norway (R6 100 000), the Netherlands (R5 600 000), Denmark (R2 600 000), Finland (R960 000) and Belgium (R117 000).

"The very serious question that ought to be asked is what has happened to all this money? What has Swapo done with it all?" Mr Botha said.

He said the R69-million figure did not include financial aid and military equipment given to Swapo by Russia and her "satellite states" or other amounts that could not be traced.

Sapa reports that Swapo's publicity and information officer, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, reacting to Mr Botha's statement, said: "Mr Botha's continuous allegations that Swapo is a Marxist organisation because it receives aid from the communist bloc are now negated by his own latest revelation."

"This in no way implies that we are admitting or denying that Swapo receives money from the West. But it is strange that the West, according to Mr Botha, should support a Marxist organisation."

Mr Bryan O'Linn, secretary-general of the Namibia National Front, said: "Can Pik tell us where the DTA's money comes from? And what about The Citizen?"

of by less obvious, but just as effective barriers have been put into a very difficult and worrying position over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in the interests of all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade. It is not possible to consider the individual merits of the various cases without a hearing in public, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be complied with. Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

SEPTEMBER, 1978.

Dear Forest Glader,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelov and G.C. Dunn from the Board.

Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

- Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 723719
- J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
- A. Fox - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718
- D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non resident) Tel. (Office) 432086
- G.L.P. Earne - Hse. No. 30 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 729994
- E.E. Monk - Hse. No. 39 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 723946

They will be glad to help you if they can, so please feel free to contact them if you have problems about your house or the estate or matters you would like discussed at a Board Meeting.

2. FINANCES

Since the increases in the monthly levy, we have managed to meet our commitments and to use the funds coming from the extra levy of R5.00 per month per house raised for that purpose, for the gradual painting of the exterior walls of the

Swapo gets West's millions — Pik Botha

220 2/11/78
80

WINDHOEK — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, claimed yesterday that Western countries, including the big five, had made major contributions towards the 79 million dollar aid for Swapo during the past three years.

"I regret to reveal today that we have information that Swapo has received no less than 79 million dollars directly or indirectly since 1976, mostly from the West," he said.

Mr Botha's statement was immediately challenged by Swapo's publicity officer, Mr Mokganele Tlhababnello, who said Swapo's financial affairs were not South Africa's business nor that of the South African Foreign Minister.

"Mr Botha's continuous allegations that Swapo is a Marxist organisation because it receives aid from the communist bloc are now negated by his own revelation," Mr Tlhababnello said.

And Mr Bryan O'Linn, Secretary-General of the Namibia National Front, said, "Can Pik Botha tell us where the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's money comes from? And what about The Citizen?"

Addressing pressmen after consultations with the Administrator-General and other South West African officials at the Turnhalle yesterday, Mr Botha said that the five Western powers had given almost 6,5 million dollars in aid to Swapo.

"There are two categories of amounts — direct or indirect. Indirect aid means (contributions to) an international fund from which Swapo either draws money or is given certain amounts."

Mr Botha said the Big Five — who are involved in the South West African peace initiative — had aided Swapo during the past three years. The amounts were.

- United States — Two million dollars (direct) and a further two million dollars (indirect);
- West Germany — 700 000 dollars (indirect);
- France — 300 000 dollars (direct);
- Britain — 150 000 dollars (direct) and 700 000 dollars (indirect); and
- Canada — 600 000 dollars (indirect).

He said other major contributions were made by Sweden (9,5 million dollars), Norway (seven million dollars), The Netherlands (6,5 million dollars), Denmark (three million dollars), Finland (1,1 million dollars) and Belgium (134 000 dollars).

Mr Botha said the 79 million dollar figure did not even include financial aid and military equipment given to Swapo by Russia and her "satellite states" or other amounts that could not be traced.

"The very serious question that ought to be asked is what has happened to all this money. What has Swapo done with it all?"

Asked how much the West could be trusted in the South West African peace initiative, Mr Botha said: "We can only make agreements and implement them in a spirit of good trust and to ensure that those agreements aren't changed."

He said that South Africa and the West did not want to obstruct the implementation of the Western proposals.

Mr Botha said he believed that the constituent assembly to be elected next month would act in the best interests of South West Africa and would regard international recognition as an important issue.

He said he was in South West Africa to brief officials on the recent summit meeting and on the latest developments regarding the South West African issue.

Accompanied by Gen Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force, Mr Botha flew up to Owambo for further discussions with officials yesterday afternoon.

Later yesterday, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, made an urgent appeal to all persons involved in the current political campaign for the December 4-8 election to refrain from participating in political intimidation.

He warned all persons, regardless of their position, that strong action would be taken against would-be intimidators. — DDC-SAPA

Provincial health services departments, the Municipalities and the

SWA head invites foreign Press

nm 4/1/78
(22)

WINDHOEK - The Administrator - General of South West Africa, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, has invited about a hundred guests including a number of foreign journalists, to attend the December election in the territory.

At a meeting near here yesterday he said members of the United Nations Press corps had also received invitations.

Journalists who accepted the invitation would have their expenses paid.

They could go to the territory a few days before the elections.

Mr. Steyn said the purpose was to give foreign journalists the opportunity to see for themselves how the election was being conducted and to report it at their own discretion.

Some of the invitations had already been accepted.

Mr. Steyn also reacted to the announcement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. Botha, that Western countries had donated more than R60 million to Swapo over the past three years.

He said the five major Western countries concerned with the donations had rendered their intentions towards South West Africa questionable and these countries owed the people of the territory an explanation.

He said there was little time for the United Nations and the Western countries to give an explanation because the Constituent Assembly needed to have clarity on the impartiality of the two groups before it could decide on the continued implementation of the Western plan for the territory. - (Sapa.)

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s usually some discussion of
e firm was involved, including
discussion of the firm's
oyment, followed by an attempt
stion by question. The
e explained at great length.
ere held with people who
er ways of going about the
own thoughts on the demand
their experience, often con-
S method of interview affords
a subjective impression of
fluence a firm, or an i. li-
about the employment of
opportunity of reading be-
by disentangling the actual
interviewer is thus able to

perceive the significance of the various factors which influence
an employer in his decision to employ Africans as technicians. The
interviewer's prediction of the employer's actual behaviour when it
comes to employing African technicians may be more accurate than

used since our last A.C.M., and you may like to know what has
 coming in the Association.

THE BOARD

had to accept the
 from the Board.
 halgh, who was co-
 cted as Chairman,
 a Director. The

halgh (Chairman) -
 -Chairman) - Hse. N
 No. 44 (Hamlet 4)
 Hse. No. 1 (non re
 Hse. No. 20 (Hamle
 . No. 39 (Hamlet 4

ad to help you if
 e problems about y
 at a Board Meeting

ases in the north
 furis coming from
 purpose, for the
 o far this year th
 hough constant con
 s. If anyone wish
 etc., are availabl

ENCLOSURES

ave had their atten-
 sing their own property and in a few cases, enclosing parts of
 with private erfis, so appearing to state a claim of ownership
 ved to continue this enclosing will gradually undermine the
 concept of Forest Glade, and it also can cause illfeeling
 Mrs.

s have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges,
 bus, but just as effective barriers made from careful landscaping
 plants. The Directors have seen it into a very difficult and
 or over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in
 f all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade.
 ble to consider the individual merits of the various cases
 as insidious, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of
 brally, to insist that the regulations should be complied with.

inded that no walls, fences or other external erections are
 r property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors
 and Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and
 l members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and
 been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

SA link in SWA
 news deal-editor

By DAVID FORRETT
 Mail Africa Bureau
 WINDHOEK — Mr Kurt
 Dahlmann, one of the edi-
 tors ousted in this year's
 takeover of two independent
 newspapers in South West
 Africa, said yesterday he
 believed the South African
 Government was involved
 in the R1 600 000 deal

Mr Dahlmann said he
 was prepared to give evi-
 dence before either of the
 commissions involved in in-
 quiries into the Information
 scandal

His offer came amid
 mounting calls on the South
 African Government to
 state whether secret funds
 were used to take over or
 gain the support of any
 newspaper in the territory.

And the Minister of For-
 eign Affairs Mr Pik Botha,
 yesterday replied to the call
 initiated by the Namibia
 National Front, with a
 statement that he and his
 department had to account
 only to Parliament on com-
 pliance with controls on
 special funds.

Mr Dahlmann said yes-
 terday "The information I
 have received has led me to
 the conclusion that the
 South African Government
 is involved in the Windhoek
 newspaper deal"

He claimed the newspa-
 pers were taken over in or-
 der to promote the Demo-
 cratic Turnhalle Alliance
 during the scheduled all-
 race election

Two newspapers — the
 Windhoek Advertiser and
 Allgemeine Zeitung — were
 taken over at the end of
 April by Dr Dieter Lauen-
 stein, a German publisher.
 He has categorically denied

that he received Govern-
 ment money for the take-
 over

Mr Dirk Mudge, chair-
 man of the DTA, said yes-
 terday it was "absolute rub-
 bish" to suggest that the
 alliance had received Gov-
 ernment money for its cof-
 fers or for the take-over of
 any newspaper in the terri-
 tory

"We are not afraid to
 subject ourselves to any in-
 vestigation," he added

In a telegram to the Min-
 ister of Foreign Affairs, the
 NNF asked him to state
 whether Government mon-
 ey was used, either directly
 or indirectly, towards the
 acquisition of any SWA
 newspaper or in support of
 any political group in the
 territory

Mr Andreas Shipanga,
 leader of the Swapo-Demo-
 crats, joined the call yester-
 day for the Government to
 come clean on the whole
 issue

Mr Botha replied to the
 NNF yesterday that in addi-
 tion to his department's
 funds from the normal Bud-
 get, a "relatively small
 amount" had been author-
 ised annually through a spe-
 cial account since 1967, re-
 ports Sapa

Disbursement of these
 funds was subject to certain
 objectives and controls stip-
 ulated by law, and the pur-
 poses and requirements of
 the legislation had been
 scrupulously complied with

"In this connection my
 department and I are re-
 sponsible to the Parliament
 of the Republic of South
 Africa and we do not ac-
 count to any other body"

Don't vote, Swapo tells supporters

WINDHOEK, — Swapo yesterday called on its supporters to stay away from the polls during the next month's South African-sponsored election

This is the first time Swapo has publicly urged its supporters not to vote.

Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, Swapo's secretary for publicity and information, said his organisation was definitely not planning countrywide strikes

Mr Tlhabanello alleged there had been irregulari-

ties in the registration of voters.

He also claimed that many employers and farmers had threatened their workers with dismissal unless they registered as voters

"As far as Swapo is concerned, the position is clear," he said

"Swapo does not take part in the December elections and we call on our members supporters and sympathisers not to vote, even if they are threatened" — Sapa

10/11/78 flat

African bloc to insist on sanction vote

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — African delegates are expected to insist today that the United Nations Security Council vote on their demand for sanctions against South Africa and end two weeks of closed-door wrangling with the West over SWA/Namibia.

"I think negotiation has come to a full stop now. The Africans and the non-aligned representatives have come to a point, I think, where they want a vote," an African source said yesterday. But Western diplomats were still talking late yesterday as they chiselled at a joint non-aligned and African draft which could be slipped into the compromise resolution the Western group wants — allowing time for South Africa to clarify its political intentions in the territory.

WESTERN VIEW

And African sources say a vote should be called on the sanctions resolution drafted in response to Pretoria's insistence on the December election, if only to reaffirm their opposition to the move.

Some Western sources hoped a resolution satisfying all groups could be tabled today.

The five-nation Western team on the Security Council has made it clear the three votes they hold would be cast if the sanctions issue was pushed to a vote before Pretoria could unquestionably be held in defiance of the mandate for the territory.

Sanctions out, NNF tells UN

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By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Sanctions or other punitive measures against South Africa should not be considered until all avenues for agreement on the South West African issue have been exhausted, says the Namibian National Front.

But the NNF reiterated its complete opposition to

the SA-sponsored election in the territory next month.

However, in an urgent telex to the president of the United Nations Security Council, the NNF supported the joint Western-South African agreement for Mr Martti Ahtisaari's immediate return to SWA.

The NNF said Mr Ahtisaari, the UN special representative for SWA, should return to the territory to discuss the implementation of the un-endorsed Western peace plan with the Administrator General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

This would finally establish whether or not the SA Government was sincere in implementing the proposals, the telex said.

It may be the last opportunity to achieve a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem.

Sanctions or other measures against South Africa will also directly affect the people of Namibia and in our view should not be considered until all avenues for agreement on the implementation of the Security Council resolution have been exhausted.

Mudge denies Govt funds at PM's Press threat

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) has not received any money from the defunct Department of Information or the Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA gave that assurance yesterday

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has become involved in a heated exchange with the Namibian National Front (NNF) over questions they addressed to him about the alleged use of Government funds

The Erasmus commission would reveal if the DTA had received any money from the defunct Department of Information, Mr Mudge said.

The Namibian National Front has asked the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, whether taxpayers' money had been used to support any South West African political group.

Mr Botha has attacked the NNF saying he strongly deprecated any attempt to drag the Government into SWA party politics

Opponents of the DTA have repeatedly questioned where their massive election campaign funds are coming from

Mr Percy Niehaus, an executive member of Aktur, has associated himself with the NNF call and said South West Africans were entitled to a "yes or no answer" from the South African Government

The NNF said "Although the replies by the Prime Minister and Mr P W Botha are unsatisfactory, they provide enough ammunition for any intelligent observer to draw his own conclusions"

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was yesterday strongly criticised by one of his staunchest supporters for his latest attacks on the Press

Beeld, the Nationalist newspaper of which Mr Botha was a director until his election as Prime Minister, said blanket threats against the Press could only "bring greater odium to the country"

Complaint over Rapport report

THE Press Council yesterday heard a complaint by an MP against the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport.

The chairman of the council, Mr Oscar Galgut, reserved judgment

Mr J J B van Zyl, National Party MP for Sunnyside, complained to the Newspaper Press Union after an item appeared in Rapport under the heading "Why create confusion in the NP now?" ("Waarom nou verwarring in die NP'skep?")

The report was about Mr Van Zyl's stand on opening Pretoria's Breytenbach Theatre to all races and a petition signed by members of the Transvaal Performing Arts Council and the public

Mr Van Zyl told the Press Council in Johannesburg yesterday that the report created the impression that he had condoned violence, that he had said people drawing up the petition were looking for violence and were stubborn, that the petition was useless because the Progressive Federal Party had a part in it, and that he was creating confusion in his own party about Government policy on the opening of theatres to all race groups

Mr Van Zyl said some of the facts for these allegations had been taken out of context

He denied that he condoned violence. He said he had not used the word "violence", but had instead

The newspaper's main competitor, Die Transvaler, was equally critical of the Prime Minister, warning against "overhasty" reaction against the Press

Both newspapers also strongly defended their right to publish the Mostert commission revelations on the former Department of Information

Mr Botha, speaking in Sasolburg earlier this week, complained bitterly against newspapers which had pub-

lished the Mostert commission evidence and warned that if the law was not strong enough to control the Press, Parliament would have to look into the matter

In an editorial yesterday, Beeld said the country was in a crisis after the Information Department revelations which had virtually immobilised Mr Botha's new Government.

"The new leader has an arsenal of plans which he wants to execute to get South Africa moving, but he doesn't get the chance because the one revelation after the other is landing on his desk," the newspaper said

Mr Botha had swiftly met the challenges presented by the situation.

But, said Beeld, "where we strongly throw our weight behind orderly processes to exterminate this blot of shame, we nevertheless find it a pity that Mr Botha found it necessary at Sasolburg to reprimand the Press"

Defending its right to publish the Mostert commission disclosures, Beeld said that even though the evidence was untested, it was of "the highest and the most urgent public interest and we treated it as such"

"On balance, the national cause was served thereby and our viewpoint is that if the Government is still irritated by the handling of aspects thereof, it should have this tested in the Press Council," Beeld said. "This is preferable to new blanket threats aimed at the Press as a whole — a course which can only bring greater odium to the country."

Die Transvaler said in its editorial that its decision to publish the Mostert commission evidence was consistent with Mr Botha's undertaking in his first speech as Prime Minister — to "ensure an orderly and clean government"

Referring to Mr Botha's arguments that the Press had published untested evidence from the Mostert Commission, Die Transvaler said "legal procedure is that first the one side of the case is put and after that the other side"

But, said Die Transvaler, referring to the disbanding of the Mostert commission-

newspapers without verifying the facts I want to allege that their comment was not honest and just," he said

Replying to a question by Mr Galgut, Mr Van Zyl outlined Government policy on multiracial theatres

Where suitable facilities were not available for other race groups, and if local authorities had no objection, there could be multiracial audiences, he said.

There was an objection in the case of the Pretoria City Council, he said

"This decision had been taken democratically, and was thus strictly within the framework of the Government's policy

"It follows that there could be no question of me confusing the public or party members with regard to this issue," he said

He added that Rapport never gave him the opportunity to put the Government's points of view

Mr Johan Buys, appearing for Rapport, said if the Press Council could not decide whether Mr Van Zyl had used the words in question, another avenue remained open to be explored — whether the paper had acted reasonably and responsibly.

It appeared that Mr Van Zyl had created the impression that the petition was useless because people of other parties had participated in it, he said.

He submitted that the comment that Mr Van Zyl was creating confusion was

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spoken of opposition (teen stand)
"Rapport had taken short summaries from three

an honest and fair derivation of what he had said
He admitted that Mr Van Zyl had acted within the framework of Government policy but said Mr Van Zyl had created confusion by concentrating too much on a decision taken by local authorities.

This created the impression that the Government was willing to open theatres but that local authorities were not prepared to do so in defiance of the Government, he said

Mr Galgut was assisted in the hearing by Dr Hermien Domisse and Mr A H MacIntosh — Sapa

"Judge Mostert will now not be able to publish the other side"

The newspaper added: "In addition, we did our journalistic duty by asking the people involved to comment but they would not talk about it."

Overhasty reaction against the Press, Die Transvaler said, should be guarded against

Protest motion

Staff Reporter

THE full text of the motion carried at yesterday's information protest meeting was:

We, the citizens of Johannesburg:

1. Express our dismay and disgust at the abuse of public funds as has become evident over the past few months and over the apparent attempts to prevent a full disclosure of all the relevant facts
2. Deplore the dismissal of the Mostert Commission and the threats made by the Prime Minister against the freedom of the Press
3. Express deep appreciation at the courage displayed by Judge Mostert and the Press in fearlessly exposing malpractices that have occurred
4. Appeal to the Prime Minister in terms of the commitment to clean and orderly Government as expressed by him on his election as Prime Minister, to deal without fear or favour with all those whose actions have cast a slur on the integrity of the Government and who have ruthlessly destroyed the good faith and confidence between people and Government

moveer Windhoek-vryers

Balklei Komin in Kaisersstrasse

Deur **BUKS PIETERSEN**

WINDHOEK

WINDHOEK se vryers wat die kleurgrens verontagsaam, word deesdae gewelddadig moveer deur 'n groep jong Afrikaner-ekstremiste wat hulle blykbaar geroepe voel om assevermenging van 'n kant af te beveg.

*In die veeltrassige hotels
1 kroee waar wit, swart
1 bruin tot onlangs ras-
g saam verkeer het,
ran dit nou moes en
ald.*

Verskeie paartjies en ook
uitsprekende allenlo-
rs is al middernagtelik
gekom deur 'n bende van
stuk of twintig jong
ankes. Hul hare is kort
skeer en hulle praat glo
at Afrikaans onder
skaar

Dit lyk of 'n bende-oorlog
op groot skaal kan uitbreek
in Kaiserstrasse, Windhoek
se hoofstraat.

In die kroee word reeds
gepraat van 'n „weerwraak-
kommando“, en dat „bloed
gaan vloei“ as die polisie
nie gou ingryp nie.

Die polisie se hande is
egter gebind, want bitter
min van die slagoffers kom
kla. Dis waarskynlik omdat
die meeste blanke mans
wat saam met swart of

bruin vriendinne aange-
rand word, te bang of te
skaam is om te gaan kla.
Die vroue is in baie gevalle
prostitute.

Beskuldigings dat die
aanvallers jede van die
polisie- of Weermag is, is al
gemaak, maar geen bewyse
hiervoor is nog gebring nie.
Die polisie het wel reeds 'n
jong soldaat ondervera wie
se motor-registrasie-
nommer deur 'n slagof-
fer neergeskryf is. 'n

Jong Spoorwegwerker is
ook al deur die polisie
ondervera, maar geeneen
van die twee jeugdiges is
tot dusver aangekla nie.

Die geweldpleging het
twee weke gelede op 'n
Sondagoggend begin toe 'n
groep van sowat ses jong
blankes met kort hare glo
geprobeer het om 'n bruin
meisie in 'n visdam in die
park langs die hoofstraat te
verdrink. 'n Duitsspreken-
de wat die meisie te hulp
gesnel het, is gewelddadig
aangerand.

Sedertdien is verskeie
gemengde paartjies deur
die bende aangeval. Die
paartjies word voorgestaan
wanneer hulle die kroee
van die hotels in die mid-
dernagtelike ure verlaat en

dan word niks of niemand
ontken nie.

Vuiste, knieë en stewels
word ingelê en sowel die
man as die meisie word
gewoonlik in 'n plas bloed
agtergelaat. Dit is dié soort
van aanvalle wat nou maak
dat Windhoek se vryers
hulle met elke denkbare
soort wapen bewapen.

Een van die verskrikte
vryers is Klates Mulder, 31,
wat dit al twee keer moes
ontgeld Klates dra nou 'n
swaar ketting in sy agtersak
en sê hy slaan wat voorkom.

„Ek het 58 skakels in my
ketting. Een vir elke hou
wat ek al gekry het. Dit wat
ek gekry het, gaan ek nou
dubbel en dwars uitdeef“,
waarsku hy.



Klates staan hand om die nek met 'n vietse swart meisie in een van die kroëe waar daar al soveel bloed gevloei het. Hy is nou voor-bok wat 'n „weerwraak-kommando” op die been wil bring en sê sy ander makkers het messe, knuppels en selfs vuurwapens vir dié doel aangeskaf.

Maar Windhoek se kort-

haar-bende laat hulle nie so maklik afskrik nie. Ondanks dreigemente van Klates en sy makkers en 'n waarskuwing deur Windhoek se polisiehoof dat daar genadeloos teen hulle opgetree sal word, gaan die manne voort met hul terreurveldtog.

In sommige kringe word gesê hulle doen goeie werk; dit is al lank dat die bedry-

wighede van swart en bruin prostitute dit onhoudbaar maak vir ordentlike mense om ná sonder op straat te verskyn

Ander sê weer nee, los dié soort optrede vir die polisie. Maar omdat die Ontugwet in Suidwes afgeskaf is, is daar bitter min wat die geregsdiens kan doen om teen die losbandigheid op te tree.

IN 'n kroëg en met sy arm om sy swart meisie, beduie Klates Mulder uitdagend met sy ketting hoe hy met die korthaar-bende gaan afreken.

In 'n stad waar gemoedelikheid tot nou toe die wagwoord was, steek 'n baie lelike gesindheid die kop uit.

NOU RAAK DIE DING VUIL 221 IN SUIDWES

Van **BUKS PIETERSEN**

WINDHOEK

DIE vlak waarop die verkiesingstryd onder die blankes van Suidwes geveg word, het nou 'n jammerlike laagtepunt bereik. 'n Smeerveldtog nie alleen teen die Administrateur-generaal nie, maar ook teen die gesin van mnr. Dirk Mudge is nou die taktiek in sekere kringe.

Ook die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering word ingesleep en die muishond van die Suidwes-politiek gemaak. Hierdie soort optrede het vandeeweek in verskillende kringe skerp reaksie uitgelok en selfs die Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, 'n paar harde woorde laat sê.

In die veldtog teen die Administrateur-generaal en die DTA word die karakters van sowel regter Theunle Steyn as mnr. Mudge en sy gesin beswaarder. Hierdie veldtog word duidelik deur regse elemente gevoer.

In die veldtog teen die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering word die onpartydigheid aangeteken van Suid-Afrika

se Minister van Buitelandse sake en die Administrateur-generaal, wat deur Suid-Afrika aangestel is.

Die Inligting-debakel word ook bygesleep en beweringe word gemaak dat Regeringsgeld gebruik is om sekere politieke organisasies in die land te steun en selfs koerante uit te koop.

Hierdie aantygings kom van sowel regse as linkse elemente in die land. Dit wil voorkom asof hulle saamstaan en of hul gesamentlike teken eintlik die DTA is.

Mnr. Mudge het vandeeweek self vertel van die smeerstories wat in sekere kringe oor hom en sy gesin versprei word. Dit sou daarop neerkom dat sy vrou aan dwelms verslaaf is, sy een dogter 'n kind van 'n Wambo verwag en die ander dogter aan 'n Herero verloof is.

Hierdie stories is deur mnr. Mudge beskryf as "die gemeenste" waarvan hy nog gehoor het.

Die smeerveldtog wat teen die Administrateur-generaal gemik is, kom blykbaar uit dieselfde oord. Dit is gebou om 'n foto van regter Steyn wat 'n meisie is terwyl hy 'n swart meisie op die wang soen nadat sy as debutante die mees te geld vir liefdadigheid ingesamel het.

Derduisende van hierdie foto's word regoor Suidwes en Suid-Afrika versprei, tesame met die mees verregaande smeerstories. Regter Steyn is ondie ont-

Steyn, Mudge links en

regs besmeer

van Suidwes en waarskynlik onbewus van die jongste veldtog teen sy persoon.

'n Woordvoerder van sy kantoor wys egter daarop dat die Administrateur-generaal in Suidwes is as verteenwoordiger van die Staatspresident. Daar sal moet vasgestel word of hy nie in hierdie hoedanig-



MNR. DIRK MUDGE — smeerstories teen sy hela-

heid dieselfde wetlike beskerming geniet as die Staatspresident nie.

Voorts is daar die elemente — linkse en regse — wat op elke moontlike manier probeer om die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering by die party-politieke stryd in Suidwes te betrek om op dié manier ander partye onder verdenking te plaas. Die taktiek is blykbaar om die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering uit te maak as die groot verdrukker wat steeds in Suidwes 'n rol probeer speel.

Selfs die huidige herrie oor Inligting word bygesleep. Daar word geskinder dat Regeringsgeld dan aangewend was om die DTA te stig en dat fondse uit dieselfde bron gebruik is om vir die organisasie 'n eie koerant op die been te bring en ook twee opposisiekoerante uit te koop.

Bedenkinge

Aan hierdie veldtog neem sowel die Aksiefront vir die Behoud van Turnhalle-begin-

Die foto wat veldtog teen die administrateur-generaal gebruik. Dit was regter Steyn sowat twee de gelede 'n jong vrou, mev. Ngcaba, by 'n bal met 'n suksesvolle bestuurslid van Akur, Percy Niehaus, die Suidkaanse Regering het om ja of nee op die vroe van die NNE

Bedenkinge

Aan hierdie veldtog neem sowel die Aksiefront vir die Behoud van Turnhalle begin as die Namibia National Front (NMF) deel. Mnr. Kase Pretorius, LUR en hoofbestuurder van Aktur het verlede week in 'n toespraak openlik die onpartydigheid van min. Pik Botha en regter Steyn in die verkiesingstryd in Suidwes bevestig.

Hy het ook sy bedenkinge uitgespreek of Suid-Afrika behoorlik inelig word oor die waa-situasie in Suidwes.

Hierop het regter Steyn geantwoord dat die SA Regering deurlopend deur verskeie instansies, politieke leiers en homself ingelig word oor toestande in Suidwes. Daarbenevens het die eerste Minister sowel as min. Pik Botha 'n jarelange verbintenis met Suidwes en 'n grondige kennis en begrip van die tersaaklike omstandighede.

Regter Steyn se hy het sy amp op versoek van mnr. John Vorster aanvaar. Indien dit blyk dat sy teenwoordigheid in Suidwes nie meer tot voordeel van die inwoners is nie, sou die SA Regering hom sekerlik vervang het.

Telegramme

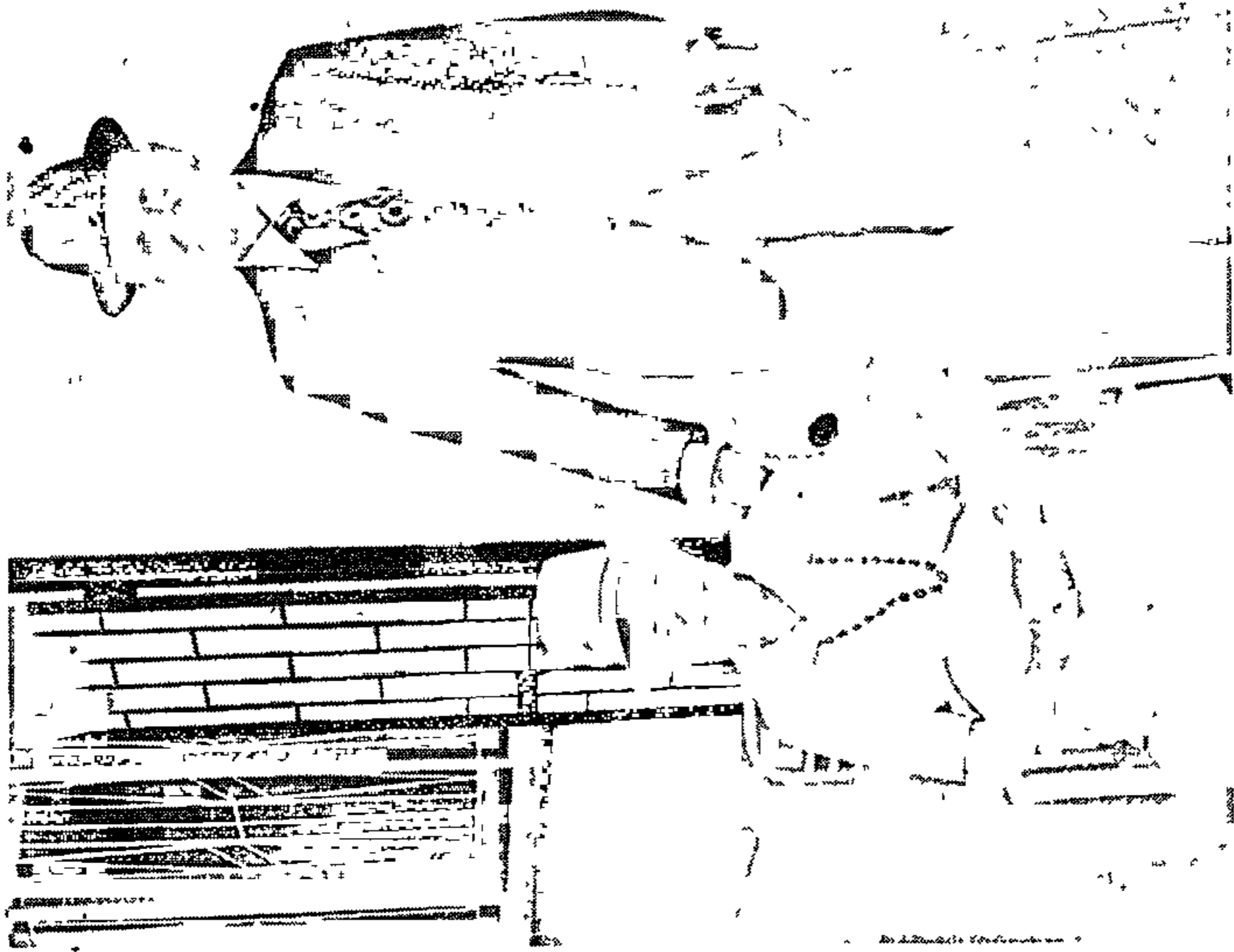
Die Namibia National Front (NMF) het vroeër van deesweek twee telegramme aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering gestuur — een aan min. Pik Botha en die ander aan min. P. W. Botha — waarin gevra word of die Regering 'n koerant of politieke organisasie in Suidwes gedeeltelik steun soos dit die geval met die Citizen was.

Die Eerste Minister het hierop geantwoord dat hy elke poging om die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering vir eie gewin by die partypolitiek in Suidwes-Afrika te betrek ten sterkste afkeur. Hy het bygevoeg dat dit Suid-Afrika se doel is om die veiligheid van die inwoners van Suidwes te verseker en dit so vinnig hulle moontlik te maak om hul reg tot selfbeskikkinge uit te oefen.

Mnr. Dirk Mudge het self 'n ongekwansifiseerde verselering gegee dat ge 'n onkele sent van of die SA Departement van Inligting of die Departement van Buitelandse Sake deur die DFA ontvaar is nie.

Dit was nadat nog 'n hou

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Dr Dieter Lauenstein, mystery man of the SWA Press, with his secretary, Mrs Elizabeth Bartells

Picture STEFAN SONDI

SWA Press boss: I'm no front man

IT IS NOT surprising that rumours are doing the rounds in Windhoek that Dr Dieter Lauenstein, South West Africa's foreign Press boss, is a "front man".

At a time when many white South Westasters would be only too happy to get their money out of the former German colony, Dr Lauenstein has committed his financial resources to the country — a territory he hardly knows.

Dr Lauenstein, former co-publisher of the "Westfalen Blatt" in Bielefeld, West Germany, this year took over John Meinert (Pty) Ltd, publishers of SWA's two influential daily newspapers, the Windhoek Advertiser and Allgemeine Zeitung.

Although financial details of the takeover have been kept secret, it is understood that the third and final instalment of the R1,6-million deal is due in June next year.

Both newspapers — with circulations of about 4 000 and 5 000 respectively — have been brought into line with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) since the takeover which ousted the two former editors

In the wake of the South African Information Department disclosures, there have been strong calls from SWA politicians for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to state whether any SA Government funds were used to take over or gain the support of any newspapers in the territory.

The calls were fuelled by the man Dr Lauenstein sacked, Mr Kurt Dahlmann, editor of the Zeitung for 20 years before he was given his marching orders on April 20, said he was prepared to give evidence before the Erasmus Commission. Mr Dahlmann said he believed the South African Government was involved in the SWA newspaper deal to promote the DTA during the territory's first all-race election.

But the 64-year-old foreign investor this week broke his silence. He categorically denied that he was a "front man".

The mysterious newspaper owner, who has shunned newsmen and even refused to be photographed since his arrival in SWA, gave me his reasons for moving to this troubled country and buying two newspapers in 'unfa-

ALLEGATIONS about the Department of Information and the funding of The Citizen have sown suspicion about two influential South West African newspapers which were taken over by an unknown German publisher this year. **DAVID FORRET**, of the Africa Bureau, spoke to the new owner, Dr Dieter Lauenstein.

avourable economic conditions. The deal was being financed from his own pocket, following the sale of his 50% shareholding in the Westfalen Blatt.

He said he had built up with his partner since 1946. It was then that he took the newspaper over from the British military authorities after he left Russian-occupied Germany where he was a lecturer in Indian languages.

In fact, it was his interest in education that first brought him into contact with Mr Dirk Mudge in 1969, when he spoke to him about the possibility of starting a multiracial school for higher education in SWA. Nothing came of it.

He said he first became aware of the SWA crisis in 1969 and he had decided to come to the territory because "I want to contribute towards the fight against communism".

"Swapo is communist," he added emotionally.

He said that SWA was a decisive area in the fight against international communism and he always liked to be in the frontline, even as a soldier.

He was opposed to communism because the initiative of the individual was severely hampered by that system, and "I am sorry to say that I detect the same tendencies in South Africa because there is too much bureaucracy."

But why not fight international communism in the news columns of Westfalen Blatt?

"You would have a point there if I had been the sole owner of the newspaper, but my partner who bought my shares takes the same political line as I do anyway."

But why risk losing everything at the age of 64 and moving to a turbulent country that is supposedly facing a communist onslaught?

"Yes, you are right. But I have a bit of property in Germany and I won't go hungry."

Though he denied having any contact with SA Government officials or receiving

instructions from the DTA, he admitted that Mr Mudge's private secretary, Mr Charlie Hoeflich, advised him on editorial appointments when he took control of the newspapers.

He also revealed that the present editor of the Zeitung, Mr Artur Soren, was appointed after he was introduced to him by Dr Ben Africa, vice-president of the DTA.

"But this does not mean that Mr Mudge has anything to do with my organisation."

He said he did not have regular contact with Mr Mudge, "but I do have courtesy calls sometimes when they want to ask me if I couldn't possibly consider certain matters."

As a person who had only been to SWA on annual holidays in the past, he apparently sees the territory's problems in simple terms.

He hoped the country would be "internally as free as possible although I don't know what is possible".

And he also wanted an independent SWA to have a close relationship with South Africa and West Germany because the territory could not "stand alone" the frontline.

"We stand for an organic transformation to a democratic system as opposed to a revolutionary one."

He claimed that he ousted the two former editors, Mr Hannes Smith and Mr Dallmann, because they had "strong Swapo tendencies".

He said he first made the bid for the newspapers when he read in the Zeitung that Mr Jurgen Meinert, the former owner, wanted to return. He was in SWA on a house-hunting mission at the time.

But why was he interested in buying a house in SWA even before he took over the newspapers?

"Because I wanted to fight communism and this is a decisive area."

The lifelong bachelor is now settled in his R115 000 luxury home with his 82-year-old secretary, Mrs Elizabeth Bartells, who has been working for him for the past 23 years.

After finishing for his first picture at his house, which is surrounded by a security fence, the anti-communist crusader waved us goodbye with his waving stick. A most unlikely figure to be in the frontline.

CAPL Times 13/11/78

A concrete wall and a peephole . . .

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From SEAN O'CONNOR

WINDHOEK. — Security measures are still being taken to safeguard Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle alliance (DTA) and his family.

The front of their suburban house in Windhoek is hidden from the street by a high concrete wall, interrupted only by a steel door with a meshed peephole and two steel gates.

At night a guard with a dog keeps the house under surveillance, and till a few months ago a security man was posted in the house every night.

Mr Mudge is driven in a bullet-proof car and is always accompanied by a bodyguard.

The security precautions were introduced after the assassination in March of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, then president of the DTA and the Herero chief, who was gunned down as he walked to his shop in Windhoek's Katutura township.

However, the sudden intrusion of security measures in their lives have far from dominated the Mudge family's thoughts.

Mrs Stiene Mudge, who says she tries to be the calming factor in the family, said in an interview. "Of course one feels anxious, but I try not to think about it, otherwise it puts a strain on people."

"I try not to look ahead too far. I try to adapt myself from day to day because it does not help thinking about what might happen."

Mrs Mudge said their garden wall had specially been heightened as part of the security measures and a security guard had at one stage spent every night in their home.

"One is not used to that type of thing but they (the security guards) were like our children," she said.

Mr and Mrs Mudge have five children — three daughters and two sons.

In spite of living under security precautions and watching the social life she and her husband used to lead come to a standstill because of increasing political commitments, Mrs Mudge says she loves SWA/Namibia.

Republic gets UN ultimatum

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NEW YORK — The Security Council has given South Africa 12 days to accept the United Nations' Namibia independence operation and warned that failure to do so will be met by "appropriate actions" — including the possibility of mandatory sanctions.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was ordered immediately to initiate contacts with the Republic and it is understood that Foreign Minister Pik Botha has been urged to fly here

All five Western powers abstained in the 10-0 vote on the most menacing resolution yet to confront the Republic, but it is the first time they have not vetoed a measure that cites the possibility of invoking the United Nations charter's punitive Chapter 7.

"Time is short," Canadian Ambassador William Barton said on behalf of

the five immediately after the vote

"South Africa should be under no illusions as to our determination"

He said the West had abstained because it believed all efforts should be directed at supporting Dr Waldheim's approaches to Pretoria, rather than prejudging the outcome

But, he stressed "It would be a mistake to interpret our abstentions as a lack of sympathy for the resolution or the direction to which it points the council in the event South Africa fails to co-operate"

United Nations officials were in immediate contact with South Africa's United Nations mission chief, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, to try to set up consultations as soon as possible.

British Ambassador Ivor Richard said that "the more sensible thing" would be for a senior South African official to come here, but other sources indicated that a trip by Mr Botha at this stage was highly unlikely.

Emerging from the council chamber, South African officials said the council action would lead to no change in the government's position.

The resolution calls for Dr Waldheim to report back on progress by November 25

Mr Richard said the aim would be to establish sufficient contact with Pretoria, to offer South Africa a chance to give "a greater degree of credence" to its claim of support for the United Nations plan.

"We don't believe at the moment that the whole process has been brought to an end. We don't believe the South Africans

have frustrated the whole process," he said.

But Swapo representative Theo Ben Gurubane insisted the resolution was irrelevant and time-wasting, and today will take the issue to the full 150-nation General Assembly to get on record again the call for full-blooded sanctions against South Africa

"We will intensify the struggle in Namibia here," he said, but ducked the question of whether Swapo has plans to disrupt the December internal elections.

The vote itself was a triumph for the Africans and a major turnaround from the situation on Friday night when they were split wide apart and appeared headed for certain defeat.

In Johannesburg, Pik Botha said the resolution did not necessarily mean that sanctions would be applied against South Africa.

He said he was in contact with the five Western powers and Dr Waldheim but did not want to comment on their discussions. — DDC/SAPA

Halt SWA poll demand

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council resolution giving South Africa 12 days to accept the South West Africa plan has also called on the Republic to cancel the December elections.

The resolution adopted by 10 affirmative votes, with the Big Five abstaining, warned South Africa that she faced possible mandatory action if she failed to comply with the council's South West Africa plan.

The resolution requires United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to report progress on implementation of the measure by November 24.

The resolution, sponsored by Gabon, India, and Nigeria, represents a step back from the original African negotiating pitch for immediate mandatory sanctions against South Africa which was assured of a Western veto.

The key paragraphs in the measure "demands once again that South Africa co-operate with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of its resolutions" and "warns South Africa that its failure to do so would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to initiate appropriate actions under the Charter of the United

Nations, including (the mandatory) Chapter 7 thereof, so as to ensure South Africa's compliance with the aforementioned resolutions."

A four-day General Assembly debate on South West Africa scheduled to start yesterday was postponed indefinitely.

An African delegate said key members of the African group sought the delay until the Security Council had time to consider the demand that South Africa accept United Nations supervision of a pre-independence election. The council will consider the South African reaction after November 25.

New talks on SWA proposed by West

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NEW YORK — The Western members of the Security Council had invited the South African Government to send a senior representative to New York for further talks on the SWA/Namibia problem, informed sources said today.

They said there were indications of a favourable response by Pretoria, and either the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, or Mr Brand Fourie, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

was expected.

November 27, two days after Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim must report to the council on implementation of its resolution adopted on Monday was a likely date, the sources said.

The resolution called on South Africa to cancel elections planned for SWA/Namibia early December and warned that "appropriate actions," possibly leading to sanctions, would be initiated if Pre-

toria refused to agree to UN-supervised elections in the territory.

Dr Waldheim began consultations today with Mr Adriaan Eksteen, the South African charge d'affaires, on the council's decision, the text of which was transmitted to Pretoria.

Western officials said yesterday that further patient negotiation with South Africa was necessary before there was any thought of an embargo.

AIR BAN

If sanctions were eventually resorted to, priority might be given to either the termination of facilities for South African civil aircraft on international routes or an oil embargo, the sources said.

They said comprehensive economic sanctions — an arms embargo is already in effect — were out of the question, because of the disruption this would cause globally, with the poorest countries likely to be among the first victims. Neither the US nor Britain, South Africa's principal economic partners, was likely to agree to tough measures, diplomatic sources said.

They said Canada, with the least to lose from an embargo, and France, which has close economic ties with black Africa, might well favour stronger action than their Western partners were ready to invoke.

West Germany's attitude towards the question was said to be fairly close to that of the US and Britain.

Meanwhile, according to one report, the US ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, and his deputy, Mr Donal McHenry, the principal American negotiator in the talks with the South Africans on SWA/Namibia, might not be entirely in step with some senior State Department officials on how to approach the problem — Sapa-Reuter.

Swapo pair get 18 years in jail

(221)

WINDHOEK — Two Swapo terrorists were both jailed for 18 years today when the Supreme Court here found them guilty under the Terrorism Act.

A third Swapo member was convicted of harbouring and abetting the two men and was jailed for six years.

About 100 Swapo supporters demonstrated outside the court after sentences were passed.

Johannes Alfons Pandeni (28) and Petrus Nangola Ilonga (25), both self-confessed members of

Swapo's military wing, were found guilty by the Judge President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, and two assessors of the sabotage of a road bridge near Keetmanshoop and a rail bridge near Karibib earlier this year.

Williem Biwa (26) was jailed for six years for having harboured and abetted Pandeni and Ilonga in their acts of terrorism during May and June this year.

The three men had pleaded guilty at the start of their 19-day trial.

Terrorists take SWA children into Angola

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — About 20 schoolchildren and three teachers from St. Marvis Anglican Mission at Odibo, in northern Ovambo, were spirited across the border into Angola by a large group of terrorists on Monday night, the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said today.

It is not known whether they were enticed to leave the territory or forcibly abducted by the 40 terrorists. The mission school at Odibo is about 5 km from the SWA/Namibian border with the marxist state of Angola.

WOMAN

In February this year more than 200 pupils were abducted from the school in the largest single abduction in the 13-year-bush war.

Unconfirmed reports say Mr. Frank Bokorst, an immigrant teacher, was among the group which disappeared on Monday. One of the other teachers is believed to be a woman.

Pastor Ndjoba flew to Ohangwena near Odibo today to investigate the matter. The Anglican Bishop of SWA/Namibia, the Rt. Rev. James Kaum-

luma, was also due to leave Windhoek for Ovambo later today.

Both the police and defence have refused to comment on the incident.

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SWA press man speaks

13, not surprising that rumours are doing the rounds in Windhoek that Dieter Lauenstein, South West Africa's reign press boss, is just a "front man".

At a time when many hate South West Africa could be only too happy to get their money out of the former German colony, Dr Lauenstein has committed his financial resources to the country — a territory he hardly knows.

Dr Lauenstein, former publisher of the "West-Deutschen Blatt" in Bielefeld, West Germany, this year took over John Meinert (Pty) Ltd, publishers of SWA's two influential daily newspapers, the "Windhoek Advertiser" and "Illegemeine Zeitung".

Though financial details of the takeover have been kept secret, it is understood that the third and final instalment of the 1.6 million deal is due in the next year.

Both newspapers — with circulations of about 4000 and 5000 respectively — have been brought into line with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) since the takeover which ousted the two former editors.

In the wake of the South African Information Department disclosures, there have been strong calls from SWA politicians or the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to state whether any government

funds were used to take over or gain the support of any newspaper in the territory.

The calls were fuelled by the man Dr Lauenstein sacked — Mr Kurt Dahlmann, editor of the Zeitung for 20 years before he was given his marching orders on April 20 — "Hitler's birthday" — said that he was prepared to give evidence before the Erasmus judicial commission.

Mr Dahlmann said he believed the South African Government was involved in the SWA newspaper deal to promote the DTA during the territory's first all-race election.

But the 64-year-old foreign investor this week broke his silence. He categorically denied that he was a "front man".

The mysterious newspaper owner, who has shunned newsmen and even refused to be photographed since his arrival in SWA, gave me his reasons for moving to this troubled country and buying two newspapers in unfavourable economic conditions.

Though Dr Lauenstein now controls the territory's only English

daily newspaper, he can hardly speak the language. Speaking through an interpreter, he looked pale and nervous as he presented the image of being a zealous opponent of communism who wanted to be "where the action is."

He made no bones about the fact that he hates communism and bureaucracy. His eyes blazed when he said "I believe you must show courage otherwise all will be lost in the international fight."

He is totally opposed to any form of state interference in private enterprise because "bureaucracy is really the same as communism."

He categorically denied that any Government money was used to help him buy the newspapers. The deal was being financed from his own pocket following the sale of his 50 per cent shareholding in the Westfalen Blatt — the 130 000 circulation daily that he built up with his partner since 1946.

At that time, he took the newspaper over from the British military authorities after he left Russian-occupied, Germany where he was a lecturer in Indian languages.

Disclosures about Government money in The Citizen have sowed suspicion about two of South West Africa's most influential newspapers that were taken over by an unknown German publisher this year. DAVID FORRETT, of the Daily Dispatch Africa bureau, spoke to the new owner, Dr Dieter Lauenstein, the staunch anti-communist fighter who wants to be "where the action is."

1969 and he had decided to come to the territory because "I want to contribute towards the fight against communism."

"Swapo is communist," he added emotionally. He said that SWA was a decisive area in the fight against international communism and he always liked to be in the frontline even as a soldier.

Dr Lauenstein said he was opposed to communism because the initiative of the individual was severely hampered by that system and "I am sorry to say that I detect the same tendencies in South Africa because there is too much bureaucracy."

But why not fight international communism in the news columns of Westfalen Blatt? "You would have a point there if I had been the sole owner of the newspaper, but my partner who bought my shares takes the same political line as I do anyway."

But why risk losing everything at the age of 64 and moving to a turbulent country that is supposedly facing a communist onslaught?

"Yes, you are right. But I have a bit of property in

Germany and I won't go hungry."

Though he denied having any contact with South African Government officials or receiving instructions from the DTA, he admitted that Mr Mudge's private secretary, Mr Charlie Hoelich, advised him on editorial appointments when he took control of the newspapers.

He also revealed that the present editor of the Zeitung, Mr Artur Soren, was appointed after he was introduced to him by Dr Ben Africa, vice-president of the DTA.

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He said he did not have regular contact with Mr Mudge "but I do have courtesy calls sometimes when they want to ask me if I couldn't possibly consider certain matters."

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"We stand for an organic transformation to a democratic system as opposed to a revolutionary transformation."

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He said he first made the bid for the newspapers when he read in the Zeitung that Mr Jurgen Meinert, the former owner, wanted to retire. He was in SWA on a house-hunting mission at the time.

But why was he interested in buying a house in SWA even before he took over the newspapers? "Because I wanted to fight communism and this is a decisive area."

The lifelong bachelor is now settled in his R115 000 luxury home with his 82-year-old secretary, Mrs Elizabeth Bartells, who has been working for him for the past 23 years.

After posing for his first picture at his house, which is surrounded by a security fence, the anti-communist crusader waved us goodbye with his walking-stick.

A most unlikely figure to be in the frontline.

'No' to Star's black picnic

An application to allow The Star's black staff to have a picnic at Newmarket Racecourse has been turned down by the Chief Magistrate of Alberton, Mr H Bezuidenhout. Last month The Star's management applied to the station commander of the Alberton North police station for permission to hold the picnic which would be attended by about 2500 people on November 5.

The Rand Sporting Club had agreed to allow the picnic.

However, Mr Bezuidenhout wrote to The Star and said he regretted that permission could not be granted.

Mr Bezuidenhout is away on leave and could not be reached by a reporter from The Star who wanted to find out the reasons for the application being turned down.

Senior members of his staff said they knew nothing of the matter.

However, in his letter to The Star, Mr Bezuidenhout referred to the "Prohibition of Gatherings: Section 2(3) (a) Act 17 of 1956."

This legislation empowers a magistrate, authorised by the Minister of Justice, to prohibit a gathering which he believes could cause friction between race groups.

16/11/28 (50)

Waldheim awaits news from Pik

(22)

By Kevin Jacobs
NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, will be put on an awkward spot if Mr Pik Botha cannot meet him before next Friday (November 24) to clarify the Government's attitude to UN-managed elections in SWA/Namibia.
Dr Waldheim is bound by this week's Security

Council resolution to report progress to the council by the end of next week

And if — as Pretoria is understood to have indicated — the Foreign Minister, or, perhaps, Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Brand Fourie cannot be in New York by then, the UN Secretary-General will have little with which to fend off renewed de-

mands for sanctions against South Africa

Dr Waldheim proposed that Mr Pik Botha visited New York to discuss groundwork for UN supervision of independence elections in SWA/Namibia with him and the UN's special Namibia representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

The November 25 deadline is tied to the resolution passed by the Security Council this week which warns of probable sanctions action if the South African Government does not permit the UN to carry out its mandate to oversee an end to hostilities and implement free and fair elections in the territory.

Western diplomats have made it clear they regard sanctions talk as premature and have refused to be drawn on questions of how far they will go.

The Foreign Minister may go to New York towards the end of the month, it was confirmed in Pretoria.

Mr Pik Botha would not comment further than saying he was in contact with Dr Waldheim and that no firm date has been set.

GENERAL NEWS

Swapo, police clash outside terror court

Nats to see PM about rift

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

"Mail" Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Police used batons to repel an angry crowd of Swapo supporters yesterday after two men had been sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment each on terrorism charges arising from the sabotage of two bridges.

A third man who aided and harboured them was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. As the men were led away after sentence they raised their fists in Black Power salutes.

Outside the court a crowd of Swapo supporters condemned the trial, chanting and waving placards saying "Away with imperialist courts" and "Botha's regime has no right to try our people".

The crowd marched from the Supreme Court through the town for almost half an hour, singing and chanting non-stop.

Dressed in the red, blue and green colours of Swapo, the marchers cried. "A luta

continua (The struggle will continue)".

They stopped people on the streets and thrust placards at them reading, "Swapo will never kneel before Botha's regime" — "Swapo will not surrender to oppression".

Police drew their batons as a scuffle started when they took a man from the crowd to a police van. A man was arrested.

Police in riot vehicles followed the marchers to the Katutura township.

Sentenced by the Judge-President of South West Africa, Mr Justice Badenhorst, were Johannes Pandeni, 28, and Petrus Ilonga, 25, who were both jailed for 18 years after being found guilty of participating in terrorist activities, and Willem Biwa, 26, jailed for six years for harbouring and assisting terrorists.

The court found that Pandeni and Ilonga had sabotaged a road bridge near Keetmanshoop in May and blown up a railway bridge

between Windhoek and Walvis Bay in June.

A passenger and goods train carrying a number of schoolchildren was derailed, but nobody was seriously hurt.

Biwa, a farmer in the Gibeon district to the south of Windhoek, was found to have assisted Pandeni and Ilonga and provided them with accommodation.

Pandeni and Ilonga told the court they had carried out their deeds at the instruction of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of Swapo.

They said they had been trained as terrorists in Zambia and Tanzania. Ilonga had received special training in the use of explosive devices.

Before passing sentence yesterday, Mr Justice Badenhorst said he had taken into account that the men had made no secret of their guilt and that no-one had been injured as a result of what they had done.

Children cross to Angola

WINDHOEK — About 20 schoolchildren and three teachers from St Mary's Anglican Mission at Odibo in northern Ovambo have crossed the border and are now in Angola.

Confirming this in Windhoek yesterday, a Defence Force spokesman said he was aware of the incident but could not say whether they had been abducted by terrorists or had left of their own accord.

"It is a free country, and if people want to cross the border they are free to do so," the spokesman said.

He has publicly stated that Mr Justice Steyn's impartiality had to be tested against the question of whether his actions had been in the interests of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — Aktur's major foe in next month's election.

Mr Pretorius appealed to the Prime Minister to take personal control of the SWA issue.

Asked yesterday whether this would be discussed with the Prime Minister, Mr Du Plessis said "It may be I really don't know."

It will be Mr Du Plessis' first meeting with Mr P. W. Botha since he was rebuffed by the Prime Minister at a working dinner with SWA politicians after the recent

He said he hoped some had not forced others to go with them.

According to another source in Windhoek, some personnel from St Mary's Mission may have planned the cross-over locally.

In February this year more than 200 left the school, which is situated about 5 km from the South West African border with Angola — Sapa.

summit meeting between South Africa and the representatives of the five Western powers.

Mr Du Plessis criticised the Government's decision to go ahead with a one-man-one-vote election. He maintained ethnic polls were more appropriate.

The other members of the delegation are Mr Eben van Zijl and Mr Jannie de Wet.

16/11/78 Numa

(22)

SWA

Nats

upset

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A National Party delegation leaves for talks in Pretoria today amidst growing signs of a serious rift between the South African Government and Nationalists in South West Africa on the independence issue.

The four-man delegation will be led by Mr. A H du Plessis, a former South African Cabinet Minister, who is expected to meet the Prime Minister, Mr. P W. Botha.

Mr du Plessis said yesterday that they would be visiting South Africa at the invitation of friends in the National Party.

It is understood that one of the major issues the Nationalist delegates will want to iron out with the new Prime Minister is their deep suspicion about the impartiality of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, and the Administrator General, Mr. Justice Marthinus Sleyrn, in the territory's political process.

Mr. Koste Pretorius, one of the delegates, has openly questioned the impar-



7 ANGRY Swapo supporters shout slogans out-

tiality of the two key figures in the independence process.

● See Page 15

side the Windhoek Supreme Court before marching through the streets after three men were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment under the Terrorism Act.

16/1/78 (221) N.S.

Angry march

Mercury Africa Bureau

INDHOEK — Nearly 100 chanting Swapo supporters marched through the centre of Windhoek yesterday at the end of a two-week-long Supreme Court terrorist trial.

Boy Swapo after trial

At one stage police used batons to repel an angry crowd of the crowd after one of their number had been bundled into a police van.

The Judge President of the West Africa, Mr Justice F. H. Badenhorst, sentenced two men to 18 years for participating in terrorist activities and a third man to six years for harbouring and assisting terrorists.

Johannes Pandem (28) and Petrus Ilonga (25) were found guilty of sabotaging a road bridge near Keetmanshoop in May and blowing up a railway bridge between Windhoek and Walvis Bay in June, causing the derailment of a passenger and goods train carrying a number of schoolchildren.

Nobody was seriously hurt in the derailment. The third man, Willem Buwa (26), a farmer in the Gibeon district south of Windhoek, was found guilty of assisting Pandem and Ilonga and providing them with accommodation.

Pandem and Ilonga, who pleaded guilty and said at the start of the trial that they had carried out their deeds at the instruction of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia — the military wing of Swapo — were trained as terrorists in Zambia and Tanzania. Ilonga had received special training in the use of explosives.

Before passing sentence yesterday Mr Justice Badenhorst said he had taken into account that the men had played open cards with the police after they had been arrested, had made no secret of their guilt and that no one had been injured as a result of what they had done.

As the three men were led away after sentence



THE THREE men convicted in the Supreme Court in Windhoek yesterday sit in the dock. A crowd of Swapo supporters waited outside for the end of the trial before marching through the streets shouting slogans

had been passed they raised their fists in Black Power salutes before a packed public gallery.

In the meantime a crowd of Swapo supporters had gathered on the steps outside the Supreme Court, chanting and waving placards condemning the trial.

A small section of the crowd, shouting angrily, moved into the street but about half-a-dozen policemen waving batons forced them back onto the pavement.

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Steyn to appoint SWA watchdog

'Mail' Africa Bureau WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, said yesterday he would appoint a man to investigate irregularities in the election process in the territory.

He said the man, who was still to be nominated, would follow up any complaints which he received and if they turned out to be of a criminal nature they would be referred to the police.

He said this move was a further extension to the administrative machinery in the territory to ensure there were no irregularities in the election and that voting would go ahead smoothly and peacefully.

Mr Justice Steyn said the task of the appointed man would be to receive complaints and to establish if the allegations contained any substance so that "steps could be taken".

He said one of the aims in making such an appointment would be to ensure that people would be able to vote on their own accord in the election and that they

would be able to vote for any organisation they chose.

Over the last few weeks there have been numerous allegations of irregularities and intimidation, particularly in the registration of voters which ended just over three weeks ago.

Mr Justice Steyn, speaking at the opening of the SWA Coloured Council in Khomasdal, also appealed to all government bodies in the territory to work together.

He urged that the political differences among individuals in these bodies should not be allowed to interfere with government processes.

Mr Justice Steyn referred to invitations which he had sent to people abroad — not only journalists — inviting them to visit SWA during next month's election.

A number of the invitations had already been accepted.

He said it was important that these people went to SWA and saw for themselves how the election was being conducted.



Angry at being the victims of SWA 'vigilante' groups who are against their racial mixing, Mr 'Klasie' Mulder (holding a bicycle chain) and his friends intend to protect themselves.

Vigilantes: NNF hits at Verster

'Mail' Africa Bureau WINDHOEK — Major-General Victor Verster, Divisional Commissioner of Police in South West Africa, came under fire yesterday for his remarks on complaints that white vigilantes were assaulting patrons of multiracial hotels in Windhoek.

The Namibian National Front (NNF) released a statement deploring Gen Verster's reaction.

Rightwing whites have been incensed with racial mixing in the city since the Administrator General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, scrapped the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Act.

in the territory last year. Mr Reinhard Rukoro, the NNF's publicity secretary, said Gen Verster's explanation was a "distortion of the facts".

Gen Verster said this week that people who visited places with "obvious lewd and lecherous intent" had to run the risk of being beaten up by their "chosen bedfellows".

He added that the assaults and "free-for-all brawls" were part and parcel of the general activities at establishments where prostitutes, pimps, dagga smokers, hoodlums and "other 'dregs of society'" con-

gregated. Mr Rukoro said Gen Verster should realise that not all the people terrorised were prostitutes, pimps and hoodlums.

It was well known that people had been attacked at the Continental Hotel in the city centre while police stood by "passively as observers", he said. Gen Verster's approach was an open invitation to "self help and public disorder".

The Windhoek Advertiser reported on its front page yesterday that all hotels in the centre of the city had experienced attacks by the gang of white vigilantes and

ers — including some innocent people who had been beaten up — had flooded their office with complaints about Gen Verster's remarks.

Gen Verster last night refused to comment because he did not want to be "dragged into the political maelstrom".

"The name of the South African Police is too noble to be drawn into low-level politics," he said.

But he added that his men were investigating assault cases against nine young white men and charges were expected to

at ma 17

been used to acquire or support newspapers, or to finance political parties in the disputed territory. Political groups as far apart as the right-wing Aktur and the left-wing Swapo have made persistent claims that government financed the takeover of the *Windhoek Advertiser* and the *Allgemeine Zeitung* by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). The DTA alone has a monthly budget of R400 000.

The two Bothas' replies are highly significant. Pik Botha was cautious, stressing that the special fund of his department is small, and that the finances of Foreign Affairs are approved by Parliament. P W, on the other hand, made a blustering attack on the NNF, emphasising that SA was spending hundreds of millions of rands in defence of SWA.

John Kirkpatrick, a Windhoek attorney and ex-banker, of the NNF, told the *FM* this week: "I find it most peculiar, to say the least, that neither of the two Bothas gave a simple straight denial. In view of the scandal in SA involving *The Citizen* newspaper, any intelligent observer can draw his own conclusion from these two evasive replies."

Kurt Dahlmann, the ousted editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, has announced he will give evidence before the Erasmus commission about government's alleged

involvement in the takeovers

There is a remarkable similarity between the Windhoek deals and the launching of *The Citizen*. Take the foreign connection Dr Dieter Lauenstein, a German supporter of the right-wing Franz Josef Strauss, is ostensibly the owner of the two newspapers, just as *The Citizen* has ostensibly been taken over by a consortium headed by Hubert Jussen of Holland

Sources in Windhoek say the SA government provided 60% of the funds for the Windhoek takeovers, and that 40% came from German sources. But it is felt the latter funds could have originated in SA. Dr Lauenstein has strongly denied the allegations, claiming that he financed the deal by selling his shares in a German newspaper. But investigations have shown that until October 23 this year the paper's shares were still registered in his name.

Windhoek sources also point out that Dr Lauenstein visits Pretoria, and not Germany, whenever the finances of the newspapers have to be discussed. There was apparently great consternation in the Lauenstein camp at one stage when money from Pretoria did not arrive in time to pay a scheduled monthly instalment to John Meinert, former owner of both newspapers.

SLUSH FUNDS ⁽²²¹⁾ Citizens in Windhoek

^{FM 17/11/78}
Yet another scandal involving the use of secret state funds for party political purposes may soon explode. This time the scandal could have serious international implications, since it directly affects the situation in SWA/Namibia

Last week the Namibia National Front (NNF) directly challenged, first Foreign Minister Pik Botha, then PM P W Botha, to state whether government funds had

Financial Mail November 17 1978

SWA/NAMIBIA 2

Psephological view

FM 17/11/78 (22)

Sources in Windhoek said this week that SA defied the Western foreign ministers and risked UN retribution over the internal December elections because it would have been "suicidal" to submit to UN supervised elections before the power struggle between DTA's Dirk Mudge and Aktur's A H du Plessis had been resolved.

Informed estimates indicate that Aktur now commands 75% of white support, but this will not be enough to avert a landslide victory for the DTA. What is more, even Swapo-Windhoek is prepar-

... for a fairly substantial percentage poll — possibly as high as 60%. The DTA's election campaign, including hot-dogs and braais for supporters, is being conducted with all the trappings of a US primary. The alliance, backed by three of Windhoek's six newspapers, is spending R400,000 a month and has 300-400 full-time paid organisers who climb the territory in more than 300 party-owned bakkies. Yet the leadership of the alliance is the first to admit that the front, as presently constituted, would not stand a chance against Swapo itself in UN elections.

It is reliably learnt, however, that once it has scored its electoral "triumph" in December, DTA is due for a thoroughgoing policy overhaul in preparation for elections in terms of the Waldheim plan. SA officials say there can be no question of not getting back to the Waldheim plan, the only unacceptable feature of which was the election date.

SA will probably work for the longest possible postponement of UN supervised elections to give DTA an opportunity to rewrite its constitution and introduce fundamental social and economic reforms through the constituent assembly which will emerge after the December

elections. The biggest single policy reform expected to emerge from a "purified" DTA is abandonment of the ethnic principles which are a dominant feature of existing policy.

DTA's leadership executive is under tremendous pressure from black supporters to reject the old Turnhalle principles of ethnicity and to move closer to the Namibia National Front model of non-racialism. Such a move would be unwise at this stage, however. It is argued, probably rightly, that the December election is basically a test of strength between two segments of the old National Party and Mudge must not do anything at this stage to alienate white nationalists.

After the elections, DTA may hold merger/coalition talks with the Namibia National Front. Already there is a meeting of minds between the two on economic policy. If DTA is prepared to jettison ethnicity the scope for co-operation improves considerably. To get maximum benefits from the suggested reforms and realignment the two major non-Swapo groups would require a good deal of time, perhaps the best part of a year. So expect SA diplomacy to be directed at efforts to gain the maximum amount of time to permit this process to take place.

SWA/NAMIBIA 1

FM 11/11/78

221

Money out, money in

The prospect of SA-sponsored elections in SWA next month has not removed the economic uncertainty, cited as one of the main reasons for not waiting for a UN-supervised national poll.

The business mood in Windhoek is gloomy. Prices are rising faster than in any part of the Republic; open unemployment is 10%, but disguised joblessness is 25%-30%. According to property brokers and bankers "scores" of cattle ranches in the northern and eastern regions of the country are on the market, but there are no buyers. Housing construction in Windhoek is at a standstill, although there is an acute accommodation shortage.

Private fixed investment, according to sources at the office of the administrator-general, is actually declining. The biggest private investment project in Windhoek for 24 months is a R500 000 tyre retreading plant constructed for Barlows. To be commissioned in a few month's time, it will provide employment for 50 people.

Although capital movements are not registered, bankers suspect large outflows of private capital are taking place, and have actually accelerated since the start of the run-up to the elections. Proceeds of private asset sales by whites are being invested in SA.

Yet there is no lack of investment interest in the territory. Mining exploration

work continues while numerous international agencies and consulting groups conduct feasibility studies for infra-structural development projects.

In recent months there has been a marked increase in the number of visits by German investment bankers and economic researchers — including a surprise return to the territory by Dr Wolfgang Thomas, former Professor of Economics at the University of the Western Cape and a member of the Chris du Plessis committee appointed by government to make recommendations on financial matters during the Turnhalle era, before he was deported from SA. This week he was allowed back into SWA by administrator-general Steyn. He may not enter SA however.

John Kirkpatrick, a former chairman of Standard Bank SWA and a leader of the Namibia National Front, says there is intense investment and development interest in the territory. In Germany on a recent visit he was told that the Bonn government is keen to tackle development projects in SWA. This help would come from its development agency, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Bank for Reconstruction) which has an estimated 50 000m Dm available.

It was intimated to Kirkpatrick that a developing country like SWA would probably qualify for 30-year loans at 2% with a 10-year debt servicing holiday before repayments commence. Bonn bureaucrats indicated SWA could kick off with a R100m loan. One of the development schemes currently being studied is an extension of the railway line from Gobabis to Francistown. This would open up a new trade corridor for Zambia and Rhodesia to Walvis Bay.

AD 17/10/78 (22)

Big Angola

Build-up

Reported

JOHANNESBURG—Military experts yesterday confirmed reports of a massive build-up of Swapo-supporting troops on Angola's southern border.

The sources said, "We also believe reports of the recent arrival of about 2 000 East German troops in Angola to be reasonably reliable."

The East German troops have reportedly joined the Cubans at present in Angola and sources have speculated that they may be part of the build up.

Speculation by military experts are tallying with a statement released by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last week.

Mr Botha reacted fiercely to overseas and Angolan allegations claiming that South Africa had initiated a build-up of its own troops on the northern border and was poised to strike deep into Angola.

Angolan sources were reported as saying they had sent troops to their southern border as a buffer against an expected South African onslaught.

Mr Botha, however, asked "Are the wild insinuations and allegations not perhaps a smoke screen for the activities of the Cubans and East Germans?"

The press has expressed concern over the conflicting reports.

In an editorial this week, The Star said "On the face of it, it would be madness for South Africa to launch a major onslaught against a neigh-

boring black state in the prevailing international climate."

"Strong circumstantial evidence suggests that Angola has its own motives for building up a war scare. The rebel Unita movement is still scoring successes in southern Angola. After three years of independence this is highly embarrassing to the Luanda regime. The logical face saver is to blame South Africa."

Meanwhile, Swapo claimed yesterday it had "conclusive evidence" that South Africa was planning major attacks into Angola in coming weeks.

Swapo spokesman Mr Peter Katjavivi, in a statement released in Lusaka, said the attacks would be directed against southern Angolan towns including Lobanga (former Sa Da Bandeira) and the port of Mocimedes.

Mr Katjavivi quoted an officer in the South African army who had "revealed details of a large scale military campaign planned by South Africa for the coming weeks."

Approached for comment last night, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said "We don't react to nonsensical Swapo propaganda." — DDC-SAPA RNS

the estate was beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the situation has gradually deteriorated in some areas. The contractor gave us an excellent guarantee of his work for one year including replacement of the globes which failed during that time, but unfortunately we are having no success in getting him to honour his obligation. Sadly this means that parts of the estate are again very poorly lit. The globes are extremely expensive, and our budget does not allow us to replace the globes (which should last up to 2 years) every few weeks. We are doing our best against the contractor, but it is proving very difficult. We are also looking into the possibilities of getting a maintenance contract for the lights from another contractor.

8. PAINTING THE OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSES

This seems to be progressing very satisfactorily, weather permitting, with an average of 3 - 4 houses per month as an onward going project. If residents are dissatisfied with the work in any way when their houses are painted, please could they report this to Mr. D.S. Roberts (Tel. Office. 432086), as Mr. Roberts has kindly organized the work. The painting of the red chimneys is not included in the current contract, but this will begin as soon as the correct paint can be obtained. In the meantime it has unfortunately not proved practical to remove splashes of white paint from the chimneys and residents are asked to bear with this situation.

9. FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICE

Should the need arise, our nearest Fire Stations (who will come when called) are:-

Ottery Fire Station, Wetton Road (near Traffic Depot) -- Tel. 731892
 Hout Bay Fire Station -- Tel. 706130/707156

10. FOREST & ADF BOOK CLUB

Are you interested in reading? Do you enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) and an informal chat? If so, kindly contact any one of the persons listed below for further information:-

Jerry Herbert - Fse. No. 90 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 726498
 Kay Bennett - Fse No. 88 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 720027
 Hazel Fox - Fse No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718

11. AMITIES NEARBY

Sports Club -- (Membership necessary) -- Constantia Sports Complex (near Alphen) -- Tennis, Bowls etc.
 Walking Permits -- Tokai Forest (above Manor) -- available from Mr. Bird, Forestry Dept., Tokai Road., or P.O. Box 88, Retreat. Tel. 721331
 Library -- (small, free, locally situated) -- Lismore Avenue Library -- off Tokai Road. (larger, but membership fee necessary) -- Meadowridge -- Tel. 728900

12. IDEAS

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), the solution of the problems we have discussed in this news letter, or the promotion of good neighbourliness is asked, may be asked, to contract the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying-power. Many thanks for your attention.

Mary Greenleaf
 CHAIRMAN

Soldier killed by mine

(221)

NM 18th 78

WINDHOEK — Lance Corporal Johannes Petrus Nel (26) has died of injuries suffered in a landmine explosion. He was on his way to aid civilian victims of a landmine blast when the vehicle in which he and other Defence Force members were travelling, hit another mine.

The soldiers escaped injury.

The incident happened in northern South West Africa on Thursday

In the earlier landmine incident, Mr Thomas Nikodemus (37) was killed. — (Sapa)

Suidwes se regsies slaan man van pers

Rapport 19/11/78

221

Van Ons Suidwes-Kantoor
DIE politieke twis onder die
blankes van Suidwes het van-
deesweek 'n nuwe wending
geneem toe regse groepe
begin het om koerantmanne
wat hul saak nie goedgesind
is nie, gewelddadig te intimi-
deer.

Mnr. Stefan Sonderling, 'n
beroepsfotograaf van Johan-
nesburg wat nou as vryskut
vir koerante in Windhoek
werk, is Vrydagaand in 'n
hotel in die middestad toege-
takel. Hy is so geskop en
geslaan dat hy hospitaalbe-
handeling moes ontvang.
Daar was minstens 10 jong
mans in die groep wat mnr.
Sonderling gegryp en daarvan
beskuldig het dat hy vir die
DTA werk.

Mnr. Sonderling het gister
aan RAPPORT gesê sy aan-
vallers was dieselfde mense
wat hom sowat twee weke
gelede gedreig en uitgejou het
toe hy 'n foto van mnr. Du
Plessis geneem het waar hy
op 'n openbare vergadering
gesukkel het om 'n stuk-
kende mikrofoon van 'n luid-
sprekerstelsel aan die werk te
kry.

Die polisie stel ondersoek
in na die voorval. Hulle is
glo in dit van die name
van die aantal van die
beweerde aanvallers.

SA ready for any crisis on border

Star
19/11/78
(22)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK—South African forces are prepared for "any eventuality," a Defence Force spokesman today said after unconfirmed reports were received of Cubans and East Germans massing just across the SWA/Namibia border with Angola.

The build-up of communist troops on the border could be to provide Swapo terrorists with secure bases from which to infiltrate northern SWA.

Sources say Swapo intends to mount an intensive campaign to try and prevent people from voting in the internal elections next month.

Ovambo, the main target of Swapo infiltrators, is home to more than half of the territory's population.

Swapo claimed earlier today it had "conclusive evidence" that South Africa was planning major attacks into Angola.

Swapo spokesman Mr. Peter Katjavivi, quoted an officer in the South African Army whom he said has revealed details of a large-scale military campaign planned by South

Africa for the coming weeks.

Approached for comment, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria pointed out that the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had emphatically denied this week that South Africa planned an attack on Angola.

Hugh Robertson reports from Washington that a team of senior United States officials is to visit Angola next week.

The team will be led by the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Richard Moose, suggesting the visit will be of unusual importance.

While the broad purpose of the visit is believed to be the normalisation of US-Angolan relations, diplomatic sources say the build-up on either side of the Angolan-SWA border is bound to be high on the agenda.

Angola has protested vigorously at the United Nations about an alleged South African troop build-up and has declared a state of emergency. South Africa has also protested about the troop build-up inside Angola.

Botswana and on which live only the slaughtered by the BMC.¹ deliver a further 25%. The he BMC comes from the tribal the tribal lands comprise 71% could afford to do so have gained comprises 23% of the total, by means of the sold to the BMC comes off 94% a few freehold ranchers and a exploited the favourable beef prices

fattening prior to sale to the roughly 185 000 cattle sold to the roughly 38 000. Steeply difference of a "business" sector grazers cannot be expected to claims for rights over tribal

on, "what is there to prevent the ring on leasehold estates on the ring of animals attached to their The power of the wealthier one must presume that they can groups. Through informal high what might be corruption of it may be possible for large or traditional homes and thereby on Rural Development does touch factory answers. The reason for istic nature of the methods proposed.

A serious fault is the absence of any reference to the large number of families who have no cattle. Is that position simply to be accepted for the present and for the future? It may be that the extensive discussions now being carried out in Botswana over the White Paper proposals will educate the public as to the intention of the proposals so that the public itself will become a watchdog on the working of the arrangements. Thus far nothing has arisen that would reduce the concern. The final section of the Rural Income Distribution Survey raises the same concern.

1. The freehold farms are largely owned by non-citizens. In recent years wealthy Botswana have bought many of these farms with the aid of a steeply differential transfer tax on sales to non-Bswana.

a /

Salary parity for SWA Govt staff

RDM
20/11/78
(22)

By SEAN O'CONNOR
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — An equal pay for equal work salary structure in South West Africa's public sector will be implemented at the end of November

The new pay structure, effective from April 1 this year, will apply to all administration and government departments

Nearly R10-million has been set aside in the current financial year to bring the salaries and wages of blacks and coloureds into line with whites

All state employees doing the same jobs, will be paid the same pay, provided they have the same qualifications

In the administration department, R1 500 000 has been put aside to cover wage parities and general increases

The secretary-general of SWA, Mr Jan Greebe, said last week that of the 6 500 black and coloured administration employees, 800 would have their salaries levelled off with those of whites.

The rest would receive

varying increases

Mr Greebe said the administration department had been going "full blast" for the past three weeks to adapt to the new salary structure

The Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, launched a drive in the public sector earlier this year for equal pay.

And late last month, he opened a seminar in Windhoek on working out a programme to implement equal pay for equal work in the private sector

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1980

			Water Purification Technology
			Health Inspectors
			Community Health Nursing
			Public Health
			Medical Laboratory Technology
			Radiography
			Horticulture
			Agricultural Microbiology
			Meat Technology
			Sugar Technology
			Food Technology
			Microbiology
			Brewing Technology
			Paint Science
			Chemical Technology (Plastics)
			Clinical Biochemistry
			Chemical Plant Operation
			Analytical Chemistry
			Chemical Technicians
			Munitions (Explosives)
			Oceanography
			Geology
			Meteorology
			Physics: Radioactive Isotopes
			Physical Metallurgy
			Analytical Physics
			Topographical Surveying
			Engineering Surveying
			Building Surveying
			Civil Engineering Draughtsmanship
			Mechanical Draughtsmanship
			Structural Draughtsmanship

Number of Africans required
1976
1978
1980

National Diploma for Technicians

(A) QUALIFICATION

figure of 50% of the requirement handled would be the proper basis for policy. The preponderant nature of the commercial market, that of speculators rather than cattle raisers resist cattle sales as long as possible on the tribal lands, the bigger owners out the smaller. By holding cattle on the communal or state lands without control by the corruption of traditional ties, born by society.

An annual rental should work to moderate herd size rises so the rental price stabilizes and thus keeping size down. With the high prices, owners would be squeezed between the value of their cattle. Off-take should be government to introduce bi-annual auctions considering for it would allow the price to fold weather.

The company concept with a tax on the shares help to avoid the difficulties that may arise in collection. This should be so because every household rather than, as with ranches. The tax on the shares could be collected through an auction. That would mean that small shareholders would receive cash from the sale of their shares and so be able to pay their share of the annual grazing rights. The fact that the share they controlled should make a difference in action which runs up against social objectives.

The authors end a discussion on the need for a political will and personal commitment are needed at all levels of government to ensure that such a displacement does not occur in Botswana".¹ It is

PRETORIA — South Africa intended to proceed with the primary election programme for South West Africa next month, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, told an American television programme.

SWA election will take place — Botha

20/11/78
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Asked by Mr Monroe whether there was any possibility that South Africa might call off the election in response to a United Nations Security Council request, the Prime Minister said, "No, we have no idea of cancelling it. We are going to proceed with it."

Mr Botha added, however, that this did not preclude an election under the agreement reached with the five Western members of the Security Council.

Asked by Mr Wicker whether it was likely that Swapo would participate in a subsequent election, Mr Botha said that depended on Swapo's boss in Moscow.

Mr Botha also said South Africa remained willing to discuss the SWA question with the UN Secretary-General "or any friendly nation."

The Prime Minister recalled that the South African Government originally reached agreement with the Western powers in April and said, "We will adhere to that agreement."

"Subsequently we had discussions in Pretoria and we reached another agreement which reiterated the original agreement and I think that, where doors were closed, they're open now to negotiations for discussion and for the creation of circumstances of stability and development in Southern Africa."

Mr Monroe: "So you will not be able to accede to the UN Security Council resolution of a few days ago?"

Mr Botha: "I can't see that this is a stumbling block in the way of further negotiations and peaceful deliberations."

Asked by Mr Wicker what the status would be of those who took part in the December election — whether they would form a government of some sort, Mr Botha replied that they would be representatives of the peoples concerned.

"We will be able to consult with them to try and determine what the wishes of the peoples of South West Africa are and secondly, I hope that we will influence them to speak also and to deliberate with the five Western nations."

Mr Wicker: "To follow through with the original United Nations..."

Mr Botha: "Yes, most decidedly." — SAPA

1. Para 41.31

Wanted Kauluma

Wanted teachers

N.M. 21/1/78

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Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Fifteen students and three teachers — including the white principal from the Cape — have been taken from the Anglican church's St. Mary's mission at Odibo, in Owanbo, by armed men in camouflage uniforms.

This was announced yesterday by Bishop James Kauluma, bishop Suffragan and Vicar-General of the Anglican Church in South West Africa

It is believed the teenage students — from the age of 14 — and teachers had been taken across the border into Angola.

The teachers are Mr. Frank Bokhorst, whose father lives in Muizenberg, Mr. Aaron, of Huguemat, Paarl, and Miss Hambelelem Shileka, from Owanbo

Bishop Kauluma said Mr. Bokhorst and Mr. Aaron were qualified teachers who joined St. Mary's Mission earlier this year. Mr. Bokhorst was the only white staff member and principal of the high school.

Surrounded

He said that a large number of men in camouflage uniforms surrounded the Mission about a week ago

"Some men entered the mission and started persuading students and teachers to go with them."

The armed men took 15 students — seven girls and eight boys — after about 20 minutes

About 100 children were taken from the school — the only English-medium school in the north of the territory — in another incident earlier this year

The armed men are reported to have behaved in a disciplined manner and at no time was physical violence used.

Those who were at the

scene heard members of the group saying: "Please, let us go. Don't waste time"

Bishop Kauluma said there were also reports that some students were allowed to collect their personal belongings. Some managed to slip away when doing so.

He said members of the South African army heard about the incident the following morning when they were passing the mission.

"A statement was taken from the mission director and later by the police at Ohangwena."

On the same morning members of a community west of Odibo reported that a "visitor" to Owanbo was taken with his truck by the same armed men. This could not be confirmed by official sources yesterday

thirty-six happy, it slightly bewildered, Namibians, (South West Africans) most of them women, have arrived in Jamaica after being airlifted from Zambia, briefed and taken on a whirlwind sightseeing tour of London and then flown to Kingston. Most of them will be here for two or three years.

Their leader is 26-year-old Mapupa Manyu, who has just 18 months experience as a teacher. He will get extra teacher training here in Jamaica.

The other 35 Namibians are to train as nurses, midwives, secretaries, agricultural officers and accountants. All have come here as a result of a stepping up of the Commonwealth programme for training Namibians decided at the annual meeting of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) held in Montreal a few weeks ago.

As soon as Jamaica said

SWA exiles train

23/1/10

it was ready to make the training places available the Fund's deputy manager, Terence Dormer, organised the airlift and flew to Kingston with the Namibians.

So far 107 Namibians have started courses in seven developing countries of the Commonwealth — Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, India and now Jamaica. Another 70 are studying on scholarships given by Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand.

When the Namibians went for their official welcome to Jamaica's Foreign Ministry they were sitting in a room only yards away from the conference hall in Kingston's Pegasus Hotel where in 1975 at the Commonwealth summit conference a historic decision

was taken to offer Namibia Commonwealth membership if it wished to take it up after independence.

It was historic because Namibia was never, as were all other Commonwealth countries, a British colony.

At the same time it was decided that Commonwealth countries would do all they could to help Namibians train for jobs in the public sector.

The new nation will be in desperate need of trained personnel to run the government since discrimination in education and employment has prevented Namibians getting professional skills.

Jamaica's offer and the swift action of the CFTC in bringing the 33 here has come at a frustrating moment in the painful birth

of the nation of Namibia — just at the time when South Africa has decided to hold its own elections in the territory.

The arrival of the Namibians — the youngest is 18 and the oldest 30 — in Jamaica was a low key affair. So low key that one Kingston newspaper wondered "at the Government's silence on such a profound and internationally important development, in which it is playing a pivotal role."

It came just before Prime Minister Michael Manley received in New York a gold medal from the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid. He was one of seven people singled out for this honour, four of them dead — Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, Ghanaian President Nkrumah, Nigerian Head of State

General Mautal Mohamed, and American singer Paul Robeson. The other living recipients were Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden until 1976, and Canon John Collins, of St Paul's Cathedral, London.

Apart from its training programmes for Namibia, the Commonwealth is helping to prepare the country for independence in several other ways.

A survey of the country's mineral developments and their economic, legal and financial implications was recently prepared and delivered to SWAPO.

And special courses in English and mathematics in Commonwealth countries are being developed for young Namibians whose academic qualifications are modest because school opportunities in their country have been poor. — GEMINI.

Pik due in
New York
on Sunday

(221) K.D. 17 23/11/78
**SA firms back
SWA society**

NEW YORK. — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will arrive in New York on Sunday for talks with Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, on the future of South West Africa, the South African UN mission said yesterday.

Mr Botha will be preceded today by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

A UN spokesman said, meanwhile, that Dr Waldheim intended issuing a report on the state of the SWA negotiations on Saturday, as requested by the Security Council on November 13.

The council set a November 25 deadline for the report in a resolution which also called for the immediate cancellation of internal elections planned for SWA.

The resolution warned South Africa that unless it co-operated in the holding of UN-supervised elections in the territory as a prelude to independence, the Council would be compelled to initiate "appropriate actions under the Charter", including sanctions — Sapa-Reuter

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Seven South African building societies have agreed to transfer their assets in SWA to a new state-financed SWA Building Society.

A joint announcement yesterday by the National Building and Investment Corporation of SWA and the South African building societies said the purpose of the new society was to provide for the investment and home finance needs of all people in the territory.

The new SWA building society will have assets valued at about R50-million.

The South African building societies — Allied, Natal, Provincial, SA Permanent, Southern Trident, Trust, and United — entered into agreements with the SWA Building Society, in terms of which they will

- Transfer their assets in SWA to the new building society.
- Retain a substantial long-term interest in the new society sufficient to finance all existing building society loans in SWA.

● Assist the SWA building society to establish itself by providing expertise, staff and other facilities.

● Do everything in their power to protect the interests of their investors and staff in SWA;

● Co-operate to achieve a smooth transition to the new society on March 31, when they will cease to do business for their own account in SWA.

The board of Saambou National Building Society has not yet taken a decision on whether to co-operate with the corporation and the SWA Building Society.

The statement said the South African building societies realised that, with the approaching independence of SWA, there was a possibility of a divergence in the laws of SWA and SA.

"Experience in other, newly independent states had shown it was not practicable to continue a branch operation of a South African building society in newly independent states."

Mr A F V Viljoen will be chairman of the multiracial board of directors of the SWA Building Society.

Don't go to SWA-UN

NEW YORK. — THE United Nations Council for Namibia has urged journalists not to accept South Africa's offer of a free trip to observe elections in South West Africa next month.

In a statement, issued on Monday, the council said South Africa's invitation to "selected politicians, journalists and others, principally from Western countries" was a bogus public relations exercise, aimed at giving a semblance of credibility to the fraudulent elections.

The statement said South Africa had set aside half a million rand to pay the expenses of the observers. — Sapa-AP.

Gert Christoffel Petrus Preez remembers the days when, as a Free State policeman, it was his duty to investigate "acts of immorality" between racial-mixed couples.

As a sturdy product of the "piasboere" from enmenman, he made a faithful and conscientious policeman in his duty to enforce the law — but those are days he would rather forget

"In those days during the early sixties I never had black people," he admitted. "It was a different time."

Today he is trying to find a way from apartheid, but he has left his family and twin teenage daughters with the eldest his nine sisters in the Free State. He has no contact with the others.

"I couldn't take my wife back to my home. She will be humiliated and might even be locked up. Others might even taunt her and say 'what soek die baas se ou huer' 'I couldn't stand it.'"

Gert du Preez, 35, married Susanna Mouton, 42-year-old Baster woman, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Windhoek on September this year after a year's courtship.

"I'm the first Afrikaner married a Coloured girl in South West Africa since my did away with the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts here last year. He boasted as he showed me the marriage certificate in his book of

but it hasn't been easy. I have lost his job as a security officer at a Windhoek Hotel. He has neglected to find suitable housing. And he has found it most impossible to get another job. All because his Coloured woman, he

but they are not the only mixed couple who have suffered under the law. Judges of a white society that is in the process of change and yet is clinging to the remnants of the old way of

Mixed couples find freedom

in SWA but it's not easy

life

"They say the colour bar and apartheid is out here... forget it. A big storm is brewing," said Mrs Margaret Williams, 30, a widowed Cape Coloured who was on her first visit to see her fiancé, Mr Johan de Wet.

"Windhoek is a terrible place because people make it their business to interfere with you," she said. "We can't take the chance to walk up Kaiser Street at night because people follow us and threaten to beat us up."

"Even some of the boere here go out with Coloured girls, but only at night. You never see mixed couples during the day. I can't get over it."

Mr De Wet, a former squatter control official who met his wife-to-be at the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town, said he — like many other mixed couples — thought there was hope for them in South West Africa when the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, scrapped the marriage colour bar.

He said he came to Windhoek in June this year to start preparing for their marriage and "for us to be free." He was later joined by his fiancée, but she returned to her job as a factory supervisor in Cape Town until the wedding arrangements were completed.

"But the change in the law here went to people's heads. We came out into the open and we have been victimised," said Mr De Wet, a 22-year-old Windhoek railway worker.

"We felt that at last we were free to express ourselves, but it is even worse now than it was in the past. At least then we were living freely even though it was in secret."

Mr De Wet met his fiancée while he was on an inspection of the Crossroads squatter camp. He said: "She was living in a zinc house and it was love at first sight."

He said, however, that his uncle — "a National Party worker who was also employed by the Cape Divisional Council" — made life difficult for him.

"He kept on saying that I was disgracing his name. As a former policeman, he is a very conservative person and I was a hippie in his eyes. Although I wasn't forced to resign I did because he was making it difficult for me."

He then decided to come to SWA — a country that promised freedom from apartheid.

"But it is worse here than it is in Cape Town," Margaret adds quickly. "At least down there people mind their own business and there are still some multiracial places we can go to, you know."

"By the way I would never degrade my hometown or John Vorster because he has made so many changes."

"We feel embarrassed in Windhoek when we walk down the road hand in hand because there are so many eyes on us."

They were once stopped by five knife-bearing white vigilantes who jumped out of a car shouting "Leave that hot-

Gangs of white vigilantes are terrorising mixed couples and patrons of multiracial hotels in Windhoek. DAVID FORRETT, of the Daily Dispatch Africa bureau, spoke to a few couples who thought they could find freedom from apartheid in South West Africa.

"I showed them signs because I was very cross. But we had to run into a nearby multiracial bar to cool Margaret off... She was out of her mind."

Another man who experienced a similar nightmare was Mr Dieter

Langheim, 31, a German motor-mechanic, who has finally left SWA with his Coloured woman, Katrina, and their five-year-old son, Dieter.

"I feel embarrassed and humiliated because my girlfriend is not acceptable. I can't live a decent life here while I am having a relationship with a Coloured woman, even though we have been together for seven years."

"There are still far too many problems for us here and my constant worry is about my child. I want him to have a good education, which he can't get here as a Coloured."

Though Mr Langheim hated the way he had to meet Katrina and their son in secret when the Immorality Act was still on the statute book, he said the situation had hardly changed since Judge

Steyn's moves to scrap the colour bar.

He claimed he was beaten up by six off-duty policemen who followed him home one night. Though the police authorities have vehemently denied the allegations, Mr Langheim said: "The Police will do nothing and that's why I didn't lay a charge."

Though this is a common suspicion among mixed couples who have been terrorised by gangs of white vigilantes incensed at the racial integration in SWA, Mr Gert du Preez, the former policeman, has never had trouble.

"I have never had problems with the South West boere. But if trouble comes my way my hands won't be tied," he said as he flexed his tattooed biceps. "I have no regrets that I

married Susanna. I could my great chance and she is a good housekeeper, mother and wife, just like any white woman. I'm not talking about street women, you know, because you get good and bad in all

"I'm not worried about people who put their noses in the air when I walk down the street with her."

"My private life has got nothing to do with anybody else. We are all human beings... not pigs, barbarians or rubbish. God made us like we are and nobody asked for the colour of his skin."

"My door is open to anybody whether he be black, white or brown. They must just not talk about politics. I refuse to do that."

"I believe that blacks are just like any other people... They also have blood running through their veins. If they respect me, I respect them."

"I have no complaints about a man who wants to live his own life. I just want to live mine and be happy."

"All I want to do is live in peace," said the former Immorality squad policeman.



Mudge wik oor nog 'n verkiesing

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK

DIS geen uitgemaakte saak dat verkiesing onder VV-toesig wel volgende jaar in Suidwes gehou sal word nie, het mnr. Dirk Mudge hier op 'n vergadering gewaarsku.

Die waarskuwing, wat in sommige politieke kringe ver-
volk word, dat 'n voorneme
tot eensydige onafhanklik-
wording kom aan die voor-
aand van delikate samespre-
kinge tussen Suid-Afrika en
dr. Kurt Waldheim, en kort
voor die verkiesing van 'n
grondwetgewende vergade-
ring. Die waarskuwing kan
onderhandelinge bemoeilik
word gemeen.

Maar mnr. Mudge het ook
die deur oopgehou vir verdere
onderhandelinge met die
grondwetgewende vergade-
ring. Die DTA wil graag
vriende hê, sê hy, maar nie
tot elke prys nie.

Die DTA sal dus verder
onderhandel, maar sonder af-
breuk aan die status van die
grondwetgewende vergade-
ring. Selfs oor 'n verkiesing
..later kan gepraat word.



MNR. DIRK MUDGE

Beïnvloed

Die onderneming strook
met die wat mnr. P. W.
Botha, Eerste Minister, ver-
lede maand aan die Westerse
lande gegee het dat Suid-Af-
rika al die moontlike sal doen
om die nuutverkose grond-
wetgewende vergadering te
beïnvloed om voort te gaan
met onderhandelinge ten
einde internasionale erken-
ning van 'n onafhanklike
Suidwes te verkry.

Mnr. Mudge het gesê dat
die DTA dit aan die SA rege-
ring gestel het dat die Desem-
ber-verkiesing geen kamma-
kamma-verkiesing moet wees
nie.

„Dit is ook aan die Rege-
ring gestel dat die grondwet-
gewende vergadering die

Intussen kan die Suid-Af-
rikaanse regering voortgaan
met sy onderhandelinge met
die Weste, kan mnr. Ahtisaari
en regter Steyn met mekaar
praat en kyk of hulle tot
'n verstandhouding kan kom.

„Ons weet dat daar in die
proses nie regstreeks met ons
gepraat sal word nie. Dis al
te kenne gegee. Tevore het
Westerse woordvoerders die
selfde gesê, en oplaas spesiaal
na Windhoek gekom om met
ons te praat.

Mnr. Mudge, sê hy, reken
dit sal in die belang van die
Westerse lande wees om met
die mense van Suidwes te
kom praat.

Dit sou onverstandig van
enige liggaam wees om die
verkose liggaam te ignoreer.

„Ons sal bereid wees om
met hulle te praat oor ander

moontlikhede, selfs 'n verkie-
sing op 'n later tydstip. Daar-
word maklik gepraat oor 'n
verkiesing volgende jaar,
maar met die ervaring wat
ons het, weet ons dat jy nie
so maklik daaroor kan praat
nie.

Hy het voorts verwys na
Swapo-onwilligheid om aan
'n vrye, regverdige verkiesing
deel te neem. „Ons weet dat
Swapo al die moontlike sal
doen om die demokratiese
proses onbeperk te verhoog.”

magte en bevoegdhede moet
hê wat die Administrateur-
generaal se proklamasie aan
hom toeken.

„Ons het dit ook baie dur-
delik aan die Regering gestel
dat ons sy opdragte, die
magte wat hy toegeken het
aan hierdie vergadering, bo-
en behalwe dit wat in die
AG se proklamasie vervat is,
aanvaar,” sê mnr. Mudge.

„Daarom gaan ons voort
met die verkiesing van 'n lig-
gaam wat namens die mense
van Suidwes kan praat.

Hy wil praat oor troepe

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

DIE belangrikste oorsake wat hy nou met dr. Kurt Waldheim wil gaan opklaar, is die aantal VVO-troepe in die gebied voor 'n verkiesing waarby die VVO betrokke sal wees, het die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, mnr. Pik Botha, gister gesê voor sy vertrek na New York. Op 'n perskonferensie op die lughawe Jan Smuts het hy beklemtoon daar word voortgegaan met die Desember-verkiesing van 'n grondwetgewende vergadering. Terselfdertyd is Suid-Afrika bereid om voort te gaan met samesprekinge met dr. Waldheim en die vyf Wes-magte. Ander punte wat met die Sekretaris-generaal van die VVO opgeklaar moet word, is die herkoms van die VVO-troepe wat vir Suidwes beoog word, die presiese gedagte agter die kwessie van 'n VVO-polisiemag. Die tweede verkiesingsdatum aanstaande jaar sal bespreek word. Geyra na mnr. Dirk Mudge se stelling dat die versekering nie gegee kan word dat 'n verkiesing onder VVO-toesig aanstaande jaar gehou sal word nie, en dat dit in sekere kringe vertolk word as 'n voorneme tot eensydige onafhanklikwording, het mnr. Botha gesê. "Nee, daarmee kan ek nie saamstem nie." Sy indrukke uit gesprekke met die Administrateur-generaal is dat dit 'n saak is waarvoor later besluit sal word.

NUWE OPTIMISME OOR SWA na Waldheim-verslag

Naaphant 26/11/78

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Van HENNIE PRETORIUS

NEW YORK

SUID-AFRIKA het vir die eerste keer positief gesê vrye verkiesings wat Suidwes volle onafhanklikheid sal besorg, word volgende jaar ingevolge die Westerse voorstelle en die Waldheim-plan gehou. Daar is nuwe optimisme dat sake nou na 'n punt beweeg.

Daar bly nog 'n paar sessies oor vir verdere beraadslaginge, maar dit word nie as onooruggaaf beskou nie. Suid-Afrika staan steeds s dat die Desember-Verkiezing ook gehou sal word.

Dr. Waldheim se skriftelike verslag van ses folios aan die Veiligheidsraad. Hy doen volledige verslag van wat hy die afgelede gesê het aan die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake, mnr. Brand Fourie, en mnr. Fourie se antwoorde daarop namens die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering.

Dr. Waldheim moes met 'n fyn gebalanseerde verslag voorvondag kom om alle partye — Suidwes self, Suid-Afrika, Swapo se vrye ondersteuners in swart Afrika en in die Kommunistiese blok — voorlopig kalm te hou.

By die vorige sitting van die Veiligheidsraad het dr. Waldheim tot gister tyd gekry vir sy verslag na onderhandelinge met Suid-Afrika: om die Desember-verkiezing afgestel te kry en die Waldheim-plan in werking te stel.

Dr. Waldheim het in 'n Botha-gehoor vir 'n keuringe hier, omdat hy 'n verskeie kwessies — duidelike wou kry. Mr. Botha kon nie voor vandag opdag nie.

Die Botha-besoek het optimisme by die Westerse kon-tak-groep gewek en hulle sal na verwagting ook met hom gesels.

Intussen het mnr. Brand Fourie 'n sending Donderdag twee uur lank 'n Vrydagsgend sowat twee ure en Vry-

dagmiddag anderhalf uur met die Sekretaris-generaal Waldheim se verslag beraadslaginge met Min-Botha sal dr. Waldheim nie 'n slag aan die Veiligheidsraad verslag doen.

Uit gister se verslag blyk dat Suid-Afrika wil stam-werk, en dat hy glo dat die Suidwes-gekil net deur beraad opgelos kan word, met Suid-Afrika, wat op sy beurt

met die mense van Suidwes Mr. Fourie het beklemtoon dat Suid-Afrika net sy troepe sal begin verneder wanneer 'n alomvattende en sigbare vrede tot stand kom.

Dr. Waldheim sedis duidelik uit sy onderhandelinge dat geen finale besluite in die jongste samersprekinge geneem sal kan word nie. Mr. Botha en Fourie is niteemin bereid om belangrike punte so goed moontlik vir die Ver-ligheidsraad op te klaar.

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SA decides on UN ²²¹ police team

and Development Research Unit

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa would have to determine exactly what the interested parties had in mind concerning the question of a United Nations police force during a proposed United Nations-conducted election in SWA/Namibia, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport before leaving for New York, Mr Botha said South Africa would have to "determine exactly what it is they have in mind with regard to this"

Mr Botha pointed out three main facets he thought were the most important for scheduled talks in New York today as

1 The total number UN troops in the territory during the period leading up to an election in which the UN would be involved

2 The countries of origin of these troops

3 The question of a date for an election next year

"There are other aspects, but these are the most important,"

Mr Botha said

Asked if the maintenance of the status quo until the the completion of scheduled elections for the territory in December would be in the best interest of South Africa, Mr Botha said South Africa "was going ahead with elections — come what may. At the same time, we are prepared to continue discussions with Dr Waldheim and the Western five" — Sapa-Reuter

Waldheim reports accord

NEW YORK — South Africa has agreed to United Nations-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia, but with reservations that will require further negotiations, according to a report to the Security Council

One condition observers said the council was virtually certain to reject, was that, once a date for elections was set it should be kept "irrespective of whether there was a cessation of hostilities and a subsequent reduction of South African troops" in the territory

The UN settlement plan negotiated by the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany requires South Africa to withdraw all but 1 500 troops prior to UN-supervised elections

The report was submitted to the council by the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, after two days of talks with the South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie

Dr Waldheim is to hold further talks with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, today — Sapa-Reuter

DEVELOPMENT

IN

BOTSWANA

an Reynolds

king Paper No. 13

Coetsee hits back at Tutu on Angola raids

Star 22/1/78 (221)

Military Correspondent
It was difficult to believe Bishop Desmond Tutu should label as unreasonable, South African military action to prevent violence against innocent people in SWA/Namibia, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H. J. Coetsee, said in Pretoria.

Mr Coetsee was reacting to allegations by Bishop Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, on television that South African soldiers had killed women and children in refugee camps in Angola.

In a statement released through Defence Headquarters, Mr Coetsee said South Africa attacked SWAPO military bases known as Moscow and Vietnam earlier this year, not refugee camps.

"It is true that during

the attack, in the two terrorist bases women, some of them armed, and children died. This was admitted at the time.

EVIL DEEDS

"Civilians sheltered for whatever reason in a military base must be prepared to bear the consequences, especially if the bases are terrorist bases from which evil deeds against innocent people are planned and executed."

Mr Coetsee said South Africa had indisputable evidence that both the heavily armed bases code-named Moscow and Vietnam were Swapo camps from which military and political campaigns against SWA/Namibia were planned and executed.

The military action against the bases was

taken after the terrorists had been repeatedly warned to cease their actions and had been invited to take part in democratic elections in SWA/Namibia.

TRAGIC

It was tragic that a South African church leader believed propaganda from Angola spread by communist agencies and should accept as authentic, photographs taken for propaganda purposes.

"While the bishop so clearly and categorically rejects violence, we believe he should inform himself of the grief suffered by thousands of innocent members of the local population of Ovambo who have been murdered, killed and maimed by landmine blasts, assaulted or abducted."

Two churchmen told to get out of SWA

By DAVID FORRETT
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two South West African churchmen were yesterday given three days to leave the territory in terms of expulsion orders issued by the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, from Oshakati.

They are Mr Justin Ellis, secretary of the Christian Centre in Windhoek, and Father Hermann Klein-Hitpass, of the Roman Catholic Church in Tsumeb.

The orders, signed by Judge Steyn while on an extended visit to the northern border areas, were presented to the men by security policemen yesterday.

No reasons were given for the expulsions.

Mr Ellis, 28, a Vanderbijlpark-born South African, was co-author of a

banned booklet entitled "Torture — a Cancer in our Society."

The other author, Roman Catholic Father Heinz Hunke, was deported earlier this year under the same A-G 50 Proclamation which empowers Judge Steyn to deport "undesirable" people from the territory.

Fr Hunke was deported with Fr Ed Morrow, Vicar-General of the Anglican Church in Damaraland, and his wife, Laureen.

Mr Ellis, married with one child, and Fr Klein-Hitpass, a German citizen, were not available for comment.

Anglican Bishop James Sauluma attacked Judge Steyn's action in expelling the two men.

"It's unfortunate that this type of action has become habitual in this territory," he said.

Mr Ellis, a former BSc student at Stellenbosch University, came to South West Africa in September 1972 and took up a teaching post at the St Mary's Anglican Mission in Owambo.

The next year he moved to Windhoek and took up another teaching post before becoming the acting director and permanent secretary of the Christian Centre — an inter-denominational body.

Fr Klein-Hitpass, 40, who also came to the territory six years ago, worked in Kavango, Grootfontein, and has been in Tsumeb for the past year.

Die Sudwester newspaper reported yesterday that Fr Klein-Hitpass had signed pamphlets which informed people how to spoil their voting papers in next week's election.

1946 - 2000

Norman Bromberger

Saldru Working Paper No. 15

U.C.T.

Cape Town

August 1978

Invaders may strike from Angola

Star
28/11/76
221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The possibility of a large-scale invasion of Ovambo in SWA/Namibia from Angola "could not be written off" — especially because of the presence of East German troops in Southern Angola, the Officer Commanding Number 2 Military Area, Colonel H A Liebenberg, said yesterday.

Colonel Liebenberg told a group of visiting journalists, who included foreign Pressmen invited to cover the forthcoming internal elections, that he was confident the security forces had the ability to withstand such an onslaught.

He said he expected Swapo to have been much more active among the local population in an

anti-election role than it had done.

"I expected them to have started already. The longer they wait, the fewer the chances of intimidating the local population," said Colonel Liebenberg.

Swapo had already been moving around in Ovambo in civilian clothing spreading rumours that the election — to be held from December 4 to 8 — had been postponed and saying Swapo members would take note of which people voted "to deal with them later."

Colonel Liebenberg said that since June this year there had been 75 contracts between guerillas and the security forces and 83 landmine incidents.

So far this month there had been 34 incidents.

148 000 Ovambos sign for the SWA election

From SEAN O'CONNOR

ONDANGWA — The chief secretary of the Ovambo government, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, yesterday said that more than 148 000 people in Ovamboland out of an electorate of 150 000 had registered for next week's election in SWA/Namibia.

"These are the actual figures. It took us almost three months to register these people," he said.

Answering questions from foreign, South African and local journalists, Mr Bezuidenhout said he was not surprised by the high figure and partly attributed it to a thorough registration drive among the seven different Ovambo tribes.

He said each tribe in the area

had headmen in charge of a certain district and under them were a number of headmen controlling wards.

"We went from ward to ward to register people and we also held meetings with headmen beforehand to explain the registration and voting procedure."

"People have also indicated that they are sick and tired of landmine explosions and the blowing up of pipelines in the area and they want to vote because they want their independence," he said.

Asked if he was confident that the majority of the 148 000 people who had registered would vote in the election, he said "I can't answer that question. It is up to the people."

Botha and Waldheim in crucial meeting

CAPE TIMES 28/11/78

221

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, began crucial talks here yesterday with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on the SWA/Namibia problem, hoping to resolve remaining differences.

These were understood to include South Africa's request that a date for UN-supervised elections in the territory be set and adhered to, even if hostilities continued and South Africa's troops remained at their present strength.

It was learned after the first session of the meeting that Dr Waldheim pressed Mr Pik Botha to set a date for the entry of UN troops into SWA/Namibia.

Dr Waldheim's spokesman said after the morning session lasting 2½ hours that the Secretary-General had posed a number of questions to Mr Botha and asked for clarification on a number of points.

The talks were due to resume in the afternoon and Dr Waldheim intended reporting to the Security Council when they were over. This did not necessarily mean the report would be made immediately.

Dr Waldheim reportedly told a correspondent he had been disappointed with his meetings here last week with South Africa's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie.

A number of questions still remained after these talks and he hoped...

The Cape Times Washington correspondent reported early today that the United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, flew through a snow-storm to meet Mr Pik Botha yesterday.

Close secrecy surrounded the

meeting, which followed Mr Botha's long session with Dr Waldheim. Mr Vance's aircraft was diverted by the weather, causing a delay that resulted in the cancellation until today of a second Botha-Waldheim meet-

more forthcoming. Dr Waldheim is reported to have said

Asked if there was a prospect of a compromise between his government and the UN, Mr Botha told reporters as he went to Dr Waldheim's office that this was what he wanted to discuss with the Secretary-General.

A plan negotiated with South Africa and Swapo by the five Western members of the Security Council calls for the withdrawal of all except 1 500 South African troops, who would be confined to two camps during the elections.

The plan was the basis of proposals made by Dr Waldheim and approved by the Security Council for the dispatch of a 7 500-man UN force to the territory, with more than 1 000 civilian officials and 360 police.

A November 13 resolution by the council, on which the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany abstained, called on South Africa to cooperate in implementing the proposals. — Sapa/Reuter

Cape Times 29/11/78 (1) 221 (2) 222

Intimidation in SWA — deported churchman

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Serious allegations of intimidation and irregularities in SWA/Namibia's electoral process were made yesterday by one of the two churchmen deported from the territory.

Mr Justin Ellis, the expelled secretary of the Christian Centre, released allegations shortly before he left yesterday. Although he is a South African citizen, he was not returning to the Republic.

The charges against the authorities, tribal headmen and the South African security forces were in a 13-page report by Mr Ellis and church workers.

"The direct cause of my expulsion could have been that

Judge Steyn got to hear that I was in the process of compiling the information about extensive irregularities in the campaign to register voters to bring about a high percentage poll in next week's election," he said.

Mr Ellis said his team decided to release the information because Judge Steyn and the South African Government were about to embark on a massive international campaign to sell the elected constituent assembly as the true representatives of the people.

A military spokesman for SWA Command said last night that the military authorities were studying the allegations and would probably comment today through the Administrator-General's office.

UN wants its troops in SWA by January 15

CAPE TIMES 29/1/78

221

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has proposed that UN troops enter SWA/Namibia by January 15, and earlier if possible, usually reliable sources said last night.

They said Dr Waldheim submitted the proposal in talks here with the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha agreed to consult his government but indicated the date suggested was too early, the sources said.

In five hours of talks, which were continuing, he was said also to have renewed South African objections to the proposed size of the force, 7 500 officers and men, that would maintain security in SWA/Namibia during UN-supervised elections.

Meanwhile, in an interview with SATV last night Mr Botha said South Africa was confronted by serious problems in the discussions. He said a strong false suspicion prevailed at the UN that South Africa was not really interested in an internationally-acceptable solution.

This suspicion was apparently being kept alive artificially, but it was nevertheless a hard reality. This sowing of suspicion had resulted in South Africa finding herself "in arrears" (*agterstand*) in the negotiations, Mr Botha said. However, he hoped to be able to overcome the problem in his latest discussions with Dr Waldheim.

Mr Botha said he had already reported and made recommendations to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and replies had been received.

Mr P. W. Botha said there was no pessimism, and he emphasized that discussions were still continuing.

Session in SWA this year

KATIMO MULILO, Caprivi Strip. — It was planned to have the new constituent assembly of SWA/Namibia in session before the end of the year, the Administrator General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said here yesterday.

The assembly would be constituted after next week's Monday-to-Friday polling in the one man, one vote election.

As soon as the votes had been counted, each of the political groups taking part would have 72 hours to nominate the people to represent them in the assembly.

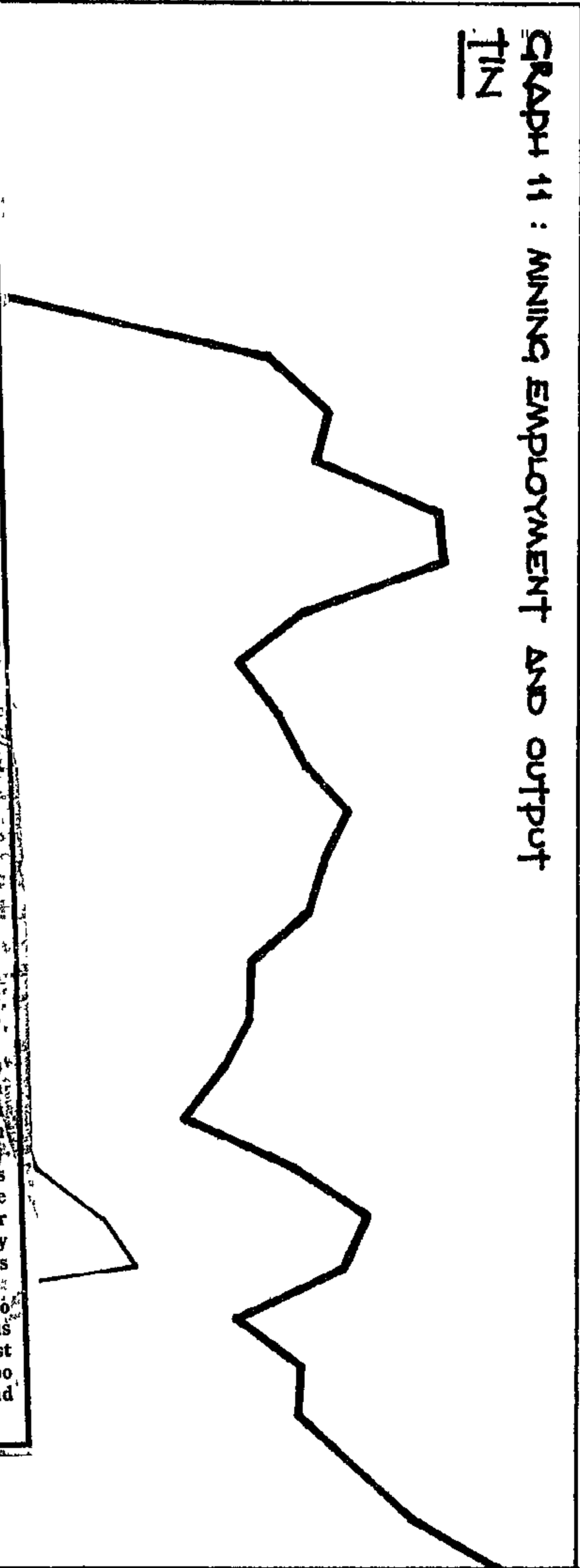
He said the political groups would be represented on a proportional basis in relation to the number of votes each drew.

Depending on the poll, it was likely that a group would be able to nominate a member to the constituent assembly for every 4 000 to 6 000 votes polled by it.

Mr Justice Steyn referred to "vicious and very dangerous propaganda" being broadcast to SWA/Namibia by Swapo from Lusaka, Luanda and Tanzania.

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GRAPH 11 : MINING EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT



76 77

output in metric tons

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...ember 16 when the car... went out of control, cra... shed into a tree, and... killed a passenger

The youth, who cannot... be named, appeared be... fore Mr J de Kok in the... Johannesburg magistrate's... court yesterday and... pleaded not guilty to... charges of culpable homi... cide and reckless or neg... gent driving, but guilty to... driving without a licence

Mr de Kok found that... there was no proof of... negligence and found the... youth not guilty of cul... pable homicide and reck... less or negligent driving... He fined him R50 (or one... month) for driving with... out a licence

Mr M van Jaarsveldt appeared... for the State and Advocate D J... Geldenhuys appeared for the de... fence

century have women, by fighting alongside men, come anywhere near... equality, simultaneously or after the revolution.

Last-minute hitch dashes Pik's SWA Optimism

Star 22/11/78
(22)

By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — A last-minute disagreement late yesterday seemed to block the hope of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that he had eased "a very serious situation" confronting South Africa over SWA/Namibia.

His optimism dimmed when an anticipated last talk with United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim produced unexpected hitches, and required further talks

Last night, Mr Botha gave Dr Waldheim a brief South African communique intended to allay suspicion that Pretoria planned summarily to ditch the UN's independence plan after next

week's elections in the territory.

The communique was endorsed by the Cabinet after Mr Botha had called it an "encouraging" reflection of meetings with Dr Waldheim and United States Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance

Mr Botha was believed to be awaiting news from Mr Vance of a possible meeting with President Carter at the White House.

Mr Botha would not divulge the contents of the communique, but it is understood to be enough of an undertaking by Pretoria to try to swing December's elected representatives behind the UN plan to allow Dr Wald-

heim to offer it to Security Council members as proof of positive progress towards UN-supervised elections.

Mr Botha expected a brief, final meeting with the Secretary-General last night, but it lasted an hour and a half, and UN officials said another round was scheduled for this morning. Mr Botha's aides would not comment on the nature of the last-minute hitch

South Africa's Note to Dr Waldheim could contain suggestions for a kick-off date for the seven-month lead-in to UN supervision of a second election for a constituent assembly.

But no firm commitment is being given to Dr Waldheim to guarantee South Africa's participation in the proposed elections

Pretoria stands by its undertaking to use its influence and persuasion to convince the representatives elected next week to achieve international recognition through elections under UN control

Earlier, Mr Botha told a group of South African correspondents "We have worked hard and we have leaned over backwards to present Dr Waldheim with a positive reaction"

Dr Waldheim has proposed that UN troops enter SWA/Namibia by January 15, and earlier if possible, usually reliable sources said today, reports Sapa-Reuter

They said Dr Waldheim submitted the proposal in talks with Mr Botha. Mr Botha agreed to consult his Government, but indicated that the date suggested was too early and the force too big, the sources said.

No decision yet on Carter meeting

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — There has been no decision on a meeting between President Carter and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, Administration officials said today.

But they would not rule out the possibility of such a meeting some time this week. They confirmed that the subject had come up during today's meeting between Mr Botha and the Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance

It is believed that Mr Botha wishes personally to convey a message to President Carter from the South African Prime Mi-

nister, Mr P W Botha

The message is said to be in response to Mr Carter's letter to the Prime Minister last month, though South African officials declined to discuss the matter today.

A decision on a meeting between President Carter and Mr Botha is likely to depend on the President's already tight schedule

Tomorrow, he is to meet Tunisian Prime Minister, Mr Hedi Nourra, and is also expected to see several emissaries from Israel and Egypt.

He is also scheduled to meet the Democratic Party's national executive committee.

Tragic drive

A drive in his mother's car ended in tragedy for 17-year-old youth on

cont

Star 30/11/78

(221)

SWA build-up explained

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The build-up of security forces in Ovambo in northern SWA/Namibia was to safeguard the people from intimidation in next week's elections and not to attack neighbouring states, the Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, has said.

Pastor Ndjoba said the South African Defence Force was in Ovambo for the purpose of protecting voters who wished to exercise their "inalienable right to self-determination."

"The soldiers are here so the voters can exercise this right and to ensure that this is done without interference or intimidation."

Not this ark

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A move to turn the Ark Royal, Britain's last conventional aircraft-carrier, into a floating penal institution for young offenders has been turned down by the Government.

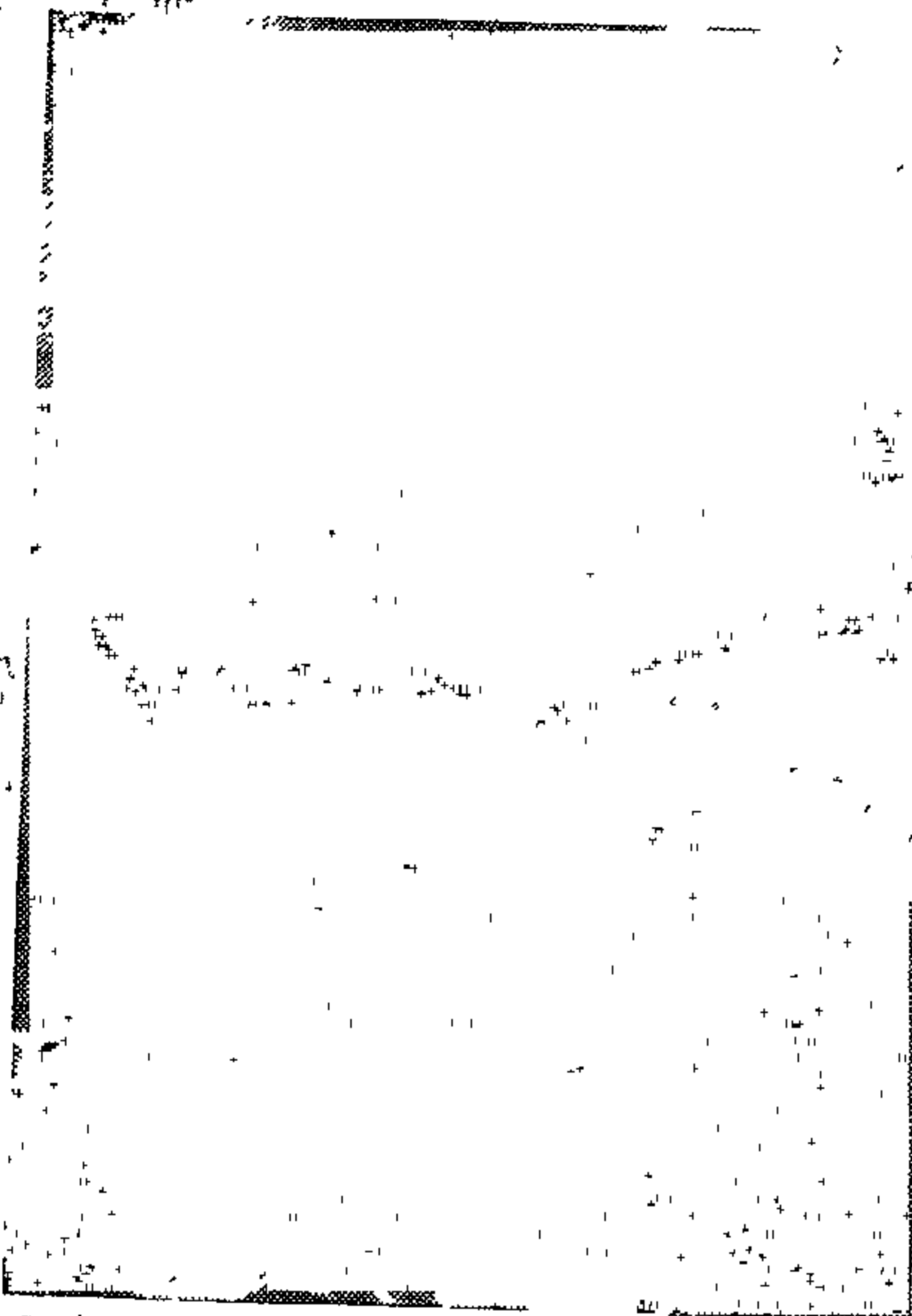
"They are here to protect the country and will remain here for as long as it is deemed necessary," said Pastor Ndjoba.

He said reports that the build-up was aimed at attacking neighbouring states were "false" and warned that the security forces were poised to deal with any terrorists or intimidation from across the border.

"I appeal to the Ovambos to consider the implications of striking and the effects it will have on them and their families," Pastor Ndjoba said.

Pik

stand



Dr Waldheim awaiting a communication



Mr Botha his arrival was unexpected

SWA talks with Carter possible

By Hugh Robertson, The Star Bureau

Washington

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is standing by in Washington for a possible meeting today with President Carter.

He arrived in Washington from New York unexpectedly last night as negotiations on a SWA/Namibia settlement at the United Nations appeared to have reached dead-lock

Mr Botha asked for a meeting with President Carter when he met the Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, earlier this week

Mr Botha told senior officials at the UN that he would make a trip to Washington if there was a firm possibility of seeing President Carter

Some African officials were tight-lipped about his sudden arrival in Washington.

UN sources said Mr Botha was not expected to return to New York before going home. Instead, Dr Waldheim was awaiting a communication from the Foreign Minister when he got back to Pretoria, reports Sapa

Consequently, Dr Waldheim's report on the outcome of their latest talks on SWA/Namibia, which began on Monday, would probably be delayed for some time

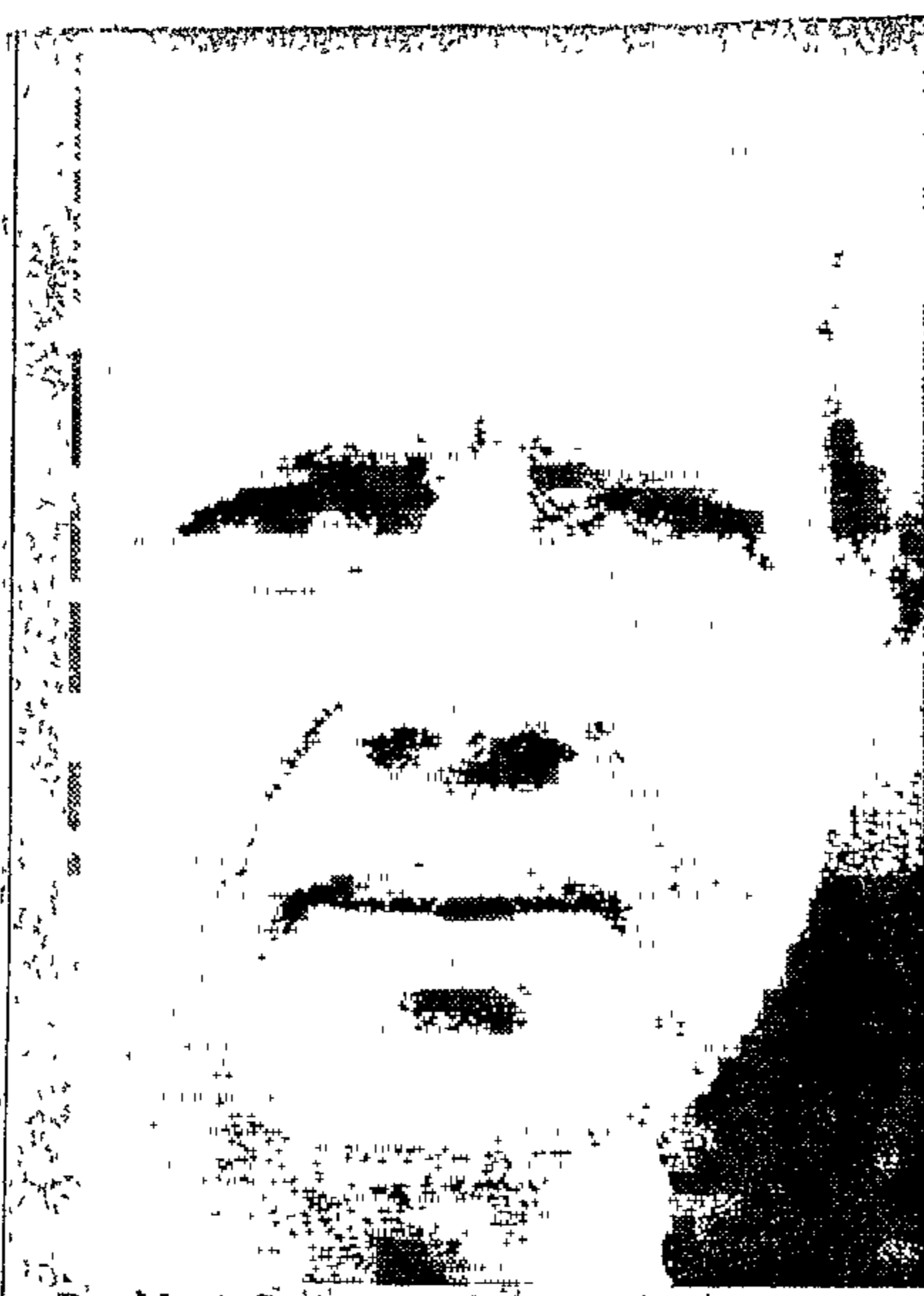
Some African group members have been pressing for a Security Council meeting to consider that report

ins so boy

star

30/11/78

221



President Carter - .Pik asked to meet him

Critical

Western members of the Security Council fear they will have nothing to counter African demands for mandatory sanctions against South Africa if such a meeting is called in the next week.

At least one senior Western official called the situation "critical."

The official said South Africa had not given any indication to allay fears here that the internal leaders of SWA/Namibia would declare unilateral independence.

The South Africans had almost daily undermined the political agreement struck with the five Western foreign ministers in Pretoria last month, he said.

Great dangers were posed by South Africa's two-track policy of holding the door open to both international and internal settlements in SWA/Namibia.

The immediate danger here was sanctions, he said. In the region there was the physical danger

To Page 3, Col 10

No food for SWA voters at poll booths

RAM 30/11/78 (221)

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — In an official proclamation published yesterday, political parties are prohibited from providing food and refreshments to voters at polling booths during next week's election in South West Africa

The move follows strong representations by Aktur — the National Party's election front in SWA — who feared that their main opponent, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, would hand out food and refreshments to catch votes

The DTA has been giving food to people who have attended its mass rallies throughout the past few months of the election campaign

Mr Ewert Benade, Aktur's Press liaison officer, said if the DTA's free-food policy been continued during the election it would cause numerous problems

"It would have been like saying 'Come and get your free bread roll and vote for us'," Mr Benade said

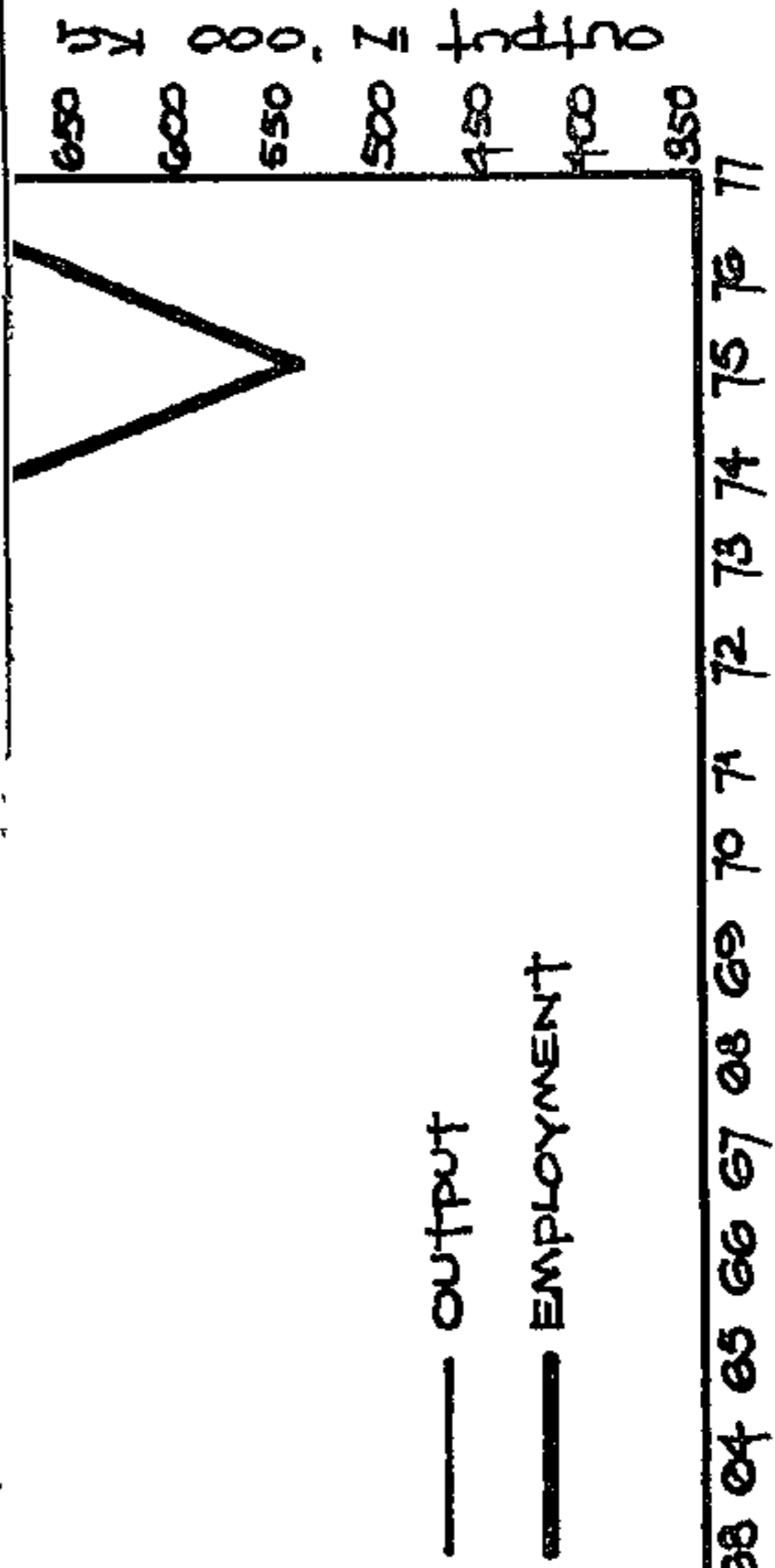
"If they had started dishing out free food at the polling booths we would

have been forced to do the same"

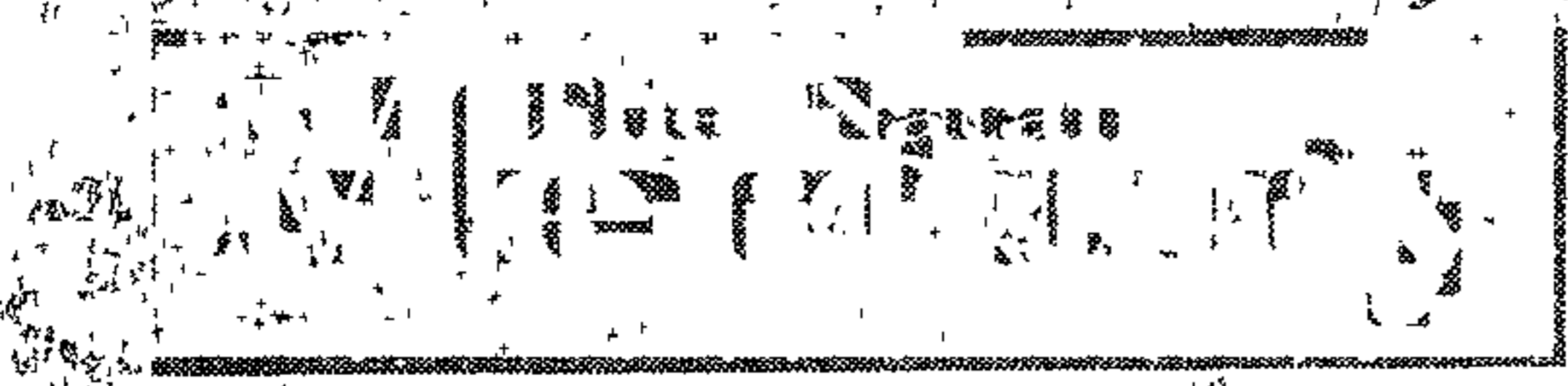
And that, Mr Benade said, would have run counter to democratic principles.

Mr Billy Marais, chief secretary of the DTA, said that the alliance had not planned to provide free food for voters during the election.

The DTA has spent thousands of rand handing out food from braaivleis meat and hamburgers to sausages and bread rolls, to attract audiences at its election meetings.



UNIVERSITY OF THE FREE STATE
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
BLOEMFONTEIN



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1978.

SWAPO'S BIG FEAR

NO OSTRICH with its head stuck firmly in the sands of the Namib Desert could look more ridiculous in democratic eyes than those countries at the United Nations who are backing Swapo's astonishing attempts to prevent objective news coverage of the forthcoming elections in South West Africa

The official Swapo warning to foreign journalists not to accept invitations to cover the elections between December 4 and 8 on pain of being "blacklisted" — or worse — is an intolerable affront to the principle of free and unfettered international reportage

It is not surprising that Swapo should go to such lengths to discourage independent reporting of the election in which it fears to take part, but one wonders at the audacity of others who endorsed this unprecedented threat to the Press corps at the UN

Apartheid Committee chairman Mr. Leslie Harriman, for example, hails from Nigeria, a country which knows even less about Press freedom than most of the other military dictatorships and one-party regimes that huddle together on this continent in a dark conspiracy of silence about much of what is going on in their own countries. When did they last have an election?

peasant women, women...

The cultural conditions of people's lives are as important as the economic basis of their oppression in determining consciousness. In speaking of "the very real contradictions that exist between bourgeois women who experience their oppression as discrimination and working class women who experience their oppression as essentially exploitation" a dichotomy is being set up between the 'bourgeois' psycho-sexual forms of oppression on the one hand and the 'real' material forms on the other substituting a mechanistic model of class relations for a more profound understanding of how these two aspects of oppression depend upon and reinforce each other.

The mock-warning that "inadequate strategies" could ensure that "Women's liberation is not achieved simultaneously with the liberation of men..." shows no cognisance of the historical fact that in no third world revolution this century have women, by fighting alongside men, come anywhere near achieving equality, simultaneously or after the revolution.

Mr. Salim Salim, of Tanzania, was certainly no better qualified to speak, and Miss Gwendoline Kome, of the Namibia Council, floated the quaint notion that UN correspondents had a "great responsibility" to uphold Security Council decisions — meaning, of course, that if the Security Council did not recognise the elections, then they were a non-event. Some UN correspondents, to their credit, are holding to the proper view that their only responsibility is to their readers

It is understandable that journalists do not, in certain circumstances, like accepting all-expenses-paid trips. But the SWA elections hardly fall into this category, and it is in any case an insult to any correspondent to suggest, as Swapo and its supporters do, that he would do less than an honest job

That insinuation, which angered many correspondents, is however a subtlety likely to escape those who, like Swapo, see the Press as nothing more than a servile appendage of the State.

One trusts that Western governments, and particularly that of the United States, which has Press freedom enshrined in its constitution, will take due note of Swapo's crude attempts at intimidation and of the warped values it would impose on the hapless people of the territory by force if it were allowed to do so

y of the S.S.D. editors' bourgeois Feminism" in the combined ear in their article.

s itself to stating the must, therefore, identify assume that factors such of women in these" have s Movement indicates that sions and projects able difference being discrepancy between produce the structural writer Idealistically ntext of such an o theorize around the d women" is mere oppression. Separatism

ontradiction that ex sts ed in detail) and saying then assumes secondary e/she moves from stating ance - radical feminism bian Feminism) which is hin the 'umbrella' d attempt to stereotype nist group and attack

clusions are deduced, ". No feminist n of "consciousness- ar that, despite the appreciate the basic , are not personal and rucial transition in vidual political A practical example groups of Chinese ion.

No eat-and-vote in SWA election

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Political parties will be prohibited from providing food and

refreshments to voters at polling booths in next week's South West African election, according to a proclamation published yesterday

The move follows strong representations made by Aktur — the National Party's election front — who feared that their opponents, the Democratic

Turnhalle Alliance, would hand out free food and refreshments to encourage people to vote for them during the five-day election

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The DTA has been giving free food to people who have attended their mass rallies throughout the election campaign during the past few months

Problems

Mr. Ewert Benade, Aktur's Press liaison officer, said if the DTA's free-food policy was continued during the election it would have caused numerous problems

"If they started dishing out free food at polling booths we would have been forced to do the same.

"It would have been like saying 'come and get your free bread roll and vote for us'," he said.

Satisfied

Mr. Benade said this would have run counter to democratic principles.

Mr. Billy Marais, chief secretary of the DTA, said that the alliance had not planned to provide free food for voters during the election. The DTA was therefore satisfied with the proclamation

The DTA has spent thousands of rands on free food from braaivleis meat and hamburgers to sausages and bread rolls.

● See also Pages 18 and 19.

The necessity of diversifying ones activities applies not only to project members, but to all poor would-be entrepreneurs.

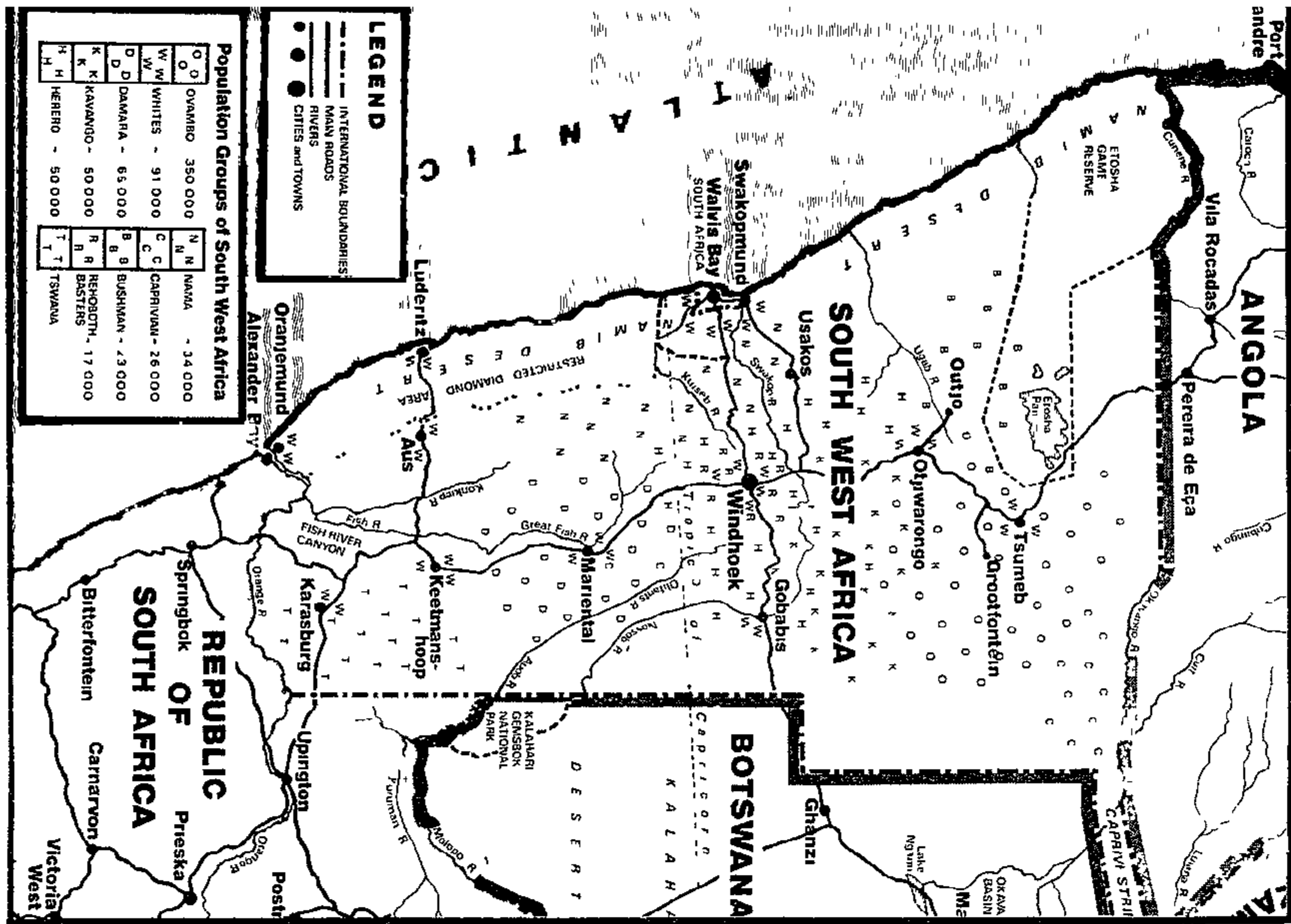
I came across many migrants and people from white farms who aimed to make their living locally. These people generally had very little or no capital. Those from white farms wanted to give their families places to stay, while they got better-paying jobs on the mines, but then found they could not change their endorsed job category. Common activities they are engaged in are brickmaking, building houses on order, tin-trunk making, tailoring and farming (where they have land and stock).

In the situation where lack of transport and marketing channels inhibits people from being able to sell outside their villages, and the villagers' buying power is limited by extreme poverty³⁴, entrepreneurs struggle to get enough work.

Thus they try to combine various of the activities I mention above, so as to have a wider marketing scope. Even so, many have a very precarious existence and if another entrepreneur sets up in the area, the

ed and they may both be

amongst fewer



**Bitter enemies,
but what for?**

The birth Mudge fights to get it his way

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr Dirk Mudge and his colleagues in the all-White Republican Party are fighting a rear-guard action against their former Nationalist brothers even though they are assured of victory in next week's election.

Ironically, South West Africa's first all-race election has in many ways turned into a straight fight between the Nationalists in the guise of their election front, Aktur, and their arch-enemies — Mr Mudge and his renegades who drove them into the political wilderness.

By walking out and taking with them all 10 of the Black and Brown ethnic delegations at the National Party-sponsored Turnhalle constitutional conference, Mr Mudge's men effectively hijacked the political initiative from Mr A H du Plessis and his hardline Nationalist followers.

They have been trying desperately to regain the initiative ever since **Belief**

between them and Black and Brown politicians.

However, the NP has been blocked at every turn in its demand for a White election to resolve the leadership struggle.

Mr Mudge has shied away from the prospect and the Administrator-General, Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn, has flatly rejected the idea.

So, too, has the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, who even rebuffed Mr du Plessis, a former South African Cabinet Minister, when he recently suggested that next week's election should be held on an ethnic basis to elect representatives for the 11 population groups in South West Africa.

Mr du Plessis, who is widely regarded as the undisputed White leader in the territory, is a bitter and disillusioned man.

His lieutenants have openly questioned the impartiality of Judge Steyn and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha. They have also objected

standing foe from a bygone era, Mr Percy Niehaus — a former United Party senator — and Mr. Andrew Kloppers, the veteran Coloured leader who recently became the first victim of in-fighting in the DTA.

Mr Jannie de Wet, former Commissioner-General of the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa and Chief executor of the separate development policy, has been thwarted in his campaigning in the northern homelands by his one-time tribal charges who are now in the DTA.

Bravos

Faithful verkramppte farmers, however, persist in taking their Black workers to hear about the principle of ethnicity in rural backwaters.

But even though the election is open to all races the most fiery battle is still being fought on the hustings before White voters. Most of Aktur's

meetings still have the atmosphere of an NP stryddag

Braaivleis and boersport have been the order of the day at their fund-raising functions, where wealthy farmers have rallied to the cause and bought auctioned cakes for up to R600 and even a bunch of roses for R120

White political meetings have been punctuated by vicious interjections that Mr Mudge and other Nationalist dissidents are "traitors to the White cause"

Republican Party hecklers counter with the taunt that the NP "is the same as the Herstigle Nasionale Party but with less spirit."

Mr Sarel Becker, the dihard leader of the HNP in the territory, never misses one of these lively gatherings. He, too, holds election meetings where he welcomes all disenfranchised voters — as long as they are White

30/11/78

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tion throws a strong emphasis on the recognition and protection of identity of the territory's 11 ethnic groups.

Vital

Aktur, believing that it is vitally important to ensure the identity of minority groups, follows the Turnhalle principle that each population group should have the greatest possible say in its own affairs.

This means that the affairs of the different population groups would be decided by second tier or elected representative authorities and no particular group would have a say in the affairs of another

Matters of national importance which did not concern the different ethnic groups would be decided on the first tier in a central government where all groups would be represented

The DTA, however — and this is one of the major differences — believes there should be consensus among the ethnic groups on decisions which concern the people of the territory

Shift

The DTA, to make this possible, has shifted functions of the representative authorities to the first tier, forming a strong central government where each ethnic group would be represented by its representative authority and entitled to a say in all matters

The DTA believes that only affairs which effect a population group in particular should be decided on at the second tier of government

In short, Aktur stands for a decentralised form of government with a maximum delegation of power to representative ethnic authorities

The DTA, on the other hand, stands for a strong central government with fewer functions going to the representative authorities or second tier



HE DOESN'T have enough decorations to rival Idi Amin, but his DTA security guard is certainly following the Ugandan leader's style

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Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Aktur and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance DTA enter the last few days before South West Africa's first one-man-one-vote election as bitter enemies — in spite of surprisingly few major policy differences.

They will enter the five-day election, starting on Monday, as far and away the main contestants with policies which largely differ over the emphasis they place on ethnicity.

Aktur, the South West African National Party's election front led by Mr A. H. du Plessis, sticks closely to the Turnhalle constitution for an interim government, whereas the DTA, under the chairmanship of Mr Dirk Nudge, has made amendments to the constitution on certain key issues. And that is how their differences came about. The Turnhalle constitu-

Coupled with their policy of a decentralised government, Aktur firmly believes in political, geographical divisions. It follows the Turnhalle principle that the representative authority of an ethnic group should have jurisdiction over the traditional area of its people.

The Owambo, representative authority, would have jurisdiction over Ovambo land, the White representative authority over traditional White areas and likewise the other groups. These authorities would control, among other

things, agricultural credit and land tenure, education, pensions, and housing and social welfare. The DTA, however, rejects this principle. It believes a representative authority should not have its jurisdiction restricted to its traditional ethnic area, but should be in a position to control such things as land ownership, education, cultural affairs and social welfare wherever members of its population group were situated in the territory.

The DTA says geographical divisions of control should be abolished and that South West Africa should be thrown open

Though the National Party still controls the powerful all-White Legislative Assembly, they realise that the only way they can get back into the driving seat is by beating Mr Mudge's RP — a member party of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — in an all-White election.

They believe that this would not only force Pretoria — which ostensibly has not taken sides in the White leadership struggle — to recognise them, but would also return them to the fold with other ethnic leaders in the territory. With a firm conviction that White leaders can dictate the pace of change, coupled with a White bias skap mentality, the Nationalists are convinced that there could be accord

to an all-face election on a non-ethnic basis because this would not elect leaders of the various ethnic groups. The White vote, for instance, would not be known.

Reluctant

Leaders of the NP have always been reluctant to form a political alliance with their Black and Brown countrymen because of their ideological belief in ethnicity and racial separation. But now it's a new ball-game and they don't like the rules.

They have enlisted the support of a few obscure Black tribalists and some political opportunists, but their two main allies in Aktur are their King

pangs of

NM 30/11/78

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DTA campaign is finger-lickin' affair

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The 2 000-strong Black audience was sitting restless as they sat cramped together in the stifling hot circus tent, listening to Mr. Dirk Mudge appealing for their support.

Some of them stirred, their eyes looked expectantly at the smoke that wafted towards the tent from the crackling fires, and a few of those at the back of the tent left surreptitiously to be first in the queue for the free food that was being handed out from a cattle truck parked outside.

With beads of sweat on his brow, Mr. Mudge stood beside his armed bodyguards on the makeshift platform and made an impassioned plea for the people to support the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

"The struggle today is not between Black and White," he said. "The fight is between two ideologies — communism and atheism on the one hand and Christianity and democracy on the other."

"It is simply a fight between Christ and the Devil. The Black, White and Brown people who believe in Christianity must stand together."

Blame

It was ironical to hear Mr. Mudge, a pragmatic Afrikaner Nationalist, appealing to Blacks, who had never been asked to express their opinions in the past, to go to the polls next week.

The DTA show was on the road again, as it has been since the beginning of the year at a cost running into millions of rands.

It has undoubtedly been the most expensive election campaign in African history and has almost

reached the proportions of a big-spending American presidential race.

A common belief that has never been denied is that the DTA has spent anything between R300 000 and R400 000 a month — if not more — since the beginning of the year, but nobody knows where most of the money is coming from.

The DTA has all types of gimmicks and articles for sale, such as Afro-style shirts, T-shirts, ties, briefcases, hats, pendants, shawls specially made for traditionally-dressed Herero women, matches, stickers and even suckers — all emblazoned with the DTA V-sign.

They also have

- A specially-recorded DTA song sung by Gé Korsten and, on the reverse side, Das Sudwester Lied by one of the many DTA choirs.

- Thousands of propaganda posters and pamphlets in numerous indigenous languages.

- A DTA television system manned by a 12-member crew with 72 outlets in various parts of the territory.

- Ten cine cars worth about R20 000 each and equipped with TV sets, screens, projectors, films and generators for the remote areas without electricity. They were loaned to the DTA on a short-term basis by the Deutschsprachiger Interessengemeinschaft for the propaganda onslaught.

- A resident pop-band,

The Fifth Wheel, that ensures that the DTA's mass rallies go off with a swing.

- Thirty six offices throughout South West Africa, including five in Windhoek.

- One hundred and thirty two vehicles, from ordinary sedans to four-wheel drive Land-Rovers, which travel an average of 200 000 km a month.

- And 425 trained field workers who are paid daily rates, and 21 armed security guards.

The DTA has also bought 60 rifles and pistols for their field workers who

asked for protection while canvassing in the northern border areas.

A conservative estimate is that DTA officials have addressed almost 500 political meetings this year.

At one DTA rally heavily-set Afrikaans farmers, battered hats protecting their heads from the sun, stood in groups outside the tent after bringing their Black workers to hear the DTA's political message.

In the new spirit of reconciliation a Black man smiled at one of the



THE DTA supporters' sign — and this old man gives it enthusiastically in spite of having part of a finger missing

3.4. We are unable at present to explain the important increased labour absorptiveness of the coalmining industry since 1973. There are some points which may be relevant and are hence worth recording, even though they do not at this stage fit into a coherent picture.

30/11/78

221

amibia

farmers, who returned the courtesy but said sternly "Hey, jy moet luster na die sprekers jong"

"Ek is jammer my baas," the Black man said as he returned his attention to the speaker and three interpreters

The audience listened attentively and showed strong emotions when Black speakers used Aktur as the whipping boy for years of the South African Government's separate development policies. Mr. Mudge shifted in his chair, looking slightly uncomfortable

"Aktur only believes in apartheid, but we will bury that philosophy," Chief Riruako said to loud applause:

"And those of you who work for Aktur Boere need not worry when you get to the polling booths because you won't be alone. We will also have our DTA people there," he assured them

Applause

The audience was receptive. So much so that they even applauded the priest after he opened the meeting with a prayer

Outside, a few defiant youngsters dressed in Swapo's red, blue and green colours sat on a car bonnet listening to the speeches with grim faces. Black and White policemen in camouflage uniforms sat nearby sipping coffee.

An Afrikaans farmer looked sheepish as he participated in the new style politics and chanted along with the others "Ons stem DTA"

When it was all over the people rushed to queue for their tickets entitling them to a free ration of food. South West Africa's first all-race poll is certainly a bread-and-butter election with a difference

ONE of the big attractions at DTA meetings is the free dinners handed out to the crowds. Naturally the sausages, cool drinks and bread rolls are available only after the speakers have finished.

Where hustings mean a free meal



Civilians

11/12/78

It is said to have emphasized that the December 4 to 8 elections in SWA/Namibia were, not a South African inspired device aimed at evading a United Nations settlement in the territory.

South Africa, it is believed he argued, had given an irrevocable commitment to hold elections but was equally committed to persuading those elected to agree to United Nations proposals for the territory's independence.

Concern

Mr Botha is said to have undertaken to convey to the South African Government not only the urgency of progress on a SWA/Namibia settlement, but is said to have promised a response from the Cabinet sometime over the weekend to specific assurances demanded earlier this week by UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Diplomats seemed vague about President Carter's response. He is said to have listened intently, however, and to have reiterated a warning given earlier by Mr Vance about the extreme urgency with which the Western powers regard the situation.

Aware

Department spokesmen yesterday declined to characterize the meeting but in response to questions said the South African Government was fully aware of the possible steps which might be taken by the United States and other countries if there were no swift and satisfactory solution to the SWA/Namibia dispute.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office in Pretoria said today that details of the talks with Mr Carter would not be known until Mr Botha, due back in South Africa this weekend, reported personally to Mr P W Botha.

Botha's plea to Carter on SWA

The Star Bureau

Washington

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, appealed to President Carter yesterday to give the South African Government time to prove its sincerity in seeking an end to the SWA/Namibia dispute.

According to well-placed diplomats, this was the thrust of Mr Botha's case to the President during their 15-minute White House meeting.

Also present were the Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, who earlier had a 45-minute meeting with Mr Botha and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and the National Security Adviser, Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Mr Botha, diplomats say, concentrated in the limited time available for the meeting on trying to convince Mr Carter that the South African Government was sincere in its willingness to co-operate with the West in ending the 32-year-old dispute.

Friday December 1 1978

Wrecking or saving SWA/Namibia

WITH so much obvious posturing, it is difficult to determine whether the international negotiations over SWA/Namibia have reached yet another crisis point (as one western source claimed yesterday) or whether the whole show is still on the road (as Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, claimed in a Nationalist newspaper report today). Both sides have suggested that the other side is reneging on the agreement between South Africa and the "Big Five" western powers earlier this year concerning elections in SWA/Namibia and concerning the issue of security during elections.

Nevertheless, certain points are absolutely clear; both South Africa and the West want to avoid sanctions at almost any cost; both sides are aiming for an internationally recognised settle-

ment, both sides want an end to the violence and bloodshed in the territory and both sides say they want elections which accurately reflect the will of the SWA/Namibian people. Over and above these areas of common concern, both sides have done a great deal of work in order to achieve those goals—with South Africa in particular making major concessions. The latest problem centres on whether South Africa will order the government to be elected in SWA/Namibia next week to hold further, UN-supervised elections or whether South Africa will merely use its good offices to try to persuade a SWA/Namibia government to hold those elections. Given the progress that has been made already, this is a comparatively small point — and it should not be allowed to wreck the movement towards an internationally acceptable settlement.

elected representatives and the employer.

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100 African workers, if introduction of a liaison ere resolutely committed break the impasse.

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While the period of office of a liaison committee was not limited by statute, that of a works committee was limited to "not more than two years".

Co-ordinating Committees

As the new system permitted the election of more than one works committee in an establishment, provision was made for a co-ordinating works committee consisting of the chairmen and secretaries of each works committee where two or more such committees had been elected. The appointment of a co-ordinating committee was to be made after consultation with the employer concerned, and its duties were roughly the same as those of a single works committee.

Terror bombs wreck shops

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Two bombs exploded in the centre of Windhoek at about 10 am today, 36 hours before SWA/Namibians were due to go to the polls in the territory's first one-man-one-vote elec-

Under rack.

The injured women were in the Nictus centre at the time the bomb went off. One of them is believed to be a Mrs Blaauw, a cashier at a supermarket in the building.

The bomb was placed under a rack in the supermarket, the Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA/Namibia, Major-General Vic Verster, said.

The force of the blast blew out large plate glass windows as well as a wall separating the supermarket from a furniture store.

In the Stubel Street explosion two cars were severely damaged and two black women were believed to have suffered minor cuts.

tion.

There were no deaths but a spokesman at Windhoek State Hospital confirmed that two women were injured with multiple lacerations.

They were not badly hurt and there was no cause for alarm, he said.

The first blast was at a cinema and hotel complex in Stubel Street and the second in a shop in the Nictus Building, which houses the Department of National Security (Dons), and the offices of Aktur.

A third bomb was discovered in a building society in the centre of Windhoek soon after the blast. It was defused.

Windhoek
bomb
blasts

From page 1

cells, or else they would have been inside the car when the bomb exploded under the left front wheel. Mr Hartmut Beyer (28) said he was standing less than a metre from the car as it exploded.

One minute I was standing upright and the next I lay on the pavement. A black man picked me up," said a visibly shocked Mr Beyer, pointing to where glass splinters had penetrated into his legs and back.

Shortly after the explosions a Swapo demonstra-

waving tion of about 40 placard-waving people gathered outside the post office, a block from the scene of the first bomb.

The demonstration lasted only minutes before it was broken up by police. Bystanders said there were no incidents.

The Swapo demonstration was followed by a cavalcade of cars that cruised slowly down Windhoek's main street advertising this afternoon's final rally of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Swapo supporters ran alongside the cavalcade giving the black power salute.

Parked

Mr P J Burger said he had parked his car in Stubel Street next to the cinema at 8.45 am to go shopping. He returned to his car with his two daughters and was busy putting parcels into the boot when the explosion occurred.

"I heard a loud blast and saw the car disintegrate in front of me."

He said he was fortunate that he and his daughters were laden with par-

To Page 3, Col 5

Swanepoel, commanding officer of South Africa's first black battalion, has no doubts about his men

"They were put to the test under the most strenuous circumstances — a fierce attack by Swapo on the northern border of SWA/Namibia — and they passed with flying colours," he said in his office at the Lenz Military Base outside Johannesburg.

"Not only did these black soldiers prove that they were prepared to fight, they also obtained an efficiency record of 86 percent during their four months stay in the operational area. And that is still to be equalled."

Commandant Swanepoel, a former secretary to the Minister of Defence, is confident that the black soldier will play a bigger and bigger role in the defence effort.

He says the response among blacks wishing to join the army is tremendous. "We cannot cope with all the applications we receive and only a small percentage is accepted. If this does not prove their loyalty nothing will."

Sergeant-major D J Oosthuizen, RSM of 21 Battalion and a man who has trained white soldiers for more than 15 years, is equally convinced that the black soldier has now come into his own.

"It is a pleasure to work with and train these soldiers. They are eager to learn and are just as disciplined — if in some cases not more so — than white soldiers. I would not hesitate to go to war with them."

Major Willie Strydom, company commander when the black soldiers served in the operational area, could only praise them on their return.

"They are one of the best companies I have ever commanded under operational circumstances," he said after spending four months on the border with them.

Apart from having a separate training school, black soldiers in the South African Army are treated no differently from any other soldier in the SA Army — coloured, Indian or white.

Successful applicants be-

intention to train black soldiers, many people doubted if it was wise. But today, only five years later, South Africa's black battalion has already proved its worth, writes ANDRE VAN DER MERWE.

No colour bar at the front



The emblem of 21 Battalion depicts the knobkerrie and assegai used by black warriors and is set on a red and white shield. The number 21 was awarded when the battalion came into being in the 21st year of the history of the South African infantry.

Some permanent members of the SADF and enjoy all its benefits. Housing facilities, pension, leave and medical privileges are exactly the same as for other soldiers.

After an initial orientation period and basic training of 23 weeks, the black soldiers are divided into their different chosen musterings for further specialised training.

Promotion depends solely on initiative and qualifications.

At present the highest rank among black soldiers is corporal, but indications are that the first black sergeant will be created very soon. A num-

ber of black soldiers are at present attending a promotion course with whites in Pretoria.

Soldiers of 21 Battalion are constantly encouraged to improve their educational qualifications and several members have already obtained matric certificates through part-time studies. The Lenz Base is registered for this purpose also, as an examination centre with the Department of National Education.

In an effort to improve communications with the black soldiers, several white instructors recently started language courses in North Sotho and Zulu. Instruction at present is in Afrikaans and English.

As in any other military base, leisure activities are well catered for with facilities for soccer, tennis, softball, volley ball, cross-country, boxing and wrestling. Sports equipment is provided at a monthly fee of 30 cents, and often outside coaches are called in to help.

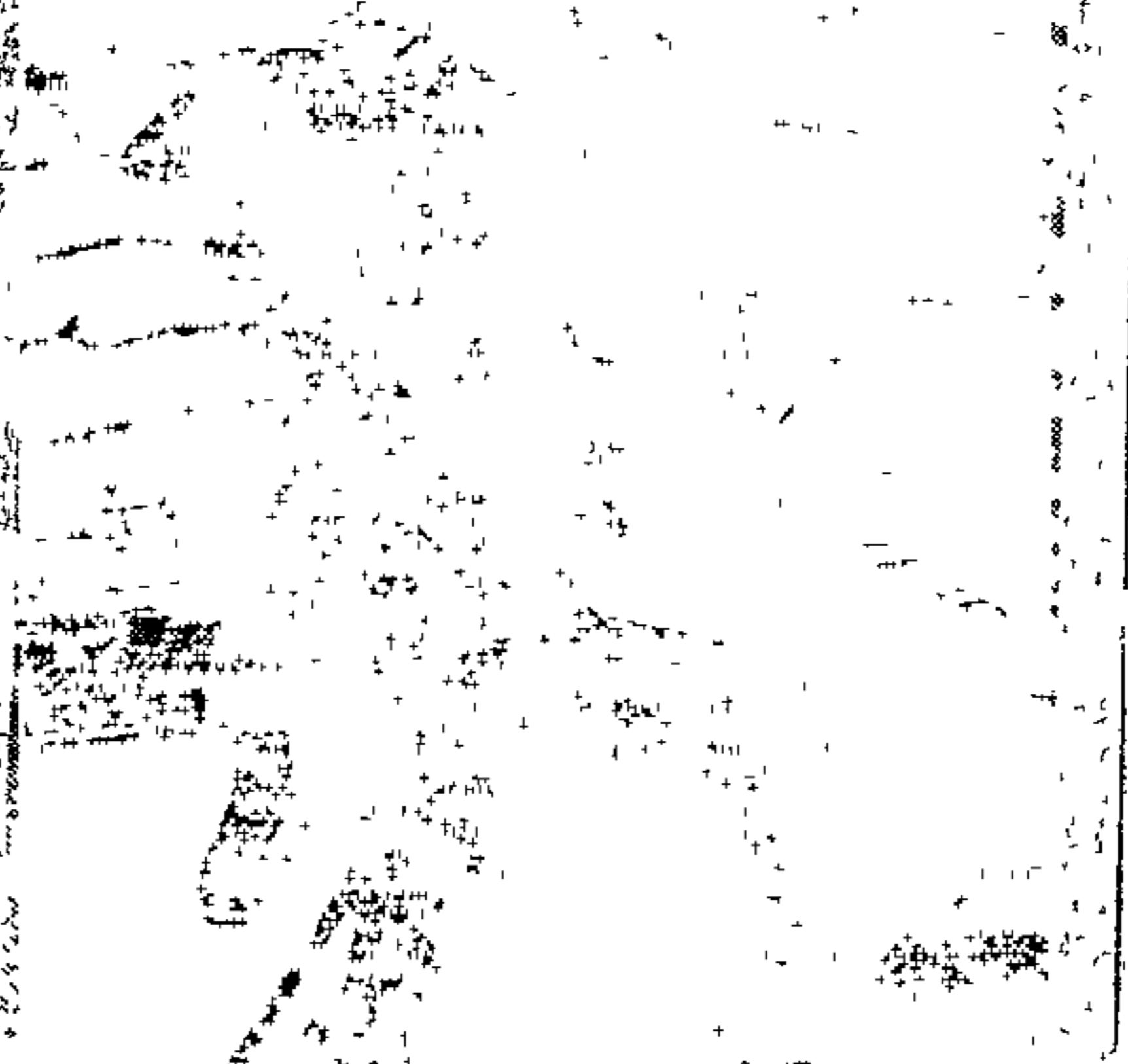
Existing facilities such as the beer garden and separate bars for men and ranks are being renovated. On completion they will compare with the best in the country.

It is obvious the long-awaited black soldier has come to stay. He has proved his loyalty to the Republic and can only add to his country's well-being. South Africa can be proud of him.

Star 2/12/78 (221)



The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, paid an official visit to 21 Battalion during their spell on the border. Six months later he became Prime Minister.



Corporal P. Mosenogi and Private J. Maitufi man a mortar post in the operational area in SWA/Namibia.

Dirk Mudge
smear bid

RE-POLL ACCUSATIONS INCLUDE STEINIE WITH DRUG-TAKING CLAIM

HE three daughters of Dirk Mudge, head of the DTA Alliance in the youth West African elections, are in the middle of a sex-across-the-colour-line row triggered by stories intended to smear Mr Mudge before tomorrow's poll.

Denials of the girls' alleged relationships with black men have been published on the front page of the Republicen, the official newspaper of Mr Mudge's party.

According to the newspaper it is claimed that

One of his three daughters is expecting the child an Owambo

Another is engaged to an

Another

The third took a holiday Etosha with a Coloured friend

Mr Mudge's wife Stemme a drug-taker

Mr Mudge was not available for comment yesterday. His daughter Rieth, 22, told the Sunday Express from the DTA office, where she was helping to prepare for the election, that the stories began months ago with one about her having stayed in a bungalow with a couple of Black journalists

SWA: Mudge daughters laughing at sex smear:



● Mrs Stemme Mudge
"on drugs"

BY JEREMY
GORDIN

"And then of course there were all the variations on the theme that one can imagine," she said.

She described the stories as "incredibly laughable".

"But obviously there are people in the country who believed them and people who need to spread and believe them," she said.

Asked why Die Republicen had printed details of the stories, she referred me to the editor, Mr Jan Spies

He was not available for comment, but a senior journalist on the newspaper, who described the rumours

as "absolute and blatant nonsense", said they were published because "they've been rife in this country for so long that the party felt it was high time that Mr Mudge acknowledged the existence of the smear campaign tactics being used against him, and put a stop to them".

He said the stories varied but basically always connected one of the Mudge girls with a Black man.

Mr Mudge's oldest daughter Chrisna, aged 27, is married to a doctor and lives in Keetsmanhoop.

Rieth is a journalist on Die Republicen.

Annehen, 20, is a student at the University of Stellenbosch.

The issue of the Smudge campaign heated up even more on Friday when Die Republicen published an article saying that a member of the executive of the Herstigte Nasionale Party had divulged that senior members of the National Party told him their party had fabricated the stories and asked him to help circulate them.

The National Party is the main party in the Aktur alliance. The Republican Party is the main party in the DTA Alliance.



"WE HAVE AN APPOINTMENT WITH MR CARTER"

make these figures
(per year) has
over 400. This
increase of
of
1966-69 and 1976.

2221
12/12/78

221
12/12/78

Triple blasts rock Windhoek on eve of poll

WINDHOEK — Three powerful bombs exploded yesterday in downtown Windhoek, demolishing two cars, shattering shop windows, and injuring several people — some seriously — on the eve of elections in the territory.

Police said a fourth bomb was found in a bank building, the South African Permanent Building Society, near the city centre. A bomb disposal unit went into the building to defuse it.

The bombs went off in a supermarket, under a parked car and in the railway station.

Witnesses said at least five people were injured, including four White women. Hospital authorities said one Black man was admitted to the hospital in a serious condition and that an unknown number of blast victims were being treated for cuts and shock.

One witness, Mrs Ernest Kotze, said she was sorting through goods at Windhoek's Nictus general store when she heard "one loud bang".

"People were bleeding and running all over. I had my two small daughters with me. They fortunately were not hurt. I only suffered two small cuts on my face," she said.

Sunday Express Reporter

Police immediately sealed off the blast areas and soldiers surrounded the historic Turnhalle building.

Soon after the bombs exploded several hundred placard waving Swapo demonstrators staged a noisy demonstration through the city centre.

Placards they carried said "No puppet internal settlement".

In the elections opening tomorrow, the South West African (Namibian) people are being asked to name a 50-man constituent assembly as a prelude to independence.

The United Nations threatened South Africa with mandatory sanctions unless the voting was cancelled — and the territory's two big Black nationalist parties — Swapo and the Namibian Front — organised a boycott of the polls.

The crux of the dispute rests in the UN demand that no-elections be held

without UN supervision and the presence of an international peacekeeping force to ensure against intimidation and violence.

The voting next week will be primarily between the White-aligned Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which supports the development of a multiracial society, and the Aktur party, which espouses a continuation of apartheid policies.

There are three other parties running, but their support is considered insignificant.

Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, publicity secretary of Swapo, told the Sunday Express yesterday the bomb blasts had "absolutely nothing to do with Swapo".

"If one looks around at what has been happening here in Windhoek over the past few weeks, it is easy to see that attempts have been made by the administration, by the local Press and by the SABC to create as much tension as possible," he said.

"In the circumstances, the bomb blasts are just the final added touches to the tension that is being deliberately created. I'm not pointing a finger, but it is perfectly clear to me."

Mrs Dirk Mudge, speaking from her home in Windhoek yesterday afternoon said her husband was at a DTA public meeting in Katutura and that everything in Windhoek appeared to be under control.

"We heard that the bomb at the SA Permanent Building Society building was of Russian origin," she added.

—UPI

Desember kan geskiedenis verander—Pik

Rapport 3/12/78 (221)

Van HENNIE PRETORIUS

NEW YORK
DESEMBER gaan 'n maand van beslissings wees wat dalk die hele verloop van die geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika kan verander, sê die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, mnr Pik Botha, ná intensiewe samesprekinge hier, o.a. met pres Carter van Amerika.

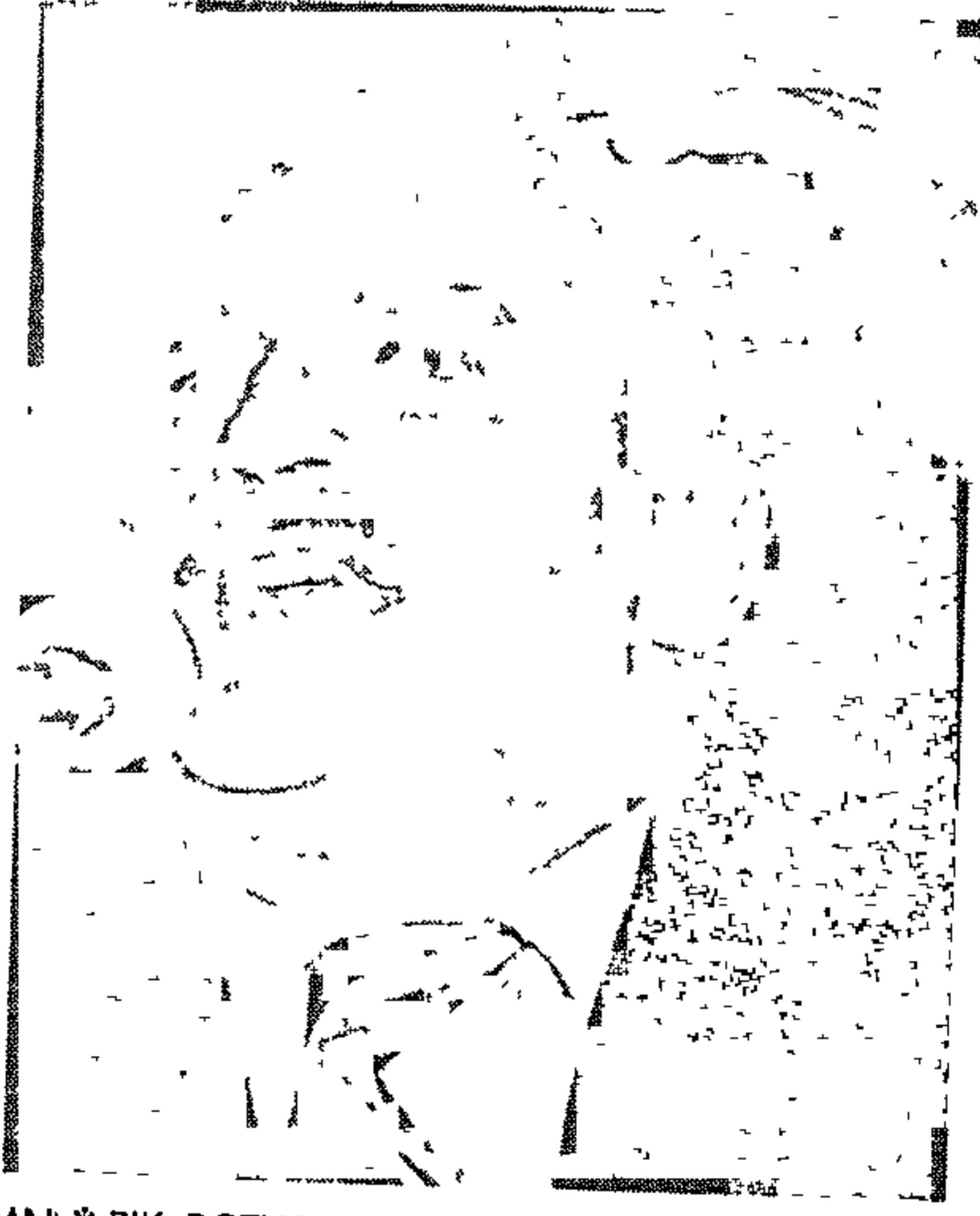
Hy rapporteer die naweek aan die Eerste Minister, mnr P W Botha Suid-Afrika se antwoord aan dr Kurt Waldheim-hulle kan die voorspel tot maak of breek wees, word op goete gesag verneem

Dr Waldheim moet nog sy aanvullende verslag lewer, en daarna moet die Veiligheidsraad byeenkom Vrydag is verneem dat die Afrika-blok daarop aandrung dat die Veiligheidsraad môre vergader Dit lyk of dit wel sal plaasvind — of Suid-Afrika se antwoord nou „goed of sleg” is Suid-Afrika se antwoord kan die hele aard van die sitting bepaal

Die grootste struikelblok, word verneem, bly nog dat die Weste 'n vaste versekering van Suid-Afrika wil hê dat 'n verkiesing onder VV-toesig aanstaande jaar gehou word Suid-Afrika hou vol dat so 'n versekering nie sonder meer gegee kan word nie. Suidwes se inwoners moet self sê na die week se verkiesing

Suid-Afrika sal alle moontlike vernuf moet uithaal om die punt te oorbrug

* Die huidige verkiesing vind plaas sonder dat sanksies voorlopig altans, teen Suid-Afrika ingestel sal word. Min. Pik Botha, mnr. Brand Fourie, Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake, en hul manne het lang ure van beraad met dr. Waldheim agter die rug. Daar was ontmoetings met mnr Cyrus Vance, die ambassadeurs van die vyf Westerse lande, ook nog dr Henry Kissinger, en die gesprek tussen min Botha en pres Carter



Mnr * PIK BOTHA — „Dit was 'n steil bult, maar ons het nog nie opgehou met klim nie”

KORT voor sy vertrek na Suid-Afrika het min Botha aan RAPPORT gesê. „Dit was 'n steil bult, maar ons het nog nie opgehou met klim nie. Ek wil nie bedruk oor die toedrag van sake nie.”

Sy gesprek met pres. Carter het o m gegaan om 'n internasionale oplossing vir Suidwes Daar is hoop en verwagting, maar met die voorwaarde dat 'n sekere konsensus tussen Suid-Afrika en die Weste bereik kan word

Belangrike besluite sal nog geneem moet word Al hierdie besluite deur Suid-Afrika sal dan wys waar die land internasionaal staan, sê min Botha.

* RAPPORT het 'n aantal vrae aan Suid-Afrika se top-diplomate gestel, o m oor die VVO-troepetal en oor moontlikhede na die huidige verkiesing

Ek verneem dat Suid-Afrika hom sal laat lei deur die meerderheidsbesluit in Suidwes — maar dat hy die betrokkenes sal probeer oortuig dat dit in hul en

Suid-Afrika se beste belang is dat die Waldheim-plan in werking gestel word Die prestese troepetal sal afhang van samesprekinge tussen Suid-Afrika en dr Waldheim, en/of mnr Martti Ahtisaari van die VVO en die AG van Suidwes, regter Theunie Steyn Troepe uit lande wat sterk Marxisties is, of Swapo openlik steun, sal nie vir Suid-Afrika aanvaarbaar wees nie.

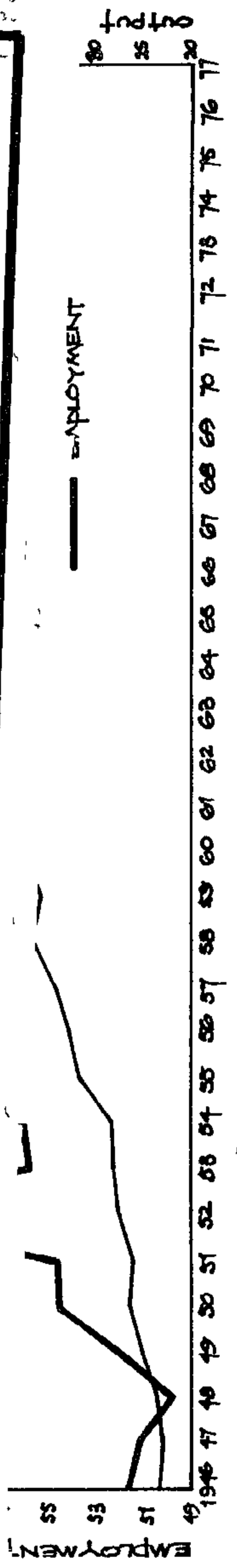
Die belangrikste vir Suidwes, en natuurlik Suid-Afrika is dat 'n vaste verkiesingsdatum vir volgende jaar gestel moet word, sodat almal daardeur gebind word

Honderd ter see vermis

KUALALUMPUR— Meer as 'n honderd Vietnamese het vermoedelik verdrink nadat hul skip in 'n stormsee noordoos van Maleisie opgebreek het Na berg word is 43 vir seker dood en word nog 99 vermis (Sapa-Reuter)

GRAPH 3: MINES EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT

COAL



Mudge sê lafaards veg so

happeno 3/12/78
(221)

„DIS lafhartige Swapo-taktiek. Dis tipies van Swapo om teen vroue en kinders te baklei,” het mnr. Dirk Mudge, leier van die DTA, gister na die ontploffings in Windhoek gesê.

Mnr A H du Plessis, leier van Aktur, het 'n beroep op die inwoners gedoen om kalm te bly en plekke te vermy waar mense gewoonlik saamdrom.

Hy was so jets te wagte, maar die ontploffings het hom nogtans geskok.

Swapo se inligtingsman, mnr M Tlahabanello, het volstrek ontken dat Swapo enige tye met die terreurontploffings te doen gehad het. Dis deel van 'n berekende veldtog teen Swapo, het hy gesê.

Kort ná die bomontploffings het honderde Swapo-ondersteuners, voor die poskantoor begin saamtrek en toe jullend met plakkaat en onder die uitroep van slagkretes in die hoofstraat begin afmarsjeer.

Van die plakkaat het gelui: „Suid-Afrika het leiers Shiyagaya, Eliphaz en Kapuuo vermoor en blameer dan Swapo” en „Die stryd sal voortduur todat die lasse reassistiese Boer Nambie verlaat”.

ining are now available for the the source is the Bulletin of Statistics) there is some small lack of sing, but this does not create

VT, JANUARY-MAY 1976 AND 1977 ⁵¹

	Average employment - May 1976	Average employment Jan - May 1977	Percentage change in average employment 1976/1977
Hy was so jets te wagte, maar die ontploffings het hom nogtans geskok.	9 472	9 508	0,4
Swapo se inligtingsman, mnr M Tlahabanello, het volstrek ontken dat Swapo enige tye met die terreurontploffings te doen gehad het. Dis deel van 'n berekende veldtog teen Swapo, het hy gesê.	8 396	11 011	31,1
Kort ná die bomontploffings het honderde Swapo-ondersteuners, voor die poskantoor begin saamtrek en toe jullend met plakkaat en onder die uitroep van slagkretes in die hoofstraat begin afmarsjeer.	9 314	9 596	3,0
Van die plakkaat het gelui: „Suid-Afrika het leiers Shiyagaya, Eliphaz en Kapuuo vermoor en blameer dan Swapo” en „Die stryd sal voortduur todat die lasse reassistiese Boer Nambie verlaat”.	80 924	90 371	11,7
	19 370	22 237	14,8
	2 836	3 047	7,4
	99 359	417 275	4,5
	17 785	17 431	- 2,0
	83 273	93 089	11,8
	17 007	16 013	- 5,8
	47 735	689 578	6,5

1/ Copper appears to have been included with the usual category of 'others' (which we have taken to be largely platinum, in line with Plewman) to constitute 'other minerals'.

2/ 'Quarries' here seems very close to 'Quarries and Salt' which we have previously labelled 'Other' (in line with Plewman).

There is a good deal of interest in these figures.

1) Indications are that employment in gold-mining may well be closer to the 1970 level of 425 000-odd than it has been since 1973. Employment for the first five months was 369 810, 425 952, 429 168, 424 251 and 437 192 - averaging 417 275. We have been told by people in gold-mining that (as a result, they think, of unemployment in other sectors)

Skietry
by **Mudge**
221 by 3/12/78

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING: EDP "PROJECTIONS"

(thousands)

	1975	1981	Annual growth rate
Eds	61	71	2,6
	8	10	4,2
	1	1	4,9
	552	701	4,0
	622	783	3,9

Van BUKS PIETERSEN
WINDHOEK
N SWART veiligheids wag
van die DTA is gistermiddag
hier op die DTA se groot
vergadering in die woonbuurt
Katatura deur 'n blanke kol-
lega geskiet. Die swart wag
het sy vuurwapen uitgehaal
en die blanke het blykbaar
gedink dat hy mnr. Dirk
Mudge of een van die ander
leiers op die verhoog wou
skiet.
Die swart wag, Bemaani,
Obamdja, is in die hand ge-
wond en chaos het ontstaan
nadat die skote geklap het.
DTA-mense het mekaar
gepak en wilde struwlinge het
ontstaan voordat die orde her-
stel is.
Sommige mense was so
woedend oor die voorval dat
hulle hul DTA-petjies en
kentekens op die grond neer-
gegooi het.

ression of rapid growth is compounded of course by
base year - 1975 experienced the lowest level of em-
mining sector since 1967.

ison with Plewman's 1981 figures is as follows: his
1980 are 761 000 (3 per cent rate of growth of domestic
demand) and 775 000 (5 per cent rate of growth of domestic demand)
which became 774 165 and 790 875, respectively, when projected
for another year at the 1970's projected employment growth rates.
The EDP figure (based on 5 per cent domestic GDP growth) of 783 000
falls into the middle of the range between Plewman's figures (however
this is a little fictitious because the EDP is using in service and
Plewman uses at work figures. The relevant projected range using
in service figures would be 799 000 and 816 000 above the EDP figure).

Of course the EDP scenario for 1976-81 involves rates of growth far
higher than those assumed by Plewman - who is interested in decade
averages and assumes smoother progress. It is important to under-
stand the grounds for the EDP's 'optimism' for the late 1970's. They
report that the share of mining in real GDP dropped from an average
of 11,3 per cent in 1961-65 to an average of 8,8 per cent in the
5 years 1971-75. They maintain that these are "strong indications,
however, that it will rise over the programming period, at a rate of
5,8 per cent per annum. This growth should be concentrated mainly
on entry into the export markets, particularly for iron ore and coal.
The expected strengthening of the share of mining in the South African
economy is mainly related to the development of the export projects
at Saldanha Bay and Richard's Bay". (p.21, Economic Development Pro-
gramme 1976-81, summary). In addition mention is made of energy
problems which have created a renewed interest in South African coal

TABLE 7:

ROOI BOMME

rapport 3/12/78

SKUD

221

77

Year	W	Erican	Total
1946		..	3 575
1947		..	3 982
1948		..	4 689
1949		..	6 668
1950		..	7 567
1951	..	..	7 882
1952	..	..	13 494
1953	..	..	13 558
1954	..	..	14 669
1955	..	..	14 270
1956	..	..	17 376
1957	..	..	19 630
1958	..	..	9 675
1959	1 104	10 541	11 645
1960	1 463	14 581	16 044
1961	1 414	14 060	15 474
1962	1 406	13 912	15 318
1963	1 435	12 300	13 735
1964	1 665	16 158	17 823
1965	1 912	20 402	22 314
1966	2 159	24 242	26 401
1967	2 933	28 621	31 554
1968	3 770	38 392	42 162
1969	4 523	55 832	60 355
1970	5 379	57 075	62 454
1971	5 172	51 461	56 633
1972	3 966	39 833	43 799
1973	5 116	67 694	72 810
1974	6 194	80 698	86 892
1975	5 479	62 723	68 202
1976	4 339	67 660	71 999
1977			75 632

WINDHOEK

Van BUKS PIETERSEN en Sapa

WINDHOEK

DIS twee Russiese bomme wat gisteroggend in die hartjie van Windhoek 'n supermark en 'n motor verwoes en veertien mense beseer het, het genl. Victor Verster, Kommissaris van Polisie in Suidwes, gistermiddag hier aangekondig.

Die bomme, elk bestaande uit 'n tydmeganisme en twee blokke Russiese dinamiet, het onder die neus van 'n geparkeerde motor en digby die betaaltoonbank van 'n supermark ontplof terwyl duisende mense busig was met kersinkope.

'n Derde tydbom is betyds in 'n latrine van die SA Permanente Bougenootskap opgespoor en onskadelik gestel. Dit was ook Russies.

Nog net twee van die veertien beseerdes, mev. C. Blaauw en C. Koulder, word in die hospitaal verpleeg. Die vroue is heeltemal buite gevaar, het genl. Verster gesê.

Die generaal het gesê die plofstof is ongetwyfeld dieselfde as dié wat 'n tyd gelede deur Swapo-terroriste gebruik is in hul poging om 'n brug naby Keetmanshoop op te blaas en die onlangse beskadiging van die spoorlyn by Usakos.

Nuwe vlaag

Daar is ook ongetwyfeld 'n verband tussen die twee ontploffings en die betoging wat Swapo gisteroggend op dieselfde tydstip in die middestad gehou het.

Hy het 'n beroep op die publiek gedoen om opletterend te wees omdat Swapo waarskynlik weer so sal optree.

Die twee ontploffings was die hoogtepunt van 'n week van intimidasie en vreesaanjaery aan die vooraand van Suidwes se belangrikste verkiesing. Dit het saamgeval met 'n hernieude vlaag van terreur in die operasionele gebied.

Die eerste bom het onder die geparkeerde motor van mnr. P. J. Burger, 'n staatsamptenaar, ontplof.

Rooi bomme ontplof in Windhoek

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

sy motor die oggend omstreeks 945 in die hoofstraat geparkeer en saam met sy dogters, Mariaan, 10, en Magda, 8, inkoep gaan doen het.

„Ons was besig om die pakkies in die bagasiebak te laai toe die neus van die motor met 'n harde slag in stukke spat,” vertel hy.

Die pakkies het waarskynlik hul lewens gered. As daar nie so baie was dat hulle dit agterin moes laai nie, sou hulle in die motor gesit het toe dit ontplof, sê hy.

Mnr. Hartmut Beyers, 28, het sowat 'n meter van die Burgers se rooi Amerikaanse

motor gestaan toe 'n voorwiel en die masjienkap skielik deur die lug vlieg.

„Die een oomblik het ek nog gestaan en die volgende is ek teen die sypaadje geslinger 'n Swartman het my opgetel. Ons het gedink dis 'n gasbottel wat ontplof,” vertel mnr. Beyers.

Hy is lig beseer deur glasstukke wat hom in sy rug en been getref het.

Twee vroue wat beseer is, het blykbaar 'n entjie van die Burgers af in 'n geparkeerde motor gesit. Hulle is wees skok en snywonde in die hospitaal behandel.

Die tweede ontploffing is veroorsaak deur 'n Russiese bom wat naby die betaaltoonbank van 'n supermark in Kaizerstrasse geplant is. Dit het die rakke, toonvenster en symure van die supermark verwoes. Mev. Blaauw en Keulder is vermoedelik in hierdie ontploffing beseer en 'n onbekende swartman is saam met hulle na die hospitaal gebring.

ves waarin tientalle hoe gaste van die Administrateur-generaal en sowat honderd nuusmanne van oor die wêreld tuis gaan.

Honde en elektroniese toerusting is gebruik om die sentrum te deursoek, maar geen bomme is gevind nie. Daar is op alle winkels in die middestad 'n beroep gedoen om 'n uur vroeër te sluit.

Die eerste poging om paniek en wanorde te saai, was Woensdagaand, toe mediese personeel met 'n vals alarm uit vermaaklikheids-

plekke na die hospitaal ontbied is.

Vrydagaand is 'n tweede alarm van hierdie aard gemaak. Regter Theunie Steyn, Administrateur-generaal van Suidwes, is deur terroriste vermoor. Het 'n vals druktelegrafiese boodskap gelui. Dit het wêreldwyd opslae gemaak.

Die boodskap het die VVO bereik voordat regter Steyn by 'n onthaal op Oshakati gehoor het hy is „dood”. Die regter het daarna sy kantoor in Windhoek opgebel om te laat weet dat hy veilig is.

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Sluit vroeër

Mev. Sarah Esterhuyzen, kassiere, was aan die tee maak toe die muur tussen die supermark en die meubelwinkel skielik met 'n donderende slag ineenstort.

„Ek het gedink dis 'n aardbewing. Die volgende wat ek onthou, is 'n stem wat skreeu: „Gee pad! Gee pad! uit die gebou!”

Mev. E. J. Kotze, een van die talle mense wat in daardie stadium besig was met inkoep, vertel dat sy 'n harde slag gehoor het „en dat mense sommige bebloed, oral begin hardloop het”. Sy en haar twee dogters is nie beseer nie.

Kort ná die ontploffing het die polisie 'n groot koopsentrum in die middestad ontruim wat onder meer die OK-Bazaars en die hotel huis-

as in 1970 to the region of 100 tons in
y that some of the extra employment in
connected with development work rather,
ny rate, smoothing the employment growth
1976 (inclusive) gives an average growth
inum.

is the mineral with the geology most
nence (see p.7 above) with relatively
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tium reserves and the assumed rate of
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s argued that it will assume an increasingly
ig (or increasing) employment totals in

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Swapo supporters march down Windhoek's main street yesterday after two bombs had exploded in the crowded city-centre. Fourteen people were injured

legal and sovereignty impasse relating to the status of Namibia.
"I do not believe that one is in a position unilaterally to solve the real problems of how to structure political transition without involving all parties, including Swapo and the United Nations."
Professor Wiechers, who has recently returned from the territory, said he believed that while there was an awareness of the prospect of further UN-supervised elections, it is important to allow the people to go to the polls now. "They want to vote, they want to express themselves," he said.
Prof. Wiechers said the election was important because it would show the differences in popular support for Swapo and the DTA.

3/12/78

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For SWA the has arrived

By IVOR WILKINS

SOUTH West Africa goes to the polls this week in the territory's first one man, one vote election.

But it is an election where those who do not vote are as important as those who do.

In effect, it has boiled down to a contest between those who want an election at all and those who do not — rather than a test of which of the participants is strongest.

And, in any event, the result is really for internal consumption only. The United Nations and the West

DTA favoured to head poll

have already declared the election null and void.

A Western diplomat, just back from the territory, said in Pretoria this week:

"I have seen no indication that the strength or weakness of any party as shown in this election will have any effect on the Western attitude at all."

As far as the West was concerned, the election had no significance on the future settlement of the SWA question.

Negotiations on the territory would continue between the West and South Africa:

"There is no way that they (the West) are going to

talk with the group that emerges from this election," said the source.

Five parties are contesting the election: The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Aktur (Action Front for the Retention of Turnhalle Principles), the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), the Namibia Christian Democratic Party and the Liberation Front from Rehoboth.

Those opposing the elections and encouraging their supporters to stay away from the polling booths are the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (Swapo) and the Namibia National Front (NNF).

Of the participating parties, there seems little doubt that the DTA, under Mr. Dirk Mudge, will romp home convincing winners.

But the whole reading of the election swings on the percentage poll. If it is high, the DTA will read it as a victory over Swapo, and the converse will apply if it is low.

There is already a high voter registration, which

If it is low.

There is already a high voter registration, which observers believe favours a high percentage poll. Of the 443 441 voters, 412 351 (92.99 per cent) have registered.

Western sources and observers, including two leading academic experts on the territory, Professor Marinus Wiechers and Mr. Andre du Pisan, both of the University of South Africa, believe the purpose of the South African-sponsored election is to consolidate moderate forces and to legitimise as much as possible the DTA.

Mr. Du Pisan said: "In my view the elections can not and will not solve the

Tension rises for today's poll

NM 4/12/78 (221)

WINDHOEK — Against a background of internal tension and external controversy, the Administrator - General of South West Africa, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, yesterday geared election machinery to send voters to the polls today in the territory's first one-man one-vote election.

The election which ends on Friday takes place against the background of threats of sanctions against South Africa. And throughout the land more than 1500 electoral officials are in readiness at 375 polling bureaux to receive the first of the 412 000 registered voters.

Officials in mobile units will visit 1 094 polling points during election week.

The voting procedure is relatively simple.

The issues confronting the electorate are less clear cut.

There are no individual candidates.

Voters draw their crosses opposite the names of one of the five parties registered for the election.

After the final count, each party is allocated a number of representatives in the 50-member constituent assembly, in proportion to the number of votes cast for that party.

Minimum

In a 100 percent poll parties would require a minimum of 8 240 votes to send one representative to the Constituent Assembly and 4 120 votes if the percentage poll is 50 percent.

The participating groups are. The Action Committee for the Retention of Turnhalle Principles, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the Liberation Front and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party.

The main contenders are

The other major political groups here, Swapo and NNF, have opted out of the election and called on supporters to boycott the polls or spoil their ballot papers.

The effectiveness of Swapo's and the NNF stay-away call will directly influence the election results.

A low percentage poll will benefit Aktur and the smaller parties and it may deprive the DTA of an outright majority.

The main contenders leave the voters with a narrow choice.

Both Aktur and the DTA emanate from the disbanded Turnhalle Constitutional Conference.

Both parties offer the electorate a Turnhalle-type constitution for an independent Namibia.

The DTA's main aim is peace and prosperity but it has not yet given a clear plan for ending the 12-year-old bush war in the territory.

Recognition

The UN and the West have consistently said they consider the entire election process void and will not accord recognition to the constituent Assembly.

Not even a high percentage poll would win the international community to the results in some form.

Mr Don McHenry, United States ambassador to the UN when here last year, regularly returns from his 98 percent polls in the West did not regard the Russian elections as democratic.

management is that government must have productive

ment and society work as one to remedy the
 ently it takes some time, and invariably a
 ere is a mix of triumphant and hurt feelings
 suffering involved. When government finally
 ts over the accuracy of local reports of weather
 up drought relief machinery. During the delay

Aktur and the DTA.

The DTA is regarded here as the favourite to win an outright majority.

The HNP and the LF may receive enough votes for one or two representatives but it is thought highly unlikely the NCDP will muster enough support for even one seat.

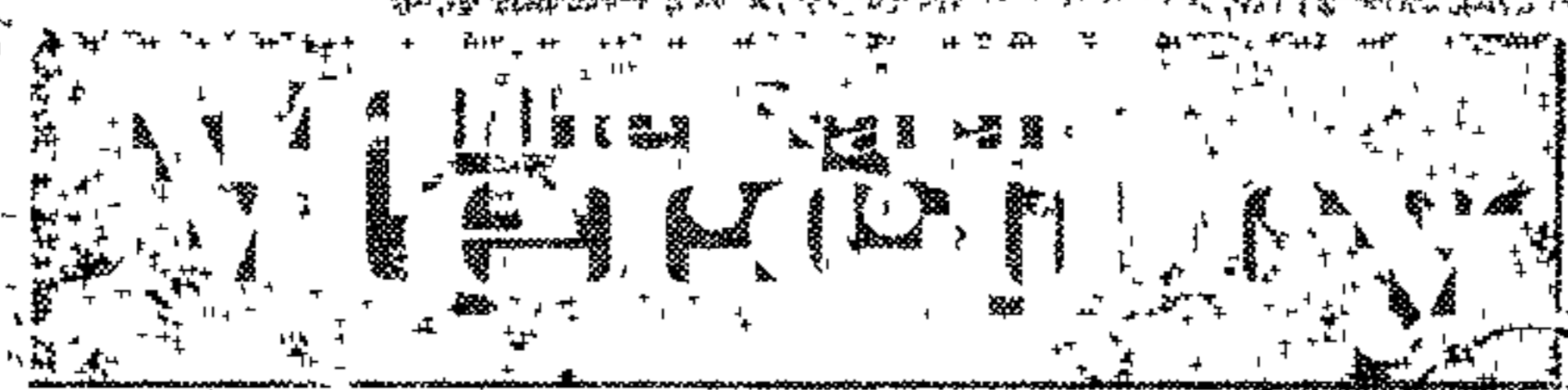
Neither would the West regard elections in South West Africa under South African auspices as free and fair because the possibility of intimidation remained, he said.

Functions

The body to be elected is still officially to be known as the Constituent Assembly but Mr. Justice Steyn has accorded it much wider powers and functions than those needed for drafting a constitution.

The relevant proclamation empowers the Constituent Assembly to make recommendations for consideration and implementation by the Administrator-General.

rather than having to seek referral upwards to the



MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1978.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

WHATEVER criticism may be levelled at it, there is no denying that the election which begins today in South West Africa is a rare phenomenon on a continent where any democratic process that has any chance of effecting a peaceful change of regime is little more than an empty and cynical catchphrase.

The West regards the election as "null and void" and the rest of the world pretends that it isn't taking place. Yet by the end of the week the people of SWA will have delivered a verdict which, though not obtained in ideal circumstances, will come closer to the Western norms of democratic self-determination than anything that has taken place in the despotic "front line" States, or for that matter the growing number of meddling backliners who are becoming in effect the arbiters of SWA's destiny. Has there even been an election of any kind in Mozambique or Angola, which hosts Sam Nujoma's Swapo terrorists? Will there ever be one?

Swapo, which openly proclaims that it seeks power through armed revolution, not the ballot box, is not taking part in the election. But its strength in the territory will be judged indirectly by the effectiveness or otherwise of its call to boycott the election.

Whatever the outcome, the election will crystallise opinion along clearly

identifiable lines, avoiding the sort of amorphous political confusion that has bedevilled events in Rhodesia and would favour Marxist revolutionary strategy in emerging Namibia.

It would clearly be in the interests of everyone else, and not least the South African Government, if the elected leaders of SWA could then be persuaded to walk further down the road towards an internationally acceptable settlement.

But that task can only be made more difficult, if not impossible, while the UN continues to back Swapo. For years the UN has officially cast itself in the role of Swapo's financial backer, trainer, manager and fan club — and now it expects to step into the ring as referee in new all-party elections supervised by some 7 000 UN troops.

Our advice to Pretoria is to disengage from SWA if it is at all possible to do so with honour and in peace. But if disengagement means abandoning a clear anti-Swapo majority to the Marxist wolves, then the price is too high, even if it carries the risk of sanctions.

The West, which seems to have no clear idea of what will happen if it presses the sanctions button, should be very clear on that point, for its honour is at stake too.

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One way of defining an efficient drought relief machinery is as follows. Individual citizens should be able to register for work as a means of relieving the effects of drought. Government, on its part, should undertake to provide work according to rules that suit local conditions and assist in the management of an efficient programme. The basis whereby wages would be prescribed by the rules could either be a daily wage or piece rates (piece rates appear to have several advantages: they allow flexibility in the setting of norms that govern average daily wages earned, they reduce the overseer role to one largely of supervision of task measurements, and they contain an incentive to productivity). The rules would also specify the

RPM (221)

MONDAY
December 4, 1978

GRAPH 8 : MINING EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT
CHROME

Why SWA is going to the polls

IT HAS LONG been clear what the Government expects from this week's unilateral elections in South West Africa.

Though it has insisted that the purpose of the vote (in the light of the UN's plan for internationally supervised elections later next year) is now merely to identify the true internal leaders, its basic motive quite plainly is to boost the position of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the one ethnically-based party which is ideologically acceptable to the Government and at the same time capable of commanding any reasonable degree of all-race support

To that end, the Government will be hoping for a high percentage poll. High enough to underwrite the winning margin of the DTA which, against piffling opposition, can stand no chance of losing. High enough to justify the claim that almost 93% of the territory's voters have registered for this election

But, above all, high enough to deal a shot in the eye to Swapo, which has chosen to studiously ignore the election altogether.

If there was any doubt about the importance with which the Government regards this December poll, two statements during South West's violence-filled weekend

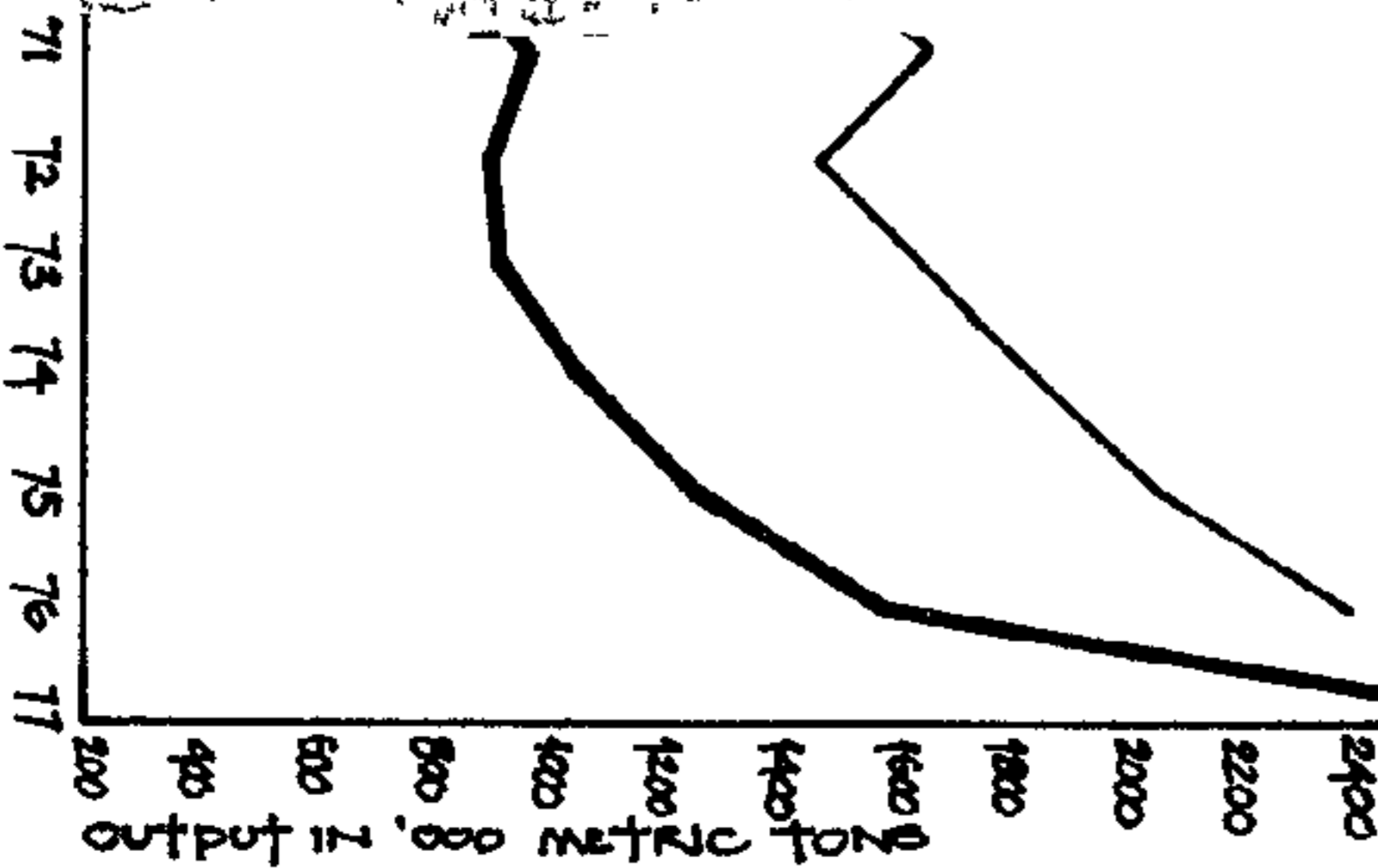
must have carried that beyond contention.

One came from Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA chairman, who said that if the alliance won the election convincingly it "could talk with authority for the people of the territory" The other came from Mr Pik Botha who, discussing on-going negotiations with the UN and the West, said: "We want to iron out all possible difficulties, then consult the representatives of South West Africa before the process starts."

"Representatives", not group internal leaders, "talking with authority". Which rather tends to back Swapo's claim that the real intention of this week's elections has been all along to promote the DTA to the position of a "de facto" internal government, conveniently detached from its South African "parent" and even able to threaten a UDI should the UN become too persistent about involving Swapo

But that ploy, as we have said before, could never work. For the simple fact is that there can be no lasting solution in South West Africa which doesn't include Swapo, as the biggest and best-organised of all the black political movements

And whatever anyone might think of it.



Testing time in S WA/Namibia

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THE election in SWA/Namibia from today until Friday will obviously begin slowly. For a huge section of the population it is an exercise in futility: only parties from the centre to the right are taking part. Nevertheless, for the establishment which has to make adjustments as the territory swings over to independence, it is imperative to test strength and give themselves the confidence for real elections under UN supervision later. Indeed the only way to view the election is that it is a test of the support of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, currently the strongest party. In any case, it is unlikely the militant wing of Swapo will take part in any election, even under UN supervision, unless it can be assured of victory.

Black and white leaders of the non-participating Namibia

National Front, on the other hand, aim at a solution somewhere between the radical socialism of the militants and the Ovambo-dominated Swapo, and the currently ethnic-based DTA.

Fears that the South African Government was planning to instal the winners of the elections as a puppet government in independent Namibia should have been alleviated by Foreign Minister Pik Botha's assurances to UN's Dr Waldheim at the weekend that the SA Government would retain authority in the territory until independence. Against that there is the view expressed by numbers of DTA supporters last week that the winners of the elections would at least have a foot in the door. However, in real terms, any attempt to use this week's poll to grasp power can only ruin hopes of world recognition.

Big vote in

Ovambo flock to the polls

11/12/78

Star

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The Star's Africa News Service
Windhoek

Ovambos streamed to the polls today in SWA/Namibia's first one-man-one-vote elections despite the fact that the elections are being boycotted by Swapo and a death threat by Swapo against the Ovambo Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba.

By midday, more than 5 000 people had cast their votes at 10 polling stations in central Ovambo in the far north.

At the administrative capital of Ondanwa voting was so brisk that more officials had to be

sworn in. There were no incidents and Swapo, the South West African People's Organisation, appeared to be keeping a low profile in the area.

Pastor Ndjoba, who leads the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, was one of the first to cast his vote today. And he visited a number of polling booths. Later, he plans to visit Oluno, a Swapo stronghold.

Arrests

Armed police guarded polling booths throughout the territory.

The increased security precautions were taken after a weekend of violence in Windhoek in which two bombs exploded in the city centre, another was defused by police and there was a shooting incident at a political rally.

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Several people were injured in incidents and six leaders of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), the revolutionary body which is boycotting the "internal" elections, were arrested under the Terrorism Act.

By 8 am about 400 people, mostly Hereros, were lined up outside a polling booth in Windhoek's black township of Katutura.

About 250 voters cast their votes during the first 40 minutes at Windhoek's central polling booth in the Magistrate's Court.

A similar turnout was reported from another polling point in central Windhoek, while at Pioneers' Park, also in the city, 190 votes were cast during the first 40 minutes.

At Swakopmund about 200 people cast their votes in the first 30 minutes.

At Grootfontein an electoral office official reported there were "a lot of voters."

About 200 people were waiting for the polling station to open in Okakarara in Hereroland.

The 800 whites registered to vote in Ovambo arrived in a trickle. But an AKTUR organiser explained: "They will all

1980

To Page 3; Col 4

221

Ovambos will vote in fear — bishop

From SEAN O'CONNOR
Africa Bureau

ONDANGWA. — Most of the black electorate in Swapo-orientated Ovambo would vote in this week's SWA election because they feared their lives would be made difficult if they did not, the head of the territory's largest church group, Bishop Leonard Awala, said here yesterday.

In an interview soon after polling stations opened for the territory's first one-man, one-vote election, Bishop Awala said "I think there will be a high percentage poll here. Some people will vote on their own

accord but the rest will vote out of fear"

Bishop Awala heads the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church, Eloch, which openly sympathises with Swapo

He said the majority of Ovambos feared they would lose their jobs if they did not vote. Black South African soldiers and black civilians employed by Aktur and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance had also told people that if they did not vote they would be refused medical attention.

Younger people feared they would be prevented from furthering their education in the territory if they did not participate in the election.

Bishop Awala believed that under a United Nations-supervised election "all this propaganda, intimidation and these irregularities" would not have occurred.

The black man in SWA had placed tremendous trust in the UN but when it became clear that the South African Government intended supervising this election, "the people were worried".

"The majority of people in Ovambo doubted that the registration of voters at the election would be free and fair because they had already experienced intimidation and force here.

"That is why all the Christian churches got together here to write a letter to the Prime Minister Mr Botha, asking him to follow the Western proposals which spoke of a UN peace-keeping force and of allowing the thousands of Namibians outside the country to be allowed back before the election."

Bishop Awala also criticized the conduct of South African soldiers in Ovambo. "They should be impartial, but some of them have DTA stickers on their trucks and they are greeting people with the DTA sign (a Churchillian peace salute)."

Another senior member of the Eloch Church, Dr Abisai Shejavalah, said the South African Defence Force had a bad name among most Ovambos.

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Another senior member of the Eloch Church, Dr Abisai Shejavalah, said the South African Defence Force had a bad name among most Ovambos.

- 54. Owners of fields that are not used are visited and the reason established. They try to help them with problems, e.g. paying for ploughing later, finding a share-cropper, advising them about methods of cultivation. If the owners still cannot use their fields (e.g. because they are migrants) they re-allocate them to a landless person. Apparently everyone supports this system.
- 55. This conclusion does not apply for all time but just to the present state of affairs where (for reasons I have discussed under No.9) people generally don't see themselves as being able to work together to change their situation.
- 56. There was a lot of support for the idea of the creche in the planning stages. About 50 women volunteered to help run it, and 10 men to help build and establish it. Even so there was a low response to building (which Wits SAVS started) and so later a big meeting was called which 400 people attended. 100 of these signed their names under categories of voluntary assistance. However basically the situation remains that while 30-40 people are involved

- 46. G. Huizer writing of a project in El Salvador in 1955. "Community Development, Land Reform and Political Participation" in "Peasants and Peasant Societies" ed. by T. Starnin, Penguin 1976 p.390.
- 47. Michael Lipton op. cit. pg.301.
- 48. Max Klayman ("The moshav in Israel" pg.52 & 59) describes the success of the "Zionist, socialist, settlement schemes has varied from £1 553 to £2 290". Quoted from J.B. McI Daniel op. cit. p.645.

Society amorphous or strongly split by conflicting groups?
Integrated/much resettlement of new-comers?
More or less traditional in terms of agricultural practice, consumption habits etc.
Historical experience.
How much migrant labour?
Outside influences?
Often moved?
Reaction to rehabilitation?
Degree of participation in other projects?
I found however, that I could draw no associations from the kind of information I had.

Cape Times 5/21/78

Corporal killed in Ovambo

PRETORIA — Corporal Johannes Havenga, 20, was killed during an incident involving terrorists in the operational area at the weekend, Defence Headquarters announced yesterday.

He was the son of Mr H L J Havenga of Warrenton Street, Sasolburg.

In Windhoek the GOC SWA Command, Major-General Janne Geldenhuis, disclosed that Corporal Havenga died last Saturday after an engagement with terrorists in the operational area in eastern Ovambo, about 20km from the Angolan border.

The platoon in which Corporal Havenga was serving spotted a group of terrorists in thick bush just before sundown, General Geldenhuis said. They opened fire which was returned with mortars and small-arms.

Corporal Havenga was fatally wounded in the two-minute engagement before the terrorists escaped to the north in the dusk.

The follow-up operation started next morning but no contact had been made.

(88)

I locally initiated projects the
 I generally fit into one of four
 that is, chiefs and headmen (sibonda)
 idmen (nduna) who are not).
 on officers who are paid by the

- 57. Information from Jew
- 58. Benno Galgart. "Peasants and Solidarity"
- 59. I did not get a chance to evaluate whether there were marketing problems, and how much members were selling.
- 60. Max Klayman writes of the Moshav Ordin "Many of the drop-outs occurred during the difficult preparatory period before settling the villages" p.57.
- 61. Brett op. cit. p.I9-20.
- 62. Brett, Griffin, Lipton (op. cit) and Samir Amin all advocate fostering peasant production rather than promoting collectives as a strategy for Third World Countries. This is not only because of the problems of introducing collectives where certain classes remain entrenched and the level of consciousness of the others is very low, but also as an efficient way of generating a surplus and building up an economic base.
- Samir Amin: "The class struggle in Africa" p.42 Article in "Révolution" no.I.
- 63. Link. Bulletin of the EDA no.8. July 1978 p.27.
- 64. Carl G. Widstand "Efficiency and co-operatives" in "Co-operatives in Africa" edited by Widstand. p.232.
- 65. W. Burchett. op. cit. p.20.
- 66. It is usually house-wives who work them, fitting them in with their other activities and so it is not a question of measuring whether the labour would get better returns elsewhere.
- 67. Raymond Apthorpe. "Some Problems of Evaluation" in "Rural Co-operatives and Planned Change in Africa" edited by C.G. Widstrand. p. 212 and 221.

- c) Exceptional local people (averagely poor) whose involvement is voluntary (e.g. John Stuurman, Freddy Mhlauli, the ladies who run the creches).
- d) Patron figures, the main example in this paper being N.M.

I will not discuss c) and d) here as I have already.

a) Tribal Authorities.

Headmen are still much more important figures than many people realise. Generally if they do not approve of a project in their area they have the influence to dissuade people from joining. In many ways they function as the villagers' link with the outside world. That is, in terms of deciding whom to accept and whom not to believe. Even where only a few men attend the tribal meetings, they are a very important way of communicating news, the system is that in each small village there is a sub-headman who can communicate messages to people on a person to person level. Thus in electing committees, for whatever purpose for the wider area, there are sub-elections held in each small village with a set number of members from each together comprising the committee.

Thus while one might not like the idea of bolstering the tribal authority system, often the only way of getting through to the mass of people is by using the Tribal Authority network. (That is, as opposed to working

... /

More poll booths to meet SWA voting rush

stan 5/12/79 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Heavy voting pressure — for the second day running — in SWA/Namibia has led to the opening of extra voting booths and more officials being sent to existing ones, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, the territory's Administrator General said today.

More than 100 000 or about 25 percent of all voters, cast their ballots yesterday and Judge Steyn said this reinforced his opinion that the people of the territory wanted to take their future in their own hands.

Claims of irregularities in the voting so far by

church groups had been handed over to the Defence Force and police for investigation, he added.

He said there had been "breaches of security" in the past 24 hours in the northern Owambo province. Details of these were not available, though all incidents had been contained and would not influence the electoral process.

Judge Steyn said the striking feature of the election so far had been the "festive atmosphere at some booths and the peaceful quietude at others".

A suggestion that the polling may not be secret has been made by Mr Olle

Eriksson, co-ordinator between the powerful Evangelical Lutheran Owambo-Kavango Church and the Finnish mission in Owambo.

"At the polling booths the registration numbers of voters are noted on envelopes in which they place their ballots. The envelopes are then deposited in a sealed box," he pointed out.

"However the registration cards which carry the names of the voters are also collected by the electoral officers. Many people are afraid that the authorities might put two and two together and find out for whom they voted," Mr Eriksson said.

The head of the Evangelical Lutheran church, Bishop Leonard Auala, has already claimed that many blacks in Owambo, where 47 percent of the entire SWA/Namibian population lives, are only voting because they are afraid not to.

Official figures released today showed that 12 285 people voted in Windhoek, 4 400 in Hereroland, 16 516 in Kavango, 5 585 in Caprivi and 1 738 in Damaraland. Figures were not released for populous Ovambo in the north for "security reasons," but it is estimated that more than 25 000 people voted there.

In all there are 24 polling districts in the country.

Yesterday's rush to the polls, according to officials here, was "completely above expectations".

● Back from brink — Page 29.

Jeweller failed to declare gems — fined R2 000

A Johannesburg jewellery merchant was today fined R2 000 (or one year) by a Johannesburg regional magistrate for failing to declare gems valued at R33 000 at Jan Smuts Airport on October 28.

Kenneth Basil Heuer (28) of Tugela Road, River Club, Johannesburg, said he arrived back from Germany with diamond rings, loose emeralds and garnets, a rough ruby and several precious stones.

Heuer, who pleaded guilty to failing to declare dutiable goods, said "I did not declare the jewels at customs because they were samples on approval from a firm in Germany with which I do business. I was supposed to return them to the company."

In addition to the fine the magistrate, Mr F Krynanuw, sentenced Heuer to one year's imprisonment, suspended for three years, and the jewels were confiscated by the State.

A

Only minutes after arriving, ville Krige was busy

5 000 soldiers ^{Star} will need aid ^{5/12/78} in finding jobs ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

Military Correspondent
Help in finding civilian employment will be needed by half the 10 000 young men being released by the Defence Force at the end of this month.

These are the indications of the first 5 000 questionnaires to be filled in by the intake of January 1977, the first to be affected by the exten-

sion of continuous military training to two years.

But the Defence Force is confident the preparations it has been making for many months, primarily in setting up of employment committees in every city and every major town in the country, will lead to virtually all of the men being placed in employment.

Brigadier Cyrus Smith of the SADF's Orientation Services in Pretoria said yesterday "By February or March we'll know definitely what the situation is, whether our preparations have been successful or not."

He warned that this would not be a one-time affair, however, but one recurring every six months as between 9 000 and 13 000 national servicemen found themselves returning to civilian life.

The establishment of the local employment committees, working in co-operation with the local offices of the Department of Labour, had set up a network providing suitable job opportunities for every man needing employment.

Brigadier Smith said that, through the questionnaires completed by every national servicemen towards the end of his two years' training, it was expected all information gathered on employment needs would be in the hands of the local committees within the next few days.

Fines for whale oil protesters

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Five members of the Greenpeace conservation group who tried to stop a cargo of sperm whale oil being landed on the Clyde have been fined about R8 each in Glasgow under a river by-law.

The five — three men and two women — admitted having operated a boat on the river illegally yes-

The Greenpeace party had intended using their high-powered inflatable to stop the Danish coaster Tora Lupe, unloading 1 000 tons of oil.

Greenpeace, which claims credit for disrupting various whaling operations, said that 200 whales had been killed to provide the oil carried by the Tora Lupe. The oil is used as a lubricant and for softening leather.

away from war

and New Year period

"The children will be flown down to Johannesburg and will stay with families of Rotary members in Northcliff," a spokesman for the Rotary committee which initiated the scheme said today.

"We raised about R5 000 as this contribution towards our international committee People in the

north-west areas of Johannesburg were very sympathetic

"The children are those who have suffered a loss in their family through the war, or those who live on isolated farms in the target area or in the operational zones. We want to give them a peaceful Christmas away from the war," he said.

Crossroads appeal by UK groups

The Star Bureau

LONDON — An appeal aimed at saving the Crossroads settlement near Cape Town from demolition is to be launched next week with the screening of a film shot secretly at the camp.

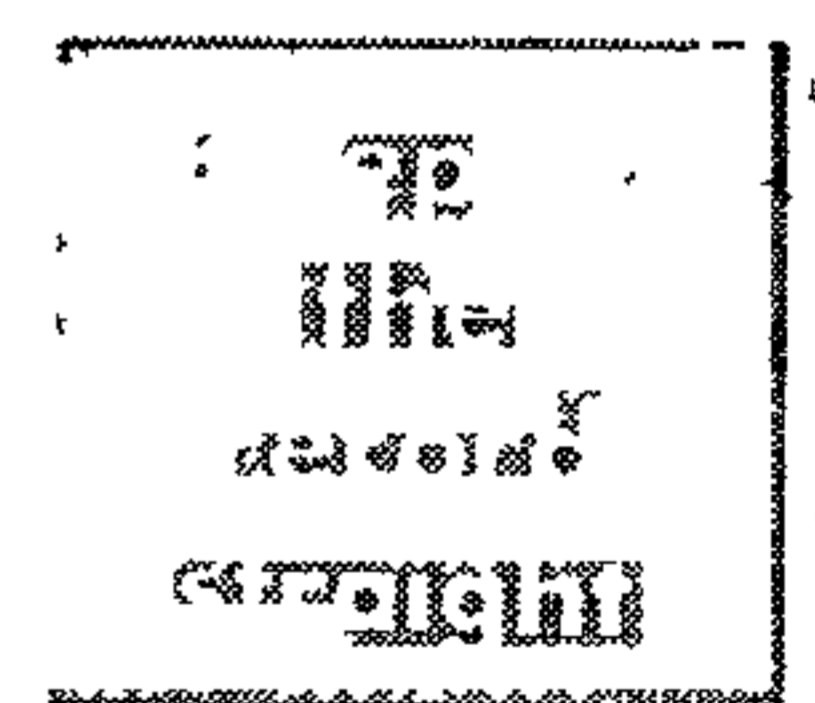
The film, "Apartheid: inside, outside," was made by Mr Roeland Kerbosch in August. It has been shown on Dutch television but has never been screened publicly in Britain.

It includes scenes from Crossroads contrasted with views of the resettlement camp at Thornhill.

The Rev Theo Kotze, banned deputy director of the Christian Institute, and Father Cosmos Desmond, also banned, who wrote "The Discarded People," have been invited to join in the appeal.

Groups backing the campaign include the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Christian Aid, the Society of Friends, the International Defence and Aid Fund, and End Loans to Southern Africa. The chairman of the campaign is Mr Alex Lyon, MP.

The organisers hope to send a delegation to discuss the issue with British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen.



If you have a complaint about an ascertainable error in The Star, please phone 838-5420 between 8.30 am and 4.30 pm.

Pick _n Pay

Special Market

African bloc to push for SA sanctions

22
6/12/78

By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — An African-initiated United Nations Security Council debate on events in SWA/Namibia was abruptly terminated yesterday and the UN's African bloc now plans to push for a sanctions resolution in the General Assembly.

Numerically dominated by Third World states, the 150-nation General Assembly is certain to endorse overwhelmingly any proposal for economic sanctions against South Africa for its continuing presence in the territory.

But General Assembly resolutions carry no obligation binding on member states, and on the SWA/Namibia dispute it would merely recommend the action to the Security Council.

The African group is likely to sponsor a call for a comprehensive economic and oil blockade of South Africa when the General Assembly receives the annual report of the UN Council for Namibia, probably tomorrow.

ACTIONS

Intending to castigate South Africa once more for holding unilateral arranged elections in SWA/Namibia this week, the 49-member African bloc requested the Security Council meeting which on Monday heard repetitious denunciations of Pretoria's actions.

But yesterday the council president West German Ambassador Rudiger von Weichmar, said he had been told of the Africans' intention to take the issue to the General Assembly.

We're not here to give poll credibility - Press

Mr Quentin Peel, staff correspondent of the Financial Times in London said it was worrying that there was a clear intent on the part of some people using professionals such as journalists to give credibility to the internal election process.

"There is no way that a small number of part time observers can give anything but the most superficial observation," he said.

Mr Lennart Windblad, Africa correspondent for the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, said "The majority of my coun-

'All for world responsibility'

The Star Bureau W YORK — While trying to persuade South Africa to steer a safer course in its handling of SWA/Namibia issue, rest of the world has consubstituted too, says New York Times.

An editorial yesterday in the newspaper says it is ironic that a world so holly and for so long contested South Africa's trusteeship of the territory should now insist it (South Africa) is responsible body.

Arriving that a call for lions is inevitable if leaders who emerge the present elections

Getting rid of invisible mark

The young Ovambo man knelt at a puddle at Okalongo, Ovambo, and began washing his hands vigorously after an invisible but indelible mark had been made on his hand when he voted in the first day of the internal election yesterday.

"Are you afraid Swapo should not be seen as an approval of the election I am not an invited guest — I will never accept that from anyone," he said.

Free lance journalist Mr Ray Kennedy, who is covering the elections for the London Daily Telegraph, said he was not in the territory as an invited guest.

Nevertheless, he continued scrubbing at his hands with a stone. And his action dramatised a fear voiced by many others who queued outside the 120 polling booths in SWA/Namibia's troubled Northern Province.

At settlements like Okalongo, which is less than 8 km from the border with Angola, they said there had been threats from Swapo, which is boycotting the election against those who went to vote.

At Ohangwela, aiso fewer than 10 km from the border, Mr Jonas Namhala, a 52-year-old subsistence farmer, said the Democratic Turnhalle

Alliance was the only party which had held meetings in his area.

Another of the approximately 150 voters queuing with Mr Namhala, an elderly man who did not want to give his name, said he was worried about threats from Swapo but was determined to vote for the DTA because it was campaigning for peace.

No figures were available for voting in Ovambo, which is the key area in the election because it is the home of 47 percent of SWA/Namibia's population. But officials said pressure on the polling points was fairly heavy.

Large numbers of the voters were illiterate. They handed in their registration cards bearing their names and a number. The number was copied on to an envelope bearing the voter's ballot paper. An official said this was so that ballot papers could later be ascertained as genuine votes.

Illiterate voters were then asked by a presiding official whom they wanted to cast their vote for. This is provided for in the election legislation.

In Rundu, capital of Ovambo's neighbouring northern province of Kavango, the election officer, Mr P Ziebenberg, said polls in the province were busy.

Voting will continue until Friday. There are 375 fixed polling points in the territory and 111 mobile polling stations.

In Ovambo the mobile polling stations were sweeping roads for landmines as they went.

The election is for a constituent assembly which will propose a constitution for the territory and decide whether the representatives elected want to have independence elections under United Nations supervision.

Apart from Swapo, another major movement in the territory, the moderate Namibia National Front, is boycotting the elections because they are not being supervised by the United Nations.

'RIDE IT OUT', SAYS WESTERN ENVOY AFTER PLEDGE BY SA TO STAY IN SWA/NAMIBIA UNTIL UN MOVES IN

South Africa's apparent undertaking not to transfer authority in SWA/Namibia until a United Nations' Independence plan is implemented has won at least Western defence against sweeping sanctions being demanded again by the African bloc.

That assurance and the Government's end-of-year deadline for its final go-ahead — or rejection — of UN control of independence elections next year, has encouraged most Western diplomats involved.

However, the five Western powers have jointly voiced "deep concern" at the weekend arrests in Windhoek of leading Swapo officials, and they have deplored "intimidation, force and violence" in the territory.

Speaking for the Western group yesterday in an African initiated Security Council meeting, United States representative Mr Don McHenry said such actions, and the response they generated, ran directly against the efforts by the Five to achieve the objective of fair, peaceful and open elections.

On behalf of the Five, he repeated their government's rejection of this week's elections in the territory, which they consider "irrelevant" to progress towards an internationally acceptable independence.

But, in response, to South Africa's expressed intention of retaining authority in SWA/Namibia until the UN plan gets an all-round go-ahead, the Western Five "attached importance to the explicit recognition by the South African Government of its responsibilities for the unfolding of events in Namibia".

African urging for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa was heard early in a Security Council meeting yesterday.

Congolese delegate Mr Pascal Gama, as chairman of the 49-nation African group, charged that Pretoria's "disdain" of Security Council resolutions warranted punitive sanctions, starting with a total petroleum blockade.

But Western sources said privately there was no chance of passage through the council of a lengthy sanctions demand circulated as a working paper by the Africans.

A number of Western delegates suggest that the decision) and that we should ride it out until then."

Swapo representative Mr Theo Ben-Gurrah, who helped draft the sanctions working paper sponsored by the African bloc, said in a written statement that a dead-end had been reached between the Security Council and South Africa.

"Enough is enough. The time for double talk and daily-fallying is over," the statement said in part.

"What is called for is action."

The debate continues in the Security Council today.

There are still misgivings in the Carter Administration in Washington today about South Africa's intentions in SWA/Namibia.

State Department spokesman Mr Hodding Carter said the Administration was gratified by South Africa's assurances, but he indicated that they left fundamental questions unanswered.

"What remains is still fundamental and that is an acceptance formally by South Africa of the UN resolution (resolution 435 of the UN Security Council) which sets out the Western sponsored settlement proposals and its implementation," he said.

In substance, nothing said by Pretoria over the weekend appears to go further than the undertakings given to Dr Waldheim and the Carter Administration by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Pk Botha, last week.

Indeed, one point which is being made much of in Washington right now — South Africa's assurance that it will continue to exercise power in SWA/Namibia until an internationally acceptable settlement is reached — was made last October.

It's back from the brink

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Steyn happy as thousands vote

CME TINKS 5/12/78

Africa Bureau

221

WINDHOEK. — Thousands of voters streamed to the polls throughout South West Africa yesterday during the first day of the territory's first all-race election which ends on Friday.

"There has been an astounding enthusiasm," said a beaming Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, who pressed for an election this year against the wishes of the international community and three major political groups in SWA.

"My assessment of the situation was correct and my gauging of the tide was true," he told foreign newsmen at a morning press briefing only hours after polling started.

"My determination is to see that nothing is done to stem that tide. People are tired of death of terrorism, loss of life and damage to property."

Judge Steyn said violence would be dealt with summarily and mercilessly because the electoral process had to proceed unhindered.

He said the outbreak of urban terrorism in Windhoek at the weekend was aimed at disrupting the electoral process and discouraging people from voting.

He defended himself against growing criticism that he was biased towards the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, but he also attacked Swapo and "its private army" who perpetrate violence against the territory and its people.

Judge Steyn appealed to the United Nations to be patient and not to take any steps that could "damage the territory." He said any hasty action could affect the co-operation of the 50-member Constituent Assembly being elected this week.

It was important that the initiative should be maintained and that dialogue be continued for an international settlement to the 30-year dispute.

"Everything reasonable must be done to achieve international recognition, but obviously there are limits and one should not seek recognition at any price."

"The elected assembly may decide to ask for the implementation of the Waldheim report either in an amended or unamended form."

Asked whether the assembly could in any way impair South Africa's authority during the future international efforts for recognition, he said "The will of the majority is a cardinal element in the whole proceedings and that is a fact that will have to be taken into account. One ignores that at one's peril."

He said it was not a question of granting the elected assembly a veto right. It was more a question of "obviating" what could be a fatal mistake.

The election would usher in a new era.



A SWA Namibian voter at the polls yesterday

CARK Times 5/12/78 221

Swapo warns war will be intensified

people were usually whom were married without land, and children were often and it was often (and engendered re current at the tim neither would have It can be seen th those of the UN g voparents, the v vproductive and

LUSAKA — The South West African Peoples Organization (Swapo) has warned South Africa and her collaborators that the liberation war will be "intensified to new heights" following its defiance of the United Nations independence plan for Namibia.

Swapo secretary for information and publicity, Peter Katjavi said here yesterday that

'the Namibian people under the leadership of Swapo will become even more resolute in their determination to frustrate and combat this and all other forms of aggression. We will continue to uphold, defend and fight vigorously for a genuine independence of Namibia and to thus end Swapo will intensify the war of liberation to new heights,' he said

Let it be recorded that what we are witnessing in Namibia today is a gigantic fraud by the South African regime and one which must be totally condemned and rejected by all those who wish Namibia and Africa well,' he pointed out.

Mr Katjavi also condemned the "cowardly arrest" of over 100 Swapo members who include, Daniel Tjongarero,

Swapo deputy chairman Mokghele Thabane, Alex Johannes, Lucia Hamutenya Johannes, Konjoze, and Frans Kamanga.

It is reported from Windhoek that more than 70 Swapo members arrested after a demonstration here shortly after two bombs had rocked the city centre during the weekend, were released on their own cogni-

zances yesterday.

Mr Donald Brunett, Attorney General for SWA/Namibia, said that the demonstrators were served with summonses to appear in court at various later dates, for staging a demonstration within the municipal confines of Windhoek without the city council's permission.

They were given the option of paying admission of guilt fines

Childhood malnutrition has been given to the integrity of the family, but according to this investigation the main determinant of poverty is the disorganisation of home and family life, with the proviso that it occurs in a poverty situation. This, in the Ciskei, is probably mainly due to the migrant labour system which necessarily disrupts the family unit. Its inevitable psycho-social effects have contributed to the unprecedented illegitimacy explosion which the community is increasingly unable and unwilling to absorb.

It must be emphasised that no claim is made that migrant labour, per se, causes malnutrition. Almost as many men in the UN as in the MW group were migrants. Rather than the extensive physical disruption of family life which it causes fosters extensive desertion by menfolk of their dependants and an illegitimacy explosion of children whom nobody wants, nor can provide for. When this occurs on a wide scale in a poverty situation, widespread malnutrition results.

Migrant labour has urban as well as rural effects. In addition unemployment, imprisonment or sickness without benefits, in a breadwinner may disrupt families living together in the towns. In a hundred malnourished children attending a city hospital 64% were not being supported by their fathers, 46% through desertion and 18% due to death, hospitalisation, imprisonment or unemployment. Only 49% were in the care of their mothers, of whom one in five were tubercular, mentally defective or teenagers under sixteen. Of the rest 25% were in the care of granias and 25% in the care of other old relatives, teenagers, children under ten, neighbours and hired nannies. 50% were illegitimate. 90% of the units of malnourished children had less than R20/month.

4. Social investigation.
5. Contraception.
6. Supervision after discharge.
7. Children's homes.
8. Job opportunities.
1. Detection

Detection of childhood malnutrition should be extrovert and scientific.

(a) Scientific criteria. It is easy to recognise full-blown kwashiorkor and marasmus, but children who are only stunted without other stigmata of malnutrition are easily missed. It is essential not to rely on clinical impressions, but on accurate measurements. Weighing children and plotting their weight on a suitable graph is a simple and effective method which lay workers can easily master. It does require knowing a child's age, but this is usually readily obtained by asking the guardian. The main obstacle to this information is the belief by health workers that guardians are too ignorant or primitive to supply it. However in a series of 1 900 children, 86% of guardians were able to give the exact birth date, and this agrees with Morley's experience in Nigeria. (Ref 2)

Serial recordings of mass provide an excellent monitor of progress and the efficiency of any management instituted.

It is also important to detect early and less severe degrees of malnutrition as, while UN children may appear lively at any one encounter,

221

Steyn: 61pc have voted

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Three terror bomb explosions which rocked Windhoek may have had a backlash effect and persuaded reluctant voters to cast a protest vote

Mr Justice M T Steyn, the Administrator General, said yesterday the blasts on Saturday and Tuesday were part of a campaign to disrupt the election and intimidate voters

Announcing that more than a quarter of a million votes had already been cast, representing about 61 percent of the registered voters, Mr Steyn said "You can draw your own conclusions to what extent voters have been deterred"

He said the "temper as well as the tempo" had been remarkable so far in the five-day election which began on Monday. Some polling stations in the northern operational areas bristle with guns carried not only by the soldiers protecting the polling booths but by political organizers who fear for their lives

"In many places there is an almost festive atmosphere, indicating that the people are enjoying and appreciating the election," Mr Steyn said

Windhoek is showing the effects of the first acts of urban violence in the territory. Two of the three bombs exploded in the busy downtown area on Saturday. Now there are parcel checks at most buildings and shops

Police report that there have been many bogus bomb scares and have threatened to deal severely with hoaxers

Judge Steyn told yesterday's press conference that the bomb blasts were part of the Swapo campaign to disrupt the election

For months Swapo had been sending in "task forces" to commit acts of sabotage. He said there were probably still task forces inside the country who were being given housing and transport aid by local supporters

"It is difficult to say whether the bombings were perpetrated by a task force or whether by people inside the territory activated from outside"

A police spokesman said there was no difference between Swapo's internal and external wings. "The people inside take the orders from those outside," he said

Mr Steyn said the situation in Windhoek was "well under control and law and order are being maintained"

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Protracted conflict is now certain — Swapo

NEW YORK — Efforts to resolve the SWA/Namibia dispute on UN terms had reached an impasse and a protracted conflict was certain, Swapo told the General Assembly of the UN yesterday

Mr Theor Ben Gurirab, Swapo's UN representative, also called on the assembly to draft a programme of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa

Then the Security Council should do likewise, encouraged by the overwhelming vote that was bound to emerge in the assembly, he said

Mr Gurirab's organization is recognized by the UN as the sole representative of the people of SWA/Namibia

He said the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which is expected to win the most votes, was a group of quislings, who would be allowed to veto subsequent UN moves over SWA/Namibia

Mr Gurirab said there was no prospect that South Africa transfer power "to the patriots of Namibia"

"Under the present situation there is no hope whatsoever for a negotiated settlement in Namibia," Mr Gurirab said — Sapa-Reuter

Minerals are the economic key

At least until the end of the century, SWA/Namibia's economic role will be that of a raw materials supplier, despite the scope for increasing agricultural production. And exports to the Western industrialised nations will be critical.

Yet neither the DTA nor Swapo has yet formulated a coherent economic policy, although Swapo has at least made its general intentions known (see box).

Admittedly, formulating a thoroughgoing economic policy is hamstrung by the lack of reliable national accounts (SA stopped publishing meaningful figures a decade ago, for security reasons). While administrator-general Marthinus Steyn plans to publish estimates in the new year, confidence will still not develop until an acceptable independent government is installed in Windhoek.

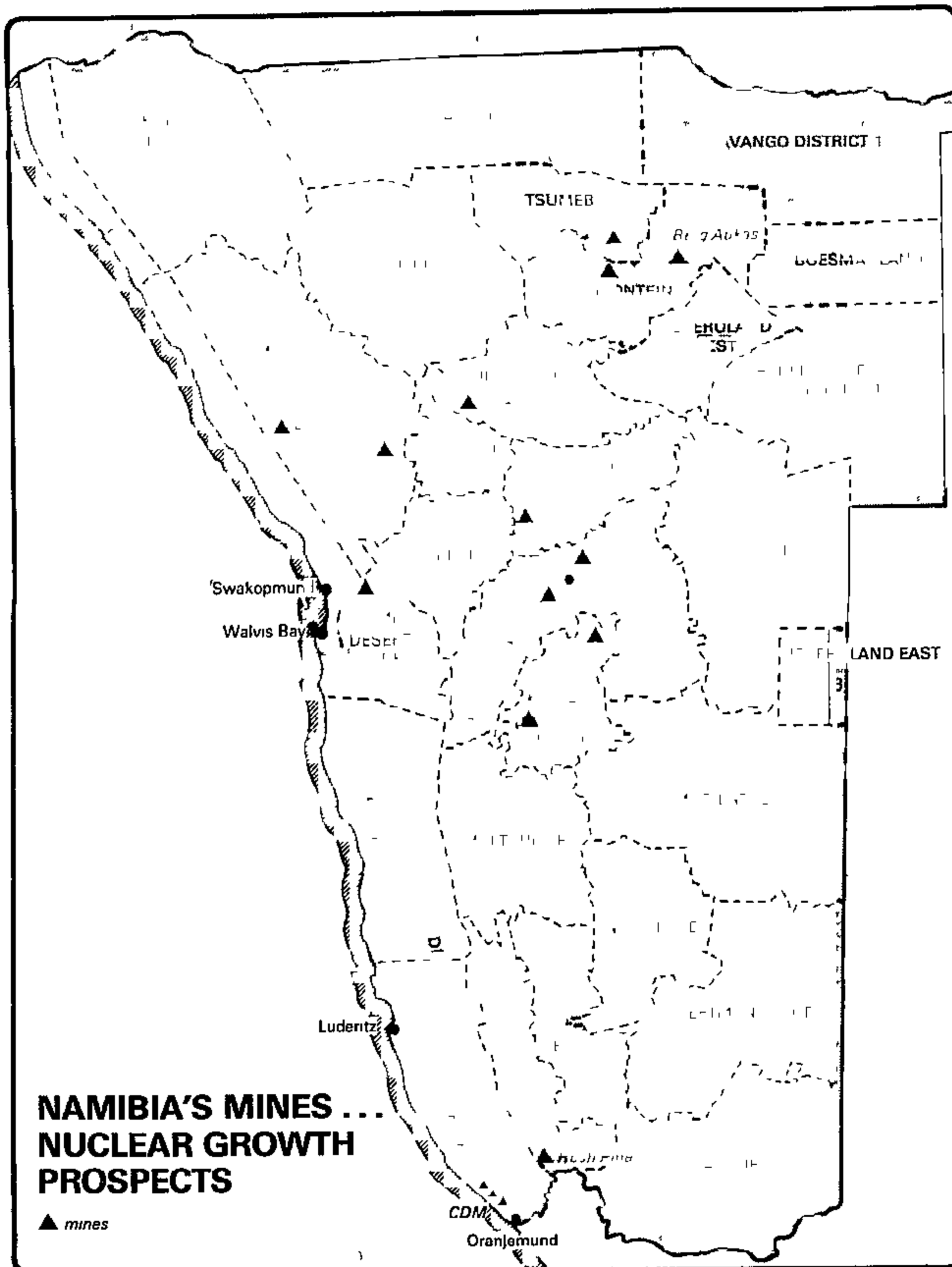
Even then, development will depend heavily on foreign capital and skills. State participation as far-reaching as in Zambia could easily scare foreign mining groups away, perturbed as they already are by a recent Commonwealth secretariat proposal that a new government should cancel *all* mineral rights granted since October 1966, when the UN declared SA's occupation of the territory to be illegal.

In spite of future uncertainties, mining activity continues at a high level. Diamonds are, and for several years will remain, the backbone of the industry. They are currently estimated to contribute 80% of the territory's total exports of R500m.

De Beers' wholly-owned subsidiary, Consolidated Diamond Mines, has steadily stepped up output in recent years to more than 2m carats, worth more than \$200/ct. Semi-officially, CDM claims its alluvial reserves will only last another 10-15 years; unofficial observers regard this as a major understatement. There are still mineral rights back up the Orange River to be investigated, and rising prices could make now uneconomic deposits along the coast viable.

Rush for claims

But CDM's activities need not be confined to alluvials. In August the previous ban on anyone but the Bantu Mining Corporation staking mineral rights in tribal areas was lifted. This sparked a rush to peg claims throughout Damaraland, Kaokoland, Kavango, Boes-



manland, and the two Hererolands. In Kavango and Boesmanland, practically the whole territory has been claimed by CDM for diamonds.

Ground surveying, especially for diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes, could take up to eight years.

More important for near-term growth is uranium. Especially since Damaraland and Kaokoland were opened, at least six major mining companies have initiated searches for uranium source materials.

Producing mine Rossing is fast overcoming technical problems which hindered initial production. After a 1977 yellowcake output of around 3 000 t, the

mine should reach its 5 000 t planned capacity next year, thought to be worth around R200m.

Rossing exploits a deposit of alaskite, a primary uranium ore, and extracts uranium by conventional acid leach processes.

Next in line with a potential new mine, General Mining is pioneering a new alkaline leach extraction process for its Langer Heinrich deposit near Rossing in the Namib Desert Park. Langer Heinrich has a secondary calcrete deposit with potential output around half Rossing's. General Mining keeps details under wraps, but design work should be well



Rossing mine . . . up to 5 000 tons next year

under way. The green light could be given soon after the current elections.

Estimating what size and grade of deposit would be viable is difficult. But a deposit of say 50 Mt grading around 0,35 kg/t could be enough.

Next in line is probably GFSA's Trekkopje deposit in Karibib about 20 km north-east of Rossing. Also in the area, Omitaramines (part of the French Aquitaine oil group) is evaluating more than one occurrence. These and Trekkopje can be acid leached. So even if they are too small to warrant their own recovery plants, a central treatment plant could swing the balance.

Major claims have been pegged further north, in Damaraland and Kaokoland. Apart from the groups already mentioned, Anglovaal, Rand Mines, and Fal-

conbridge are all looking for uranium as well as base minerals. At this stage only the roughest estimate of Namibia's ultimate uranium potential is possible. But taking a line through known plans and future prospects, by 1990 output could hit 15 000 t, or over four times SA's 1977 production.

But there will be constraints on development in Kaokoland and Damaraland. Transport links are weak and water is at a premium. Major infrastructural development may not be economic unless large-tonnage/high-grade base mineral deposits are found as well.

Base minerals exploration is taking second place to uranium and potential may well be less spectacular, even with major improvements in base metal prices. JCI's Otjibase copper mine near Wind-

hoek has been mothballed until copper recovers, as have one or two smaller producers. But base metal claims have been pegged over several major zones.

In Damaraland and Kaokoland no one involved in this year's scramble for mineral rights is looking exclusively for uranium. Around Tsumeb, that company has long-standing exploration areas. New mines based on some of the known 250-odd copper showings within 100 km of the mine could feed the mine's smelter. The amphibolite belt running more or less NE to SW north of Windhoek has already provided Otjibase, and various mining companies are active along it. The approximately parallel Witvlei mineral zone south of Windhoek is also a prime exploration target, especially by General Mining.

A major problem of base metal exploitation, especially if links with SA should be cut, would be the lack of good quality coal. Low-grade coal occurs on the northern coast and geological conditions could be favourable in the south. A major expansion of the metals industry will depend on reliable supplies of coal, if not from SA, from Rhodesia maybe Botswana or Zambia.

Everything ultimately depends on a favourable political outcome. Until then only the bolder mining groups will continue overt prospecting programs. Others, rumoured to be working covertly, will keep a low profile.

But once an acceptable political environment is reached, the trickle of development funds could become a torrent.

LENNON SWARTZ

August 1978

The glorification of nation and liberty.
 How beneficial to European historiography were the ideologies of nationalism and liberalism?

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BY HONOURS

WHAT WOULD SWAPO TAKE?

PM 8/21/78

How far would a Swapo government carry black socialism into post-independence economic policy?

Institutional and corporate investors have been trying to establish what kind of economic regime Swapo-Windhoek would impose should the party gain power. They have not been encouraged by what they hear. Val Barrell, MD of De Beers CDM in Windhoek, says Swapo indicated at a recent meeting with Harry Oppenheimer that it contemplated taking at least 70% of the Namibian diamond industry "for the people"

For the burgeoning uranium mining industry, Swapo contemplates even more stringent nationalisation plans: 80% for the "people" because of the strategic value of yellow-cake production.

Bankers are not pleased with their talks with Swapo. Standard Bank SWA, now fully autonomous, was told at a recent meeting that banks would be given three years to shed 51% of their Namibian subsidiaries and a further 10 years to surrender the remaining 49%.

Earnings retained in SWA institutions are at a low level, but despite that local banks are underlent. South-westerners showed with the recent building society debacle just how sensitive they are to any form of "nationalisation" A plan sponsored by administrator-general Steyn to take over assets and liabilities of building societies operating in SWA and transfer them to a national building society movement ended in disaster when funds were run down from R55m to about R10m as depo-

sitors faked and put their money elsewhere.

Swapo-Windhoek is less dogmatic about broader nationalisation plans. Administrative secretary Axel Johannes says this aspect of policy has not yet been settled. His advice to corporations which want to remain in independent Namibia or make new investments is to register with the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka. He says the terms under which foreign corporations will be allowed to participate in the economy are negotiable. Although existing foreign/SA corporate involvement in SWA is regarded as illegal, Johannes says they are welcome to negotiate new terms in an independent Swapo-controlled Namibia.

"The people will decide," he says somewhat enigmatically.

Financial Mail, December 8, 1977

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LENNON SWART.

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TOPIC:
'The glorification of nation and liberty.'
How beneficial to European historiography were the ideologies of nationalism and liberalism?

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HISTORY HONOURS

View from Pretoria

Andreas Shipanga, the leader of the newly-formed Swapo Democrats, who recently led an unsuccessful rebellion against Swapo president Sam Nujoma, is emerging as the new Clemens Kapuuo of SWA/Namibia.

There are indications that he and his party are destined to play an important role in the future strategy of the SA government, as it moves towards an internal settlement.

Shipanga and two of his assistants, Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Abrahams, secretly visited Pretoria three weeks ago. There they met foreign minister P. W. Botha at the Union Buildings for a 90-minute interview. This meeting has been a secret until now. At the meeting Shipanga apparently agreed to participate in another election, even if it was not UN supervised. He has already accused the UN of being biased in favour of Swapo.

There are also SA backed attempts at putting the black churches and Shipanga together in a common front against Swapo, which enjoys the sympathy of

most of the church leaders.

It is also believed that Shipanga and his party indirectly receive financial support from the SA government.

PM 8/12/78 (24)

Election wrinkles

The white man's election. That is one way in which the five-day election in SWA/Namibia this week is being described — despite the fact that 90% of the voters are actually black.

Since the election is basically a fight between the NP-controlled Aktur and the pro-Pretona DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance), the major question is which party can most effectively manipulate and "influence" the black masses to go and vote for it.

The SA presence and its decisive influence in mobilising the electorate to go to the polls has been very evident. SA wants a high percentage poll so as to be able to lay the foundations for its next move towards an internal settlement.

Pressmen who spent the week travelling through the country found that the major feature was the large number of South African troops present — clearly an important psychological factor influencing the voters to go to the polls.

Bishop IAuala, the respected leader of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church (ELOC) said this week that as long as the South African troops are present there can be no free elections.

He predicted that the higher the number of soldiers, the higher the percentage poll in a particular area would be.

There was constant movement of troops and military vehicles in the territory, while some places were beehives of military activity. Helicopters were hovering overhead, while Mirage fighter planes took off constantly.

Servants follow masters

A feature was that the white driver of almost every second army vehicle gave the DTA finger sign to passing motorists. This reflected the part the army was playing in the psychological build-up to ensure a large DTA victory.

The decisive influence of the whites on their black servants and labourers was reflected by the confident prediction of an Aktur voter who said at the Tsumeb polling booth: "I vote Aktur and know that my labourers will do the same."

Allegations of DTA intimidations are widespread. At Grootfontein a DTA organiser told blacks in the voters' queue that they would no longer be able to obtain food if they did not vote for the DTA.

At Onipa Church Centre — in the presence of respected church leaders — the FM had interviews with several people who were actually eye witnesses to

the events alleged last week by Justin Ellis, the deported Anglican church-worker, about illegalities, malpractices and intimidation involving the registration of voters.

They told the FM that people were told that there would be no medical treatment unless they had registered as voters, and of occasions where the police and army threatened people who were not registered.

The FM also interviewed a man who alleged that three days earlier he was beaten and tortured by the police because he did not have a voter's registration card. He was subsequently accused of being a Swapo terrorist.

His shoes were taken off, he was put barefoot on an anthill, and later his feet were beaten until they bled, so as to attract the ants, he claimed.

At a press conference Administrator-General Marthinus Steyn rejected the Ellis Report drawn up with the assistance of the churches. Steyn claimed that there was no truth in the allegations, and promised that all allegations would be investigated.

But the problem seems to be that the very people investigating the charges are often also accused of being the culprits.

R437.42

	'77/78	'76/77
50c (1978)	34.00	(41.00)
50c (1979)	40.00	
ngs a/c	2.52	(2.55)
or book prizes	22.00	(32.10)
	8.40	
	37.00	
	10.50	
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Statement of Assets and Liabilities

R301.15	77/78	Current Assets	
		Savings a/c	R300.26 (43.89)
43.89		Petty cash	.89 (1.04)
<u>1.04</u>			
44.93			
	eriod		
<u>256.22</u>			
<u>R301.15</u>			<u>R301.15</u>

ets a very large portion is reserved for specific purposes: lance in the Stellenbosch Farmers Winery a/c, is destined f Asterix books which will be presented to various schools e and R28.50 is held in trust for the purchase of prizes. 55 remains for routine expenses ('77-78 = R65 - see starred Rev. a/c). This excludes the cost of prizes and of the ct. As we have already received our grant for '78/79 from

CASA it is clear that we shall have to call on outside sources for help when, as is likely, the expenses connected with the above, recur this coming financial year.

SWA parties back UN election

SWA mine strike ends

WINDHOEK — The five major political groups in South West Africa all appear willing to take part in a United Nations-supervised election — but with reservations

While leaders of every one of the parties and groups expressed themselves provisionally in favour of such an election, leading to final independence, all expressed doubts and preconditions about it and the Waldheim plan as such

Meanwhile, exchanges during the past week between the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, have been cordial and both parties appear to be in full agreement.

It appears certain that the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, will arrive next week for talks with the South African Government and with the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

At this stage, it is not clear if Mr Ahtisaari will again be willing to listen to political leaders in SWA. Indications are that most will do their utmost to see him

The political groups that have, up to today, provision-



DR WALDHEIM
... agreement



MR BOTHA
... accord

ally expressed themselves in favour of another election or further negotiations about it are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swapo, Aktur, the Namibia National Front and the Swapo Democrats

The Herstigte Nasionale Party is against any UN presence in the territory

Swapo's deputy chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, earlier confirmed that Swapo would take part in a UN-sponsored election with no preconditions attached. But he emphasised that

Swapo had accepted the Waldheim plan and that the organisation would not tolerate changes to the plan

The other giant in SWA politics, the DTA, fears that a large UN presence might be an advantage to Swapo in an election

The DTA has often expressed fears that the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) might be identified with Swapo once it arrived in SWA and that Swapo would utilise the force for political propaganda.

The DTA is apparently confident that it will be as successful in the UN election as it was in last month's election for a constituent assembly.

But Swapo is known to be preparing for a full-scale countrywide election campaign which may well drum up a great deal of support for the organisation

The NNF insists on recognition as a fully-fledged participant in future negotiations on the territory

NNF leaders have shown a great deal of resentment in the past that Swapo is recognised by the UN as the sole and authentic representative of the people of SWA

The Front this week sent a "no-nonsense" message to Dr Waldheim in which its attitude was made clear

South Africa and the UN seem to agree that an election should be held before September 30

The next few weeks will tell, one way or the other, if an internationally acceptable independence is possible. But first, certain problems will have to be eliminated in talks between South Africa and the UN

One problem is whether a tangible peace can be achieved in northern SWA. — Sapa

WINDHOEK. — The work stoppage at the industrial mineral mine at Uis in South West Africa has ended and by yesterday almost all of its 500 aggrieved black workers had returned.

Reports reaching Windhoek said the strike had ended shortly after an agreement was reached between a worker delegation and senior officials from Iscor, to which the mine belongs

Details were not yet known but it was believed that some changes in wages and working conditions were in the offing.

Unrest broke out at the mine on Tuesday after the workers expressed dissatisfaction over a change from hourly pay to daily wage scales.

More than 500 went on strike on Wednesday following reports of intimidation of workers

By late Wednesday afternoon, things were reported to be so bad at the mine that top Iscor officials were flown in from Pretoria to discuss grievances with the workers.

Production was reported to be back to normal yesterday.

Meanwhile Mr Eddie Seagers, manager of the Krantzberg mine at Omarur where 208 black mine workers were sacked earlier this week after stopping work, said almost all of the vacancies caused by the dismissals had already been filled

The new workers will report for work not later than Monday.

But production at the mine is still reported to be below normal.

Work at the Tsumeb Corporation mine at Tsumeb, where unrest erupted earlier this week, was also reported yesterday to be normal.

Mine strikes are endemic in SWA at the moment — 2 000 workers at one of the world's largest uranium sites, the Rossing mine near Swakopmund, were away from work last week — Sapa

'Abducted SWA girls used as prostitutes'

WINDHOEK — An 18-year-old youth, described as a former guerrilla, alleged in a radio interview in northern South West Africa yesterday that young women were being abducted from Owambo to be used as prostitutes in guerrilla camps in Angola

The youth, Mr Jonas Valombweleni, was wounded and captured by South African security forces on December 22 last year, in a contact with Swapo guerrillas near Elombe in Owambo

In an interview with Radio Owambo, Mr Valombweleni said he had been abducted by Swapo terrorists from his home at Ohailja in

Owambo

He was taken across the Angolan border and received training as a guerrilla

While in training he had come across young women who had told him they had been abducted from their homes in Owambo.

The girls had told him they had been forced to wear uniforms and they had at first been "used" as prostitutes by guerrilla leaders and afterwards by the rank and file in the camps

Mr Valombweleni told the interviewer continuous famine had been a feature in the camps where he had

received his training

He alleged that Swapo terrorists had forced local people into Owambo to steal food for them

The guerrillas themselves, he said, had been afraid to cross the border in case they were seen by patrols of security forces

Treatment in the training camps, especially of Ovambos, was extremely bad, he said. They were often assaulted and as soon as guerrilla leaders sensed that they planned to escape they were summarily executed

He said he had feared for his life when he was captured but he soon lost his fear after he had received medical treatment — Sapa

RAM 7/12/78

'Swapo election: TWO attacks on polls is too quiet'

OSHAKATI — The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said yesterday that he was not aware of a last-minute attempt by the South West Africa People's Organisation to sabotage the current election of the Constituent Assembly.

Military sources have claimed that there has been an escalation of terrorist activities in Owambo during the past few days and that several terrorists have been sighted in the area.

In broadcasts from Radio Luanda, Swapo had threatened to boycott the elections, but so far the organisation had failed to show any muscle in Owambo, the sources said.

"But Swapo appears to be just a little too quiet at present," they added.

The security forces are poised for any terrorist attack and strict security measures are in force at polling stations throughout Owambo.

Voting in Owambo is reported to be going well and party organisers estimate that well over 70 000 people have cast their ballots. That means that about 48% of the 147 900 registered voters in the area have voted — Sapa.

By DAVID FORRETT
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, announced yesterday that two apparent attempts to attack polling stations in Owambo since the start of the South West African election had failed.

Judge Steyn said one insurgent had been killed when security forces had intercepted a group of between eight and 10 terrorists near a polling station in Owambo.

The insurgents had been dispersed before they could carry out their obvious intention of attacking the station.

In the other incident, a man had been injured when

an explosive device had gone off outside a polling station.

He had been taken into custody.

"The possibility that he intended to explode the explosive device in a polling booth is being investigated," Judge Steyn said.

At at Ojimbingwe and Fransfontein, nine people have been detained for offences under the Electoral Act.

A total of 18 people are now being held for allegedly preventing voters from casting their ballots.

Judge Steyn said there was a continuing threat of violence in Owambo and the necessity for the security forces to guard electoral officials and protect voters.

He denied an allegation by Mr Sam Nyoma, president of the South West African People's Organisation, that people were being forced to the polls at gunpoint.

He also rejected that armed security guards of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance had intimidated people.

The guards have been prohibited from walking around polling stations while armed.

Voting in the election continued briskly yesterday. By the end of the day, almost half the 412 351 registered voters had cast their ballots.

The heaviest polls had been in Windhoek (21 532 voters), Kavango (27 583)

Nations General Assembly. A statement from the office of the representative, Mr S Omoregie, attacked "the racist regime in South Africa for its impudent attempt to give legitimacy to the so-called elections".

It accused South Africa of trying to instal a puppet regime in South West.

The statement also attacked South Africa for inviting what it called selected politicians and journalists to witness the election

and Owambo (71 998). Judge Steyn said he would convene the 50-member Constituent Assembly as soon as possible after the election and he hoped it would make a decision before the end of the month on the holding of a United Nations-supervised election next year.

He said that Mr Marthinus Ahtisaari, the UN special representative for SWA, would have to be consulted about the registration process if a UN-supervised election were held.

"A decision will have to be taken whether there is to be a complete re-registration or not. The matter will be considered on its merits," he said.

Election 'impudence' says UN man

GABORONE — The resident representative in Botswana of the UN Council for South West Africa/Namibia yesterday called on South Africa to cancel the current elections in the territory as demanded by the United

It said South Africa had promised to pay their expenses, which would total R500 000. The statement called for free and fair elections in SWA/Namibia under UN supervision — Sapa-Reuters

Denial

He denied an allegation by Swapo president Sam Nujoma that people were being forced at gunpoint to go to the polls

He also rejected allegations that armed security guards of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance had intimidated people. They have been prohibited from walking round polling booths with their weapons

Judge Steyn said he would convene the 50-member constituent assembly as soon as possible after the election and he hoped they would make a decision on a UN-supervised election before the end of the month

Request

The Namibia National Front yesterday repeated its request to the South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, to disclose whether any Government money had been channelled to any newspaper or political organisation in the territory.

Election terror raids foiled

2/12/78

(221)

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn, announced yesterday that two attempts to attack polling booths in Owambo had failed since the start of the South West African election.

But, he said, voting was proceeding briskly and by the end of the second day almost half the 412 351 voters had cast their ballots

Official estimates released yesterday said that 202 289 people, representing 49,2 percent of registered voters, had turned up at the polls.

The heaviest flow of voters has been in Windhoek (21 532), Kavango (27 583) and war-torn Owambo (71 998).

He said one insurgent was killed when security forces intercepted a group of between eight and 10 terrorists near a polling booth in Owambo.

They dispersed in the skirmish before they could carry out their attack on the polling booth.

In the other incident, a man was injured when an explosive device was detonated near a polling booth. The wounded man has been taken into custody.

"The possibility of him wanting to use the device at the booth is being investigated," Judge Steyn said.

Another nine people have been detained at Otjimbingwe and Fransfontein for offences under the Electoral Act.

This brings to 18 the number of people arrested for allegedly forcing voters not to cast their ballots during the five-day election.

Judge Steyn said there was a continuing threat of violence in Owambo and there was a necessity for security forces to guard electoral officials and protect voters.

- 7. J.B. Kn...
- 8. Mike Mo...
- 9. Nigel B...
- 10. David S...
- 11. Sheila Charles
- 12. Johann Janet Graaff
- 13. Norman Reynolds
- 14. Johann Maree/Judith Cornell
- 15. Norman Bromberger (FORTHCOMING)
- 16. Gordon Young (FORTHCOMING)
- 17. Johann Maree
- 18. Giles Hobson
- 19. Lieb J. Loots

- Rural Development in B...
- Sample Survey of Squat...
- Mining Employment in 2000
- Labour in Transvaal agrib farms,
- Sample Survey of Squa...
- A Survey of Fish Farm...
- A Profile of Black Ur Africa

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SWAPO blasts

(22)
8/12/78
B.D.M.

may have shot in more votes

By DENNIS GORDON
Foreign Editor

WINDHOEK — The three error bomb explosions which rocked Windhoek as South West Africa went to the polls may have had a backlash effect, persuading reluctant voters to cast a protest vote.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, the territory's Administrator-General, said yesterday he blasts — two on Saturday and one on Tuesday — were part of a Swapo campaign to disrupt the election and intimidate voters.

But he announced that more than 250 000 votes had already been cast, representing about 61 % of the registered voters, and added: "You can draw your own conclusions as to what extent voters have been deterred."

He said the "temper as well as the tempo" had been remarkable so far in the five-day election, which began on Monday.

Some polling stations in the northern operational areas bristle with guns carried not only by the forces protecting the polling booths but also by political organisers who fear for their lives.

But, said Mr Justice Steyn, "in many places there is an almost festive atmosphere, indicating that the people are enjoying and appreciating the election."

Tighter security in Windhoek shows the effects of the first acts of urban violence in the territory. The Saturday explosions were in the busy downtown area. Now there are parcel checks at most buildings and shops.

Police report that there have been many false bomb scares, and they warn they will deal severely with hoaxers.

Yesterday Mr Justice Steyn told a Press conference in Windhoek that for months Swapo had been sending in "task forces"

bent on sabotage or the assassination of leaders.

He said there were probably still task forces inside SWA, being aided with shelter and transport by local supporters.

"It is difficult to say whether the bombings were perpetrated by a task force or by people inside the territory activated from outside," he said.

A police spokesman asserted there was no difference between Swapo's internal and external wings. "The people inside take the orders from those outside," he said.

The Administrator-General said the situation in Windhoek was "well under control, and law and order are being securely maintained." The searches at entrances to buildings would continue "as long as necessary". A police spokesman said investigations into the bomb blasts were making good progress.

Foreign guests join journalists — Ndjoba Swapo is rejected

WINDHOEK. — There are 65 guests of the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia among the 300 people accredited to the Press centre in Windhoek for the SWA/Namibian election.

The guests who have accepted invitations from the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, to report on and observe the election, come from North and South America, Europe and Australasia. Half of them are journalists, and the others include businessmen, politicians and people in the legal profession.

Only one of the correspondents to the United Nations who were invited finally accepted Mr Justice Steyn's invitation.

When the invitations became known at the UN some weeks before the election, a Press conference was called by some representatives of the African

nations and Swapo spokesmen to dissuade journalists from accepting.

In Dar es Salaam last week, the Swapo secretary of information based in Zambia, Mr Peter Katjivi, said all those who had accepted Mr Justice Steyn's invitation would be regarded as "enemies of the people."

Apart from the 65 guests accredited at the Press centre, there are 235 other journalists representing newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations throughout the world, apart from those journalists representing South African and SWA/Namibian media.

At yesterday's Press briefing, Mr Justice Steyn thanked newsmen for their assistance in drawing his attention to alleged voting irregularities encountered while journalists were travelling throughout S W A/Namibia. — Sapa

Four killed in Owambo attack

"Mail" Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South African security forces cut off the retreat of a group of terrorists in northern Owambo, on Wednesday night and then launched an attack in which four guerrillas were killed.

A fifth was wounded and captured. He was killed later when trying to escape, General Janne Geldenhuys, commander of the security forces in South West Africa, said yesterday.

The action took place in northern central Owambo near the Oshikango gate while in the area the South African soldiers came under mortar fire from over the Angola border. "They extricated themselves with no injuries," General Geldenhuys said

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Electioneering in Ovambo like Russian roulette

OHANGWENA — Electioneering in north-eastern Ovambo is more dangerous than a game of Russian roulette.

Only one of the five political parties taking part in the five-day election in SWA/Namibia has risked sending polling agents and canvassers into this terrorist-infested area.

When one of the trucks hired by the multi-ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to transport the locals to and from the polls failed to return this week, the worst was feared.

But all that had happened was that the two-man team, Sethrick Strauss (19), a Baster student at the University of the Western Cape, and Walther Meys, a German immigrant, had not realised how late it was and had had to sleep over at another polling station, near Odibo.

"We made several trips that day," said Sethrick, "but none of the locals wanted a lift because they feared the roads were mined."

BLAST IN FACE

So Sethrick and Walter went off on foot. With nothing more than a pistol for self-protection the two men walked from kraal to kraal encouraging people to vote.

Shortly after arriving at the polling station where they had left the truck, they heard an explosion. As darkness fell an Ovambo youth, whose face was partly blown away, was

By
Colleen Hendricks,
The Star's Africa
News Service

assisted to the polling booth

"Though he was dressed in civilian clothes, I think he was a terrorist," said Mr Meys. "He was probably planting a landmine when it exploded in his face, and also burnt other parts of his body."

"He claimed that he found the thing near Odibo. I don't believe him."

"We travelled along that road several times on Monday," Mr Meys went on. "He probably saw us and planted the mine, knowing we would be returning along that way."

Other sources have indicated that the Ovambo's injuries were inflicted by explosives in a plastic container.

The polling booth near Odibo is a stone's throw from the no-go zone, a depopulated strip which forms the border between SWA/Namibia and Angola.

On Tuesday afternoon the two men tagged on to an army convoy which was travelling to Ohangwena.

The injured Ovambo is being treated in the Oshana



Mr Sethrick Strauss (in the truck) and Mr Walther Meys of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who went on a hazardous electioneering campaign in north-eastern Ovambo this week. They believe an Ovambo man who was injured in an explosion was a terrorist who was planting a landmine to blow them up. The DTA was the only party which risked sending agents to this terrorist-infested area.

SWA voters leave by bus for poll

More than a 100 residents of SWA/Namibia living in South Africa left Johannesburg last night to take part in the elections there.

Three busloads of German-speaking whites born in South West Africa/Namibia left from the German School in Parktown, Johannesburg, at 8 pm.

Mr Wolfgang Deckert, who organised the trip, said he started with a few friends who wanted to vote and gradually their numbers grew. After advertising on radio and in the newspapers, 106 people eventually wanted to go.

Mr J G Gotz, of Rivonia, said he was returning because "the United Nations is not for one-man, one-vote, they wanted black majority rule and the minerals of the country."

A teacher from Windhoek, Miss E L Meys, said "A vote for any party is a vote against Swapo."

Call Kojak: it's the lollipop boys

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The real man for the job should undoubtedly be TV detective Kojak, lollipop and all.

But somewhere in Bushmanland a South African Police detective has been assigned to look for the "lollipop brigade," the latest "villains" in the SWA/Namibia election campaign.

With a "lollipop-in-cheek" response the chief electoral officer in the territory, Mr Lourens de Kock, confirmed to journalists he had contacted the head of the CID and

handed the matter over to him.

The sweets were allegedly handed out to Bushmen voters by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance about half an hour before a mobile polling unit was to reach a voting point near Tsumkwe.

A foreign newsman — who had witnessed the episode — asked if it was legal to dish out lollipops and T-shirts.

Mr de Kock agreed that the supply of food or liquor by any political party in the election was an offence.

He said the CID would send a detective to investigate.

Flamco bags, porains in bomb searches

WINDHOEK — Tight security measures throughout the South West African capital are still being maintained yesterday after the bomb blasts in the city since Saturday. Security forces kept a low profile, but it was noticed that the streets of central Windhoek were being continuously patrolled by unmarked police cars and utility vehicles.

It was business as usual throughout the city, with no noticeable decrease in the number of people going about their daily tasks.

Government buildings as well as large shop and office blocks were guarded on the inside and outside by security force members, as well as internal civilian security men. At large buildings, security guards not in uniform wore identification armbands proclaiming "Security" on them.

Parcels

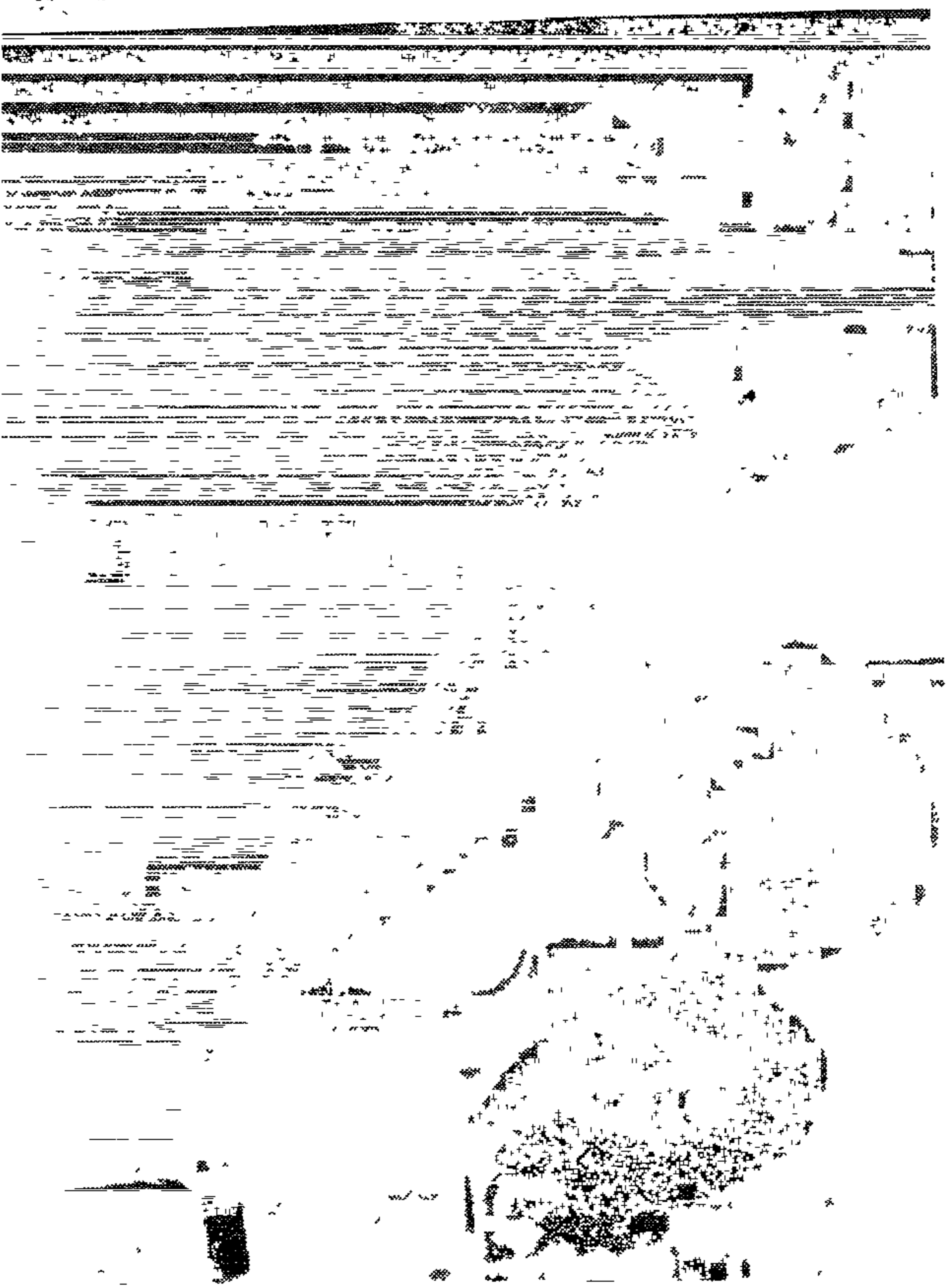
Large supermarkets displayed notices at all entrances advising the public that their parcels and handbags were subject to a search for their own safety.

At the largest single business and hotel complex here, the French Bank Centre, which houses Windhoek's largest hotel, a branch of a large chain store and numerous big shops and offices were being guarded inside and out by security force members armed with automatic weapons.

Children

The steel gates in the complex had been lowered at all but two entrances. Only one access to the business centre was left open, leading from the five-level parking garage. Private and Government security men were searching every adult and child entering business premises.

Women were asked to hand over their handbags.



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A SHOPPER in Windhoek has her bag checked as part of the strict security precautions being taken since the bomb explosions in the city. The authorities said the public were being very co-operative.

searched and every parcel was carefully scrutinised. Mothers pushing babies in prams were politely asked to pick their babies up while security men carefully searched the prams.

At some business premises in the centre of the city, reporters also saw internal guards in shops conducting swift body searches.

At least one of the major commercial banks here has flown in its own security experts from Johannesburg.

As far as could be established, the entire security operation was being conducted in the most courteous way, with the least inconvenience to the public. Members of the public were reported to be submitting to the stringent measures in a spirit of co-operation.

At his Press briefing yesterday the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Steyn, was asked about precautions.

He said it was a good thing to take certain visible steps to discourage irresponsible elements.

Such action would continue as long as necessary, Judge Steyn said. The measures were essential, in spite of the modicum of discomfort they gave the public.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the office of the Divisional Commissioner of Police said police were extremely busy following up many reports of bombs — some sincere and others hoaxes. Every report had, however, to be followed up.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Maj-Gen Victor Verster, had emphasised that people should be vigilant, but he also pointed out that hoaxers were committing an extremely serious offence and could spend a number of years in prison.

At yesterday's Press conference a journalist asked a police spokesman about reports that Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, had claimed Whites among his followers, and if the police were also searching for White suspects in connection with the bombings. — (Sapa)

TOT in die verste en mees afgesonderde uithoek van Suidwes is daar vandeeweek gestem. CHRIS VERMAAK doen verslag.

Foto's deur HOFFIE HOFMEISTER.

KOJAK

MIENS
EEN
STEM

LAATBOESMANS WAALS EN KIERS

ADAT die DTA vandeeweek ook Suidwes se Boesmans vir ul saak ingepalm het, soek die polisie nou na 'n „bende” wat glo 'n halfuur voor die stemmery naby die Botswana-reus suigstokkies onder dié primitiewe volkie uitgedeel et. Glo sterk tabak ook.

Selvs 'n verkrimpte outjie wat die oggend e lewe geskenk het, is et suigstokkies en al uit rar primitiewe hut dra om haar kruisie te sk.

Toe ons daar aankom, rstig en byna doodgeand deur die son, het igelinge so deur die mmery beurtelings aan l moeders gedrink en n suigstokkies vasgekou. ein Boesmantjies het al rondgewals met DTA- pse op. Party suigelinge Klein gesigtes was so te toe onder die papierkep. En baie het met Aktur- DTA-hempies aan uit l hutte gekruip. Dit was nou vir ou n



gebied, mnr Lourens de Kock, het aan joernaliste bevestig dat hy 'n speurder laat roep het om dié stukkie onwetigheid te ondersoek.

Op Tsumkwe self — dit beteken volstruisveer — was daar ook 'n plesiertjie toe ons deur kaptein Kxau in sy stat ontvang is. Eers het die kaptein erg ontsteld geraak toe die klomp foto-grawe hom afgeskep het om meer aandag aan die Boesmanvroue te gee. Hy wou weet hoekom hy nie die aandag kry wat hom toekom nie.

Toe laat hy weet dat ons almal moet loop, hy wil gaan slaap. Dit was so skuins ná elfuur die oggend. Ek sien toe die klein- ned 100) 0011 m'1 Aktur-

weet baie van hulle waar- skynlik nog nie waaroor dit gaan nie. Aan baie moes verduidelik word wat 'n verkiesing nou eintlik is. Sommige het glad nie gaan stem nie. Eenvoudig net zolle (sigarette) van hul stembrieffies gedraai! Hierdie Kung-Boesmans is die mees primitiewe stam in Suidwes.

Daar is met hul opheffing begin toe die eerste Boesman-kommissaris agtien jaar gelede op Tsumkwe aangekom het.

Daar kan vandag veel gewys word en dis oral op Tsumkwe en omstreke te sien, maar die beampies het ook veel om die kop oor te skud. Dis hard om die dinge van die Westering aan so 'n primitiewe nasie oor te dra. Huisies is vir hulle gebou, maar hulle slaap buite. Water is vir hulle aangelê, maar hulle los eenvoudig die krane heelnag oop. En 'n jaar

BOESMANS, feitlik almal met DTA-kepse op, wag langs hul primitiewe hut hul beurt af om te stem. Die stemmery het by 'n mobiele stem-eenheid naby die Botswana-grens plaasgevind. Die kinders het met Aktur-hempies rondgelopen... omdat die DTA-hempies in die was was.

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rol an asset that
this way it would
tter from those
shares would be



10/11/78

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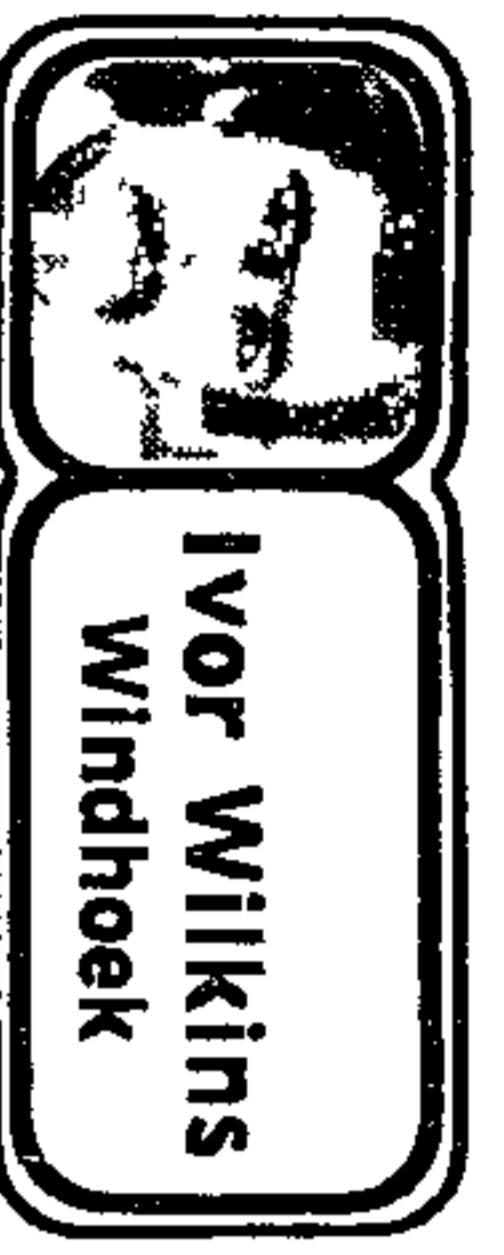
aardigheid daar in die bosse. Ek kan net sê die DTA het wragtie ingeklim. Kollega Hoffie Hofmeister het gesien hoe die goed uitgedeel word, maar niks gesê nie. 'n Buitelandse nuusman het egter ook gesien en wou weet of dit wettig is om T-hempies en suigstokkies (lollipops) onder die Boesman-kiesers uit te deel. Die uiteinde is dat 'n speurder nou na die hartjie van Boesmanland gestuur is met die opdrag om die suigstokkie-brigade vas te trek. Sy probleem, soos Gamat sou gesê het, is die „evidence”, want al die suigstokkies is teen dié tyd

Boesmantjie aan 'n suigstokkie! Die herrie is nou los nadat suigstokkies en glo sterk tabak ook in Boesmanland kort vóór die stemmery onder die Boesmans uitgedeel is. saam met die wilde bessies verteer. Miskien maar die kaal stokkies gaan optel daar langs die grens, sowat 60 km noordwes van Tsumkwe, hoofkwartier van die Boesmanowerheid Dit sal ook nie help om te vertel dat suigstokkies aan bome groei of dat die Boesmans te veel van Kojak te sien gekry het nie! Die kiesbeampte van die

hempies rond en 'n offisier van die Weermag som dit dadelik vir my op. Hysê hul DTA-hempies is vandag in die was. Een van die beamptes op Tsumkwe het gesê dat sowat 85 persent van die bevolking van 1 200 gestem het — sowat 60 persent vir die DTA en die res vir Aktur Kaptein Kxau het vir Aktur gestem omdat hy, soos hy dit gestel het, 'n aanhanger van die ou tradisies is en glo dat wat tot dusver vir die Boesmans gedoen is, die regte ding is. Volgens beamptes het die verkiesing die klein men- sies heeltemal verwar en

maande terug is drie met gifpyle geskiet. Een is dood en twee is deurgehaal, maar die vernietigende gif eis nog steeds sy tol. Die bekende ds F. H. Weich, 'n kenner van die Boesmans en hul taal, het spesiaal van Grabouw af gekom om die stemmery glad te laat verloop Hy was veertien jaar in Suidwes en het in dié tyd die Evangelie van Markus in die Kungdialek vertaal. Hy is die afgelope drie jaar op Grabouw. 'n Godverlate plek, dié Tsumkwe. Die naaste plek is Grootfontein, 280 km verder.

Now the poll is over it's down to the nitty-gritty' in SWA



Helpate in this week's election.

HE woman hesitantly stepped into the remote densely populated area of hoodlum and, with the nation all peasants for official document, presented her voter registration-card After the rigmarole of voting her vote, she yanked into the blinding vantho sunshine and said e had voted for the independence of her country, ugh West Africa/Namibia, d better job opportunities r its people

● To South Africa, in the words of Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, the object of the election "is to ascertain the views of the people on affairs pertaining to their country, themselves and the political development of their country"

Out of the election would emerge a constituent assembly which would "add the voice of the people" for future negotiations about their future.

● The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), on the other hand, regards the election as a fraud. Mr Jason Angula, a spokesman, said: "We see this exercise as a tactic by South Africa to deviate from what she accepted in the first place during negotiations with the Western Five."

● Like Swapo, the moderate Namibia National Front (NNF) have refused to participate in this week's election.

● To the West the whole process is an exercise in futility. It had declared the process null and void before the first vote was cast and, according to diplomatic sources in Pretoria, will refuse to negotiate the territory's future with the assembly that emerges.

The body that will emerge will be a 50-seat constituent assembly. The conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) under the leadership of Mr Dirk Mudge, is assured of most of those seats — some observers predict it will win 40, others say as many as 45.

Its first task will be to decide its stance on the proposals of the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim for a UN-supervised election. Whether or not the DTA will accept a second election at all is still very much a moot point and a matter for intense speculation in the territory.

What is clear is that it intends to drive a hard bargain in any dealings with the outside world. Mr Mudge told me this week:

"I have made it clear that we have been in favour of, and have placed a very high premium on international recognition

"In principle, we are not opposed to UN elections, but our objections to the Waldheim plan will have to be met."

The fundamental objections focus on the UN peace-keeping force, not only its size and composition, but also its deployment

Mr Mudge said that if the South African troops were considered a psychological factor, so would troops from the UN, which had recognised Swapo.

He proposes two peace-keeping forces, one in Angola to monitor Swapo and one in SWA/Namibia to monitor the South African troops. In negotiations earlier this year, the West rejected such a proposal when it was made by South Africa.

Mr Mudge implicitly confirmed strong rumours of tension within the DTA over the whole question of a UN election, mainly between himself and the Herero leader Kuama Riruako.

"It is not so much the whites who have problems with the UN election as the blacks," he said.

"The Hereros, in particular, have been relying on the UN for years, but now they are very sceptical. The very people who looked to the UN to set them free have lost all confidence in them"

Mr Riruako took a tough line on UN elections this week and said that without DTA co-operation, there could be no second election

One point on which the DTA is expected to display considerable flexibility, after the election, is its policy. Informed sources say that in private conversation, Mr Mudge has conceded grave misgivings about his party's policy.

At the moment its two pillars are strict ethnic division and government by consensus.

Observers believe that the rigid ethnic line would, in all likelihood, rebound on Mr Mudge in an ethnic election.



Brisk voting in Katutura township in Windhoek

then, because in a white-only fight the National Party front Akur (Alliance for the Retention of Turnhalle Principles) would probably win, observers say.

Informed sources predict that the DTA will water down the ethnic element of its policy and perhaps introduce an element of proportional representation.

Whatever happens, it is the question of whether or not there will be a second UN election that generates most discussion in the territory

SA is in a spot over UN deadline

A NEW fuss with the United Nations is brewing over South West Africa in the wake of this week's elections.

There are strong doubts that the SWA/Namibia Constituent Assembly elected this week will formulate its stand on a second, UN-supervised election in the territory before the end of the month

This is likely to put South Africa in an awkward position after the undertaking of the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to inform the West of its decision on the question before the New Year

The new assembly will come under intense pressure from South Africa to complete its deliberations on the issue

But in an interview this week, Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — which

Confused Carter has officials in a tizzy

BY RICHARD WALKER
New York

CHARGES that a confused President Carter did not know what he was talking about when he met South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha have America's strategists in a tizzy

"It is very embarrassing," said a high US source — and the remark was echoed by a South African diplomat after the release of a transcript of Mr Carter's remarks to reporters at a White House breakfast

In them, he spoke of secret undertakings he had urged on Mr Botha But he appeared to be unaware of South Africa's week-old public promise of a final decision this month on the UN South West Africa operation and its undertaking to remain the authority in the territory

He also appeared vague over the seven-month buildup to UN-controlled elections that is written into the UN plan

One UN diplomat described the President's statement as "gobbledygook" Swapo's UN representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurrah, said he could not make head or tail of it

Alerted and alarmed, the State Department swiftly prepared a response asserting that there was no secret deal and no new development

This is the Carter transcript

"I think that the prospects for Namibia progress were dismal two weeks ago

"With the Namibian election plan now under way — it takes about four days to hold an election, the first one they have had in a long time — the Secretary-General has asked the Prime Minister of South Africa to take full steps which I don't know have been revealed publicly and I am not going to reveal them this morning

The South Africans were very reluctant to accede to the Secretary-General's request

"I invited Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, to come and meet with me privately

I have urged him to accept the importunities of the Secretary-General

"He went back to South Africa, talked to Prime Minister Botha, Pieter Botha, and they agreed to accept the Secretary-General's request

sult of intimidation of voters, but Mr Mudge replied

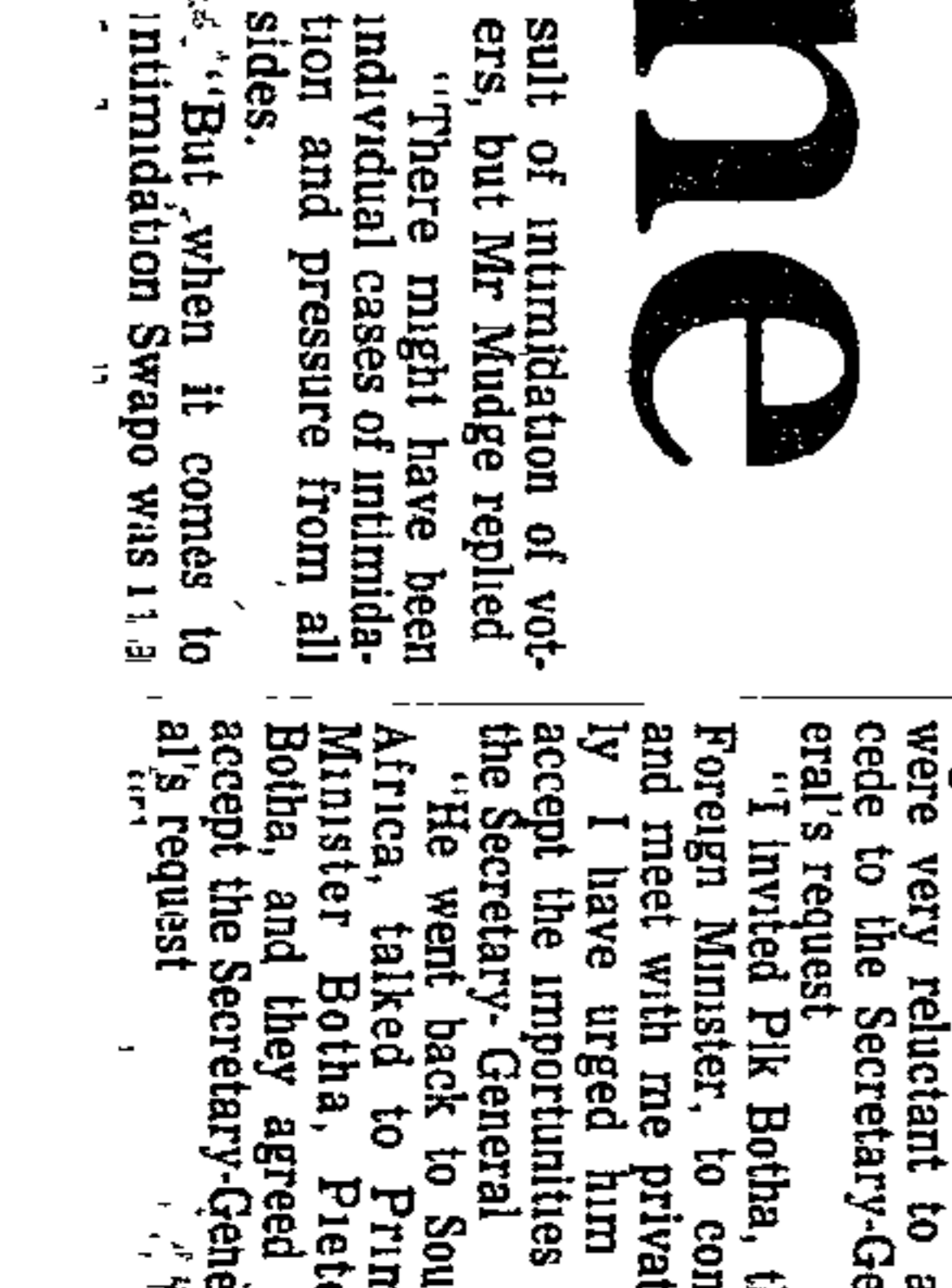
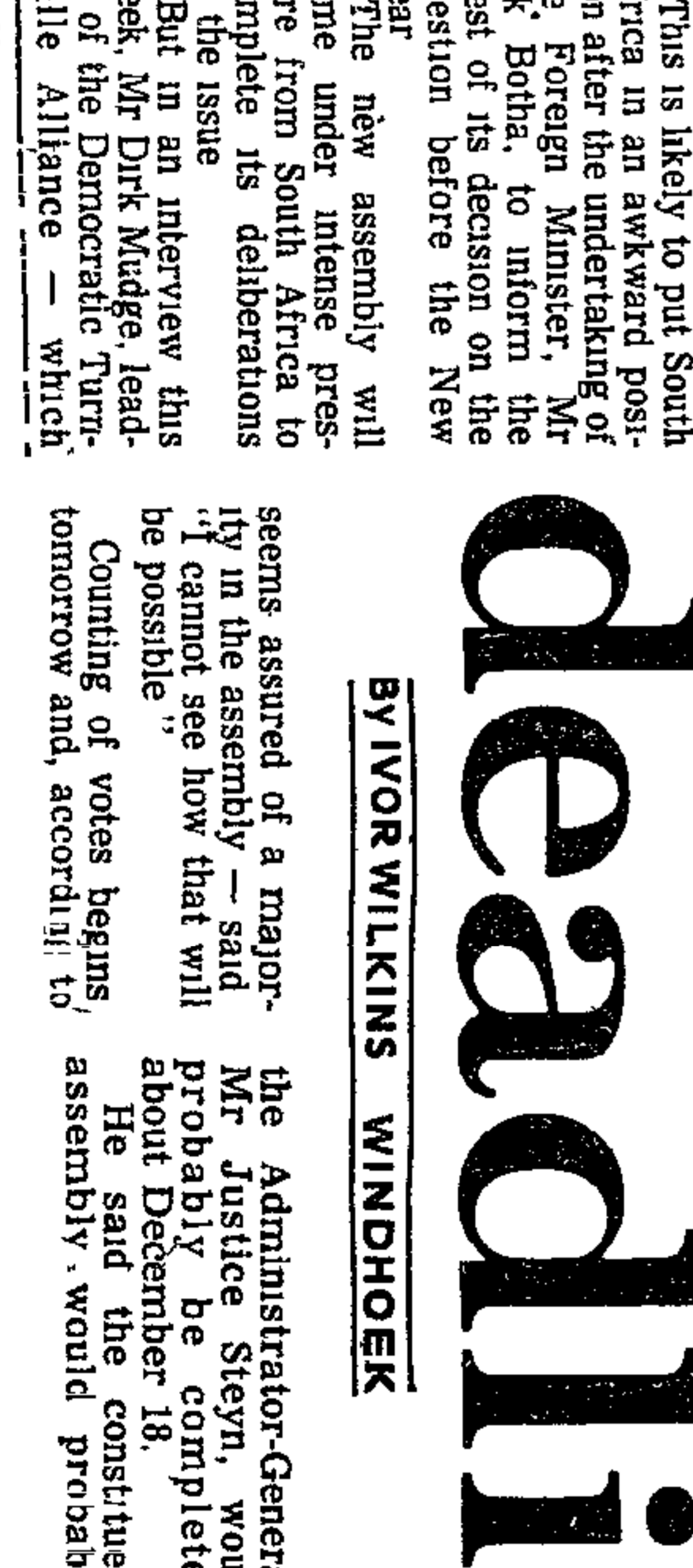
"There might have been individual cases of intimidation and pressure from all sides

Mr Justice Steyn, would probably be completed about December 18.

He said the constituent intimidation Swapo was



A young DTA supporter



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Millionaires

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From Page 1
Bank These included the ownership of Hortors through a foreign company and use of the Morgan Grampan sale profits to finance publishing activities in Britain and Europe.

Mr Abramson said benefits to the Department of the agreement with Dr Rhoadie included the use of Abramson-Pegg foreign companies as "cover" or guarantees for payments to foreign agents of the South African Government.

"We would wash funds for the Department," said Mr Abramson. "On one occasion, for example, about R2-million passed through Alpine in the Bermudas. They would give us money and we would pass it on."

Mr Pegg said Dr Rhoadie saw the development of an international publishing enterprise controlled by South African interests as "extremely useful" in the Department's work.

It was originally intended to move Morgan Grampan to New York to become the centre of a vast international network.

Mr Pegg told me that a loan guarantee agreement on a bid by the partnership for control of a leading London financial magazine, the Investors' Chronicle, called for a pro-gold and pro-South African approach in editorial policy.

The partnership also assisted the Department in the management of publications owned by the Government in Britain and Europe. It tackled financial and management problems on the magazine West Africa and eventually organised the return of 66 000 to the Department which now no longer owns the magazine.

A British quarterly, Southern African Development, is run by Lawrence Forgan, a former Johannesburg journalist who feuded in the Department's tortive bid for control of the Natal Mercury some years ago.

The Department subsidised this publication which, says Mr Pegg, appears erratically, at about a copy. It has a circulation of about 9 000 in Paris, the Department of France Eurafrique and partnership has assisted a total of 100.

Mr Abramson described

himself as a "life-long Progressive" and said that last year he gave the Progressive Reform Party R10 000. He said the deal with the Department of Information was one with which "any business man would be delighted".

Commenting for the first time on his links with Hortors, the company in which some R13-million in post-dated cheques was made payable by Mr Louis Luyt in the Citizen deal, Mr Abramson said it was a "front" company and he had agreed to be a director. He claimed that he had no knowledge of any of the activities of the company and has resigned as a director.

He denied that he had led in the the Hortors affair, claiming that his dealings dealt only with Mr Luyt and Triomf and not with the Department or Dr Rhoadie. He agreed that his dealings had created a wrong impression and admitted that he had lied to individual journalists.

Mr Pegg said yesterday "We are sick and tired of press reporting and comment and wish only to set the record straight and get on with running our businesses."

"All our activities have been straight business ventures in which everybody has gained and we plan to continue in this manner."

According to a Reserve Bank spokesman, the granting of permission for South Africans to borrow abroad on their own or with a local bank guarantee is normal practice if the foreign investment project is judged to be in the interests of South Africa.

The so-called "back-to-back" loans are a different matter entirely. Such loans involve agreement for a loan to be made in one country backed up by a similar loan being made in another country with no funds leaving either country.

Mr Mudge claimed the high voting rate was a result of the DTA and other political organisations, particularly in the northern areas, came from Swapo.

A spokesman for Swapo, Mr Jason Angula, said in Windhoek, however, that the high poll was not a defeat and the election was a fraud.

Mr Mudge retorted "Swapo won't regard anything as a defeat if they were defeated in a United Nations election, they would still try to find a way out of it."

Mr Justice Steyn said the high poll should persuade the non-participants that they were in the minority.

Mr Mudge said "If you will take a day to constitute the Assembly and then we are into Christmas. That would mean taking decisions between Christmas and the New Year."

"We are all dead tired. Why should we convene then? Why can't we talk after the New Year?"

Earlier Mr Justice Steyn told a Press conference in Windhoek that the assembly would have to be convened as soon as was practically possible after the result was announced.

"The Assembly is going to be urgently requested by the South African Government to express its views on the implementation of UN resolution number 435 concerning the Waldheim proposals."

It is a vital aspect and one can expect that the assembly will do its best to give an answer by that time.

An elated Mr Mudge claimed that the remarkable percentage poll (51 per cent) achieved in the territory's first one man, one vote election was a triumph for Swapo.

Mr Mudge said he did not believe any political party had fought an election under more difficult circumstances than the DTA had.

"We have risked our lives every time we addressed a meeting, every time we drove through Ovanboland on the border we risked landmines. It has not been easy."

The threats to DTA and other political organisations, particularly in the northern areas, came from Swapo.

A spokesman for Swapo, Mr Jason Angula, said in Windhoek, however, that the high poll was not a defeat and the election was a fraud.

Of course, the next step is to go to Swapo and see if it will accept the present terms. There is nothing certain about this.

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0057/1242 0645/1922	

SAA 090 Lindsey Smith

Furious Furiously Trainer Anne Triumphs

BY DOUG GORDON

NOT even the wildest imaginings of South African punters could credit that a horse regarded as a wash-out a year ago would yesterday have stormed a victory in the R100 000 Holiday Inns handicap.

Bought for R18 000 and unable to come right in Durban der trainer Fred Rickaby, Furious has won R100 000 with the major victories this year — the UTA Handicap, the Old Bowl and now the R65 000 first prize yesterday at fifteen.

It was the day of the performer. For trainer Anne Upton it was the first major South African race ever won by a woman trainer. She took over Furious at the beginning of the year, and since then the arm has not put a hoof wrong.

It's the woman's touch, she said.

What they say about a woman's sixth sense seems to be true. Furious did back in Durban and when I took him over from Fred, I was able to give him all the attention he deserved.

He had a hock problem, she said, but he is a moody horse and he needed to be derided. I have a much taller string, 16 horses as opposed to his 52, and my



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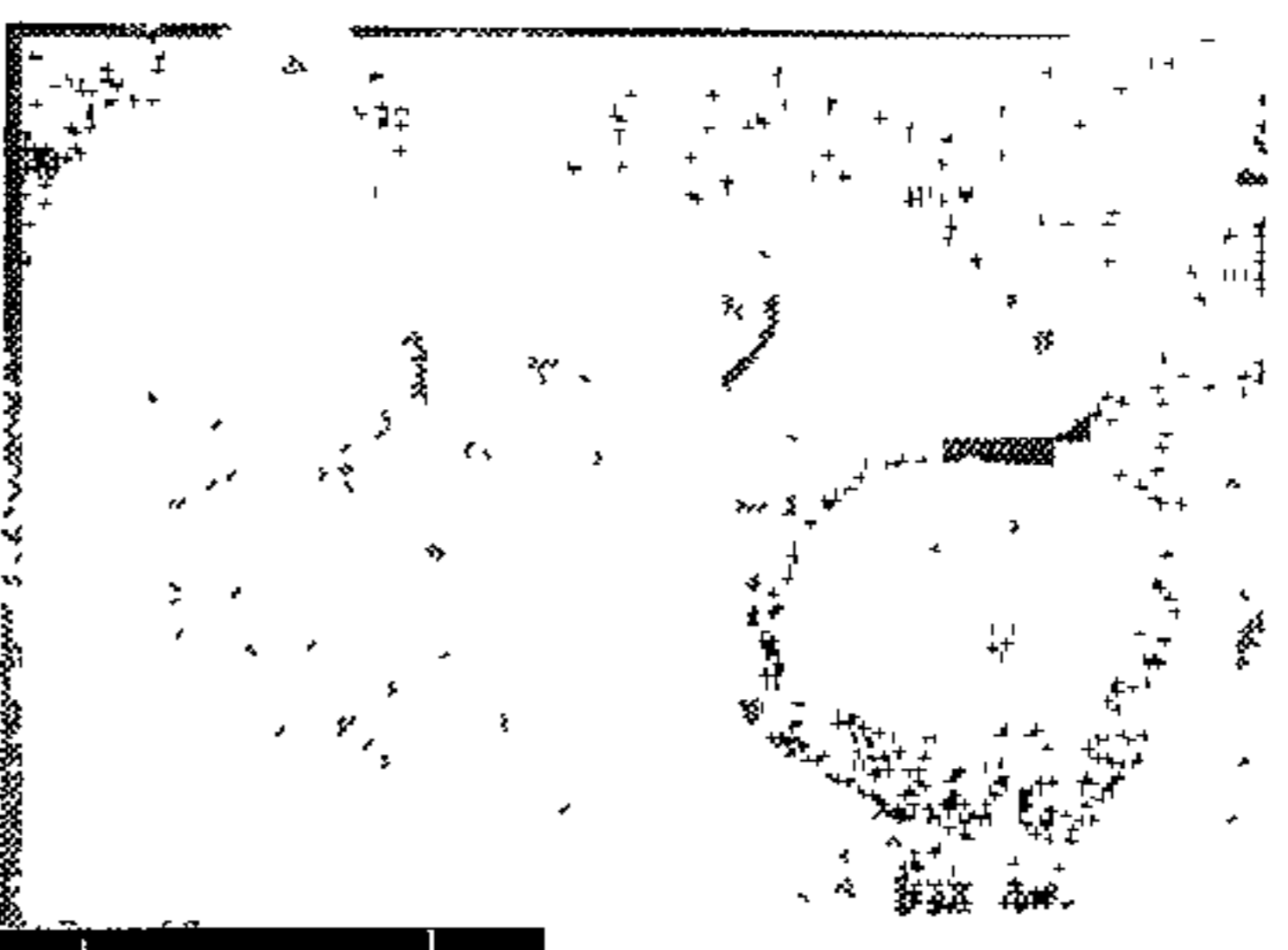
Swan-Times 10/12/78 (259)

First full story of the deal that made Hortors' bosses a fortune

WHEN INFORMATION MAKES MILLIONS



Mr Stewart Pegg ... "set the record straight"



Mr David Abramson ... "Both sides made money"

BY STEPHEN MULHOLLAND

TWO Johannesburg businessmen this week admitted they made profits of more than R1-million each on a deal backed by the Department of Information, which itself made R2-million.

Mr David Abramson and Mr Stewart Pegg also admitted that they had bought the giant Hortors group of companies with the backing of the Information Department.

Hortors has a turnover of R80-million a year but it was merely the final link in an amazing chain of financial deals, arranged



Top Broederbond milk makes because of information scandal

A LEADING Nationalist and top member of the Broederbond has quit the National Party because of the Government's handling of the information scandal.

Professor Johan Boshoff, former rector of the University of the North, announced yesterday that he had re-

By FLEUR de VILLIERS

Mulder the only political scapegoat of the scandal.

He had hesitated to join an opposition party, Prof Boshoff said, but "the Citizen scandal and the way in which Parliament has been misled" had

A general disillusionment had become specific and had brought the Government's history of maladministration and inefficiency into firm focus.

Don't go to SA, Kiwis told

NEW Zealand rugby players would be bringing the Glen Eagles agreement if they accepted an invitation to play in South Africa, Foreign Affairs Minister Brian Talboys said in Wellington yesterday.

Mr Talboys said he was "severely disappointed" at Friday's decision by the New Zealand Rugby Football Union to pass on invitations from the Northern Transvaal Rugby

experience which is his major victory for Anne, as indeed it is for any South African woman trainer

Fairy tale

It was, for Johannesburg owner, tycoon Mr Cyril Hurwitz, who has had a previous Holiday Inns victory with Majestic Crown and who created a legend with the great Siedgenhammer, "a fairy tale story"

The sight of Mrs Peggy Hurwitz and the petite, fair-haired trainer hugging each other in the winner's enclosure said it all

The magic R1-million jackpot figure was not reached, but it was a day of broken records

A cheering crowd of 36 000 — the highest number of people ever to attend a race meeting at Turffontein — helped pump R943 110 into the jackpot pool, and R327 637 into the Place Accumulator

The previous jackpot record, on July day at Turfontein this year, was R909 376

"Marvelous horse, marvelous win," said Mr Hurwitz "We have bought a lot of horses internationally as well as in South Africa, and we can only hope that they will pay."

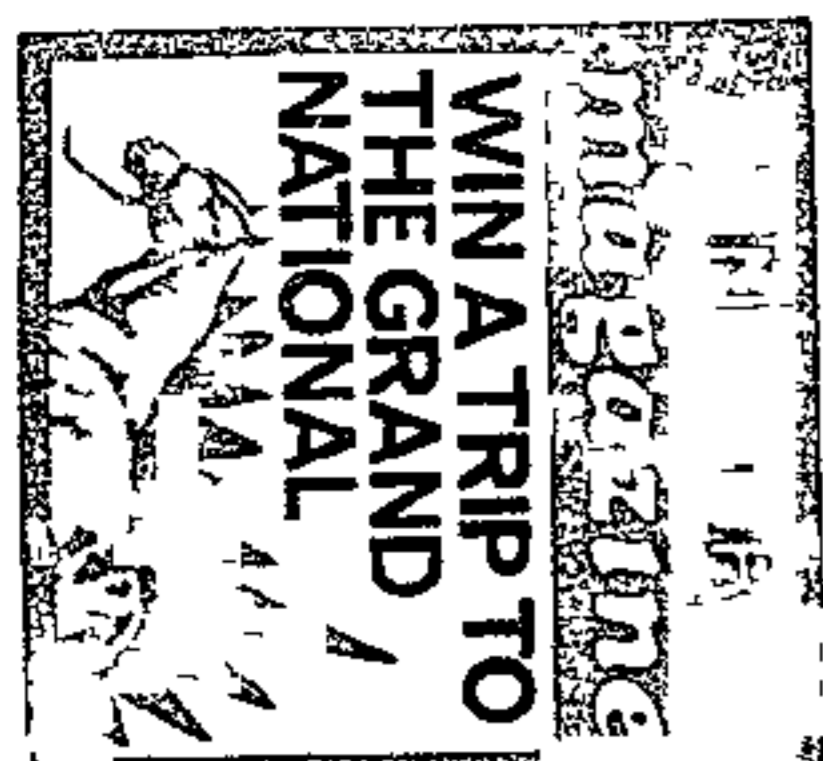
"Furious, this wonderful horse that cost us R18 000, seemed a complete despair"

Baiocchi new SA champ

HUGH Baiocchi won the South African Open golf championship in Cape Town yesterday with 265 strokes, beating Gavin Leverson (266) — Sapa.

Farewell to wife and bird

BEFORE killing himself with drink and drugs, Mr Ramsawa Singh, 48, of Brentford, Middlesex, wrote two notes — one to his wife and one to his racing partner, Carlo



WIN A TRIP TO THE GRAND NATIONAL



Eye-catching fashion at the Holiday Inns in Johannesburg yesterday — Lenise Olivier in a Spanish-style dress and a head-dress of pheasant feathers. Picture: ANDRZEJ SAWA



Furious gets a kiss from trainer Mrs Anne Upton after his Holiday Inns win

The Reserve Bank is investigating the Abramson-Pegg deals. Now for the first time, the full scope and complexity of some of the Information Department's activities can be revealed.

In exclusive interviews in Johannesburg and London, Mr Abramson and Mr Pegg disclosed that:

- The backing for their highly profitable ventures took the form of guarantees by Volksbank Bank which were arranged by the defunct Information Department
- The aim was to establish a "pro-South African" international publishing empire, based in the United States
- The Abramson-Pegg partnership managed the magazine West Africa on behalf of the Information Department, which at one stage owned the magazine
- About \$2-million has already been sent to Europe as part repayment of the foreign loan used to buy Horrors. The payment went in the form of a dividend from Horrors

Interest free

- The Department lent the Abramson-Pegg partnership R1-million interest free for almost a year
- The department used Abramson-Pegg foreign companies to "wash" funds abroad

The report of the Pretorius Commission, tabled in Parliament on Thursday, referred briefly to Horrors and the British publishing firm Morgan Gramplan as projects of the defunct department.

It stated that suspected irregularities relating to these two "projects" had been referred to the Erasmus and Van der Walt commissions.

Mr Abramson and Mr Pegg revealed that the backing by Volksbank and the Department of Information followed an agreement between Alpane, a Bernandin company controlled by Mr Abramson, Mr Pegg and Dr

Telegram

In a telegram to NRP leader, Mr Yause Raw, Prof Boshoff said that his "sense of justice was in revolt", because of the Government's action in making Dr Connie

Dr D a link between Horrors and Rhodie

STEPHEN WILHOLLAND

THE State President, Dr Diederichs, was the original link between David Abramson, now chairman of Horro, and Dr Eschel Rhood, former Secretary for Information.

Speaking from London, Mr Abramson told me that for sometime while Dr Diederichs was Minister of Finance he had assisted the Minister by acting as an intermediary, courier, deal-vernegotiator to import ant wine in major centres of the world.

Some of these messages dealt in the critical matter of the price of gold and interest negotiations between South Africa and the United States over the price of the meta

to create a new instrument to lead South Africa into the future, and the NRP was that instrument.

Referring to a "long history" of Government scandals, such as the Agliotti and Xela's affairs, Mr Raw said that each in itself had not been sufficient to break party loyalties.

council reverses a decision taken several weeks ago not to pass on invitations to players to "go deeply about the long-term effects of the invasions." Mr Talboys said Asked if he thought the decision was a breach of the 1977 Glenageary agreement, the Minister said "I don't have any doubt about that"

I won't quit Mulder

BY GHERHARD PIETERSE

DR CONNIE Mulder denied yesterday that he had any intention of resigning his seat in Parliament. He is MP for Randfontein.

Rhood, the former Secretary for Information. The agreement called for the payment to organise guarantees for foreign loans shakedown deals and for the payment to share 50-50 profits made on the deal.

In addition to the guarantees, which at their height covered \$8-million, the Abramson-Pegg partnership received an interest-free loan of more than R1-million from the Department for almost a year.

Both men said all their foreign dealings were approved by the Reserve

Lexington TOASTED

ALIVE WITH REVOL

YOU BUY MORE

SUNDAY TIMES, December 10 1978

DIA set

for an

easy

victory

Swapo warning as Mudge rides high

Tribune African News Service

WINDHOEK: The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is set for an easy stroll to victory in South West Africa/Namibia's elections, which ended here yesterday after five days of voting.

Political observers feel the DTA led by Mr Dirk Mudge, could capture as much as 80 percent of the votes the official results of which are expected only on December 18.

This prediction came today as an internal leader of Swapo warned that the organisation would seek aid from Cuba and East Germany, according to a Johannesburg newspaper report, if the DTA wins the election and decides not to hold a

Broeder quits Nats

A TOP Broederbond has joined the New Republic Party — in protest at the Information scandal.

He is Professor Johan Boshoff, former rector of the University of the North.

Professor Boshoff announced his resignation from the National Party in a telegram to Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP.

The telegram expressed Professor Boshoff's dismay at the manner in which Parliament had been misled and at the Government funding of The Citizen newspaper.

"My sense of justice has been outraged," the Professor said

second internationally supervised election.

Reacting yesterday to the report, the Administrator General of South West Africa/Namibia, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, said: "I view this as a threat to the welfare of Cuba. And I hope that those two responsible countries will not be lured into what may be a most unfortunate circumstance."

Judge Steyn said that if Swapo did consider a plea for aid "something very significant has already happened in Swapo thinking."

It was a clear indication that Swapo had ceased to be a liberating freedom movement and its aim was to contain, subdue and subvert the people by force to its will with the help of the foreigners.

Judge Steyn said the poll for the five-day election was 81 percent and the cost about R1.1 million.

There is talk of the DTA gaining about 40 of the 50 seats in the constituent assembly for which ballots were cast.

This is despite a feeling that spoilt ballots due to the number of unsophisticated voters in the one-man-one-vote elections could be 10 percent or higher.

"The fact that the DTA is going to win I do not doubt for a moment," said DTA general secretary Mr Billy Marais today.

"We are extremely happy with the way the elections went, especially the enthusiasm shown by black and brown voters.

I view this as a threat to the welfare of Cuba. And I hope those two responsible countries will not be lured into what may be a most unfortunate circumstance — Judge Steyn reacting to Swapo threat.

Judge Steyn

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ars (1946-1953) employment grew

ars - presumably as the result of

(mine capacity) and upswing in

oom; manganese is sold to the

employment figure was only surpassed

PFP Info report back

THE Progressive Federal Party will tomorrow hold a lunch-hour report-back meeting on the Information scandal

The meeting will be held in the Durban City Hall. The speakers will be Mr Rav Swart MP, and Mr Rupert Loumer, MP

"If one thinks of Owambo where acts of terrorism are taking place, and the fact that 77 percent of the registered voters there voted, then it must be clear that it was an expression of their rejection of Swapo's deeds."

Vote DTA, said the voice from above —

Page 31

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VOTE

THIS week
Judge Steyn

DTA (Said the voice)
from Heaven

Namibia went to the polls which left
delighted and the UN enraged

AND THEY DID

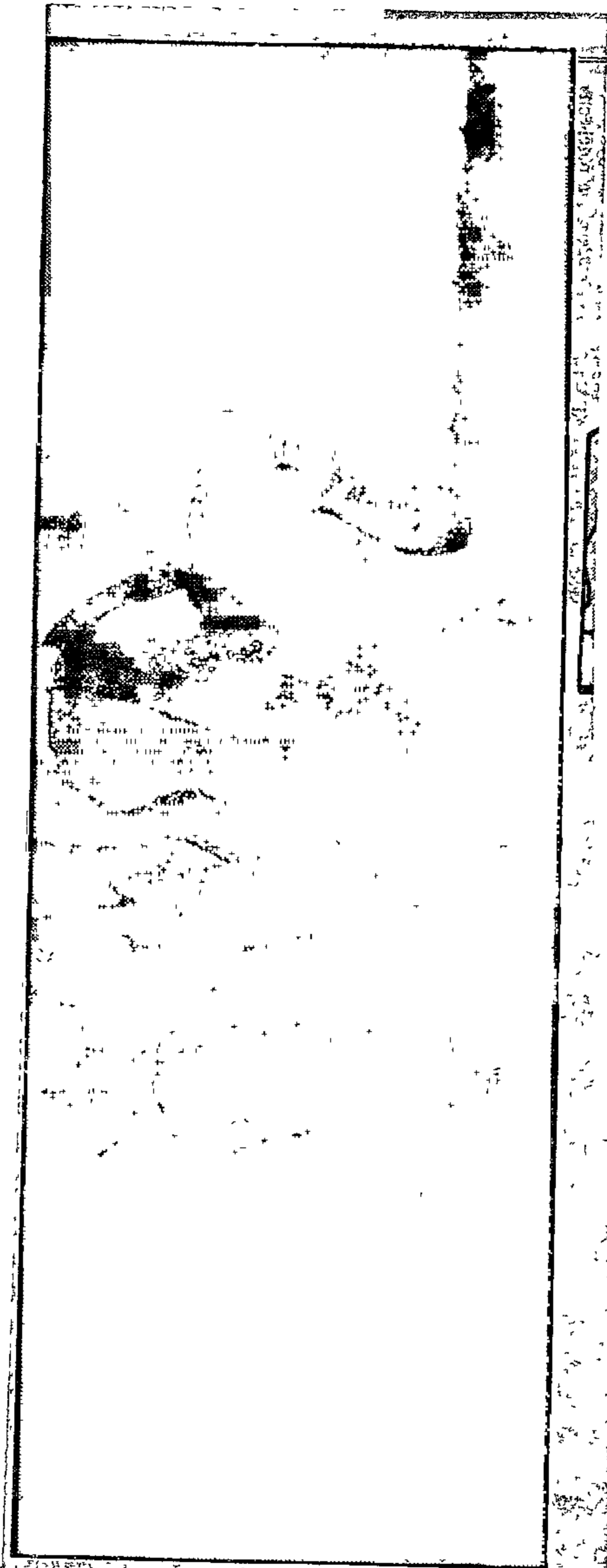
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122



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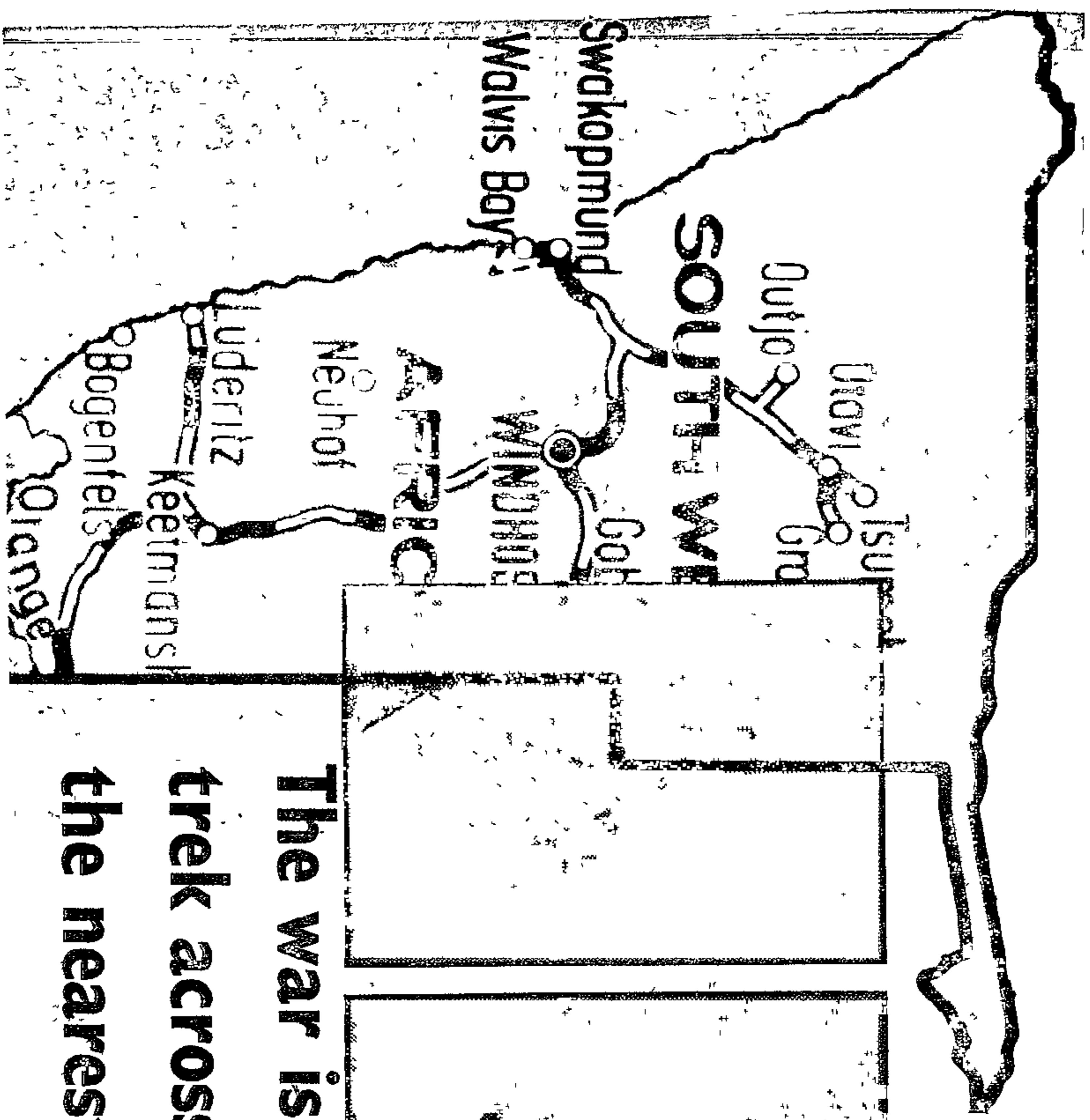
221



● Mrs. Selma Negenokesho was one of thousands of Ovambos who walked long distances to cast their votes for the independence they desire.

● A week of elections brought a break in routine for many Ovambo people. These children collected DTA posters and gave the alliance's peace sign for cameramen.

82/2/01
(122)



By **Lester Ventor
and Chris van Gass**
of the **Tribune Africa News Service**

**The war is forgotten as voters
trek across country to
the nearest polling station**

Putting the poll into perspective

In some ways, the five-day election that begins in SWA/Namibia on Monday appears to be a comic farce. After all, the outcome is a foregone conclusion, with a victory for the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) assured, and the only really uncertain factor the percentage poll.

The election is being boycotted by three important political groups — Swapo, the NNF (Namibia National Front), and the Swapo Democrats. The

five major churches, representing the vast majority of the population, have also rejected it, and its validity is not recognised by the Western Five or by the UN.

A DTA victory will thus ring hollow. But it would be dangerous and naive to write off the importance of the elections, or to describe them as insignificant and unimportant, as the West seems to be doing. For the election could have a very important function in Pretoria's strategy in the present international negotiations

over the future of SWA. It could be a vital move in preparing the way for a form of internal settlement.

True, in New York this week Foreign Minister Pik Botha committed himself in principle to UN-supervised elections next year. This is in line with certain "assurances" which Prime Minister P W Botha gave the West in the Pretoria talks in October. SA undertook that it would try and persuade the constituent assembly to be elected next week of the impor-

tance of an internationally acceptable solution.

But that is not to say UN-supervised elections will actually take place. Firstly, SA will insist on tough conditions for such an election, involving the composition, size and role of the UN military and police forces; the date of the elections, a ceasefire; and the functions of the Administrator General and representative of the UN Secretary General in the interim period. If necessary, any of these could become an excuse to block a UN-supervised election.

Secondly, stock should be taken of what is being said in SWA/Namibia — privately and publicly — by DTA leaders, and in particular by the key man in Pretoria's planning, Administrator General Marthinus Steyn.

What is being said is in almost direct conflict with the diplomatic language and emphasis used by SA in New York and elsewhere. Thus, in an interview with *Die Transvaler* on November 25 Steyn spelled out the significance of the December elections. He stressed that the constituent assembly to be elected next week will not only be able to decide on a new constitution for the territory, but will

also be able to decide on the acceptability of the Waldheim plan. It will be able to decide whether to agree or not to a second election next year under UN supervision.

Each of these powers given by SA to the assembly, said Steyn, "is in accordance with the declared policy of the SA government to allow the people of Namibia to decide on their own future."

Steyn also said the party obtaining an absolute majority in the constituent assembly would be able to decide whether independence should be asked for immediately. He added that SA would be led by what the constituent assembly decided.

Boycott won't work

Although Swapo is officially boycotting next week's elections, internal Swapo leader Daniel Tjongarero says that because of intimidation and victimisation a meaningful boycott — as happened in 1973 when only 3% voted in the Owambo elections — will be impossible. He adds "The government will get the percentage poll it wants. If it is 80% it will get it."

Swapo's allegations about intimidation are supported by claims made by Justin Ellis, the acting director of the ecumenical Christian Centre in Windhoek, who was deported this week. On the eve of his departure for Europe, Ellis made certain claims in a 15-page document (see box) which, if true, would substantiate the complaints of Swapo and the churches about intimidation.

In any event, it now seems quite clear that the DTA will be more firmly in the saddle than ever following the election, and that it will have the SA government fully behind it. What then?

A second election, fully supervised by the UN with Swapo taking part, is what must be hoped for. But such an outcome looks remote.

The other possibilities — no second election at all, or one with, say, only the Swapo Democrats as additional participants — will solve nothing. Either solution would almost certainly mean an intensification of the war in SWA/Namibia, with Pretoria having to cough up more and more of the SA taxpayer's money, and with more and more of the youth of SA having to be sacrificed.

Ovambo mine toll rises to 12

CAPE TOWN 13/12/78

Africa Bureau

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WINDHOEK. — The death toll in the two Ovambo landmine explosions rose to 12 yesterday when one of the wounded civilians died while being flown for specialist treatment at Windhoek State Hospital

The man, an Ovambo civilian whose identity has not yet been released by the authorities, was on the way to the intensive care unit in Windhoek

He had severe chest and abdominal injuries
Doctors were last night trying to save the life of a woman who was also injured in the explosions.

She was suffering from extensive brain damage
Four other casualties were in a satisfactory condition at the Oshakati hospital yesterday

The two explosions, which occurred within two hours of each other on a road near Ondangwa on Monday, completely devastated the vehicles in which the victims, all civilians, were travelling

The condition of recovery admission of anger by those who and an expression of goodwill, disease. Hence the concern within the homestead, or in the hours, and formerly, the tort a confession.

It is here that the therapist or modern healer becomes conflicts within the patient conscious. She brings the "speak out", since "anger" is what brings misfortune. account of a woman, a domestic healing service, "speaking accusation by her employer sugar, had hurt her, and she had

The stress on "speaking out" is most apparent in the treatment of a novice diviner who was thought of as someone ill. Great emphasis was laid on her confession of dreams and admissions of quarrels of which she was conscious. In Pondoland, a young woman pregnant for the first time, also "spoke out" her dreams and admitted quarrels and past misdoings, such as a flirtation with a clan member which was a breach of the incest taboo. She did this when washing with purifying medicines appropriate to pregnancy.

The diviner helps people to make up their minds as to which of several potential causes is the effective source of the illness. Typically, the diviner chooses between alternative cause, for those who are ill and their kin have possible causes in mind when they come to enquire through divination.

Anger within is made conscious and admitted, and evil without is personified in terms of evil medicines or familiars -- a baboon or wild cat, or snake, or a fabulous being with exaggerated sexual characteristics, Tixoloste. All this is expressed in symbolic language, unintelligible in literal translation or to someone with a superficial knowledge of the

mentions a refugee doctor from Natal, Njajula, whose descendants are still well known as diviners near Debe Nek. Not surprisingly, Fitzgerald's hospital quickly filled with patients, though some people had predicted that it would long remain empty.

Recognition of the part that may be played by traditional diviners or by healers, grows, as the psychosomatic element in disease is more widely recognized and psychiatric services developed (Schweitzer, Buhrman). A widespread traditional idea was that good health depended upon good social relationships. The good man lives in amity with his kin and neighbours, is blessed by his shades, and enjoys good health. Illness may be interpreted as a discipline, a reminder by his dead senior kin of neglect of obligations due to them or as punishment for quarrelling in the family. Alternatively, it is argued, illness may be caused deliberately by malicious persons -- witches and sorcerers -- who are filled with envy, greed, and hatred. Putting poison (such as arsenic) into food falls into this category but popular belief includes many other means than direct poisoning in food or drink: the sorcerer or witch is thought to bury evil medicines under the victim's doorway, or smear them on something he will touch, or send a baboon to injure the cattle, or whatever.

Health was thought of as natural: death, except from old age, as unnatural and caused by others. These ideas go far back in time. They were spoken of by survivors from the Staveinnesse, shipwrecked off the Transkei coast in 1686. Some of the survivors spent three years among the Xhosa people before they were taken to Cape Town by sea. So if someone were ill the main concern was to discover who was responsible: angry senior kin whose anger reached from the world of the dead beneath, or malicious neighbours and relatives. Accusations of witchcraft occurred most often in relationships which led to friction, such as that of mother-in-law and daughter-in-law living in the same homestead or, in more recent times, fellow employees competing in a job.

DA 11/12/78 (271)

DTA confident of big victory

WINDHOEK. — Officials of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance are confident of an overwhelming victory in South West Africa's five-day election which ended last Friday.

The result of the territory's first one man one vote election will only be announced in a week's time.

Ballot boxes from remote regions of South West Africa were being transported to Windhoek at the weekend under heavy police guard.

Counting begins today as the five participating political groups — the DTA, Aktur, Namibian Christian Democratic Party, the Liberation Front and the Herstigte Nasionale Party — finalise their lists of representatives for the constituent assembly that will be convened before Christmas.

The groups will be granted proportional representation in the

assembly, but DTA officials are expected to take about 40 of the 50 seats in the new body.

The Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, announced on Saturday that 334 399 people, representing 81 per cent of the registered voters, went to the polls.

He said the election, which is expected to cost South African taxpayers about R1.1 million, had been peaceful, lawful and without loss of life.

Judge Steyn said a high percentage poll would add to the "status, authority and persuasive powers" of the elected assembly.

He hoped the assembly would be in a position to inform the South African Government before the end of the month of its stand regarding a proposed United Nations-supervised election next year.

It is expected that the new assembly will meet for the first time in Windhoek's Turnhalle

building on December 22.

Though strong pressure will be exerted on the assembly to reach a decision on an internationally acceptable solution this month, there are doubts that it will be able to formulate its stand so soon.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has already undertaken to inform the Western powers of Pretoria's decision — which will be guided by the assembly — on a United Nations-supervised election before the new year.

Commenting on reports that Swapo would seek aid from Cuba and East Germany if the assembly refused to hold a second, internationally supervised election, Judge Steyn said I view it as a threat to the welfare of Cuba and East Germany."

He repeated his call for Swapo fighters to lay down their arms and return to the territory in peace. — DDC.

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Industrial Council Meetings

The members of an industry committee would, in terms of the new Bill, participate in the negotiation of wages and working conditions of African workers leading to an agreement. However, they enjoy no voting rights. Industrial councils must notify the Central Bantu Labour Board and the relevant Regional Committee timeously of any meetings which could affect African interests and the Board must designate one or more members of the industry committee to attend such meeting.

Agreements and Orders

Where no industrial council is registered, an industry committee is to be empowered, in collaboration with the Regional Bantu Labour Committee concerned, to enter into an agreement on the minimum wages and working conditions of their African workers with a group or association of employers.

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

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He appealed to Swapo — "now that the political air has been cleared by this election" — to reconsider its position and "reprogramme their indoctrinated followers from the path of violence to constructive participation in the peaceful political process".

Mr Botha repeated his call for Swapo fighters to lay down their arms and return to the territory in peace.

23 Ibid.

24 Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.

25 Between 1974 and 1976 employment by Cape copper producers contracted from 9144 to 7662, while Transvaal employment was reduced from 6377 to 5607.

26 S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal, August 1977: p.29. The development of the North pit at Sishen was commenced in 1974. The South pit has been in operation since the early 1950s.

27 Mining Survey No.86 (No.3 of 1977), p.18.

28 Mining Statistics 1976, p.49.

29 In fact the 700 000 mark was reached for the year: 701 434 men were on average in service on all mines (excluding power and works) in 1977. (Information provided by the Minerals Bureau of the Department of Mines prior to publication of Mining Statistics 1977).

30 "Minerals and Manpower", Journal of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Vol.75 No.3 (October 1974), pp. 49-62.

31 These employment figures are average numbers of persons at work. The main employment series used in this paper are of persons in service. Both sets of figures are available (Tables 1,2) in the annual Mining Statistics publication (see note 14).

DTA set for sweep

Mercury Africa Bureau

11/12/78

(22)

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He said if Swapo did consider aid from these two countries, it would confirm suspicions that Swapo was not a "liberating force" but that was aimed at enslaving the people of the territory

He appealed to Swapo — now that the political air had been cleared by the election — to "re-programme their indoctrinated followers from the path of violence to constructive participation in the peaceful political process."

34

4%) management had taken the initiative for while African employees had done this in five employees together had taken the decision in fourteen

der workers and those with longer service to be : in 80% of the organisations there were no the nomination of candidates, while in 20% there mainly to achieve equal departmental representation.³⁸

rted that their works committees were elected for a st instances, 68%, regular monthly committee a further 9% met weekly and 6% met at fortnightly

hed reasons for choosing a works committee were that han liaison committees, that they were more represen- African workers, and that the workers preferred them.

in 1973 only three co-ordinating works committees³⁹ had been established.

Recognition of African Trade Unions

The Verster investigation indicated that while the majority of participating organisations with liaison committees (56%) were opposed to the recognition of African trade unions, the majority of those with works committees (68%) were in favour of recognising them.⁴⁰

37. Op.cit. pp.91-4.

38. Ibid, pp.97-101.

39. Hansard 3 columns 160-1, 22 August 1973.

40. Op.cit. pp.66-8, 108.

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Per centage

73,0

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NNF: Going it alone will be suicidal

RDM 12/12/78 (221)

WINDHOEK. — The Namibia National Front (NNF) warned yesterday that a decision by any party to go ahead with unilateral independence in South West Africa would be suicidal and that party would have to prepare itself for the crisis that would follow.

The NNF was commenting on a television interview on Sunday night in which the Administrator General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, said South Africa would not pressurise the constituent assembly emerging from last week's election into agreeing to a second election under United Nations supervision.

Along with Swapo the NNF refused to participate in the internal election, which it saw as unfairly constituted.

It condemned the statement, saying that this and earlier statements by Mr Justice Steyn constituted a



MR JUSTICE STEYN ... statement deplored

major deviation from the spirit of the agreement between South Africa and the West. It was not conducive to co-operation with the UN as promised time and time again by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Such utterances were highly undiplomatic and deplorable, the NNF said.

Those who believed that the high percentage poll attained in last week's election was an indication that the inhabitants of the territory rejected the UN were living in a fool's paradise, it said.

"Without the participation of the UN, a credible registration process, an independent Press — to mention but a few — there cannot be a free and fair election campaign.

"We challenge the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) and others to compete with us in true elections for a genuine expression of the will of all Namibians — elections which will lead to an internationally recognised independence, peace and prosperity for our people" — Sapa

SWA's big count begins

WINDHOEK. — Officials yesterday began counting more than 334 000 votes cast last week in the South West African elections for a constituent assembly elections.

Mr Lourens de Kock, the chief electoral officer, said he expected to know later today when counting would be complete.

By noon yesterday officials were still counting unopened envelopes containing ballot papers and comparing figures with the number of registration cards handed in at polling bureaux, said Mr De Kock.

About 40 fingerprint and two handwriting experts from South Africa were scrutinising cards to ensure they were issued to the same people who handed them back to election officials during last week's election.

Voters marked their cards with fingerprints on receiving them and again before casting their votes in the presence of returning officers.

Mr De Kock said his team had encountered one unusual case: a man and his wife had accidentally voted with one another's registration cards.

After consulting political party representatives, he allowed the votes "rather than disenfranchise the voters because of an electoral officer's mistake".

Counting resumes at 6 am today would go on for at least 15 hours a day.

Mr De Kock said if eye strain proved too tiring for fingerprint experts, he would fly in another team from South Africa who would be ready to travel at an hour's notice.

He added all ballot boxes were in hand yesterday — the last ones from far-flung polling stations were received late yesterday. — Sapa

No date for start

WINDHOEK. — The Chief Director in the Administrator-General's office, Mr John Viall, said yesterday that no date had been set for the South West Africa Constituent Assembly to start sitting.

He said the assembly might be convened as early as December 20 or 21 but added that a firm date at this stage would "just be speculation".

Mr Viall confirmed that the assembly would convene in the historic Turnhalle building in Windhoek. — Sapa

2 000 East Germans join war on Unita

By CHRIS MARAIS

NEARLY 2 000 East German paratroops and military instructors have flown into Angola during the past six weeks and are now actively deployed against Unita guerrilla forces in the southern regions, according to military observers.

The East Germans, equipped with personal weapons, have joined the ruling MPLA forces and their Cuban allies in mounting a massive onslaught against Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita groups.

Military observers report, too, that a number of East German instructors

are training MPLA and Swapo recruits at base camps.

There is little doubt that the East German military presence has been timed to coincide with election developments in South West Africa.

As yet, none of the East German forces has set foot on SWA soil, the observers said.

Asked how the operation against Unita was faring, the sources said that Dr Savimbi's forces in the south of Angola were too well-organised to have suffered any major setbacks yet.

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Manhunt in SWA after death blasts

The Star's Africa News Service

Eleven people were killed and eight injured — including a pregnant woman — in two landmine blasts yesterday in Ovambo, in northern SWA/Namibia.

Security forces were searching for tracks in the areas where the blasts occurred within 90 minutes of each other, according to a statement released by SWA Command in Windhoek.

All the casualties were civilians, and the death toll is the second highest in a single day since 17 churchmen were killed in a landmine blast on October 15.

Of the eight injured admitted to hospital, two were today reported to be in a critical condition — the pregnant woman, who has head injuries, and the driver of a light delivery vehicle, Mr. Elias Shapange.

LANDMINE

The first blast came on the Etale-Ondangwa road in central North Ovambo at 8.30 am when a furniture van detonated a landmine. One person died instantly and four others were injured.

In the second blast, near Ondobe, close to the Angolan border, a light delivery vehicle, carrying 14 people also drove over a landmine.

Seven people died in this incident and seven were injured.

The dead and injured in both blasts were removed to Oshakati State Hospital by helicopter. Three of the injured died on the way to hospital.

The Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said today that Swapo had lost at the polls, reflected by an 81 percent poll in last week's elections, and was now reverting to such honor tactics.

"If this is the way they want to react, then they will be dealt with accordingly," he said.

He said this type of action could not be tolerated any longer and Swapo had to decide once and for all whether it wished to participate in a peaceful process towards independence.

12.

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generally employers have shown a marked preference for the works committee. According to the

liaison committees in existence at the end of 1973, while at the end of 1974 the number had

750 were located in the Orange Free State (25,4%), 298 in the Cape (20,1%), and 58 in the Transvaal.

By May 1975, 1 751 liaison committees had been established. This threefold increase does appear remarkable.

The Personnel Research Division within the Department of Labour at the University of the Orange Free State, conducted a survey into the constitution and functioning of liaison and

the survey included questionnaires addressed to 1 064 liaison committees and he received a suitable sample of 437 (40%) employing 164 995 African workers covered by 437 organisations which participated in the investigation in 19 industrial sectors: 31

Industrial Classification of Participants

Sector	Number of Organisations	%
Manufacturing	257	79,0
Mining	9	3,0
Construction	9	3,0
Commerce	13	4,0
Services	27	8,0
Local authorities	11	3,0
	<u>326</u>	<u>100,0</u>

26. Financial Mail, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in: R. Verster, Liaison Committees in the South African Industry, Bloemfontein, U.O.F.S., 1974, p.9.
27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.
28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.
29. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.
30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.
31. Ibid, p.17.

SWA poll dilemma: to vote or not to vote

RDM 13/12/78

(22)

By Sean O'Conner
Mail Africa Bureau

OSHAKATI — More than 116 000 people went to the polls in Owambo last week — and got a stark reminder that the South West African election was being held in the middle of a war

The low-pitched whine of South African Air Force helicopters flying low over the bush became a familiar sound. So did the deafening screams of the Mirage fighter-bombers.

On the ground, soldiers and police guarded 129 polling stations throughout Owambo — the most densely populated area in SWA.

The area around all the polling stations was patrolled from 7 am until well after dark.

On the first day of the election, soldiers checked bags and cases carried by voters before allowing them to enter the polling booths.

Parked at strategic points around the polling stations were landmine-resistant troop carriers, with camouflage-clad troops and police ready to embark at a moment's notice.

And at the most northerly polling station, Eehana, in the heart of the terrorist danger area in northeast Owambo and only 9 km from the SWA-Angola border, the soldiers never moved more than a few metres from their foxholes.

For the mobile polling units, which travelled through sparsely populated areas, security precautions were just as tight.

Each unit was provided with a military escort, a mine-sweeping team and a mine-resistant vehicle.

In Owambo, the election was dominated by the military operation, considered by the Government necessary to ensure that Swapo guerrillas did not disrupt the voting.

Even election rivalry among the different politi-

cal organizations took a backseat. Not that there was fierce competition.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, with its vast financial resources, left no stone unturned — there was not a kraal it did not canvass.

The party hired 100 trucks from the Public Works Department of the Owambo Government to transport voters to the polls.

Before the election, officials and Ministers of the Owambo Government predicted a high poll — provided there were no terror attacks.

Had Swapo launched a successful attack on a single polling station in a densely populated part of the area, there is no doubt the poll would have fallen far short of the recorded

78.43% of the registered voters.

But that there was not an attack did not mean that Swapo didn't try.

SWA military headquarters disclosed towards the end of last week that security forces made far more than the usual number of terrorist sightings.

A Swapo terrorist captured in a skirmish with security forces during the weekend told his interrogators that he had been part of a large group whose aim had been to draw military patrols away from a polling station in northeast Owambo.

Once that had been achieved, a second group had planned to open fire on the station.

In the more remote areas, Swapo did succeed in intimidating some of the



On guard — a member of the South African Police keeps a watchful eye on proceedings during the South West African elections last week.

Picture: STEFAN SONDERLING

people. The organisation's message was simple: "Vote and you will be shot."

Some people defied the warning. Near the small settlement of Eyeke, in the south, armed terrorists confronted two women on their way to a polling station.

But after the terrorists had gone, the two women travelled nearly 40 km to cast their vote at another station.

The Chief Minister of Owambo and president of the DTA, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said he believed the majority of people voted because they had grown tired of terrorist harassment and violence.

They were ready to take part in a peaceful political transition to independence.

Owambo's Minister of Education, the Rev. Peter

Kalangula, said he held the same view. The people shown that they had rejected Swapo.

But that opinion is shared by Bishop Leona Anala, leader of SWA's largest church group, the Evangelical Lutheran Owambo-Kavango Church. He said the majority of the black electorate in Owambo participated in the election only because they feared their lives would be made difficult if they did not.

The people had been afraid that if they did not vote they would lose their jobs — a view which Pastor Ndjoba has strongly rejected.

Mr Fillemo Moongo, an Owambo leader of the Swapo Democratic Party which did not contest the election — echoes the view of Bishop Anala.

The majority of Ovambos, he said, felt compelled to vote to avoid trouble with the authorities.

Bishop Anala said that in campaign meetings before the elections, political parties had emphasised that people should not abstain from voting.

Many Ovambos had understood that to mean they had no option but to vote.

It appears that a number of people voted out of fear of abstaining. But how many of them voted out of greater fear of South Africa than Swapo is difficult to gauge.

At a remote polling station, a 19-year-old man said he had voted because "the political leaders" had told him to.

But it is clear that as many Ovambos saw the election as a process aimed at attaining peace.

"We might make the fighting stop," said a pregnant Ovambo mother, living in a terror-hotspot near Eehana.

Problem of a population will the DTA fulfil

Foreign Editor DENNIS GORDON reports from Windhoek on South West Africa's first one man, one vote election.

THE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is assured of victory in South West Africa's first one man, one vote election. The questions now are whether it can fulfil its pre-election promises and if it will test its strength against political opponents, who boycotted last week's election, in a United Nations supervised election in about six months' time.

If the DTA, based on a constitution of ethnicity and consensus decision-making, does not liberalise its policies it will almost certainly risk a huge backlash in any future elections.

As illiterate farmer Mr Thomas Simon, 75, of Oshigambo, Owambo, put it as he waited in a voting queue "I am voting for independence, peace and all the good things."

A student in the same queue, Mr Samuel Benjamin, 18, said: "I am voting because the election brings us peace and freedom."

Oshigambo is in the operational area along the Angolan border and the comments of most people indicated that they were tired of war and disruption.

Voters faced terrorist reprisals if they went to vote — but they did.

Firstly, the military, under Major General Jannie Geldenhuys, put on a massive show of deterrent force. Polling stations bristled with weapons, carried not only by soldiers but by DTA organisers who were given permission to carry arms after several had been killed in the operational zone.

Secondly, the DTA, with access to seemingly limitless funds, put in months of grassroots campaigning. Using a mixture of revivalist wrangling and hubbub-dubba hustle it reached the furthest of Namibia's remote communities.

But, as in Rhodesia, there can be no political solution to the South West Africa independence question without a settlement with the guerrillas — in this case, Swapo.

Even though Swapo's military capacity seems to have been severely mauled last year in hot pursuit raids on Cassinga in Angola and Sesheke in Zambia, it is unlikely that the depth of African nationalist feeling can be neutralised by the DTA's untried policies which blacks suspect are geared to maintain white control.

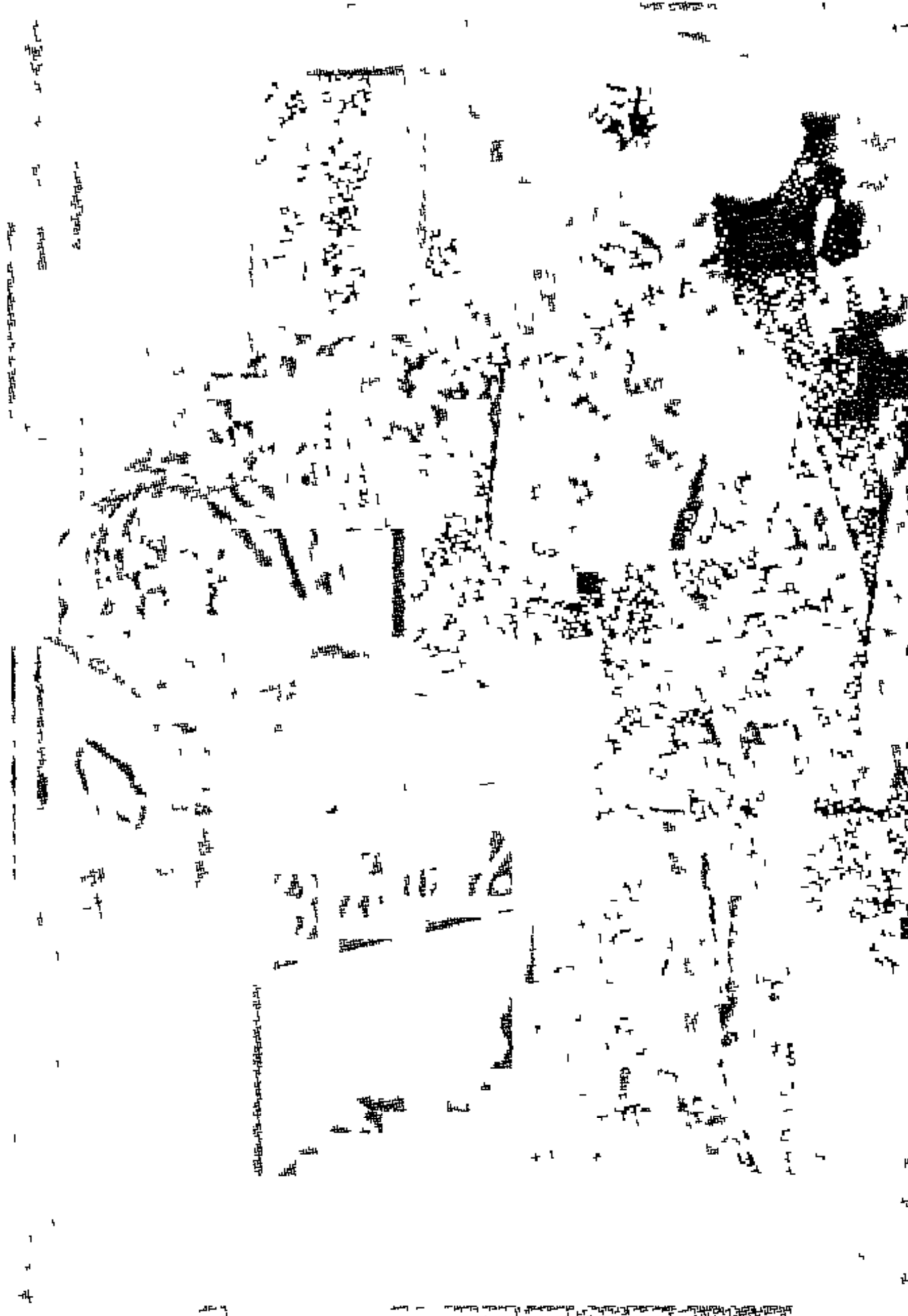
Mr Andreas Shipanga, a Swapo dissident who founded the Swapo Democrats, who ignored the election, said "We knew all along that the state machinery and white economic power would win this election."

"But the election is meaningless. Another period of uncertainty and confusion is coming for this country."

Swapo, although suffering humiliating defeat in the guerrilla war by being out-thought and out-fought by well-motivated South African



Bushman voter



Herero voter

diately answered by Mr Lourens de Kock, the chief electoral officer.

One complaint sent a detective off in search of Bushman voters on the fringe of the Kalahari after a reporter's charge that the provisions of the Electoral Act had allegedly been contravened when DTA organisers handed out lollipops at the polling station at Tsumkwe, and so "influenced" voters.

The reality behind the 81% vote is that some of the people wanted very much to vote in the first one man, one vote election; many believed that every vote was a vote against Swapo and the feared domination by the Owambo people, others thought it wise to vote in case of possible victimisation by employers or authorities, some were probably coerced but will never admit it for fear of reprisals; and in the operational areas of Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi voters were under the twin pressures of their tribal leadership and the South African military presence.

The army's role was vital to the election. Particularly in Owambo, an acknowledged Swapo stronghold. Even if not a single soldier was involved in an act of coercion, the presence of the military could not avoid being a voting pressure.

Just as the military authorities claimed Swapo had threatened people who voted against their boycott call, so could the counter argument be used that those who did not vote would be known to military and tribal authorities.

The pressures on voters from both sides were high, but the army presence and the efficient DTA machine swayed the balance.

An 81% poll of the registered voters, which the authorities claim amounted to 92% of the electorate but which is questioned by some political parties — is impressive in the prevailing conditions. It brought great joy to the ebullient Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, who presided enthusiastically over five daily Press conferences.

The high vote will give the constituent assembly, when it meets on December 22, "status, authority and persuasive powers", Judge Steyn said, wrapping up his comments on the election.

The assembly's first task will be to decide whether it will approve a UN-supervised election, probably in July, as acceptance of the UN-endorsed Western settlement plan South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, will be waiting anxiously because he has promised the UN will know South Africa's attitude towards another election by the end of this year.

It is difficult to see how the true feelings of the SWA electorate will be known even through a ceasefire and a UN election. Voters in the operational area would then be under the same kind of indirect pressure to vote for Swapo, which the UN recognises as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

can forces, and suffering leadership problems abroad, still represents a black hope that the DTA cannot usurp.

Swapo, no matter how much or how little it may deserve it, is, like Frelimo in Mozambique, synonymous with freedom.

Moderate movements such as the Namibia National Front cannot be dismissed either because they refused to participate in the election. Mr Bryan O'Linn, secretary general of the NNF, said that last week's election "under exclusive South African control doesn't comply with free and fair elections and will

not attain international recognition."

All this election has proved is that the South African authorities are so firmly in control that an election can take place despite Swapo violence, an outbreak of urban bombings, and a war situation in the most densely populated parts of the country.

An election under United Nations supervision would provide a completely new set of results.

The international Press searched diligently last week for election irregularities but came up with very few that couldn't be imme-

RAM 12/12/78

221 Are election promises?

In the next six months the DTA will have to fulfil some of its promises. But how can it actually stop the war if the Owarambo vote was indeed a vote for peace?

Overtures to Swapo won't work. Judge Steyn himself has not been able to gain a reaction. 'I have been a suitor and I have been discouragingly repelled. But my ardour is not dampened,' he said last Saturday.

A UDI by the DTA-dominant

nated assembly is discounted, because it would destroy any chance of international recognition of independence, step up the war, and lead to more international boycott pressures on South Africa.

Observers believe that the DTA will now have to put its mouth where its money was and bring some meaning to the posters and placards that have stridently promised houses, schools and equality for all in an idyllic peace that Namibia has never known.

This week 334 399 votes

will be counted into party piles for the proportional selection of representatives of the five contesting parties. Before Christmas the assembly will meet to decide on the election issue and thrash out a constitution.

Are the promotional missions still going to be available to the DTA to push its policies and maintain its momentum?

The first meeting of the constitutional assembly on December 22 should tell.



Voting lesson

THE SWAPO BOMBERS

By CHRIS MARAIS

ELEVEN PEOPLE were killed and eight others injured in two landmine explosions in the SWAPO-infiltrated area of Owambo in South West Africa, yesterday.

The SWA Command of the Defence Force announced that an intensive operation had been launched by security forces to search for any clues that would lead to the terrorists who had planted the mines.

The twin explosions, which took place on a road near Ondangwa, in northern SWA, completely devastated the vehicles in which the victims, all civilians, were travelling.

It is disappointing that there is not more discussion in the Report as to the manner in which a graze, has responded well as to the growth population who have is primarily a lives right has failed to serious discussion o have led to a differ today have no cattle less than the mean n of disinheritance. under very different population was small

The first landmine exploded at 8.30 am. A black man died immediately and four others were injured. They were travelling in a removal vehicle. The second landmine exploded at 10 am, claiming the lives of seven people and injuring two. They were travelling in a light commercial vehicle. The survivors of both blasts were rushed to the State Hospital at Oshakati, where three later died of their injuries. A Defence Force spokesman in Windhoek said last night that numerous incidents of sabotage on water pipelines and telephone wires had occurred in the area where the two bomb blasts occurred yesterday.

has no livestock, or indeed if he has far less

Speaking at a Press Conference in Pretoria Mr Botha paid tribute to the Administrator General of SWA, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, for, "going out of his way to create decent living conditions in the territory and to allow the election to take place in a democratic manner. "The people of the territory expressed their wishes freely and we are grateful for that," he said.

Nearly 81% of the registered voters in the country cast their votes. "This was the fairest election ever to take place in Africa," he said.

The South African Government was committed to attempt to persuade the elected leaders of the territory to accept United Nations recognition.

Mr Botha said he and the Prime Minister would explain to the elected leaders the consequences of either accepting or rejecting the Security Council resolution on SWA.

● See Pages 5 and 15

Asked if there had been an upsurge in victimisation by Swapo of the people of Owambo during the SWA elections, the spokesman said. "Intimidation comes in many forms. We cannot say there has been an upsurge in victimisation or intimidation in the area lately. But if a Swapo leader like Sam Nujoma threatens to have all non-Swapo-supporting voters killed, would you not say that was intimidation?"

The manner in which the SWA elections were handled was praised by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday. He said the Government greatly appreciated the way in which the election had been conducted, reports Sapa

equivalent of the community) it would be decided

RAM 12/12/78

(221)

WEDNESDAY
December 13, 1978

Still only one way for SWA

(221)

THOUGH there must be reservations about how it was assembled, the percentage poll in the South West African election is nevertheless impressive

The reservations include:

- The fact that many people were eager to be part of the territory's first poll and may have been enthusiastic enough to choose the party they disliked least;

- Possible coercion by tribal heads and white employers; the presence of the army (particularly in military zones where a non-vote would virtually have been a positive vote for Swapo). And the fear of domination among non-Ovambos, since Swapo derives the major slice of its support from Ovambos.

Even so, the result was impressive by any electoral standards. In particular, it was a success for the election machine of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which is now assured of victory.

The DTA, indeed, should have gained confidence for the real

event — which should be a similar election next year, supervised by the United Nations and, hopefully, with Swapo taking part.

For that can be the only avenue in South West's future. However buoyant they may be feeling now, the victors of this election must see that no internal deal can work without international recognition. Because the fact remains that there cannot be a lasting solution in South West Africa that does not involve Swapo, either as a majority or a minority power.

Nor, judging by their reaction after the polls closed at the weekend, should people like Mr Dirk Mudge or Judge Martinus Steyn feel unduly worried by such a prospect. Mr Mudge was obviously elated by his party's success; Judge Steyn described the election as a "joyous" occasion.

Very well then; if the DTA is really in a position to annihilate Swapo in any straight election contest, why doesn't it go ahead and do so?

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is assured of victory in South West Africa's first one man, one vote election

The questions now are whether it can fulfil its pre-election promises, and if it will test its strength against political opponents, who boycotted last week's election, in a United Nations supervised election in about six months' time

If the DTA, based on a constitution of ethnicity and consensus decision-making, does not liberalise its policies it will almost certainly risk a huge backlash in any future elections

As illiterate farmer Mr Thomas Simon, 75, of Oshigambo, Owambo, put it as he waited in a voting queue, "I am voting for independence, peace and all the good things"

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Namibia votes for peace

AD 13/12/78 (221)

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But, as in Rhodesia, there can be no political solution to the South West Africa independence question without a settlement with the guerrillas — in this case, Swapo

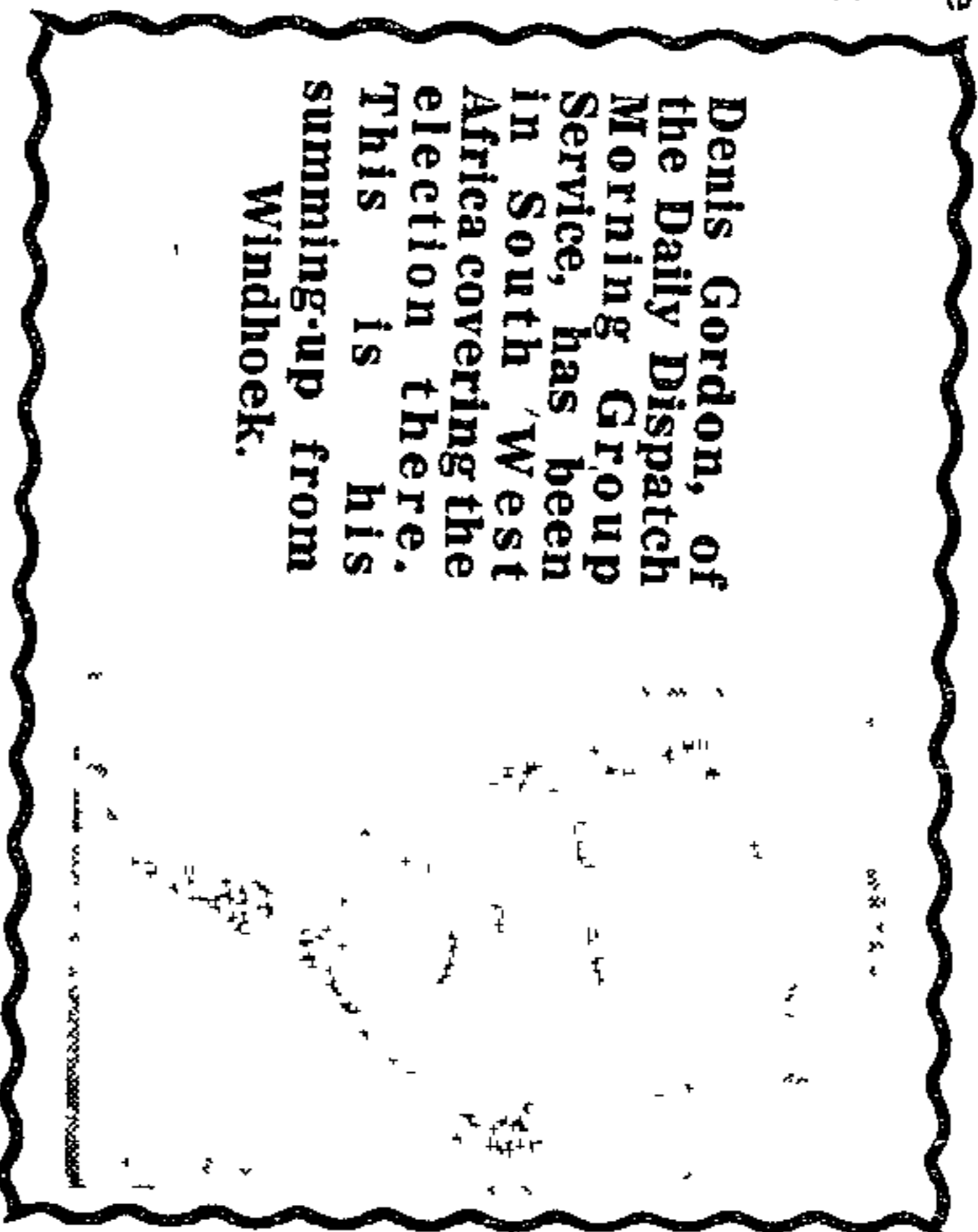
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"But the election is meaningless. Another period of uncertainty and confusion is coming for this country"

Swapo, although suffering humiliating defeat in the guerrilla war by being

Denis Gordon, of the Daily Dispatch Morning Group Service, has been in South West Africa covering the election there. This is his summing-up from Windhoek.



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NAMIBIA - GENERAL

15 DEC - 31 DEC 1978

Star 15/12/78 (22)

Nujoma to send children to Cuba

social
gather
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The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, is planning to send all SWA/Namibian children in refugee camps in Zambia to Cuba, according to reports reaching dissident

Swapo members here. The move, claimed to be "for the safety of the children," was being considered, say sources in Sweden, for fear of alleged South African reprisals on Swapo in Zambia. A former member of

the Swapo executive committee, Mr Immanuel Engombe who joined the Swapo Democrats Movement after being jailed without trial for 25 months in Tanzania at Mr Nujoma's insistence said he received this information from two sources.

SWA fever over election results

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Election result fever is running high here following yesterday's let-down when the expected announcement of the results did not materialise.

The announcement is now expected later today and the candidates of the

various political groups which have won representation in the constituent assembly would then probably be made known within 72 hours.

The Assembly is expected to meet next Wednesday. It will be followed by a visit from South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who will address the assembly.

WIFE

"In a letter from my wife, who is in Moscow, she confirmed that my children may be sent to Cuba from Zambia.

"Sources in Sweden informed me that the reason was Swapo's shaky position in Zambia.

"They also said that all children now in Zambia may be sent to Cuba. Those children who would be able to study would be sent to schools while the others would be moved to other places," said Mr Engombe.

OTHER FEATURES

Although the A.P.O. rarely moves completely away from political discussion of one form or another, it does provide insights into other aspects of Cape Town life. Take, for example, the lively discourses of Piet Uithaelder in his column "Straat Praetjes". Written in "Capie", these appear regularly up to about 1913 and apart from making tongue-in-cheek comments on the people and issues currently prominent in Coloured politics, they paint vivid and amusing vignettes of many aspects of daily life. One such column, for example, describes a meeting at the "Stone", to which the writer is taken by his companion, Stoffel (despite the fact that: "Ik lijk nie om na politiek meetings to gaan op Sondags nie, want op die boerplaatse wa ik vee oopgepas het da hou hulle kerk op Sondag"). In another issue Piet Uithaelder and Stoffel go to buy "stand-up collars" and tophats "like Mr Merriman, Mr Hofmeyr, Dr Jameson en Dr Abdurahman wear". The fact that "Straat Praetjes" are written in "Capie" enhances the vividness of the impressions and atmosphere conveyed.



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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 162]

PRETORIA, 15 DECEMBER 1978
DESEMBER

[No. 6242

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

221
No R 333, 1978

DISSOLUTION AND REGULATION OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE EKULIKO KAVANGO LIMITED, OWAMBO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED AND CAPRIVI DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Under the powers vested in me by section 5A (1) (b) of the Promotion of the Economic Development of Black States Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), read with section 38 (1) of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby declare as follows:

(a) The Ekuliko Kavango Limited, established by Proclamation R 67 of 1976, the Owambo Development Corporation Limited, established by Proclamation R 68 of 1976 and the Caprivi Development Corporation Limited, established by Proclamation R 55 of 1977, are dissolved with effect from 1 October 1978.

(b) The assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of the said Ekuliko Kavango Limited, Owambo Development Corporation Limited and Caprivi Development Corporation Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Development Corporations) shall, with effect from 1 October 1978, be deemed to have passed to the First National Development Corporation of South West Africa Limited, established by the First National Development Corporation of South West Africa Proclamation, 1978 (Proclamation AG 61 of 1978), in accordance with the conditions determined by the Minister of Plural Relations and Development after consultation with the said First National Development Corporation of South West Africa, Limited.

(c) The Minister of Plural Relations and Development or Messieurs Johan Lerm, Ernst Georg Heinrich Herman Blohm, Johannes Willem Jacobus Hanekom and Hendrik Stephanus Marais jointly may, in the place of the Development Corporations, sign any document or perform any act relating to the passing of the assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of the Development Corporations to the said First National Development Corporation of South West Africa, Limited.

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No R 333, 1978

ONTBINDING EN REELING VAN AANGELEENTHEDE BETREFFENDE DIE BATES, LASTE, REGTE EN VERPLIGTINGE VAN DIE EKULIKO KAVANGO BEPERK, OWAMBO ONTWIKKELINGSKORPORASIE BEPERK EN CAPRIVI ONTWIKKELINGSKORPORASIE BEPERK

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A (1) (b) van die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Swart State, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968), saamgelees met artikel 38 (1) van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), verklaar ek hierby soos volg:

(a) Die Ekuliko Kavango Beperk, ingestel by Proklamasie R 67 van 1976, die Owambo Ontwikkelingskorporasie Beperk, ingestel by Proklamasie R 68 van 1976 en die Caprivi Ontwikkelingskorporasie Beperk, ingestel by Proklamasie R 55 van 1977, word ontbind met ingang 1 Oktober 1978.

(b) Die bates, laste, regte en verpligtinge van bedoelde Ekuliko Kavango Beperk, Owambo Ontwikkelingskorporasie Beperk en Caprivi Ontwikkelingskorporasie Beperk, (hierna die Ontwikkelingskorporasies genoem), word geag, met ingang 1 Oktober 1978, oor te gaan op die Eerste Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie van Suidwes-Afrika Beperk, ingestel by die Proklamasie op die Eerste Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1978 (Proklamasie AG 61 van 1978), ooreenkomstig die voorwaardes wat die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling na oorlog met genoemde Eerste Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie van Suidwes-Afrika, Beperk, voorskryf.

(c) Die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling of menere Johan Lerm, Ernst Georg Heinrich Herman Blohm, Johannes Willem Jacobus Hanekom en Hendrik Stephanus Marais gesamentlik, kan, in die plek van die Ontwikkelingskorporasies, enige dokument onderteken of enige handeling verrig wat in verband staan met die oorgaan van die bates, laste, regte en verpligtinge van die Ontwikkelingskorporasies op genoemde Eerste Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie van Suidwes-Afrika, Beperk.

Given, under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-second day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight

B J. VORSTER, State President
By Order of the State President-in-Council
A L SCHLEBUSCH

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig

B J VORSTER, Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade
A L SCHLEBUSCH

Swapo's claims 'blown to bits'

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Mercury Reporter 16/12/78

THE South West African election result had blown to smithereens any pretence that Swapo was the voice of the territory, Mr. Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said last night.

Responsibility

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Colin Eglin, hoped that the victory would encourage the DTA to support further UN-supervised elections

He said. "To the extent that the DTA represents a moderate multi-racial approach, the result is encouraging.

"It places tremendous responsibility on the shoulders of Mr. Mudge and his co-leaders. I hope the result will give them the confidence to face the challenge of another election test under supervision of the United Nations."

Welcomed

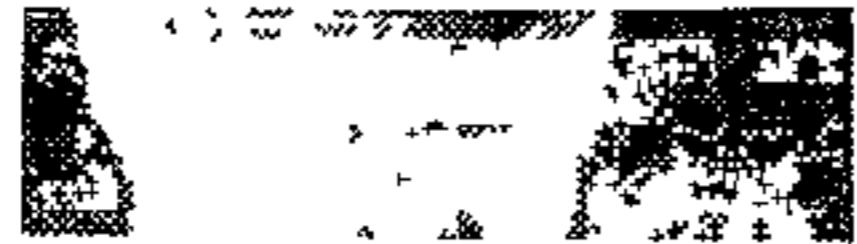
In Pretoria, Sapa reports, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the result and the high percentage poll proved the good sense of having an election, and the support which existed for constitutional action as opposed to revolutionary forces

In Windhoek Mr. A. H du Plessis, leader of the Action Front for the Retention of Turnhalle Principles (Aktur) said his organisation had reason to "walk tall" as the result of the election of six of its representatives.

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DU PLESSIS walking tall

us that this provision
ticipation in industry

In a statement on the election results Mr. Raw said "I congratulate the DTA on its sweeping victory, which brings with it a heavy responsibility to lead that country through a very critical phase.

"I also want to welcome the spectacular evidence of the determination of the peoples of South West Africa to follow the peaceful road to independence

This had been clearly demonstrated by the high percentage poll in a free and fair election unquestioned by international Press observers

Implementation

Mr. Raw said any attempt to deny that the election had been a free exercise of the right of self-determination by a clear majority of the people of SWA would be blatant dishonesty.

"It is therefore hoped that the Western Five contact nations, whose proposals were negotiated and agreed with South Africa, will now ensure that these are implemented without further delay."

To allow the Swapo Marxist gang further to delay a peaceful and internationally recognised independence would be totally irresponsible and indefensible.

The national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr. Ray Swart, said the election was one which had been unilaterally arranged by South Africa in defiance of the West, who had declared in advance that it would be null and void

"The really significant issue remains an election which will be recognised by the Western powers in an attempt for a peaceful handing over in SWA/Namibia," Mr Swart said



Mudge wins landslide

RBM 16/12/78

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BY DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK.

THE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has scored a landslide victory in South West Africa's first one-man-one-vote election.

In an 80,3% poll the DTA drew 268 130 votes to gain them 41 seats in the 50-member constituent assembly.

The DTA completely overwhelmed its main opponent, Aktur — the National Party's election front — which managed to poll only 38 716 votes.

The result was welcomed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha as "proof of the support which existed for constitutional action as opposed to revolutionary forces," reports HELEN ZILLE.

Commenting on the landslide victory of the DTA in last week's election — which was boycotted by Swapo and the Namibian National Front — Mr Botha said the high percentage poll and the result had also proved the "good sense" in holding the election, despite international opposition.

DAVID FORRET writes that the DTA victory entitles it to nominate six members for the constituent assembly.

Each of the three smaller parties — the Namibian Christian Democratic Party (NCDP) with 9 073 votes, the Herstigte Nasional Party, 5 781 votes, and the Liberation Front with 4 564 votes — gained one seat each.

An interesting feature of the election was the small percentage of spoilt papers. Only 4 791 ballot papers, representing 1,46% of the 326 264 votes cast, were rejected by electoral officers.

A victorious Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, told Pressmen immediately after the announcement that his alliance would definitely consider taking part in a second United Nations-supervised election.

"We have nothing against a free and open election under UN supervision and control, but we have reservations about the conditions under which such an election will take place," he said.

"We want to defeat Swapo democratically but I have my doubts about them wanting to take part in free and open elections. They want conditions which will make it impossible for them to lose."

Mr Mudge said some of the DTA's objections to the Waldheim report on the implementation of the Western settlement plan had not yet been met, and his alliance needed clarification on certain other aspects.

"But I am not going to speculate on the steps ahead. I have a good idea of what our stand will be but we must make a joint decision in the assembly."

He said the decision on a UN-supervised election could only be made after the constituent assembly had met the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

They are expected to fly to South West Africa next week to brief the Assembly on the latest developments in the negotiations for an internationally acceptable solution.

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"We place a high premium on international recognition and we will not ignore the international community," Mr Mudge said.

In a brief victory-speech to a crowd of cheering supporters who waited for the result outside Windhoek's showground, Mr Mudge announced that he would not be available as president of the constituent assembly.

"I want to be free to participate in the debates and I don't think I can do that if I act as an impartial chairman of the assembly."

He said the assembly should not be seen only as an advisory council — but also as a body with certain powers.

Mr Peter Kalungula, an Owambo leader in the DTA, put it more bluntly when he said the assembly would have to work out a programme of action during the next week on "how we are going to run the affairs of the country."

Mr Mudge said the names of the 41 DTA representatives in the assembly would be announced after a caucus meeting on Monday. He did not expect any in-fighting in the nomination process.

Mr Mudge claimed that the DTA polled at least 50% of the white vote in the election.

He said it would be a mistake to say that the DTA did not represent the white voters. He was confident of getting more support from the white electorate in the future.

The constituent assembly is expected to release a statement next week following its meeting with Mr P W Botha and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr P W Botha referred to next week's talks saying they would concentrate on future planning for stability and the achievement of possible international co-operation.

At a Press conference recently, Mr Pik Botha made it clear that South Africa would not pressurise the constituent assembly into reaching any decision.

Poll shows pledge for peace — Raw

DURBAN. — Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, yesterday congratulated the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance on its sweeping victory in the South West African election.

He said it "brings with it a heavy responsibility to lead that country through a very critical phase

"I also want to welcome the spectacular evidence of the determination of the peoples of SWA to follow the peaceful road to independence. This was clearly demonstrated by the high percentage poll in a free and fair election unquestioned by international press observers.

"The fact that in an election run on a Western democratic system of voting which is not traditional to most of the voters an 81% poll was recorded, is particularly striking — especially if compared with the recent mid-term 34% of the American electorate.

"Any attempt to deny that this is a free exercise of the right of self-determination by a clear majority of the people of SWA would be blatant dishonesty.

"It is therefore to be hoped that the Western five will now ensure that these are implemented without further delay.

"This election has also blown to smithereens any pretence by Swapo to be the voice of SWA. To allow this Marxist gang further to delay a peaceful and internationally recognised independence for SWA would be totally irresponsible and indefensible." — Sapa

Mudge hints

at TUN election

Mercury Correspondent

VINDHOEK — The victorious Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is to consider taking part in a second, United Nations-supervised election in South West Africa, the chairman of the party, Mr. Dirk Mudge said yesterday.

Mr. Mudge said this immediately after the announcement that his party had won a landslide victory in the territory's first re-man-one-vote election.

In an 80.3 percent poll of registered voters, the DTA pulled 248 130 votes to gain them 41 seats in the 50-member Constituent Assembly.

Rejected
The DTA completely overwhelmed its main opponent, the National Party's election front — which managed to poll only 38 716 votes.

This entitles them to nominate six members for the Constituent Assembly.

Each of the three smaller parties — the Namibian Christian Democratic Party (NCDP) with 9 073 votes, the erstwhile Nasionale Party with 5 781 votes and the Liberation Front with 4 564 votes — gained one seat

An interesting feature of the election was the small



DTA chairman Mr. Dirk Mudge waits to speak shortly after Chief Electoral Officer Mr. L. de Kok announced the result in Windhoek.

NM

14/12/78

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percentage of spoilt papers

Only 4,791 ballot papers representing 1.46 percent of the 326,264 votes cast were rejected by electoral officers.

Mr Mudge said:

We have nothing against a free and open election under United Nations supervision and control but we have reservations about the conditions under which such an election will take place, he said.

Defeat

We want to defeat Swapo democratically but I have my doubts about them wanting to take part in free and open elections. They want conditions which will make it impossible for them to lose.

Mr Mudge said some of the DTA's objections to the Waldheim report on the implementation of the Western settlement plan had not yet been met and his alliance needed clarification on certain other aspects.

Meanwhile, police yesterday launched an intensive manhunt for the killer who gunned down an SABC radio announcer at his home in Windhoek's Katutura township.

Mr Timoteus Namuhuya (47), a senior announcer on the Owambo service of SABC, was shot three times at point-blank range on Thursday night.

REGTER SIEK

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

dat hy die hele uitdaging wat die Suidwes-probleem aan hom bied, enduit deurgesien het nie.

„Dit is soos hy is Elke probleem is vir hom 'n uitdaging en hy ken nie van gaan lê nie.” sê mev. Steyn.

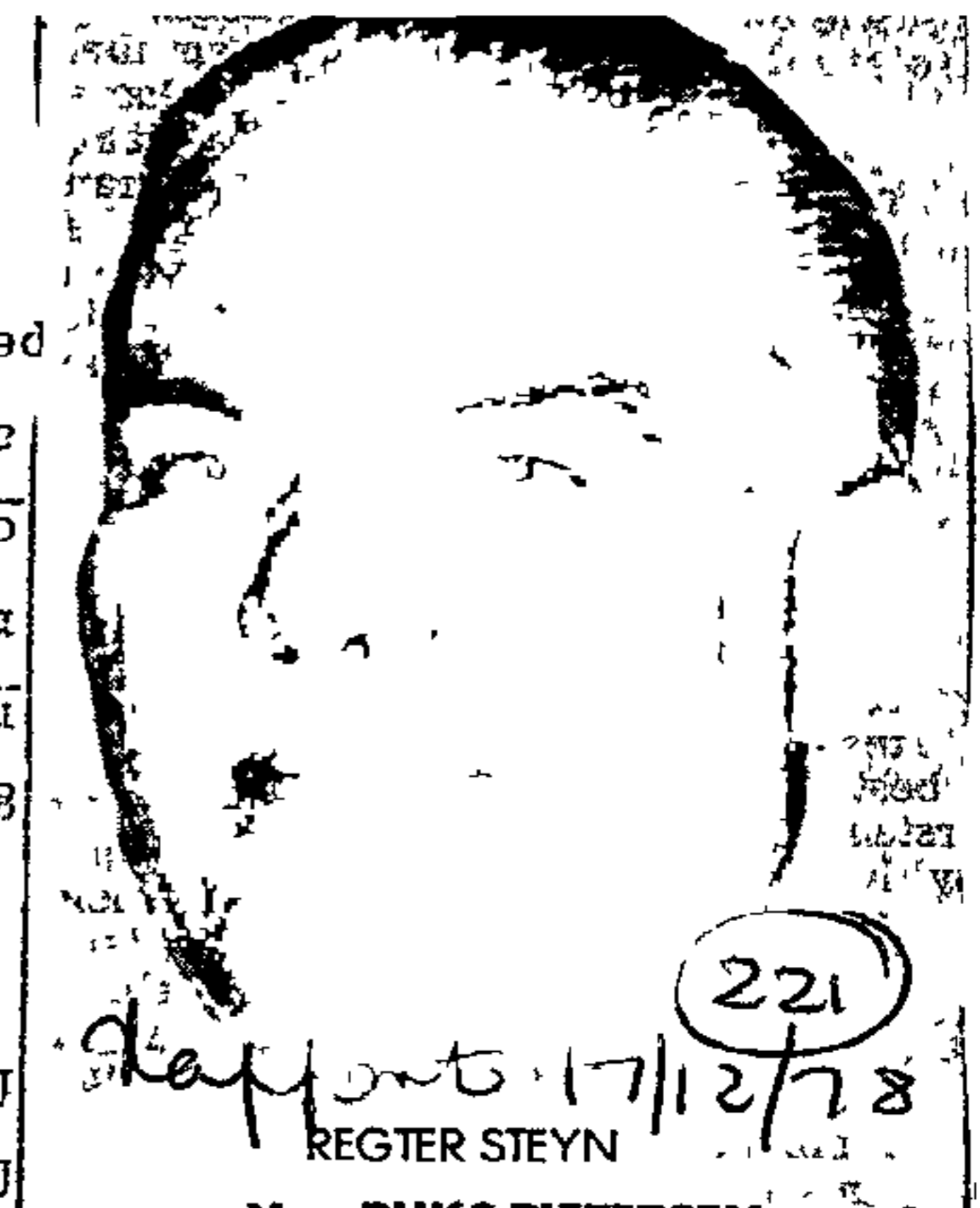
Mev. Steyn sê sy verlang baie terug plaas toe Terug na Onze Rust, daar langs die hoofpad Kaap toe

Sy en haar man het Suidwes baie lief. Met die gevare en probleme het hulle geleer saamleef. Selfs die gedurige gewapende wagt wat soos skaduwees oral saam beweeg het, pla hulle nie meer nie Die land en sy mense het vas gegroei in hul harte

* Wat die nuwe toekoms in die nuwe Suidwes/Namibie vir regter Steyn inhou, is nog nie heeltemal duidelik nie. Hoe lank hy nog hier sal moet aanbly as verteenwoordiger van die Staatspresident, is ewe onseker

Kragtens die verkiesingsproklamasie wat hy self afgekondig het, kan die nuut verkose Grondwetgewende Vergadering môre besluit om van hom ontslae te raak en outonome status te aanvaar.

Dit is onwaarskynlik. Die gevoel is dat die Administrateur-generaal nog 'n lang tyd 'n belangrike rol in die grondwetlike ontwikkeling van die land sal moet speel.



REGTER STEYN
Van BUKS PIETERSEN
WINDHOEK
REGTER MARTHINUS THEUNIS STEYN, 58, Administrateur-generaal van Suidwes-Afrika, is 'n siek man. Weke lank al bekommer die regter se huismense hulle oor sy gesondheid.

Nou wil sy vrou... Gee terug my man... hom nou huis toe bring... terug Vrystaat toe!

Die harde Suidwes-politiek het gevat aan haar man sê mev. Yvonne Steyn. 54 Hy is nie meer dieselfde Theun Steyn wat vyftien maande gelede van die regbank in Bloemfontein weggeenem en in hierdie politieke drukpot gedompel is nie.

Regter Steyn is deesdae oormoeg en afgemat. Wat haar die meeste bekommer, sê mev. Steyn, is die onnatuurlike opgehewenheid van sy gesig.

Mev. Steyn sê haar man was altyd 'n aktiewe, fikse mens, 'n man wat elke aand maklik vyf kilometer ver saam met haar op die ou familieplaas Onze Rust, net buite Bloemfontein, gaan stap het.

As jongman was hy 'n bobaas-swemmer, wat trosse medaljes in kampioenskappe losgeswem het. Tot onlangs nog kon hy lag-lag in 'n hele paar lengtes van 'n middelmatige swembad swem.

Deesdae sukkel hy om drie lengtes van die klein swembadje by hul ampswoning in Klein Windhoek af te lê. Hierdie probleme is nie te wyte aan onmatigheid nie, sê mev. Steyn. Regter Steyn is baie jare al 'n geheelonthouer. Hy het wêl 'n soet tand, maar ook kos geniet hy baie matig en hy volg in werklikheid 'n streng dieet.

Mev. Steyn glo dat die gesondheidsprobleme wat haar man op die oomblik ondervind, bloot te wyte is aan die inspanning van die afgelope amper anderhalf jaar. Dit help ook nie om daaroor te praat nie, sê sy want Theun Steyn sal nie besgee voor-

* VERVOLG OP BL. 17 *

Year figures are 1968-70 averages (see notes 2 and 3/ (Plewman) and 7 years (actual production).
Rate of manganese production 1970-75 was higher
line of gold production accelerated to 1974 and then
and 1976.
for platinum is for the years 1970-75 and is reported
it is not extracted from published sources.
for growth rates 1970-77.

RATES OF GROWTH (% per annum) 1/ AND PROJECTED (1970-80) MINERALS PRODUCTION:

Actual production, 1970-76	Plewman projections, 1970-80	
	Projection 1	Projection 2
5,7	12,7	12,4
9,8	8,6	7,7
9,7	6,4	6,1
10,7	8,0	7,7
5,5	8,2	5,8
5,1	6,7	6,5
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
- 4,4	0	0
- 1,5	3,4	3,4
14,7	5,0	5,0

Bothas sal praat moet ken met DTA-manne

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

WINDHOEK

DIE oorredingsvermoë van ministers P. W. en P. Botha gaan tot die uiterste beproef word wanneer hulle die week hier aankom vir hul eerste samesprekinge met die lede van Suidwes se nuwe Grondwetlike Vergadering.

Hul groot probleem die klinkende mandaat wat die DTA van die bevolking gekry het — 82 persent van die kiesers het vir hom gestem — het veroorsaak dat sommige van sy swart leiers nou glád nie meer lus het om Swapo in 'n tweede verkiesing aan te durf nie.

Die moontlike verwerping van hierdie verkiesing, wat ingevolge die Waldheim-plan onder VVO-toesig gehou moet word, kan die twee Bothas se grootste struikelblok word. Daarsonder bly internasionale erkenning uit en word die sanksie-swaard vlymskerp.

Mnr. Dirk Mudge, voorsitter van die DTA, het gister gesê solank die tweede verkiesing vry, regverdig en sonder inmenging van buite geskied, het die DTA geen beginselbesware daarteen nie.

Maar van sy leiers het ernstige bedenkinge. Swapo is nie meer 'n faktor nie. Waarom moet daar ná vandeeweek se uitslag na sy pype gedans word? vra hulle.

Hulle wys daarop dat Swapo sy ondersteuners afgeraai het om te registreer. Tog, het 93 persent van die stemgeregtigdes dit gedoen.

Moenie stem nie, het Swapo geëis. Meer as 80 persent het gaan stem. Bederf jou stembriefie as jy gedwing word om te stem. Minder as vyfduisend stembriefies was bederf.

Daar kan verwag word dat die SA-span opnuut klem sal lê op hoe belangrik internasionale erkenning vir Suid-Afrika en Suidwes is.

Baie belangrik — en kan op hierdie punt wees dat die verkose leiers van die gebied tot instemming oorgehaal kan word — is dat Suid-Afrika sal aandring op 'n vaste ver-

kiesingsdatum waardeur almal gebind sal wees. Dit lyk na al mamer waarop voorkom kan word dat Swapo met grensskendings en geweld sloertaktiek ten opsigte van die verkiesing toepas.

Die nuwe grondwetlike vergadering kom Dinsdag vir die eerste keer in die ou Turnhalle-gebou byeen. Die partye het tot môremiddag om tweeuur tyd om kandidate te benoem.

Die DTA sal met sy 41 afgevaardigdes 'n oorweldigende meerderheid hê. Aktur het ses verteenwoordigers en, die drie ander partye, die Namibie Christelike Demokratiese Party, die Herstigte Nasionale Party en die Liberation Front, elkeen een.

Een van die eerste take sal die verkiesing van 'n president wees. Die eerste belangrike bespreking sal die Waldheim-plan wees.

9 -
tages (as in gold mining) on the
t needs to be investigated.

growing strongly in recent years
d associated with verv rapid technical
We need to understand this reversal
the future. (Actual assumptions
levels of productivity in coal-mining

on p.61).

TABLE 23: GROWTH OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY

Product	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Asbestos									
Coal									
Manganese									
Chromium									
Iron									
Copper									
Gold									
Platinum									
Others									

Note: Gold, diamonds, platinum are covered in Section 2.1.2 and 'others' in Section 2.1.4.

Mudge faces tough test

MR MUDGE . . . must fulfill promises.

18/12/78
DAILY DISPATCH, MONDAY, DEC

From DAVID FORRETT

Mr. Mudge faces his toughest tests as he leads 41 members of his victorious Democratic Turnhalle Alliance into the 50-member constituent assembly this week.

As chairman and the driving force behind the multiracial alliance, he has reached the crossroads in his attempts to hijack the Swapo-inspired black revolution on the one hand, and to lead the whites through the stormy passage towards independence on the other.

The 50-year-old renegade Nationalist is now caught between the two forces he has tried to weld together after seizing the political initiative from his verkramppte peers with his dramatic walk-out from the National Party in September last year.

The time for talking is over

Through the DTA-dominated constituent assembly does not have legislative powers, it does have the potential authority of an interim government with its powers to make recommendations to the Administrator-General, Mr. Jufje Steyn.

The charismatic and wealthy farmer-cum-former Nyhizakidis, for the first time, in a position of power with his black and brown colleagues from the 10 other ethnic groups in the territory.

And they founder an obligation to fulfil their election promises to the black electorate that they are going to dismantle apartheid and scrap racial discrimination which still exists on a large scale.

Otherwise the DTA will undoubtedly face a backlash by the newly-entranced blacks who will justifiably

feel cheated.

But if they do make a radical move away from apartheid — which inevitably means a shift from their emphasis on ethnicity — Mr Mudge's constant fear might also materialise, a backlash by the white electorate, who still stand strongly behind the long-time Nationalist leader, Mr A. H. du Plessis.

Significantly, Mr Mudge has announced he will not stand for election as president of the assembly because he wants to participate in the debates.

He will need his hands free to ward off the fierce attacks that are bound to be made by his former Nationalist comrades.

The DTA will today draw up its list of 41 nominations for the assembly which will be convened for the first time on Wednesday.

About nine of the 50 members of the assembly are expected to be whites — four from the DTA, four from AkTUR and the one seat gained by the Herstigste Nasionale Party.

The five parties that participated in South West Africa's first one man, one vote election have until today to submit the names of their representatives.

Members of the new body are expected to have talks later in the week with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. K. Botha, on the possible implementation of the United Nations plan for the territory's independence.

Indications are that the assembly will accept a United Nations election in principle, but will lay down certain conditions before such a poll can be held next year — DDC.

(221) RJM 18/12/78

Mudge must weld black and white hopes

'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — Mr Dirk Mudge will face the toughest test of his career when he leads the 41 members of his victorious Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) into the 50-member South West African constituent assembly this week.

As the chairman and driving force behind the multiracial DTA, he has reached the crossroads in his attempts to hijack the Swapo-inspired black revolution on the one hand, and to lead SWA's whites through the stormy passage towards independence on the other.

The 50-year-old renegade Nationalist is now caught between the two forces he tried to weld together, after he seized the political initiative from his verkrampste peers with his dramatic walkout from the National Party in September last year.

Ethnic choice for DTA

'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) will draw up today its list of 41 nominations for South West Africa's 50-member constituent assembly which will be convened for the first time on Wednesday.

The DTA's list will include representatives from each of the 11 ethnic groups in SWA.

About nine of the 50 members of the assembly are expected to be whites — four from the DTA, four from the National Party's election Aktur, and the one seat gained by the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The five parties which participated in SWA's first one man, one vote election

But Mr Mudge's time for talking is over.

The wealthy farmer and charismatic former National Party whizz-kid is, for the first time, in a position of power with his black and brown colleagues from SWA's 10 other ethnic groups.

Though the DTA-dominated constituent assembly does not have legislative powers, it does have the potential authority of an interim government with its powers to make recommendations to the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

And the DTA is under an obligation to fulfil its pre-election promise to the black electorate to dismantle apartheid and scrap racial discrimination, which still exists on a large scale in SWA.

If the DTA does not fulfil its promise, it will undoubtedly face a backlash from

the newly-enfranchised blacks who will justifiably feel cheated.

But if the DTA does make a radical move away from apartheid, which inevitably means a shift from its emphasis on ethnicity, Mr Mudge's constant fear might also materialise — a backlash by the white electorate, which still stands strongly behind the long-time Nationalist leader Mr A H du Plessis.

Significantly, Mr Mudge has announced that he will not stand for election as president of the constituent assembly because he wants to participate in the debates.

He will need his hands free to ward off fierce attacks which are bound to be made by his Nationalist former comrades — let alone Mr Sarel Becker of the Herstigte Nasionale Party — as the DTA makes its expected moves to dismantle apartheid in SWA.

In the process, the DTA is likely to step on the toes of the all-white SWA legislative assembly controlled by the Nationalists, which has already objected to the powers granted to the constituent assembly.

As a born-and-bred South Wester, Mr Mudge must realise more than almost anybody else that feelings are running high among rank and file Afrikaner Nationalists, who have accused him of being a traitor to the white cause and sneaking into power through the back door.

Mr Mudge, a Stellenbosch University graduate and a member of SWA's legislative assembly for the past 17 years, has shied away from challenging the National Party in an all-white election.

He knows that he has no white mandate, and he does not sound convincing when he says he gained at least 50% of the white vote in the all-race election.

rs, grootte van

n in die huis?

Weeklikse loon

221

EDM

18/12/78

age out at approximately 10% — a necessary increase because of a 15% increase passed on by the growers, and inflation.

Mr D Eloff, of Salma, said manufacturers who claimed increases were as high as 50% had probably not taken quality into account. Old prices of lower grade pine had probably been compared with new higher grade prices.

"The increases average out at approximately 10% but it is difficult to give exact estimates since there were no specifications before and millers negotiated their own prices.

"Raw material is only a minor portion of the end price to the consumer. Timber doesn't contribute that much when you take labour costs, machinery and other production costs into account"

As an example he gave the price of an executive office desk.

"About 2 cubic metres goes into this, at the most the new prices will go up by R3,50"

He was unable to give this in percentage terms.

However, discount king Tony Factor, who claims he does a turnover of R3-million a year in pine furni-

work like that any more. According to him consumer prices could increase by a third and push pine furniture out of the reach of the lower income groups.

"Previously timber merchants had different prices. They have now got together, it's no more than price collusion. They are taking advantage of the fact that pine has become popular and that imported hardwoods have increased in price."

He said the new grading system was a 'hoax' meant to confuse the new increases and called on the Government to investigate the increases.

Furniture retailer and manufacturer, Bob Grant, believes increases to the consumer will amount to 20% to 30% more. He says his estimates are worked out on what he paid for pine before the increase, taking size, thickness and quality of the timber into account.

But he believes the increase is justified. Pine furniture prices would still be able to compete easily with imported hardwoods.

"The quality of pine has improved greatly over the years. It has been under-rated and undersold. But it's a

SWA all set for assembly

18/12/78
(221)

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance will today draw up its list of 41 nominations for the 50-member assembly that will be convened for the first time on Wednesday.

The DTA's list will include representatives from each of the 11 ethnic groups in the territory.

About nine of the 50 members of the Constituent Assembly are expected to be Whites — four from the DTA, four from Aktur and the one seat gained by the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The five parties that participated in South West Africa's first one-man-one-vote election have until today to submit the names of their representatives.

Aktur has already announced that it will be represented by Mr. A. H. du Plessis, leader of the National Party in South West Africa and Mr. Eben van Zijl, an HNP executive.

Mr. Jannie de Wet, former Commissioner-General of the Indigenous People's of South West Africa, Mr. Andrew Kloppers, the Coloured leader who recently defected from the DTA, and Mr. Pieter Diergaardt, a Baster leader, complete Aktur's contingent.

Smaller

The single representatives of the three smaller parties are likely to be Mr. Ben Pillay for the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, Mr. Sarel Becker of the HNP, and Mr. Hans Diergaardt, the Baster leader of the Liberation Front.

The Administrator-General, Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn, will call the assembly into session on Wednesday after a short ceremony. On its first day the assembly will elect a president and decide on procedure.

Members of the new body are expected to have talks later in the week with the South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, on the possible implementation of the United Nations plan for the territory's independence.

UN election

Indications are that the assembly will accept a UN election in principle, but will lay down certain conditions before such a poll can be held next year.

The conditions will probably include a demand that the UN General Assembly withdraws its recognition of Swapo as the sole authentic representative of the territory and that the world body stops financing the militant movement.

Another delicate issue is the size and deployment of the UN peace-keeping force during the proposed election period.

STRONG ARM TACTICS?

18/12/78

(221) FM 18/12/78

The 15-page document released by Justin Ellis, the acting director of the Christian Centre in Windhoek who was deported this week from SWA/Namibia by Administrator General Tieme Steyn, claims the army and other government institutions have played an important role in forcing or intimidating people to register as voters. Some of the detailed allegations:

- On April 24, a group of white and black soldiers in Onamgolo in Ovamboland demanded not only the identity cards of people, but also their DTA membership cards. Namindo Kauluma was beaten up by a black soldier on the order of whites because he had no DTA card. The same happened to Jonas Kaufipa, Johannes Kashiukile, and Petrus Shimhulu.

Similar reports were received from other districts. Some reports even said soldiers and Ovambo homeguard members tore up the identity cards and said that the DTA card was sufficient.

- Throughout the registration period Radio Ovambo and Radio Kavango told people to register. DTA meetings were extensively covered and DTA

speakers quoted daily.

The speeches contained hidden, and sometimes even direct threats, such as: "Steps will be taken against those who do not vote. There is no place in this country for you if you do not register and vote." Several homeland ministers used these words.

Thomas Shikongo said in a speech on July 7 at Oluteyi: "Something will happen to you if you do not register." Shikongo told teachers and nurses that those who did not vote were pro-Swapo and would be punished, they would lose their jobs and would have to look for work with Swapo.

- SA Defence Force and police combat units have been checking whether people have registered or not. At a roadblock on October 11 at Oshakati, people on foot and in cars were asked for their election registration cards and told to register soon if they had not yet done so.

Near Ondangua, a teacher was also asked for his registration card at a roadblock. And as he did not have a card, was told to get one soon.

- On November 14 near Engela soldiers travelling with four armoured

cars asked travellers, shopowners, and shoppers for their registration cards. One man from a nearby house was forced at gunpoint to fetch his card from his home.

On the same day at a roadblock between Omafo and Odibo, travellers were requested to produce their registration cards.

In the Ondobe area people were rounded up during the first half of November and asked for registration cards by police and Ovambo homeguard units. Some people were beaten.

- Army units have been distributing information material for the election and have threatened people. On October 25 at Ongwediva Church Centre, Unimog R9117 stopped at the gate and distributed pamphlets. A black soldier told people who gathered that those who had not registered and who did not vote would not get petrol any more and would not get medical treatment.

At Nkurenkuru an army landrover R43024 was driving around for several weeks in October and November this year with a DTA sticker under the front windscreen.

Mudge faces his toughest test in new assembly

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Mr Dirk Mudge faces one of his toughest tests as he leads 41 members of his victorious Democratic Turnhalle Alliance into the 50-member constituent assembly this week.

As chairman and the driving force behind the multiracial alliance, he has reached the crossroads in his attempts to hijack the Swapo-inspired black revolution on the one hand, and to lead the whites through the stormy passage towards independence on the other.

The 50-year-old former Nationalist is now caught between the two forces he has tried to weld together since seizing the political initiative from his verkramppte peers with his dramatic walk-out from the National Party in 1977.

The time for talking is over. Though the DTA-dominated constituent assembly does not have legislative powers, it does have the potential authority of an interim government with its powers to make recommendations to the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M Steyn.

Mr Mudge is for the first time in a position of power with his black and brown colleagues from the 10 other ethnic groups.

And they are under an obligation to fulfil their pre-election promises to the black electorate that they are going to dismantle apartheid and scrap racial discrimination, which still exists on a large scale.

Otherwise the DTA will undoubtedly face a backlash from the newly-enfranchised blacks, who will feel cheated.

But if they do make a radical move away from apartheid — which inevitably means a shift from their emphasis on ethnicity — Mr Mudge's constant fear might also materialize, a backlash from the white electorate, who still stand strongly behind the long-time Nationalist leader, Mr A H du Plessis.

Mr Mudge has announced that he will not stand for election as president of the constituent assembly because he wants to participate in the debates.

He will need his hands free to ward off the fierce attacks that are bound to be made by his former Nationalist comrades as the DTA makes its expected moves to dismantle apartheid.

In the process, the DTA is likely to step on the toes of the all-white SWA Legislative Assembly controlled by the Nationalists, who have already objected to the powers granted to the constituent assembly.

But Mr Mudge's pressing task now is to consolidate the support of the DTA and to broaden its base to include moderate political parties, such as Mr Andreas Shipanga's Swapo-Democrats and the Namibian National Front, who boycotted the election.

Informal talks are apparently under way among elements of Swapo-D, the NNF and the DTA — but it is still not clear whether these are aimed at an "internal solution" or the formation of an anti-Swapo front for a second, UN-supervised election.

An indication of which road Mr Mudge has taken will emerge later this week after the constituent assembly has met the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Though there are fears that the assembly might go ahead with an internal settlement eventually, there is also a growing realization that there can be no lasting solution to the SWA dispute which doesn't include Swapo, as the biggest of all the black political movements.

Optimists are hoping Mr Mudge's proven pragmatism will stretch further to a realization that a lasting solution inevitably means a final test of strength at the polls under United Nations supervision.

Meanwhile the DTA will draw up its list of 41 nominations today for the 50-member assembly that will be convened for the first time on Wednesday. The DTA's list will include representatives from each of the 11 ethnic groups in the territory.

About nine of the 50 members of the constituent assembly are expected to be whites — four from the DTA, four from Aktur and the one seat gained by the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

TABLE 39:

Copper
Iron Ore
Chrome
Manganese
Coal
Asbestos
Other
Gold
Diamonds
Platinum

Note: diamonds p 5 years v o per annum.

Copper, Ch There is growth wi substanti in the 19 dependent the world by sellin some incr global ra improve o

TABLE 40:

GROWTH PER ANNUM

Equal output (1941-75)
8,3
9,4
9,4
11,9
4,0
9,2
n.a.
1,7
16,9
17,0

Much of the growth in 1941-45: for those a of 74,25 per cent

the long-term output - in all three cases Wielligh to have grown and will continue to be chrome, manganese) on 5 per cent per annum would seem to require to take the view that on are not likely to

1961-75 (VON WIELLIGH)

It is believed that Government will Commission on Local Government to discussions currently being conducted the TGLP White Paper proposals and Local Government suggest that by legislative and the programmatic and social problem of growing ru

Current Problems

The purpose of this paper is to development in Botswana and to requirements. The paper will be legalistic and a rather too mechanical local conditions and the small s

Botswana's rural economy is fragile the rains. In the past some 35 South Africa as migrants. In other force underwrote the fluctuations outside the country. Today it is Survey, that many in fact seek to poverty. The Survey discovered 35% of the rural population, live hold annual income of P507 in correlation between the maldistribution the ownership of cattle and the p

The high capital:employment ratio growth of employment opportunities Government sector, mostly in education and construction it grew 27%; and The completion of much of the construction of the recent phase of economic growth first two categories will slump. qualified them for employment in the Development Plan 1976-81 predicts that of employment growth, the proportion

History is made in SWA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A historic proclamation calling together the first elected Constituent Assembly in SWA/Namibia was published in the territory today.

Observer praises 'superb' election

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A visiting United States professor in African politics today had warm praise for the way in which the recent election in South West Africa/Namibia had been run.

He is Professor Edwin Munger of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

He has spent some time as an observer of the election and yesterday he had an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Professor Munger, who is on his 46th visit to Africa, is the editor of a book of essays on the Afrikaner which will be published soon.

He said today that technically the election had been a "superb operation."

FAIRER

He had investigated election irregularities in four places, but had found that, on balance, it had been an extremely fair election — "certainly fairer than many American elections."

He now felt that a United Nations-supervised election would be a worthwhile exercise.

While he was optimistic about the future of the territory, Professor Munger warned that the DTA had won a battle but not a war.

● SWA has serious problems — Page 25.

The first sitting of the Assembly, elected in one-man-one vote internal elections, will begin at 10 am tomorrow in the Turnhalle in Bahnhof Street, Windhoek.

With the proclamation issued by the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, was a government notice listing the names of the 50 representatives who will sit in the Assembly.

The results of the elections, in which the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance won a majority of 41 out of the 50 seats, was also declared in the notice.

The first official opening of the Assembly will be conducted by Mr Justice Steyn.

The first task of the assembly will be to choose a president and agree to procedures.

On Thursday, the Assembly will be addressed by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

IN CAUCUS

The DTA is holding an important caucus meeting in Windhoek today in which strategy on how to approach the issue of an internationally acceptable solution for the territory will be discussed.

The party is expected to agree to a second United Nations observed election — but with certain provisos which could prove unacceptable to the international community.

The South African Government has undertaken to reply to the United Nations before the end of the month following its consultations with the internally elected leaders in the Constituent Assembly.

221

Swapo: Namibia election a sham

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Swapo yesterday challenged the Democratic Turnhalle alliance to test its strength in a United Nations-supervised election in SWA/Namibia

Mr Philip Tjerije, acting publicity secretary of Swapo, said a UN-supervised and controlled election was the only viable way in which the territory could gain peaceful and genuine independence

The new DTA-controlled assembly will decide this week whether it is to go ahead with UN-supervised elections next year, and is to meet with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on Thursday to discuss the matter

Mr Tjerije said large scale irregularities had occurred during the voter registration-period and it was clear that it also happened during the "sham election"

Apart from a large number of Angolan refugees, South African civil servants, soldiers and policemen voting illegally in the election, more than 100 000 black workers were forced by their employers to vote

He added Swapo believed that the population of SWA/Namibia stood at 1,2 million — much higher than South Africa's estimate

Assembly of SWA might be called by Steyn today

WINDHOEK — A proclamation by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, convening the Constituent Assembly of the territory's elected leaders, is due to be published today, the chief director in the office of

the Attorney-General, Mr John Viall, said last night

The Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, is scheduled to officially open the Constituent Assembly at 10 am tomorrow

The Assembly will meet in the historic Turnhalle building, which was turned into a luxurious conference hall shortly before the start of the now-defunct Turnhalle constitutional conference

Political observers here expected the Constituent Assembly to elect a president who will act as chairman during all debates of the Assembly

The Assembly would then adjourn till Friday, they said

On Thursday, the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, are due to address the Assembly on matters such as United Nations-supervised elections in the territory

Observers said the Assembly might make a decision on a UN-supervised election as early as Friday to accommodate the South African Government

The South African Government earlier informed the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that consultations with SWA/Namibian leaders would be completed before the end of December

The Assembly will probably adjourn until the middle of January next year if a decision on the UN-supervised election can be achieved on Friday

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which will have 41 of the 50 seats in the Assembly, has provisionally declared itself in favour of another election — Sapa

10.2 It is possible to describe the changes in employment as follows:

10.2.1 In the early post-war years (1946-1953) employment rose very fast from 3 026 to 9 605 workers — presumably a combination of increased supply (mine capacity) and demand (peaking in the Korean War boom; manganese in world steel industry). This 1953 employment figure was exceeded in 1975.

10.2.2 It is difficult to subdivide the years after 1953 in a rough sort of way it would be possible to consider a flat trend with a good deal of mild cyclical variations until the sharp downturn of 1954-55 and upswing of 1956-61.

10.2.3 However there is also a case for seeing a declining trend in the 1960s and early 1970s (after the regression level in 1960 and 1962) and a reversal of that trend in the late 1970s. This view is compatible with the behaviour of the 5-year averages of employment. The 5-year averages in 1959-63 to 1968-72 show a declining trend (from 8 111 to 8 940).

10.3 Across the 30 years output has increased by more than 20-fold (from, roughly, a 1/4 million metric tons to 5 1/2 million). There was the initial rapid expansion, a 1950s level of capacity, and then a shift to a higher level in the first half of the 1960s (Hotazel open-cast

WEDNESDAY
December 20, 1978

Good news from the other side

LATE though it may have been, Swapo's reaction to the overwhelming victory of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in this month's internal election is eminently reassuring.

In a statement on Monday, the internal wing of Swapo actually challenged the DTA to "test its strength" in a UN-supervised election in South West Africa.

Read in the same context as Mr Dirk Mudge's comment after his party's sweeping win — that the DTA wanted to defeat Swapo democratically, but he had doubts about the militant organisation wanting to take part in free and open elections — this should mean we may expect to see a poll under international auspices some time in the new year.

Swapo's statement, issued by the acting publicity secretary, was couched in typical rhetoric. Mr Philip Tjerije said it made no difference whether the poll in what he called the "bogus election" had been 80% or even 101%.

He implied that the percentage poll in the December 4 election reflected nothing more than "the degree of force applied to get the people to vote for a dictatorship".

Mr Tjerije claimed large-scale irregularities had occurred during

the voter registration period and it was "evidently clear" they had also happened during the election itself. Apart from a large number of refugees, South African civil servants, soldiers and policemen had voted illegally and more than 100 000 black workers had virtually been pressganged into voting, he said, by being threatened with the sack if they didn't.

Besides all this, the publicity secretary added, Swapo believed the population of South West to be 1.2-million — much higher than the South African census estimate on which the percentage registration was based.

Outrageous though these claims might be, the more Swapo believes them the greater the prospect of the organisation actually being tied down to a UN-supervised election.

But that is still only one side of the matter.

What remains is for the South African Government and Mr Mudge, who himself seems convinced, to persuade the other leaders of the DTA that participation with Swapo in a UN election would not only be the best thing for the country but for their party as well.

Output (kgs)
per worker

1,00

0,97

1,06

1,02

0,97

0,97

1,00

1,03

1,07

1,14

1,22

1,31

1,35

1,39

1,46

1,53

1,73

1,94

2,05

2,20

2,26

2,29

2,31

2,37

2,35

2,30

2,21

1,99

1,88

1,89

1,78

1,65

1968	967 132	418 867
1969	972 949	410 521
1970	1 000 417	425 871
1971	976 297	425 163
1972	909 631	412 494
1973	855 179	430 463
1974	758 559	403 996
1975	713 447	377 924
1976	713 390	401 907
1977	699 887	424 992

The Liaison Committee
 There can be no doubt
 for the liaison committee
Financial Mail the
 1972.²⁶ In effect
 covered later, by
 1973 this had increased
 reached 1 482.²⁸
 Transvaal (50,6%)
 the Orange Free State
 registered.²⁹ T

In mid-1974, Rynold
 Department of Industries
 conducted an investigation
 works committees.

organisations on the subject of liaison committees and he received
 response from 326 (roughly 30%) employing 164 995 African workers
 liaison committees. The organisations which participated in the survey
 were grouped in the following industrial sectors:³¹

TABLE 2

<u>Industrial Classification of Participants</u>	
<u>Sector</u>	<u>Number of Organisations</u>
Manufacturing	257
Mining	9
Construction	9
Commerce	13
Services	27
Local authorities	11
	326

26. Financial Mail, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in: R. ...
 Committees in the South African Industry, Bloemfontein,
 27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.
 28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.
 29. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell
 A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg
 1976, p.212.
 30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.
 31. Ibid, p.17.

NEWSWA assembly gets down to business

Star
 20/12/75
 (221)

The Star's
 Africa News Service
 WINDHOEK — One of
 the most urgent decisions
 the newly elected SWA/
 Namibia constituent as-

sembly would have to
 make was on the question
 of a United Nations-
 supervised election for
 the territory, the
 Administrator-General,

Mr Justice M T Steyn, said
 today

Opening the historic
 first session of the Assem-
 bly in Windhoek today Mr
 Justice Steyn said this
 decision on the election,
 in accordance with two
 United Nations Security
 Council resolutions, was
 "unavoidable".

"May the Lord guide
 you in your task."

He said today was a
 "meaningful milestone" in
 the history of the terr-
 itory. For the first time
 since constitutional devel-
 opment began an Assem-
 bly had been brought
 together on a national
 level, elected on a
 man-one-vote basis.

It is a miracle, the
 election of the Assembly
 was so peaceful, effective
 and convincing — despite
 continued attempts on a
 broad front to disrupt
 and even wreck them,"
 said the Judge.

He said this was
 achieved because of the
 people's unstoppable will
 to gain a share in the say-
 ing of their future, the skill
 and dedication of those
 who handled the registra-
 tion of voters and election
 machinery, and the "utter-
 ly effective" protection of
 the country and its people
 by the South African De-
 fence Force and the po-
 lice.

PRESIDENT

The Democratic Turn-
 halle Alliance with 11 of
 the 50 seats in the Assem-
 bly nominated Mr
 Johannes Skrywer, a mem-
 ber of the Damara Repre-
 sentative Authority, as the
 first President of the As-
 sembly. His task will be to
 act as chairman at Assem-
 bly sittings.

The Assembly was ad-
 journed until later today.
 South Africa's Foreign
 Minister, Mr R. F. Botha,
 and the Prime Minister,
 Mr P. W. Botha, are to
 meet the Assembly mem-

SWA assembly meets

20/12/78
(221)

2.2.7
the mini
(No cha
assumpti

WINDHOEK — The South West African constituent assembly meets for the first time today on the eve of crucial talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha

supervised election on Friday to accommodate the South African Government, which has to reply to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Waldheim, by the end of the month.

procedure before adjourning for tomorrow's meeting.

Forty-one of the 50 members in the assembly belong to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

2.2.8
increase
methods f

The Prime Minister and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, are expected in Windhoek tomorrow to address the assembly on the possible implementation of the United Nations plan for independence

The Assembly will then probably adjourn until early in the New Year

Its first session will be opened in the heavily-guarded Turnhalle building today by the Administrator General, Mr Justice Steyn.

There were no surprises in the DTA's list of nominations, which include between three and four members from each of the territory's 11 ethnic groups

Meanwhile, no press statement was released after a DTA caucus meeting in Windhoek yesterday — DDC.

of these
treated i

It is expected the assembly will decide on a United Nations-

After the short opening ceremony, it will chose a president and decide on

asbestos (see above) and gold and platinum (see below) i.e. employment projections are not affected by considerations connected with changes in technology.

2.2.9 Plewman assumes constant productivity in gold and platinum mining over the next two-and-a-half decades. In this deep-level, narrow-tabular mining he is in effect 'offsetting the steady general improvement in productivity in the industry against the decline in grade of deposit exploited'.³⁴ (Given the importance of gold-mining as an employer and the projected increase in platinum output over time, this turns out to be an important assumption.)

2.2.10 Some increase in labour productivity as a result of technological change is assumed in the mining of 'other' minerals - but there is not in Plewman's paper a formal exposition of what the assumption is. The effects of the increase show up in the tables of employment projections.

2.3. Employment projections

Having established estimates of future output levels and of future changes in labour productivity (resulting from changes in techniques), Plewman is able to work out the employment implications of these projections. These are usefully presented in two stages: first, 'labour requirements of the minerals industry assuming no change in technology or average grade' and, secondly, these 'labour requirements ... adjusted to take account of changes in technology'. (Tables 24, 25, p.63).

Violence of Swapo 'clearly rejected'

RAM 21/12/78

221

WINDHOEK — Dr Ben Africa, the Baster leader and a leading member of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, told the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly yesterday that the people of South West Africa had given an unqualified mandate to the elected leaders for a peaceful settlement of the issues facing the territory.

In a clear reference to Swapo, Dr Africa said the

people had rejected the violent and atrocious deeds of a Marxist organisation which had appointed itself rulers of SWA without the approval of the people and without even consulting them.

Dr Africa was speaking in support of his proposal that the Assembly should express itself about the limits to which it was prepared to move for the sake of

international recognition.

He told the assembly "It has been said that SWA is the thorny issue in international politics and that it has become the Achilles heel for South Africa in the midst of a game of chess for SWA."

"A certain event took place between December 4 and 8 and this event should be very significant to the objective observer I refer

to the elections which were the prelude to the holding of this assembly.

"The people of SWA have spoken with a conviction and unequivocality such as has seldom been heard."

Dr Africa said that the 81.3% poll in the election had surpassed all expectations and was without precedent in Africa.

The people of SWA had spoken in unison about the future, and had produced proof of their desire to master their own country.

They had given a verdict which was in contrast to the diplomatic flurry in countries and institutions concerned with SWA.

Dr Africa said the assembly had to consider the possibility of a second election under UN auspices.

"The matter of a second election hangs like the sword of Damocles over the heads of members of the assembly and could have serious repercussions for the people of this country."

"We are not prepared to become neurotic about international recognition and we aren't prepared to commit suicide for international recognition."

A short history of SWA showed that the Constituent Assembly was the most competent body yet to prepare the country for international recognition. — Sapa

Words weren't strong enough

By DAVID FORRETT
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Zambian soldiers opened fire on Katima Mulilo as South African officer, Commandant A K De Jager, was warning them not to do so.

Announcing the border violation yesterday Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, said the Zambian positions were bombarded in retaliation by the South African forces.

Maj-Gen Geldenhuys said small-arms fire, apparently

from the Zambian Defence Force unit at Sesheke, north of the Zambezi, began after lunch on Tuesday.

Commandant De Jager immediately took a loud-hailer and warned the Zambian soldiers not to fire over the border into eastern Caprivi.

However, whilst he was talking, there was more fire from the Zambians. It was then that the South African forces retaliated.

Maj-Gen Geldenhuys said the damage on the SWA side of the border was "not worth mentioning".

ROM

21/12/78

221

SWA assembly: World will have to take note — Steyn

WINDHOEK — Although some South West African residents and the international community refused to recognise the recent election, they would have to take cognisance of the Constituent Assembly, Mr Justice M T Steyn, Administrator-General of SWA, said yesterday.

"I am certain that not only the inhabitants of the territory itself but the entire international community — although they do not recognise the validity of the election or the validity and the authority of the assembly — will have to take cognisance of the fact of the election," Mr Steyn said.

"They will have to note the nature of the deliberations of the assembly and the quality of the decisions made by it.

"The assembly is a significant, new and important element in the deliberations on the future of SWA."

Mr Justice Steyn said he was confident that every-

body concerned would be pleasantly surprised about the quality of the deliberations in the assembly as well as the decisions reached.

It would become apparent with the passage of time that the assembly consisted of responsible and reasonable men.

"A United Nations-supervised election could obviously take place in SWA in the sense that men can decide that it should take place," he said.

But whether such an election would take place depended on discussion between the South African Government and the Constituent Assembly.

He could not comment beyond that because it was not for him to decide on another election in the territory.

The South African Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha and Mr Pik Botha, are due in Windhoek this morning.

Mr Steyn said that the election had been more open and more just than at least 90% of elections held in the democratic world over the last quarter century.

The enthusiasm with which the electorate had voted had given the result more cogence.

Any politician worth his salt should take note of the number of voters who had

participated and the quality of their participation, he said.

The Constituent Assembly could be a powerful instrument in ultimately deciding on a UN-supervised election. But it must be approached properly and dealt with reasonably.

The terms of such an election must not only be acceptable to the international community and the UN, but also to the population of SWA.

Asked what the position would be if there was disagreement between the South African Government and the assembly, Mr Steyn said he was not part of the decision-making process.

Their consultation was, however, not merely frivolous. The South African Government would not send the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister to SWA if it did not regard the assembly seriously.

It should be born in mind that today's meeting was the result of one of the clauses of the agreement between South Africa and the five Western powers.

The South African Government had undertaken to use its best offices to persuade the Constituent Assembly that a UN-supervised election be accepted.

But no pressure would be exerted on the assembly. South Africa would simply do its best to persuade the assembly to seriously consider the matter.

"That implies that cogent arguments will be addressed to the assembly to

point out the advantages inherent in an internationally recognised process," Mr Steyn said.

The assembly would decide for itself, but once it had done so, the South African Government would attach very great weight to its opinion.

Should the assembly and South Africa reach stalemate, South Africa would have to consider the matter in great depth.

"How they would then deal with it, I don't know. Whether they would choose to ignore what is the clearly expressed will of the assembly, I do not know," Mr Steyn said.

South Africa would probably take the view of the Constituent Assembly — which would be conveyed to UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, — as a fact in further negotiations with the UN.

Asked why the meeting between the assembly and the Prime Minister and Mr Pik Botha would not be open to the public, Mr Steyn said confidential matters such as talks between Mr Pik Botha and the UN would be discussed.

It was important that the exchange of views should be complete and frank. That might be jeopardised if the public were to attend.

The Officer Commanding SWA Command of the South Africa Defence Force, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, said yesterday that there had been fewer incidents in the operational area in northern SWA since the election. — Sapa.

POLITICAL comment by John Ryan and H. Newsbills by Martin Lines and sub editing by cartoonists by Bo 171 Main Street, sue by Freese, head of Thompson all of sburg

DO 21/12/78 (221)

WINDHOEK — Swapo has called on the international community to nullify the South African-supervised elections here last week.

The acting Swapo secretary, Mr Phillip Tjeri-je, who said his organisation would continue to fight for genuine independence, pointed out that "neither puppets nor racist powers will stop the rapidly rising tide of liberation in Namibia."

"The international community should therefore take positive steps to nullify the bogus election

Swapo: reject bogus election

and to reject the selected puppets totally."

He also demanded the immediate release of Swapo leaders detained 17 days ago after bomb blasts rocked the capital.

The detainees are Mr Daniel Tjongarero, deputy chairman; Mr Axel Johannes, administrative secretary; Mr Mokganedi

Tihabanello, publicity and information secretary; Miss Lucia Hamutenya, secretary for legal affairs; Mr Solomon Gamatham, deputy secretary for transport; and Mr Johannes Konjore, acting secretary for youth.

Mr Tjeri-je said there was still no indication from the authorities

whether the leaders would be charged or released.

He said their continued detention was proof South Africa had no good intentions with the territory and its people.

"Swapo has stated repeatedly that the six national leaders have committed no crime and nothing warrants their continued detention without trial. They must be released forthwith."

Their continued detention was proof the Security Police had been unable to formulate charges against them. — DDC.

No scope for change in UN plan — envoy

UNITED NATIONS — The British Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, said here yesterday South Africa's demands for changes in the plan for United Nations-supervised elections in South West Africa were unlikely to be accepted.

"There is not much scope for amendment there," he said and predicted a long, slow process towards final implementation of the plan in seven or eight months.

"I don't think there is a deadlock situation," he said, adding it was an "iffy question" to ask whether Britain ultimately would agree to impose sanctions against a recalcitrant South Africa.

He said the Big Five, who prepared the settlement plan, had made it clear to South Africa it was expected to live up to its undertaking to implement the proposals.

These call for a 7 500-man UN security force in the territory, along with 360 civilian police, and more than 1 000 UN officials to supervise the elections.

The plan also calls for a ceasefire between South Africa and Swapo.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had asked that the UN set an election date whether or not there was a ceasefire, and that the 7 500-man UN force be trimmed.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, victorious in the internal poll, has taken a similar stand.

Mr Richard said if South Africa and the DTA agreed on implementation of the UN plan, probably there still would be major difficulties about implementation between them and Swapo.

"At each step along the way, we will be faced with some problem we have to get around, undermine or jump over," Mr Richard said.

"It is going to be a process almost of attrition. Neither South Africa nor Swapo are enthusiastic about the proposals, but we still believe each side can be brought to implement and accept them."

Asked whether he felt there was a similar prospect for ultimate success over Rhodesia, he said: "I wish I did, but that this is a much more difficult question" — SA/ARNIS.

Damara elected assembly president

WINDHOEK — A Damara member of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Johannes Skrywer, was yesterday elected president of the 50-member Constituent Assembly.

Mr Skrywer, proposed by the DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, was the only nominee.

In his maiden speech, Mr Skrywer acknowledged his responsibility to the minority parties in the assembly, and said he would not neglect his

World forced to recognise Steyn poll —

WINDHOEK — The world would have no alternative but to recognise the newly-elected Constituent Assembly despite their non-recognition of the South African-supervised elections here last week.

This was said here yesterday by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, when he addressed a press conference after the assembly was not for him to decide

Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, are due here today.

Mr Steyn said he would prefer not to comment further because it

Justice Steyn said

The enthusiasm with which the electorate had gone about their voting had given the result more cogence

"I am certain that not only the inhabitants of the territory itself, but the entire international community — although they do not recognise the validity of the election or the authority of the assembly — will have to take cognisance of the fact of the election," Mr Justice Steyn said.

He was confident everybody concerned would be pleasantly surprised about the quality of the assembly deliberations as well as its decisions. It would show the assembly consisted of responsible and reasonable men.

Asked if a United Nations - supervised election would take place, Mr Justice Steyn said that depended on the deliberations between the South African Government and the Constituent Assembly today.

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W.

on another election.

Asked what the position would be if there was a disagreement between South Africa and the Constituent Assembly, Mr Justice Steyn said he was not part of the decision-making process. South Africa and the assembly would have to deal with it.

The consultation was, however, not merely frivolous. The South African Government would not have brought the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister here if it did not regard the assembly seriously.

The question whether the elections were to be recognised or whether their effects should be final, depended on a reasonable approach, taking cognisance of the nature of the election.

The election had been more open and more just than at least 90 per cent of the elections held in the democratic world over the last quarter century, Mr

his salt should take note of the number of voters who had participated and the quality of their participation.

It should be borne in mind that today's meeting with the South African Cabinet Ministers was the result of one of the clauses of the Pretoria agreement between South Africa and the Western Five, he said.

The South African Government had undertaken to use its best offices to persuade the Constituent Assembly that a UN-supervised election should be accepted.

No pressure would be exerted on the assembly by South Africa, but South Africa would do its best to persuade the assembly to consider the matter seriously.

"That implies cogent arguments will be addressed to the assembly to point out the advantages inherent in an internationally recognised process," Mr Justice Steyn said.

"I want to express my gratitude to members of this assembly, the task which very often will test my impartiality and sense of judgment."

He said he would depend on the co-operation of all parties in the assembly.

The Baster leader and leading member of the DTA, Dr Ben Africa, told the assembly yesterday the people of South West Africa had given an unqualified mandate to the elected leaders for a peaceful settlement.

He said they had rejected categorically the violent and atrocious deeds of a self-appointed Marxist organisation.

Dr Africa was speaking in support of his proposal that the assembly express the limits to which it was prepared to move for the sake of international recognition — SAPA.

UN poll a priority

WINDHOEK — A second election under United Nations supervision here should be regarded as a matter of top priority by the Constituent Assembly, Mr Justice Steyn, the Administrator-General, said here yesterday.

Officially opening the first sitting of the assembly, which had been elected in the territory's first one man, one vote election, Mr Justice Steyn said the assembly had a great responsibility towards the territory and its people.

For the first time in the political history of the territory an assembly had got together on a national level which had been elected on a one man, one vote basis.

The assembly had its task to decide on international matters as well as the internal affairs of the territory.

"It is a miracle that the election was completed in such a peaceful, efficient and convincing manner, and

assembly told

in spite of continued efforts on a wide front to disrupt and even to destroy it," he said.

This was the result of the determination of the people to obtain participation in the future of the territory in an orderly manner.

Another reason for the efficient and convincing election was the dedicated manner in which the registration of voters and the election machinery in general had been operated.

Mr Justice Steyn said the effective protection of the country and the people by the South African defence Force and the police had also contributed a great deal to the success of the election.

By convening as a Constituent Assembly, the representatives had shed their cloak of being a party politician and had now donned the toga of statesmanship, Mr Justice Steyn said — SAPA

DD

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STAR

22/12/77

Black teachers barred in SWA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Blacks will not be eligible for teaching posts in white schools when the civil service goes multiracial in South West Africa/Namibia next year.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office said that only Government departments administered by the first tier of government would be integrated.

This will not apply to white education, which is the responsibility of the Legislative Assembly — a second tier of government.

DECISION

At this stage the all-white Legislative Assembly has no intention of integrating its teaching staff.

The decision whether to integrate the education system will rest with the Government of an independent South West Africa/Namibia, the spokesman for the Administrator-General's office said.

However, the situation is different in the self-governing homelands. There, white teachers work side by side with blacks.

Integration of teaching staff in the homelands was sanctioned by the black second-tier governments.

committees and were employing 16 625 Africans in the following sectors of the economy:³⁷

TABLE 3

Sector	Number of Organisations
Manufacturing	
Services	
Commerce	

In fifteen organisations (44%) management were responsible for establishing the committee, while African workers (15%), and management and employees together (41%).

There was a tendency for older workers to be elected to these committees: in 80% of cases there were no restrictions whatsoever on the nomination of candidates, while in 20% there were certain requirements, mainly to achieve equal departmental representation.

82% of the respondents reported that their works committees were elected for a period of one year. In most instances, 68%, regular monthly committee meetings were held, while a further 9% met weekly and 6% met at fortnightly intervals.

The most frequently mentioned reasons for choosing a works committee were that they were more effective than liaison committees, that they were more representative and acceptable to African workers, and that the workers preferred them.

In 1973 only three co-ordinating works committees³⁹ had been established.

Recognition of African Trade Unions

The Verster investigation indicated that while the majority of participating organisations with liaison committees (56%) were opposed to the recognition of African trade unions, the majority of those with works committees (68%) were in favour of recognising them.⁴⁰

37. Op.cit. pp.91-4.

38. Ibid., pp.97-101.

39. Hansard 3 columns 160-1, 22 August 1973.

40. Op.cit. pp.66-8, 108.

SWA poll plan in the balance

WINDHOEK — The South West African independence issue hangs in the balance today as the 50-member Constituent Assembly meets at the Turnhalle to debate a United Nations-supervised election in the territory next year.

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks for almost five hours with the South West African representatives yesterday.

The Prime Minister smiled to awaiting newsmen as he left the Turnhalle building last night, and said "It went well" the assembly is still deliberating and we have nothing to say.

"We must give them the opportunity to decide for themselves," he added. Shortly afterwards, Mr

Dirk Mudge, chairman of the dominant Democratic Turnhalle Alliance emerged from the conference room, but he was also tight-lipped on the discussions.

Indications are that the DTA-dominated assembly will accept a United Nations-supervised election in principle, but will set certain conditions before such a plan can be implemented.

However, the qualifications that are expected to be laid down, particularly on the questions of the proposed United Nations peace-keeping force and the timetable for an election, will probably be unacceptable to the Western countries and the world body.

The assembly will meet again this morning to debate the issue and the South African leaders will hold a press conference at about midday — whether a decision has been reached or not — DDC.

SWAN DECIDUES ON JUN TOODAY

MM 22/12/98
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WINDHOEK — The South West African independence issue hangs in the balance today as the 50-member Constituent Assembly meets at the Turnhalle to debate a UN-supervised election in the territory next year.

The South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, held talks for almost five hours with South West African representatives yesterday.

The Prime Minister smiled at waiting newsmen as he left the Turnhalle last night, and said, "It went well. . . The assembly is still deliberating and we have nothing to say."

"We must give them the opportunity to decide for themselves."

Soon after, Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the dominant Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, emerged from the conference room — but he was also tight-lipped on the discussions.

He refused to speculate on whether the assembly would reach a decision on the implementation of the UN plan for in- today.

very high dust concentration, they say, in fact a far shorter time than whites. (251)

"I am only one member of the assembly," he said before driving off in his bullet-proof car to a DTA caucus meeting.

Indications are that the DTA-dominated Assembly will accept a UN-supervised election in principle, but will set certain conditions.

The qualifications, particularly on the questions of the proposed UN peace-keeping force and the timetable for an election, will probably be unacceptable to the West and the world body.

Inflexible

Representatives of the five Western powers have already indicated that the UN independence plan was

in the first degree .

In 1973 seventy cases alone were contracted in other occupations. (254)

Moreover

Of partic- with tum- disregar- found in-

The mortality of Occupations, is because 'lib often when a mal nodale is found impossible, whilst certified as a

these microscopic nodules cause no discomfort or disability during life, and are as harmless as healed scars on the skin. (256) In addition, if on autopsy these harmless minute silicotic scars are found together with a microscopic lesion of tuberculosis, one which is latent and could have remained quiescent for years, the deceased will be certified and his dependents awarded compensation in the second degree. (257)

The Reports of the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases reflect the following incidence of silicosis in all occupations in the first degree - in new cases for whites and coloureds.

Table II

Year	Whites and Coloureds in first degree
1973-1974	72
1974-1975	163
1975-1976	153
1976-1977	164 (258)

Aver

1973-1974
1974-1975
1975-1976
1976-1977

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NM

(22/12/78)

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One must therefore, on the basis as does the Medical Bureau of Occ is neither so common nor so serio ago; (261) or, as it has been more of the disease is 'minimal' a industry. (262)

It is perhaps important to realis five years or longer underground certified and compensated, whilst far shorter service. These older of individual immunity or suscept the Bureau doctors are incompeten there are so many complaints of t how much longer it takes; on aver the period 1902 to 1912.

Some miners contract the disease ship because they are untrained f those in middle age, have their c because they have a compensatable illnesses, such as high blood pres Group. They, too, suffer privati to support. (264) Whilst the Chan

All the way for the DTA

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THERE are profound reasons why the DTA-controlled Constituent Assembly should accept the United Nations election plan for next year. And it is a promising augury for independence that it has done so in broad principle. Every friend of SA and of SWA/Namibia will want to see the territory leap forward into a universally accepted independence and not drift into confrontation and an interminable guerilla war as Rhodesia has done.

With 41 out of the 50 seats in the Assembly, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is sitting pretty. It has come a long, hard road since it was merely an ethnic advisory body at the Turnhalle talks to the point where it has proved it has overwhelming support among the 81 percent of the electorate which voted. So firmly entrenched, it has had to overcome an almost irresistible temptation to make Swapo sweat it out on the outside. That would

be the fatal course—for the DTA, for SWA/Namibia, and for South Africa.

It would have been fatal too, if the new Assembly had equivocated to such a degree that its "Ifs and Buts" dominated its "Yes" to a UN election. While the DTA has a strong case for demanding equal representation of home troops and UN troops; it need not be overly fearful. The election landslide should have bolstered the DTA's confidence and it should be prepared to put its popularity to test beyond doubt.

The wrong answer would mean that another so-called independent state would be condemned to limbo, without friends and without life-sustaining trade links. Worse, with an actively hostile UN and an escalated terror campaign from across the borders. Having come all this way, with honour, the DTA must go the full road to international recognition.

... simply a few points that can be jotted

Detailed discussion of probable productivity changes in individual

assumption will not predict well.

The basic reason for this slowing-down of the rate of productivity growth is that Plewman seems to assume a static 'best-practice' (or 'best-deposit') technology but also assumes the spread of that 'best-practice' among less efficient producers, or alternatively the increasing dominance of the 'best-practice' or 'best-deposit' producers in total production. Both of these processes are asymptotic - and the rate of change of the (average) output per worker slows down as the average approaches the level attained (already in the 1970s) by the 'best-practice' producers. Clearly Plewman's assumption is very stylised - both the static 'best-practice' techniques and the stipulation that all increases in production are forthcoming at the labour productivity level belonging to the 'best-practice' producers. But that does not mean that the stylised

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Optimism over SWA plan's acceptance by DTA

The Star's Service

WINDHOEK — Hopes for an internationally acceptable SWA/Namibia independence soared in Windhoek today after yesterday's visit by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the conditional acceptance by the territory's Constituent Assembly of a United Nations-supervised election

These hopes were boosted by a last-minute concession in the Assembly

Minutes before the debate closed, Mr Dirk

Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which holds 41 of the 50 seats, proposed the the UN Security Council be given until January 28 to give an answer to the Assembly's conditional acceptance, instead of January 15 as originally proposed and that the elections come no later than September 30, instead of August 31

Mr Mudge also dropped an earlier demand that the UN scrap its recognition of Swapo as the only representative of the people of the territory

In the proposal the Assembly adopted, this was relegated to an "irregu-

larity" to be drawn to the UN's attention

The only remaining Constituent Assembly condition that is likely to prove a serious stumbling-block to agreement with the UN is the demand that UN troops monitor Swapo forces at their bases in Angola and Zambia

If implementation of this proves impracticable, South Africa may be able to rely on a protective understanding that its forces need not withdraw from the territory until there has been a complete cessation of hostilities.

In another move yester-

day, the leader of Swapo in the territory, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, was released from detention under section 6 of the Terrorism Act

Sapa reports from Lusaka that Swapo has said it will accept the United Nations plan and stands ready for its full implementation

A statement released in Lusaka by the organisation's secretary for information and publicity, Mr Peter Katjavivi, said: "We want to make it clear that Swapo is on record as having accepted the UN plan and stands for its full implementation"

... place in the life ... city - ... needs

Or they may just have wanted to plunder unhindered

39. Nero was at Antium. He only returned to the city when the fire was approaching the mansion he had built to link the Gardens of Maecenas to the Palatine. The flames could not be prevented from overwhelming the whole of the Palatine, including his palace. Nevertheless, for the relief of the homeless, fugitive masses he threw open the Field of Mars, including Agrippa's public buildings, and even his own Gardens. Nero also constructed emergency accommodation for the destitute multitude. Food was brought from Ostia and neighbouring towns, and the price of corn was cut to less than 1/4 sesterce a pound. Yet these measures, for all their popular character, earned no gratitude. For a rumour had spread that, while the city was burning, Nero had gone on his private stage and, comparing modern calamities with ancient, had sung of the destruction of Troy

40. By the sixth day enormous demolitions had confronted the raging flames with bare ground and open sky, and the fire was finally stamped out at the foot of the Esquiline Hill. But before panic had subsided, or hope revived, flames broke out again in the more open regions of the city. Here there were fewer casualties, but the destruction of temples and pleasure arcades was even worse. This new conflagration caused additional ill-feeling because it started on Tigellinus' estate in the Aemilian district. For people believed that Nero was ambitious to found a new city to be called after himself

41. Of Rome's fourteen districts only four remained intact. Three were levelled to the ground. The other seven were reduced to a few scorched and mangled ruins. To count the mansions, blocks, and temples destroyed would be difficult. They included shrines of remote antiquity,

A NEKO proposition of every building had to be massive, untimbered stone from Gabii or Alba (these stones being fireproof). Furthermore, guards were to ensure a more abundant and extensive public water supply, hitherto diminished by irregular private enterprise. Householders were obliged to keep fire-fighting apparatus in an accessible place; and semi-detached houses were forbidden - they must have their own walls. These measures were welcomed for their practicality, and they beautified the new city. Some, however, believed that the old town's configuration had been healthier, since its narrow streets and high houses had provided protection against the burning sun, whereas now the shadowless open spaces radiated a fiercer heat.

44. But neither human resources, nor imperial munificence, nor appeasement of the gods, eliminated sinister suspicions that the fire had been instigated. To suppress this rumour, Nero fabricated scapegoats - and punished with every refinement the notoriously depraved Christians (as they were popularly called). Their originator, Christ, had been executed in Tiberius' reign by the governor of Judaea, Pontius Pilatus. But in spite of this temporary setback the deadly superstition had broken out afresh, not only in Judaea (where the mischief had started) but even in Rome. All degraded and shameful practices collect and flourish in the capital

First, Nero had self-acknowledged Christians arrested. Then, on their information, large numbers of others were condemned - not so much for incendiarism as for their anti-social tendencies. Their deaths were made farcical. Dressed in wild animals' skins, they were torn to pieces by dogs, or crucified, or made into torches to be ignited after dark as substitutes for daylight. Nero provided his Gardens for the spectacle, and exhibited displays in the Circus, at which he mingled with the crowd - or stood in a chariot, dressed as a charioteer. Despite their guilt (as Christians) and the ruthless punishment it deserved, the victims were pitied. For it was felt that they were being sacrificed to one man's brutality rather than to the national interest.

Anon Epitome de Caesaribus

5.2. (Nero) quinquennio tolerabilis visus, unde quidam prodidere Traianum solitum dicere procul distare cunctos principes Neronis quinquennio. cf. Aurelius Victor de Caesaribus 5,2.

SWA assembly agrees to poll

DD
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WINDHOEK — The South West African Constituent Assembly last night agreed to a United Nations-supervised election in the territory before October next year.

The breakthrough decision follows strong pressure on the assembly to opt for an internationally acceptable solution by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. K. Botha, during their two-day visit to Windhoek.

The Prime Minister told pressmen before his departure yesterday that he hoped the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, would be able to return to South West Africa as soon as possible.

"Negotiations will have to be proceeded with on certain outstanding questions," he said. "As soon as we have clarity on these issues we can proceed."

The motion proposing that the assembly cooperate in the speedy implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435 was supported by all 41 members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The six Aktur representatives, as well as Mr Hans

Rohr, of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, abstained from voting, while Mr Sarel Becker, of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, and Mr Hans Diergaardt, of the Liberation Front, voted against the motion.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, who had earlier proposed that an election be held not later than August 31, proposed two amendments to the original motion, postponing the acceptable date of an UN-supervised election by a month as well as altering the deadline by which the UN Security Council was expected to reply.

The assembly, which adjourned last night until January 23, has set a January 28 deadline for the Security Council's reply.

The assembly's decision was welcomed last night by Western diplomatic sources, who said there did not appear to be any hitches in the DTA's acceptance.

They confidently predicted that UN forces could be in South West Africa as soon as the beginning of February and that there should be no problem to meet the September 30 deadline for an election.

Mr Mudge said in the assembly the DTA had requested early dates to bring an end to the bloodshed in northern South West Africa as soon as possible.

"If we don't have a definite date, the election could be delayed indefinitely," he said.

The assembly's acceptance of a second election includes five main provisions. They are:

- There will be no withdrawal of South African troops until there is a complete cessation of hostilities.
- The election date will be fixed by Judge Steyn and Mr Ahtisaari on the understanding that it will be held by not later than September 30.
- Other outstanding problems, such as the size and composition of the UN military component will be satisfactorily resolved with Judge Steyn, as well as the question of monitoring Swapo bases in the neighbouring countries.
- The South African Police will still be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the territory, and
- The administrative and legislative powers will be exercised by Judge Steyn until independence — DDC

DTA told to clarify stand

WINDHOEK — Swapo yesterday called on the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to clarify its stand on the implementation of the United Nations independence plan for South West Africa.

In a statement, Mr Phillip Tjerije, acting publicity and information secretary, said the Constituent Assembly's decision to accept a UN-supervised election was "ambiguous and vague".

Pointing to provisions in the assembly's motion, he said the DTA was putting unnecessary obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement.

Mr Tjerije accused South Africa and the DTA of being scared of a

crushing defeat from Swapo during a UN-supervised election.

However, Mr John Kirkpatrick, national treasurer of the moderate Namibian National Front, and Mr Gerson Ven, the Swanu leader, welcomed the assembly's acceptance of a second election.

Mr Kirkpatrick, whose party boycotted this month's election, said a UN-supervised poll was the only "sensible possibility" of solving the dispute.

"As far as the DTA's requests and provisions are concerned, there is not the slightest possibility of the United Nations modifying its proposals."

— DDC

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SWA yes to UN election

They are:

- No withdrawal of South African troops until there is a complete cessation of hostilities.

- The election date be fixed by Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Ahtisaari, on the understanding that it will be held not later than September 30.

- Other outstanding problems, such as the size and composition of Untag's military component as well as the question of monitoring Swapo bases in neighbouring countries be satisfactorily resolved with Judge Steyn.

- The South African Police force still be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in SWA.

- Administrative and legislative powers be exercised by Judge Steyn until independence.

The motion also points to "serious discrepancies" such as UN recognition of the South West African People's Organisation as the sole and authentic representative in SWA.

The DTA asked that all political prisoners be released on both sides and that the UN be strictly impartial to all political parties.

Mr P W Botha said yesterday before leaving Windhoek that South African troops would not be withdrawn from SWA until there

□ From Page 1

was a visible peace. South Africa was prepared to sign a peace agreement with Swapo the moment the guerrilla group stopped fighting, he said.

Meanwhile Mr Tjerije of Swapo said "Accepting the resolution is one thing and making demands is another," reports Sapa.

It appeared to Swapo that "unnecessary and irrelevant" demands made by the DTA in accepting a UN election had nullified the acceptance of the election.

"Nothing makes the South African and DTA fear of a UN-supervised election with Swapo participation more poignantly clear than the ambiguous and vague stand the DTA took on the issue."

He said Swapo believed South Africa and the DTA dreaded the possibility of competing against Swapo in an open and fair election.

"Thus they want to put unnecessary obstacles in the way of the implementation of the UN plan."

"We wish to challenge the elected people. Show that you have backbones, accept UN-supervised elections straightforwardly and let's have a free and fair election."

SWA says yes to UN election plan

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BY DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK.
THE South West African Constituent Assembly last night agreed on a United Nations-supervised election in the territory before October next year.

The breakthrough decision follows strong pressure on the Assembly to opt for an internationally acceptable solution. The South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. K. Botha, applied pressure during a two-day visit to Windhoek, which ended yesterday.

The internal wing of Swapo has called Constituent Assembly acceptance of a UN election a smokescreen and an attempt at "political escapism".

Mr Phillip Tjerige, the acting publicity and information secretary of Swapo, said: "It will be a waste of time and energy to comment in detail on the irrelevant and naive demands and listed requests. It is all a smokescreen and a pathetic attempt at political escapism," reports Sapa.

David Forret reports that the SA Prime Minister said before leaving Windhoek that he hoped the UN special representative, Mr Marita Ahtisaari, would be able to return to SWA as soon as possible.

"Negotiations will have to be proceeded with on certain outstanding questions. As soon as we have clarity on these issues we can proceed," he said.

South Africa was in a hurry to come to a final solution to the 30-year international dispute, he added.

Mr Ahtisaari would have to consult with Administrators. Mr J. J. Steyn, Minister of the size

composition of the UN transitional assistance group (tag) and a final date for the election, he said. The motion proposing that the SWA Assembly cooperate in the speedy implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, was supported by all 41 members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance last night.

The six Aktur representatives, as well as Mr Hans Rohr, of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, abstained. Mr Sarel Becker, of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, and Mr Hans Diergaardt, of the Liberation Front, voted against the motion.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chair-man of the DTA, earlier proposed elections be held before August 31. He then proposed two amendments, one postponing the acceptable date of a UN-supervised election by a month.

The other amendment altered the deadline by which the UN Security Council was expected to reply for the SWA Assembly has set a January 28 deadline for the Security Council re-

Three top Swapo men freed

WINDHOEK — Three Swapo executives held in detention in SWA have been released. This was confirmed in a statement last night by Major-General Victor Verster, Divisional Commissioner of Police for SWA. They are Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo deputy chairman, Mr Solomon Gatham, secretary for transport, and Mr Johannes Konjore, secretary for youth.

The three men were detained, together with other Swapo executives, after bomb blasts had rocked the SWA capital earlier this month. — Sapa

appear to be any hitches in the DTA acceptance of the SWA Assembly acceptance of a second election includes five main provisions.

"If we don't have a definite date, the election could be delayed indefinitely," he said.

The SWA Assembly accepted the DTA's proposal for a second election. The SWA Assembly accepted the DTA's proposal for a second election. The SWA Assembly accepted the DTA's proposal for a second election.

□ To Page 2

and said there did not ap-

Western diplomatic sources welcomed the Constituent Assembly decision

Sunday Times

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

A dream that ⁽²²¹⁾ gives life a purpose

PEACE on earth; goodwill to men. That promise, echoing down the centuries from the Judean hills, can sound heartbreakingly absurd to ears attuned instead to the sound and fury of Christmas 1978, when man has never seemed further from living in amity with man.

To black and white Rhodesians facing the threat of civil war and the final collapse of peace; to the people of Britain and Northern Ireland, where, if other sinister promises are kept, Christmas will be marked by shuttered buildings and shattered lives; to the angry mobs in Iran; to the helpless families of Crossroads; to a hungry and strife-torn Third World; to a West held to ransom by the politics of envy, rage and terror, the bells of Christmas could have an especially hollow ring

But should they? The event in a Bethlehem stable 2 000 years ago did not establish peace; instead it held out the promise and the dream of it without which man's life would be a bitter and pointless cosmic joke

If conflict, war and violent death have become his way of life, that dream remains his hope and his goal. Each year he manages to chalk up a few small and hard-won gains along the road

Without that goal the leaders of the United States, Israel and Egypt

would not have spent the year in a desperate effort to forge a settlement between ancient enemies. Today a disappointed world knows that the Middle East hatchet is only half buried, but the chances are that neither combatant will be too eager to dig it up again.

Without that goal South Africa and the West would long ago have deserted the arduous and hazardous path to a SWA/Namibian settlement. America would not in the new year be sending its diplomats to Peking, and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with Moscow would have collapsed entirely under the weight of mutual distrust.

There is to the detached observer something fundamentally absurd about a yearly phenomenon in which the world, concerned with great and global issues — with rapprochement with China, with nuclear disarmament and an energy crisis that could beggar rich and poor alike — turns aside to remember a baby born to humble migrant parents in an impoverished outpost of a vanished empire.

But miracles are absurd. The fact that once a year millions of men and women remember Bethlehem is a continuing miracle of Christmas.

The promise from the Bethlehem hillside which binds them to strive, however imperfectly, for the dream of peace, is its greatest gift.

SWA: So far, so good

THE South West African Constituent Assembly has taken a wise decision in agreeing to a UN-supervised election in the territory next year. No less credit is due to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, for coaxing the assembly along this path

Unquestionably they have fulfilled the undertaking they gave to the Western Five last October

may present problems. This is the DTA's insistence that South African troops must not be removed until there is a complete cessation of hostilities. This is just the kind of issue that could enable the enemies of peace in SWA/Namibia to engage in dangerous obstructionism. This country should be beware of becoming trapped in a situation where outsiders are in a position to determine the pace of events — simply

by making sure that hostilities do not cease.

Time, therefore, is of the essence if we are to avoid a stalemate of the kind that exists in Rhodesia and which makes eminent outsiders like American Senator George McGovern throw up their hands and confess that the US cannot think of a way to stop the killing

The good sense of Pretoria seems, these days, to be more satisfactorily mirrored in Windhoek. We can only pray that it is also reciprocated in New York.

they would use their best efforts to persuade Southwesterners to embark on the second — and most vital — phase of a process that could lead to an internationally recognised settlement.

These efforts must, however, be followed through vigorously if elections are to take place before October. The most important of Mr Mudge's conditions is the demand for a deadline before which the future Namibians must go to the polls.

For there is one question that

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Move swiftly

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

SOUTH Africa has informed the United Nations of its decision to cooperate with the expeditious implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 on SWA/Namibia.

It has also asked UN Secretary-General Dr Waldheim to send his special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, to South Africa and South West Africa "as soon as possible" for consultations to be completed before the end of January.

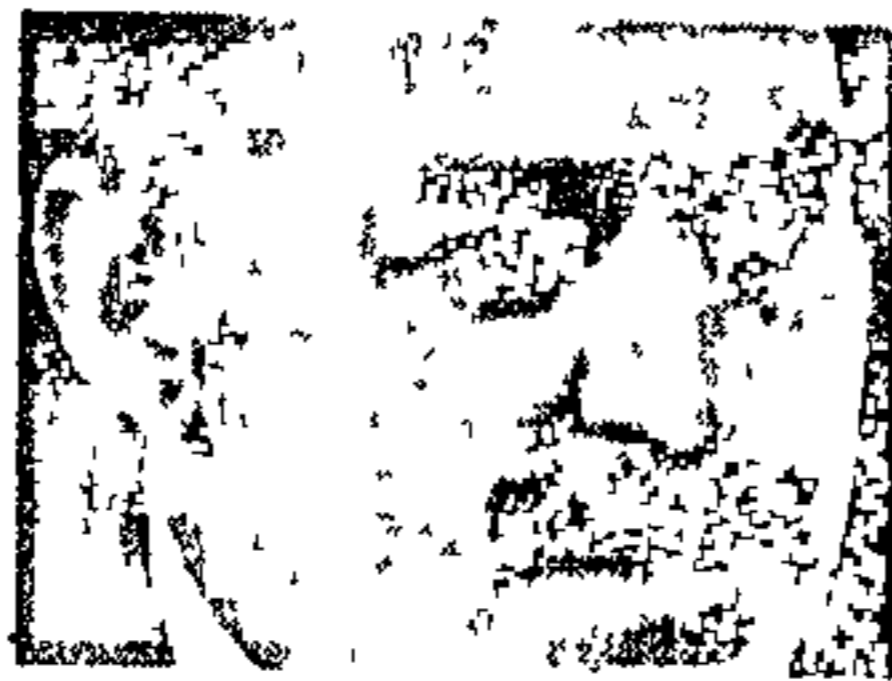
This was revealed for the first time last night when the contents of two letters from Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to Dr Waldheim were released to the Sunday Times.

The letters were sent to South Africa's representative at the UN, Mr Riaan Eksteen, for transmission to Dr Waldheim late on Friday night, after Friday's meeting in Windhoek of the newly elected Constituent Assembly.

The UN had demanded a final reply on the Waldheim plan before December 31.

In his first letter to Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha states that the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, had, in accordance with the agreement with the five Western Powers, used his best efforts to persuade the elected leaders of SWA/Namibia to consider ways of achieving interna-

Pik tells U



PIK BOTHA

tional recognition through the good offices of the UN's special representative and the Administrator-General.

The leaders had expressed support for an internationally acceptable settlement and for the initiative of the five Western Powers with a view to obtaining international recognition of South West African independence and the "peaceful co-existence of the nations of Southern Africa".

South Africa had decided to cooperate in the expeditious implementation of Resolution 435.

The letter further states that there shall be no reduction of South African troop levels in the territory until there is a "complete cessation of violence" and that the date for the election should be decided on in consultation

Letter urges: Send Ahtisaari next month

between the Secretary-General's representative and the Administrator-General, but that it be not later than September 30, 1979.

"Questions on which there should be further consultation, such as the size and composition of the military component of Untag, as well as other matters which have already been brought to the attention of the Western powers, should be resolved satisfactorily with the Administrator-General.

Monitoring

"Special reference is made to paragraph 12 of the settlement plan accepted by the South African Government on April 25 on the monitoring of Swapo bases."

The letter also points out

that the maintenance of law and order in the territory during the transition period will remain the "primary responsibility" of the existing police forces and that the Administrator-General will exercise legislative and administrative authority until independence.

It asks Dr Waldheim to send Mr Ahtisaari to South Africa and South West Africa as soon as possible.

"Bearing in mind the people's desire for early independence, it is important that these consultations be completed during the month of January 1979."

In the second letter, sent simultaneously with the first, Mr Botha asks that "serious attention" be given to certain issues raised by the Constituent Assembly. These were:

- The question of UN recognition of Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia.
- The financial assistance which Swapo receives from the UN.
- UN direct and indirect encouragement of Swapo to persist with its violent acts.

Local authorities	11
	326

26. Financial Mail, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in Committees in the South African Industry, Bloemfontein, 1972.

27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.

28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

29. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.

30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.

31. Ibid, p.17.

24/12/78

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on SWA, UN

against the people of SWA/
Namibia

● The fact that certain countries have made territory available to Swapo as bases.

The Constituent Assembly, Mr Botha notes, also required that the UN maintain strict impartiality towards all political parties in the territory, that should the UN or independent states continue to support Swapo, all friendly governments should lend their support to the democratic parties of the territory, that all political parties taking part in the election renounce violence and intimidation, that the release of political prisoners and detainees be on a reciprocal basis; and that the UN "publicly dissociate itself from the forces of anarchy and terror".

The UN should indicate that any existing association with Swapo will be terminated if Swapo does not "cease and desist" from violence as the basis of its activities.

The territory's leaders, Mr Botha notes, also insist that the Security Council express its final decision on the implementation of Resolution 435 before January 28.

By conveying the Constituent Assembly's requirements, in a separate letter, which merely asked for them to be given serious attention, the South African Government is obviously not incorporating them as conditions of its acceptance of Resolution 435.

Western representatives declined to comment on the letters last night.

Plot to kill top men

NM 24/12/76
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10. Employment in Mangar

10.1 In 1976 there mining manganese in mining and similar to the beginning-to-e

in 1976) and in share of total mining employment. of employment growth over time is very different from ore case; and while there are similarities with chrom also differences.

10.2 It is possible to describe the changes in employment follows:

10.2.1 In the early post-war years (1946-1953) employment very fast from 3 026 to 9 605 workers - presumably as a combination of increased supply (mine capacity) and demand (peaking in the Korean War boom; manganese is world steel industry). This 1953 employment figure in 1975.

10.2.2 It is difficult to describe in any rough sort of way a flat trend with the sharp downturn

10.2.3 However, the trend in the 1960s level in 1950 and This view is compatible with averages of employment 1959-63 to 1968-72 whereas the 5-year (8 111 to 8 940).

10.3 Across the 30 years roughly, a 1/4 million metric tons to 5 1/2 million). This initial rapid expansion, a 1950s level of capacity, and to a higher level in the first half of the 1960s (Hot

WINDHOEK — The deputy chairman of Swapo, Mr. Danny Tjongarero, claimed here yesterday that Swapo had uncovered plans to murder its leaders in South West Africa.

The Swapo secretary for publicity and information, Mr. Mokgamedi Tihabanello, alleged in an interview that the "murder plot" was part of a campaign to "provoke" Swapo before the December elections in the territory.

Mr. Tjongarero said Swapo intelligence had uncovered a plot to harm or assassinate at least two Swapo leaders at a Swapo meeting at Okakarara, in Hereroland on Sunday.

Swapo had told police and security police of the plot.

The planning of this event was done from a State institution in Windhoek, using a two-way radio between Windhoek and Okakarara to coordinate the plan, Mr. Tjongarero said.

Involved
He said there were four people involved in the plot and Swapo knew who they were.

The plan was to drive "marksman" from Windhoek to Okakarara to identify the Swapo leaders who are the targets.

"Swapo wishes to point out to the masterminds involved in this plot that if anything happens, Swapo will retaliate," Mr. Tjongarero said.

"Swapo will not allow any group to intimidate it or break up its meetings.

"The four masterminds are known to us and if the police do not act, Swapo will with grave consequences for the four."

Mr. Tjongarero said Swapo would "try to keep the peace but not at the cost of losing lives.

Swapo would defend itself if necessary, he said.

Meeting

General Victor Verster, Divisional Commissioner of Police in South West Africa yesterday called on Mr. Tjongarero to give details of the alleged plot. General Verster said: "Mr. Tjongarero has told me Swapo was planning a public meeting at Okakarara at the weekend."

At no time did Mr. Tjongarero submit details of the alleged murder plot, General Verster said.

Mr. Tjongarero had requested police protection and had been assured that Swapo would receive the same police protection as other political parties holding meetings in the territory.

"I call on Mr. Tjongarero to come to me and provide particulars of this plot so that the police can investigate it," the general added. — (Sapa.)

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Meeting

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new projects or systems in an environment of under- or undevelopment. A certain amount of experience of wider systems seems necessary before people can be able to perceive the benefits of a suggested change in production and also be able to participate in it efficiently.

Edward Brett writes of Tanzania that the ideal is that the organisational structure of the new units be internally democratic. "This means that the level of consciousness of the people must correspond to the organisational requirements; if it does not, they will not be able to carry out the complex tasks involved in large scale production with modern methods." (61) He then cites how the most backward areas have been chosen as growth points and that due to the low level of consciousness in those areas, there is a danger of the new principles being introduced from the outside

had been set up, the initiators had been interested in establishing it as a co-operative, but people of the area had not liked the idea.

Angela Jackson, who is involved with 2 small sewing groups in townships near Cape Town, writes the following, "The two groups are somewhat different. Group 2 members have lived in urban areas for more than one generation, whereas Group 1 was not as confident in the Township environment. Group 2 was thus acquainted with the "speed of time in cities", able to speak English, and able to sew to some extent before starting the project. They were therefore, able to work considerably faster than Group 1. Group 2, having had more experience of an exploitative, competitive approach

RDIM 24/12/70
Changing face of the SWA Army

By DAVID FORRETT
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The face of the fighting force in South West Africa is changing rapidly as the territory moves towards its belated independence.

While the 12-year-old low-intensity bush war continues against Swapo guerrillas, South African military authorities are training black soldiers to form the nucleus of an embryo indigenous army in the territory.

SWA's multiracial 41 Battalion — which is unique in that it represents all population groups in the territory — is now undertaking its first tour of duty in the Operational Area

At the same time, their Caprivan colleagues of Lee Battalion celebrated their first year of being comrades-in-arms at a massive parade in Katima Mulilo on the SWA/Zambia border

These are only two of five South West African battalions as well as Citizen Force and Commando units at the ready in this sparsely populated country which has fewer people than Soweto.

The Caprivan soldiers, who were recruited more than a year ago, are still undergoing infantry training specifically aimed at counter-insurgency operations.

Under the guidance of their commanding officer, Major Geoff Preston-Thomson of the Eastern Cape, the soldiers are almost ready for operational duty.

They have received basic training in the use of hand grenades, machineguns and various other infantry weapons.

...entirely to the

In some areas where people are involved in, or have seen production done by other Blacks, they have gained the confidence to set up small co-ops. At Keiskammahoek in the Ciskei, for example, women who had left a sewing "home industry" because they did not like their conditions of employment, were keen to set up a sewing co-operative and were confident that they would earn more for their time through the co-op. Other women, however, who had not been involved in the Home Industry would not accept the idea at all. After a leatherwork factory had been closed down, ex-workers and wives of ex-workers decided to start producing some leather goods co-operatively. (Before the factory

...course better joint experience of exploitation." (64)

In Umhlab, the only people whom I met who said they believed in communal agriculture, were a group of men from white farms, they said that people should pool their fields to work them in large blocks as it was through the Korporasies and big fields that the Boere were strong. Furthermore, as Joki Stuurman pointed out, it is mainly returned migrants who work hard on community projects like crecnes and clinics and who see the business potential in the homelands.

The change in consciousness and aspirations resulting from people's experience of exploitation and/or more advanced methods of production, is a crucial beginning in the development of a new

SOUTH West Africa has a rich crop of lessons for South Africa, many of which may well be ploughed back into its parched soil. We need to consider these lessons much more carefully than we have done.

One major lesson is that one can do the right thing too late. The recent open elections would have won South Africa accolades of praise a few short years ago but now they have caused the United Nations General Assembly, by 120 votes to 19 abstentions, to refer a request for oil sanctions against South Africa to the Security Council. Some Western countries which have come to see Swapo as the true representatives of the South West African people might begin to equivocate as a result of the elections, like the Netherlands, for example, but the vast majority of United Nations members cannot or will not allow their policies to reflect the lessons of the recent elections

Pressures

Most serious of all, however, is perhaps the fact that these elections may not have the impact they should on our own internal politics. South West Africa is, after all, in many ways a smaller version of our own society — it was almost a province — and the same type of pressures as currently exist there are steadily building up for us. South West Africa (and Rhodesia) gives us a reading of the road ahead

One can spell out at least two important lessons which South Africans can learn from the South West African elections. The first is for white Nationalists and "conservatives". It is still the fashion to regard any talk of power-sharing as political heresy and evidence of dangerously radical or left-wing views. Conservatism is seen as being synonymous with either white political supremacy, exclusiveness or with the increasingly dangerous policy of complete political separation.

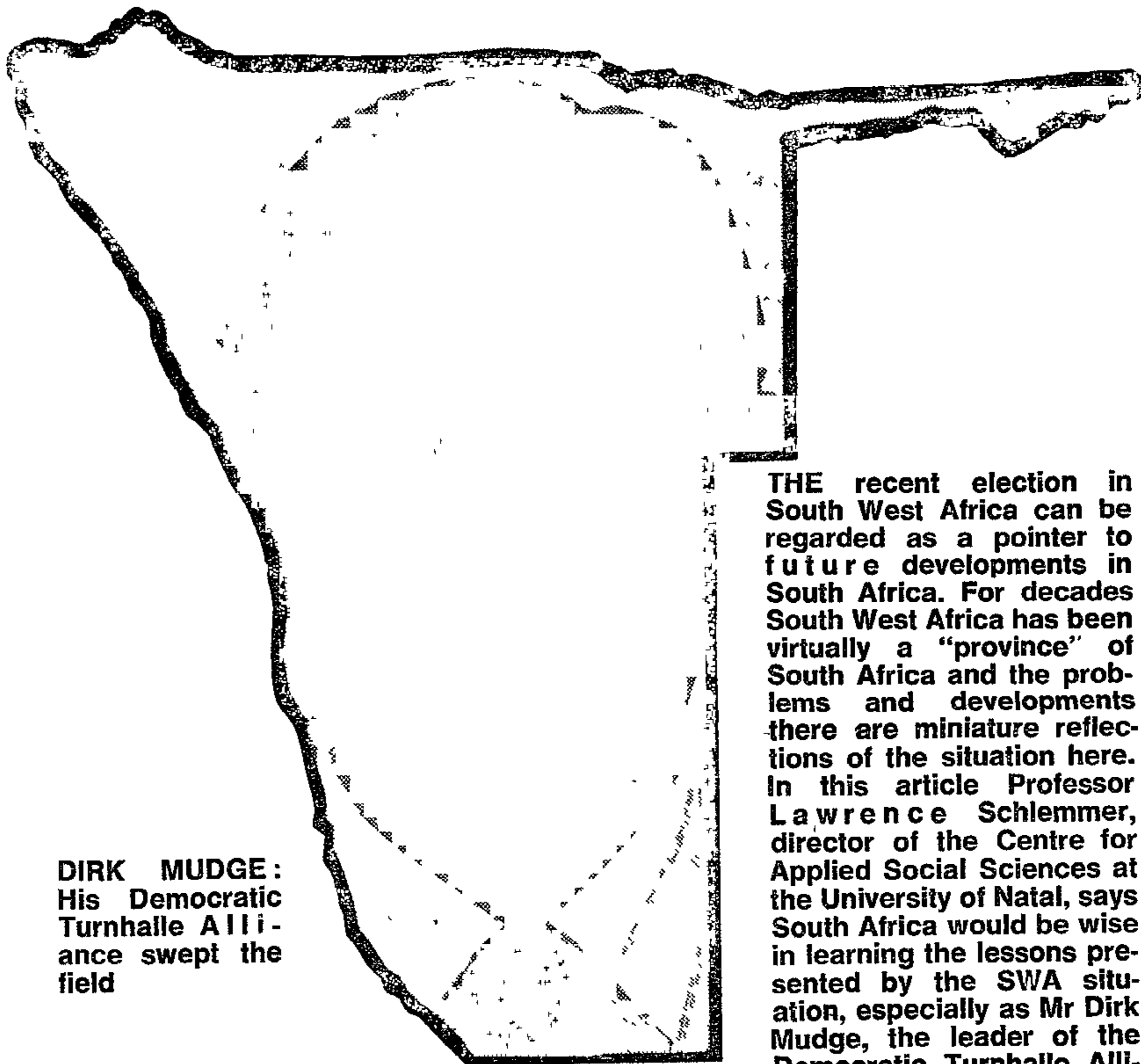
Radicals

Consensus government is entertained, as with the new constitutional proposals for coloureds and Indians, only if whites are to have more than veto powers — in fact numerical and power-political preponderance. Yet in South West Africa the essentially very conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has espoused a form of national unity and power-sharing with safeguards for minorities which is perhaps the only intelligent and rational long-term option for conservative whites. The DTA policy, which involves guaranteed representation for all ethnic groups with overrepresentation of minorities, is regarded as reactionary and racist by radicals and many liberals. Yet in South Africa similar proposals have been branded as liberal, even radical and dangerous. If nothing else, the DTA, by its apposite example could help to bring South African white conservatism into the 20th century. At present a large wing of conservatism in South Africa seems incapable of recognising its allies.

The second lesson is for

THE PRESSURES EXISTING IN THE MANDATED TERRITORY ARE BUILDING UP IN SOUTH AFRICA

SWA: A lesson for us all...



DIRK MUDGE: His Democratic Turnhalle Alliance swept the field

THE recent election in South West Africa can be regarded as a pointer to future developments in South Africa. For decades South West Africa has been virtually a "province" of South Africa and the problems and developments there are miniature reflections of the situation here. In this article Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, says South Africa would be wise in learning the lessons presented by the SWA situation, especially as Mr Dirk Mudge, the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, has just accepted a second election under the direction of the United Nations.

Policy of complete political separation is dangerous

spokesmen from the black political elite and those non-blacks who claim to speak on behalf of the effectively voteless masses in South Africa. With rare exceptions, these groups project the view that straightforward non-racial democracy or majority rule in a unitary system can be the only authentic solution to South Africa's problems and suggest, by extension, that this is the essence of popular black demands in South Africa. In the light of the black response to the DTA in South West

Africa, arguments of voter intimidation notwithstanding, this view is over-simple and fails to grasp the tragic and pervasive reality of ethnic identities in Southern Africa, a reality which many rank-and-file blacks seem to grasp better than the elites.

Controversy

The elections in South West Africa have become an issue of major controversy, bedevilled by sectional views here and abroad. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance won with some 82 percent sup-

port in a poll of an estimated 80 percent.

Coercion

By now everyone strongly suspects that there was heavy persuasion or intimidation both to encourage people to register and vote and to discourage people from voting as a form of support for the parties which refused to participate (Swapo, Swapo Democrats, the NNF). Those in South Africa who don't like the outcome of the election maintain that the DTA victory rested in

coercion, voter confusion and the fact that the really popular parties were not standing. Those who like the election maintain that it demonstrates a victory for moderation, resistance to the militant tactics of Swapo and the fact that the majority of black people are willing to support policies that stop short of unqualified majority rule.

The South West African elections, then, become a kind of projective test of local political sentiment and few people seem to want to learn anything from them. For South Africa, this is very sad in-

deed.

Army

No one is really able to refute the probability of persuasion and coercion on both sides in the election. One has to argue from assumptions, therefore if one makes the reasonable assumption that the DTA benefitted more than its non-participating opposition because of a sympathetic South African army and administration, does that nullify the significance of the victory? Hardly. Any realistic political observer would have to concede, bearing in mind that the international visibility of South West Africa prohibited widespread blatant coercion, that to achieve an 80 percent poll in an unwilling population simply through manipulating voters would be impossible. Admittedly, in 1975 in the Ovambo "homeland" elections, there was a 78 percent poll in Ovambo itself, but the International Commission of Jurists was able to allege widespread open intimidation to force people to vote and Swapo had by no means the freedom to counter-campaign that it enjoyed in the present elections. In the 1975 Ovambo elections there was a roughly 4 percent poll in urban areas where a highly constrained Swapo encouraged a boycott

Dangerous

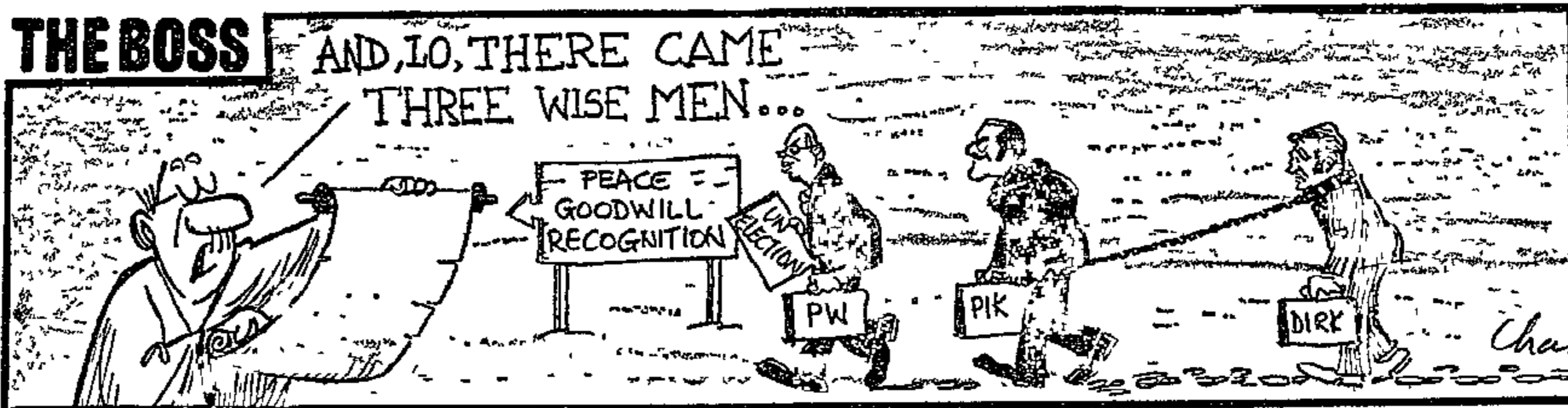
In the present elections, therefore, all claims of intimidation notwithstanding, objectively it is very difficult to write off the DTA victory as meaningless. A substantial degree of genuine black voter-commitment must have existed.

Either that or the black voters are such putty in the hands of manipulators that the idea of democratic participation and majority rule for the territory is absurd and dangerous — a patronising view which those who cry intimidation would certainly not be prepared to take.

In South West Africa at this stage, it would seem that very substantial proportions of rank-and-file black people are at the very least not opposed to the idea of deviating from the straightforward majority rule concept. In the search for peaceful solutions to our conflicts it is a great pity that overseas opinion and some black spokesmen in South Africa do not take greater account of this.

Smugness

The message of moderation emerging from the results of these elections could well be destroyed by the smugness and complacency of the reaction of much of the Government-supporting media in South Africa, particularly television. The elections have illustrated the very real potential for a peaceful resolution of conflict in Southern Africa, but only further elections with all parties taking part will be a true test of this potential. Above all, supporters of the anti-Swapo position for South West Africa cannot go on extolling the virtues of the DTA position for South West Africa while condemning the same position as too radical for South Africa.



Letters on SWA settlement sent to UN Secretary-General

Sun Tribune

24/12/78

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Thabane's UPBOUT

By TOS WENTZEL

SOUTH AFRICA has pledged its willingness to co-operate in the implementation of a United Nations plan for independence for South West Africa, but has set certain conditions.

The promise to cooperate is contained in two letters sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, by Dr Kurt Waldheim, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr "Pik" Botha. The text of the letters was released yesterday evening.

South Africa has asked Dr Waldheim to send his special representative, Mr Alhisaari, back to South West Africa as soon as possible to settle outstanding questions.

The letter states that, bearing in mind the peoples of South West Africa's demand for early independence, it was imperative that the consultations be concluded during January.

It also points out that the Constituent Assembly wants an election by September, 1979.

Mr Mudge also dropped an earlier demand that the UN drop its recognition of Swapo as the only representative of the people of the territory.

In the proposal the Assembly adopted this was

understanding that its forces need not withdraw from the territory until there has been a complete cessation of hostilities.

Defending the setting of deadlines for the UN plan's implementation, Mr Mudge said in the debate. "We should not always be on the receiving end of deadlines."

Other substantive demands by the Assembly appear to be in line with the UN independence plan or clarifications of it already achieved by South Africa. These include the retention of the status of the South African Police and the powers of the Administrator General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

The reservations made by South Africa are:

• There will be no reduction in South Africa's troop strength unless there has been a complete cessation of all violence and hostilities.

• The date for the election must be determined in consultation between the UN special representative and the Administrator-General and must not be later than September 30, 1979.

• There must be negotiations on the size, composition and location of UNTAG, the UN's military supervisory force and on other matters which have been brought to the attention of the five Western powers.

• The maintenance of

law and order will remain the primary responsibility of the existing police force.

• The Administrator-General will exercise legislative and administrative authority in South West in the interim period until independence.

One of the letters focusses attention on the South West Constituent Assembly's concern over UN recognition and support for Swapo in adjoining territories.

It asks that the world body should show impartiality to all political parties.

In the event of an election all political parties should declare themselves in advance in favour of peaceful participation.

The letter also asks for the release on a reciprocal basis of all political prisoners and detainees.

The UN is urged to dissociate itself from Swapo violence and terrorism by indicating that it would dissociate itself from Swapo if the organisation does not follow a peaceful course.

The Tribune Africa/News Service reports from Windhoek that hopes for an internationally-acceptable SWA/Namibian independence soared in the city yesterday after Friday's visit by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, and the conditional acceptance by the territory's Constituent

Assembly of a United Nations-supervised election. These hopes were boosted by a last-minute concession by the Constituent Assembly.

Minutes before the debate closed, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which holds 41 of the 50 seats, proposed that the UN Security Council be given until January 23 to give an answer to the Assembly's conditional acceptance, instead of January 15 as originally proposed, and that the elections come no later than September 30, whereas August 31 was originally proposed.

Meanwhile four top Swapo officials held since bombs exploded in Windhoek three weeks ago have been freed.

They are Swapo's leader here, Mr Daniel Tjongarenro, Information Secretary Mr Mokganedi Thabanello, Youth Secretary, Mr Johannes Konjore and Deputy Transport Secretary Mr Solomon Kamtanhani.

Mr Thabanello was the last of the four to be released yesterday morning.

Two other Swapo leaders, also held three weeks ago under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, were still being held yesterday. They are Legal Affairs Secretary, Miss Lucia Hamutenya and Administrative Secretary, Mr Axel Johannes.

Pik Botha

Martti Ahtisaari

Kurt Waldheim

Dirk Mudge

Swartes kry 'n Kers-held

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Van JAN BREYTENBACH

REGTER JAN STEYN, uitvoerende direkteur van die Stedelike Stigting, is seker die gewildste „Kersgeskenk” van R58 miljoen aangekondig vir swartmense wat graag hul eie huise wil bou en besit.

En volgens die Regter is dit net die begin As 'n man dit kan bekostig om 'n huis van R50 000 of meer te bou, is hy welkom om aansoek te doen om 'n lening

Swartmense oral in die land, behalwe Wes-Kaapland, kan dus die nuwe jaar ingaan met planne vir 'n splinternuwe, eie huis 'n Lening van R29 miljoen is van drie vooraanstaande Amerikaanse banke daarvoor verkry.

'n Afvaardiging bestaande uit regter Steyn, mev Deborah Mabiletsa (Soweto), mnr Franklin Sonn (bruin onderwysman van Kaapstad) en dr R. H. Lee, hoofbestuurder van die Stedelike Stigting, het die lening 'n paar weke gelede in Amerika gesluit.

Volgens regter Steyn het die twee nie-blankes, mev Mabiletsa en mnr Sonn, 'n besondere bydrae gelewer om die lening te verkry

Die eerste lenings aan swart huiseienaars sal waarskynlik al aanstaande April gemaak kan word, sodra die Regering se aangekondigde huiseienaarskema vir swartmense in werking tree

Die lenings is uitsluitend vir die huisvesting van stedelike swartmense Dit is 'n belangrike poging van die sakegemeenskap om die agterstand in huisvesting vir swartes in die stede uit te wis Die lening van R29 miljoen word op 'n rand-voor-rand-basis deur Suid-Afrikaanse bougenootskappe aangevul

Die Amerikaanse lening is teen 'n billike 7 persent rente aan die Stigting geleen Tot tyd en wyl die geld uitbetaal is, verdien dit 11 persent rente in Suid-Afrikaanse banke. Dit is self 'n aardige meevallertjie

Die lening van die Amerikaanse banke sal deur drie Suid-Afrikaanse banke

namens die Stedelike Stigting in trust gehou word. Plaaslike bougenootskappe sal daaruit onttrek namate die vraag van swart huiskopers dit nodig maak.

Die lening van R29 miljoen in die buiteland vir swart behuising is nog maar die begin. Die eindelike mikpunt is R200 miljoen in vyf jaar uit hierdie bronne.

„Ons is bly dat vooraanstaande buitelandse finansiële instellings hulle so deur die Stigting verbind het tot die verbetering van die lewenspeil van swartmense in Suid-Afrika,” het regter Steyn gesê

Volgens regter Steyn is die Stedelike Stigting steeds ten gunste van eiendomreg vir stedelike swartmense, soos hy trouens aanvanklik aan die Regering voorgestel het, maar beskou die huidige huurpagsstelsel as 'n besondere geleentheid vir vooruitgang

Copper
Iron Ore
Chrome
Manganese
Coal
Asbestos
SUB-TOTAL
Others
Gold
Diamonds
Platinum
TOTAL

NT		at, 1970-76	
		Max. 1971-76 if not 1976	
0	15 744 (1973)		
4	9 515 (1975)		
0			
6	9 211 (1973)		
.4			
04			
17			
19 ^{4/}	21 395 ^{4/} (1973)		
07	430 463 (1973)		
15	20 934 (1974)		
199 ^{5/}	86 892 ^{5/} (1974)		
192 ^{6/}	677 668 ^{6/} (1973)		

measure the average
and power supplies';

- 2/ Our 1970 employment figures measure the average persons in service, and also exclude workers in 'works and power supplies'.
- 3/ In Mining Statistics⁴⁸, in place of Plewman's 'Others = 22 534' and 'Platinum = 61 167', we are given 'Tin mines = 2 720', 'Others = 59 443' and 'Quarries and Salt = 21 538'. These three add to 83 701, which is also the total for Plewman's two categories. He appears to have put about 1 000 workers with 'Other' and identified it as Platinum; and the remainder of Tin has gone in with 'Quarries and Salt' to a new 'Others' category.
- 4/ In looking at employment experience in the Plewman 'Others' category we have concentrated only on the Mining Statistics 'Quarries and Salt' category.
- 5/ In looking at employment experience in 'Platinum' we have taken it as identical with the Mining Statistics 'Other' category.
- 6/ The totals are greater by 2 700 than the sum of the listed components because tin mines employment is omitted - and not reallocated to other mining industries.

SA Sê Ahtisaari

Maqkeite

24/12/78

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Van Ons Politieke Berigower

SUID-AFRIKA het sy samewerking aangebied vir die spoedige toepassing van die Waldheim-plan wat Suidwes-Namibië tot onafhanklikheid sal lei.

Twee breme van mnr. ik Botha, Minister van uitelandse Sake, is gis- r by die VVO. in New ork afgelower.

In die eerste brief skryf ntr Botha dat Suid-Afrika ooreenkoms teenoor die esterse Vyf nagekom en es in sy vermoë gedoen t om die verkose leiers n Suidwes tot 'n internasio- al aanvaarbare skikking rgehaal te kry

C. Onopgeklarde pro- bleme, soos die grootte en samestelling van Untag se militêre komponent, sal bevestigend met die Admini- stateur-generaal opgeklaar word

raad voor, of op 28 Januarie sy finale antwoord aan alle belanghebbendes verstrek In die tweede brief word die wense van die Grondwet- gewende Vergadering uiteen-

gesit In die brief word gewys op ongerymdheid, o.m. dat Swapo deur die VVO as enig- ste verteenwoordiger van die inwoners van Suidwes beskou word; dat hy finansiële en ander bystand van die organi- sase ontvang, dat Swapo tot geweldpleging aangemoedig word; en dat sekere lande hul gebied as basisse vir Swapo beskikbaar stel Daar is ook 'n versoek dat die Verenigde Volke onparty- digheid teenoor alle politieke partye handhaaf As indivi- duële lande regstreeks voort- gaan met hulp aan sekere groepe, kan ander goedge- sinde regerings steun aan die demokratiese partye verleen.

D. Daar word spesiaal ver- wys na paragraaf 12 van die skikplan wat op 25 April 1978 deur Suid-Afrika aanvaar is met die oog daarop dat Swapo-basisse in die buur- state gemonitor kan word,

F Die administratiewe en wet en orde in die gebied bly in die hande van die teens- woordige polismag, en

F Die administratiewe en wetgewende gesag word tot en met onafhanklikheid deur die Administrateur-generaal uitgeoefen

A Daar sal geen vermind- ing van troepe wees voordat le vyandighede aan die ens gestaak is nie;

B Daar sal ná konsultasie sse die VVO se spesiale rteenwoordiger, mnr Ahti- ari, en die Administrateur- neral, regter Theunie eyn, 'n verkiesingsdatum ggestel word, en die datum oet nie later as 30 Septem- r 1979 wees nie,

*Daar word gevra dat mnr Ahtisaari in die lig hiervan so gou moontlik na Suidwes kom.

Die brief sluit af met die eis van die mense van die gebied dat die Veiligheids-

13	494	..	13	558	..
14	669	..	14	669	..
14	270	..	14	270	..
17	376	..	17	376	..
19	630	..	19	630	..
9	675	..	9	675	..
11	645	..	11	645	..
16	044	..	16	044	..
15	474	..	15	474	..
15	318	..	15	318	..

TABLE 19: OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY ON THE TIN MINE 1946-1977

Year	Output (metric tons)	Employment	Output (t per worker)
1946	733	1 150	0,64
1947	723	1 210	0,60
1948	698	1 227	0,57
1949	711	1 232	0,58
1950	1 018	1 438	0,71
1951	1 153	1 825	0,63
1952	1 443	2 259	0,64
1953	2 177	2 659	0,82
1954	2 315	2 779	0,83
1955	2 311	2 749	0,84
1956	2 619	2 925	0,90
1957	2 644	3 001	0,88
1958	2 624	2 730	0,96
1959	1 560	2 601	0,60
1960	2 439	2 685	0,91
1961	2 660	2 733	0,97
1962	2 600	2 816	0,92
1963	2 606	2 764	0,94
1964	2 570	2 730	0,94
1965	2 726	2 631	1,04
1966	2 872	2 632	1,09
1967	2 874	2 580	1,11
1968	2 944	2 498	1,18
1969	3 026	2 711	1,12
1970	3 299	2 857	1,15
1971	3 418	2 824	1,21
1972	2 126	2 601	0,81
1973	2 628	2 730	0,96
1974	2 497	2 725	0,91
1975	2 771	2 827	0,98
1976	2 548	2 945	0,86
1977	?	3 190	0,84

Mine strikers resist offers

WINDHOEK — Only 30 of about 2 000 striking workers at one of the world's biggest uranium sites, the Rossing mine near Swakopmund in western South West Africa, were reported yesterday to have returned to work.

Reports in Windhoek said the mine management has called on the workers to return when negotiations would start on demands concerning pay and work conditions.

A secretary at the mine's Windhoek head office said top officials had left Rossing.

Two-thirds of the 3 000 black and coloured workers were reported to be striking and some have refused to go back to work since last Friday.

Tension at the mine increased yesterday when workers converged at the main gates after a meeting. They were reported to have refused to accept conditions offered by the mine management to end the strike.

The workers are demanding, among other things, a wage increase higher than one just granted by the management.

They also want a basic increase in daily wage scales, full payment for days on strike, a commission to investigate alleged salary differences because of race and no retribution against striking workers.

Reports said a letter from the mine manager, Mr Gordon Freeman, had been distributed among strikers but conditions mentioned in it had not been accepted.

In the letter Mr Freeman said the mine management would only negotiate with workers after they had returned to work. He said the management had taken note of demands and was willing to seek a solution.

A committee would be established to investigate all allegations of discrimination, the letter said — Sapa

SWA/NAMIBIA
Polling power?

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Something very odd has happened to the demography of SWA since 1974, the last time Pretoria published population statistics for the territory.

A comparison of voter registrations and official population figures for the four northern regions of SWA — Ovamboland, East Caprivi, Kavango and Kaokoland — shows that in some areas there is either a total lack of children or else the children reach adulthood on birth.

According to Professor Jan Sadie of Stellenbosch, the under-18 component of most African population groups is almost always never lower than 48%. In 1974 government estimated the population of Ovamboland at 396,000. Allowing a growth rate of 2.5% a year since

the period of exposure likely to cause pneumoconiosis exists. Relative toxicity of a series of dust particles has been worked experimentally, but can serve only as a guide.

Some cases, standards determined by international organisations applied in South Africa, but the Commission points out that formulation of standards and threshold values for industries are the greatest accuracy and care, not only for the protection of the worker and the public, but also because they have social implications that may have serious and sometimes disastrous consequences for an industry". (p.76)

Department of Health will have to consult various bodies before finding out industrial health projects. They will have to secure best possible co-operation with employer organisations, White commissions, local authorities, voluntary organisations, industries, national bodies and safety organisations.

Commission thus recommends that a new branch of the Department

conditions pertaining to industrial health are not complied with. But licensing should be applied selectively. Licensing is necessary for control of factories, storage of hazardous substances and chemicals, hazardous processes and industrial activities.

Chapter XXII Trained Staff Required for the Successful Protection & Chapter XXIII: of Industrial Health.

If the Department of Health is to carry out its new functions with respect to industrial health, it is clear that trained industrial health staff are absolutely essential.

Except for first aid assistants, industry, at the moment, is making very limited use of safety officers, nurses and General Practitioners. There are no industrial health nurses and very few industrial health inspectors.

At the moment the following health staff could be profitably employed in industry: 6 300 G.P.'s, 1 275 health inspectors, 41 960 nurses; 32 factory inspectors; 82 inspectors of mines and quarries; 5 agricultural inspectors; 1 Chief Officer, assisted by 5 senior inspectors for air pollution control; 20 radiation

DR KURT WALDHEIM

Industrial hygiene staffs.

Dr. Waldheim was studying carefully the letter he received from the South African Foreign Minister Mr. P. Botha, and was not expected to reply for some days.

Dr. Waldheim ignored a request last October that he dispatch Mr. Ahtusaari to the territory. He would agree this time only if the African front-line states and Swaziland gave their assent.

Mr. Botha proposed the special representative, Mr. Martti Ahtusaari, visit South Africa and SWA/Namibia as soon as possible for consultations on a number of points.

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12/22/28

Its general duties would be to protect "as far as possible" the general duties of employers would be to protect industrial health.

US INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

WASHINGTON State Department officials are confident South Africa will co-operate with the United Nations plan for bringing independence to SWA/Namibia. The officials, who declined to be identified, said yesterday they based their optimism on a letter written by the South African Government to the US Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, last week.

In it, they said, South Africa said it had decided to co-operate in the implementation of the UN plan for SWA/Namibia. At each step along the way, we will be faced with some problem we have to get around, undermine the realistic target. The British Ambassador, Mr. Ivor Richard, said last week South Africa and Swaziland are going to be a "could be brought to a process almost of attrition."

Mr. Botha asked that UN plan consultations be completed by the end of January. This was thought likely to prove an unrealistic target. The British Ambassador, Mr. Ivor Richard, said last week South Africa and Swaziland are going to be a "could be brought to a process almost of attrition."

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'Owambo Home Guard shot at Swapo D men'

WINDHOEK — A Swapo Democrats' official was slightly wounded when uniformed members of the Owambo Home Guard fired at a Swapo D group travelling in northern South West Africa, a party spokesman alleged in Windhoek yesterday.

The Swapo D publicity and information secretary, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said in a statement that the party's foreign affairs secretary, Mr Zakaria Shikomba, was injured in the face in the incident at Onekwaya.

He was discharged after treatment at the Oshakati State Hospital.

The other Swapo D officials in the vehicle, Mr Solomon Mifima, secretary for labour, and Mr Filemon Moongo, secretary for transport, were not hurt.

A spokesman for the Owambo Government briefly confirmed at Oshakati that police were investigating an alleged shooting incident in which a black man had been slightly wounded.

Further comment was refused pending the outcome of the investigation.

The Swapo D statement alleged that the Home Guard forced the officials to stop and then demanded

to see their identity documents.

"When these were produced, the documents were torn into little pieces," Dr Abrahams said.

"Our officials were then permitted to proceed on their way, but as they drove off several more shots were fired into the air."

He said the incident had been reported to the police and a charge of assault would be laid against the Home Guard.

Dr Abrahams said this was not the first incident of this kind involving members of the Owambo Home Guard and Swapo D officials.

"On December 20, Mr Immanuel Engombe, secretary for education, was stopped by members of the Home Guard near the village of Ukwangula," he said.

"He was searched, his briefcase was turned inside out and he was threatened."

"A few days previous to this, Mr Philip Haukongo, the Swapo D representative in Oshakati, was assaulted by members of the Home Guard and suffered superficial injuries."

Dr Abrahams said it was regrettable that Swapo D efforts to work peacefully

in terms of the new political dispensation in SWA were not only rendered more difficult, but were being "endangered by the actions of the Home Guard."

"It should be obvious that not only Swapo-Nujoma but also their backers in the General Assembly of the United Nations would have scored a propaganda victory had Mr Shikomba been killed."

"They would be able to pour scorn on the efforts of the Swapo Democrats and others who have returned to Namibia to work peacefully, and would regard such an incident as further justification for a continuation of the armed struggle against the South African administration in Namibia," Dr Abrahams said.

"These incidents, like others that have occurred earlier in the year, have been reported to the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Stern, who has been requested to contact the authorities concerned in order to ensure that Swapo D organisers, officials and members are granted the full protection of the law and that intimidation and molestation on the part of the Owambo Home Guard cease immediately." — Sapa

TABLE II

CISKEI: PERCENTAGE INCIDENCE OF FOUR NUTR

DIAGNOSIS	6 MONTHS - 2 YEARS						3 - 4 YEARS					
	RURAL			URBAN			RURAL			URBAN		
	BL	POS	n	BL	POS	n	BL	POS	n	BL	POS	n
Kwashiorkor	9,5	1,1	2,8	0,9	6,7	0,7	-	-	0,7	-	-	0,7
Marasmus	5,3	-	3,7	0,9	2,0	3,6	-	-	3,6	-	-	3,6
Rickets	1,1	-	-	-	2,0	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	-	-	-
Pellagra	1,1	-	-	-	1,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BL = Border-line POS = Positive

The results obtained for the weight and expressed as percentage weight for age, age and percentage weight for height, and (5) as reference, are given in Table III. The percentage weight for age is also interpreted as classification. In the age group 6-23 months there was less evidence of growth retardation, but and height, than was found in the 2-3 years age group. This is in the 7-8 year old children. This is in the decrease which occurs in the mean percentage weight for height for age, for all three variables. The mean percentage weight for height for age was found to be 115% with one-third exhibiting a high incidence of obesity in this group.

TABLE III

CISKEI: WEIGHT AS A PERCENTAGE OF EXPECTED

Gómez classification of malnutrition	6-23 months				2-3 years				7-8 years			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
'severe' <60%	2%	96,9	1%	16,3	1%	92,2	4%	80,8	0%	-	0%	-
'moderate' 60-74%	1%	16,3	5%	15,5	7%	15,5	30%	10,6	22%	-	22%	-
'mild' 75-89%	26%	203	25%	288	39%	288	48%	222	53%	-	53%	-
'normal' >90%	71%	203	69%	288	51%	288	17%	222	25%	-	25%	-

*Calculated in relation to Harvard 50th percentile.

The results obtained for serum albumin are given in Table VI. The mean albumin values varied from 4,00 g/dl for the youngest age group to 4,25 g/dl for the oldest. These are highly acceptable values for any population and from the age of 7 years there seems to be very little indication of biochemically detectable protein deficiency. In the 6-23 month old group a 12% incidence of low albumin values, according to the ICNND standards (6) were found, with 7% for the 2-3 year olds. There is, therefore, corroborative biochemical evidence for clinical and anthropometric indications of protein deficiency in the younger age groups. These results strongly suggest that in the age group 7 to 8 years, protein deficiency plays a minor role. In the young age group the mean weight for height is very close to the ideal and decreases rapidly to 87% in the 7 to 8 year old group. Since, in the latter group, there is very little indication of protein deficiency, this finding could only be due to a lack of energy intake.

2.8M 28/12/78
20/12
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Owambo home guard in shooting incident

28/12/78
Swapo
leaders
released

WINDHOEK — The publicity and information secretary for the Swapo Democrats (Swapo-D) alleged here yesterday that uniformed members of the Owambo Home Guard had fired at Swapo-D officials travelling in northern South West Africa.

One official, the Swapo-D foreign affairs secretary, Mr Zakaria Shikomba, was slightly injured in the face. He was discharged after treatment at the Oshakati hospital.

The other Swapo-D officials in the vehicle, Mr Solomon Mifima, secretary for labour, and Mr Filemon Moongo, secretary for transport, were not injured.

In a statement, the Swapo-D information

secretary, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said the incident had occurred at Onekwaya in Owambo.

The statement alleged the home guard had forced the Swapo-D officials to stop and then demanded their identity documents.

"When these were produced, the documents were torn into little pieces," Dr Abrahams said.

"Our officials were then permitted to proceed on their way, but as they drove off several more shots were fired into the air."

He said the incident had been reported to the police and a charge of assault would be laid against the home guard.

Dr Abrahams said it was regrettable that Swapo-D efforts to work peacefully

in terms of the new political dispensation were not only "rendered more difficult but were being endangered by the actions of the home guard."

"These incidents, like others that have occurred earlier in the year, have been reported to the Administrator-General who has been requested to contact the authorities concerned in order to ensure that Swapo-D organisers, officials and members are granted the full protection of the law and that intimidation and molestation on the part of the Owambo Home Guard cease immediately," he added.

A spokesman for the Owambo Government confirmed yesterday that police were investigating an alleged shooting incident in which a man had been wounded — SAPA

WINDHOEK — The Divisional Commissioner of Police in South West Africa, Maj-Gen Victor Verster, said here yesterday all six Swapo executives detained at the beginning of the month had now been released.

The leaders were detained after bomb blasts had rocked Windhoek.

Three executives, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, vice-chairman of Swapo, Mr Solomon Gamatham, secretary for transport, and Mr Johannes Konjore, secretary for youth, were released last week.

Gen Verster said the remaining three were released on Saturday. They are Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, secretary for publicity and information, Miss Lucia Hamutenya, secretary for legal affairs, and Mr Axel Johannes, secretary-general. — SAPA.

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No. R 330, 1978

5.9.29/12/78

ADMINISTRATION OF WALVIS BAY—AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R 202 OF 1977, PUBLISHED IN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE 5731 OF 31 AUGUST 1977

Under section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby make the laws set out hereunder:

1. Paragraph 4 of the Schedule to Proclamation R 202 of 1977 is hereby amended by the substitution of the words preceding subparagraph (a) with the following words:

“4 Unless in any particular case it would obviously be inappropriate, any reference in any law referred to in paragraph 2 (2), or elsewhere in so far as it relates to any such law—”

2. Paragraph 1 shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 September 1977

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-ninth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight

B J VORSTER, State President
By Order of the State President-in-Council
P. W. BOTHA.

No R 330, 1978

AMINISTRASIE VAN WALVISBAAI—WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R 202 VAN 1977, AFGEKONDIG IN STAATSKOERANT 5731 VAN 31 AUGUSTUS 1977

Kragtens artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), maak ek die wette wat hieronder uitengesit word:

1. Paragraaf 4 van die Bylae by Proklamasie R. 202 van 1977 word gewysig deur die woorde wat subparagraaf (a) voorafgaan deur die volgende woorde te vervang:

“4 Tensy dit in 'n bepaalde geval klaarblyklik onvanpas sou wees, word 'n verwysing in 'n wet in paragraaf 2 (2) bedoel, of elders vir sover dit op so 'n wet betrekking het—”

2 Paragraaf 1 word geag op 1 September 1977 in werking te getree het

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Nege-entwintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig

B J VORSTER, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade.
P. W BOTHA.

It demonstrates that slightly more than half of the families or workers with rural ties had no cattle while almost two-thirds of the families owned

N = 154

TABLE 16 Distribution of Cattle Ownership	
Number of Cattle	Percentage owning up to and including this number of cattle
25	100
20	99
16	97
14	95
12	92
10	86
8	84
6	79
4	71
2	66
1	56
0	53

Bomb blast in SWA bakery injures 35

Sun. Exp.
31/12/78
221

Express Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — A bomb exploded in a bakery in the main street of Swakopmund yesterday morning injuring 35 people, some of them seriously.

The blast, which occurred during the peak shopping period of the day, damaged the roof of the bakery and sent showers of glass flying in all directions.

According to doctors most of the injured were treated for severe cuts caused by flying glass. Two had to be flown to Windhoek for further treatment.

A witness said the most serious injuries she saw were those of a young Coloured cashier who had been sitting closest to the bomb.

"Both legs were damaged and her head was badly cut, with blood pouring from her face. Her eyes and her spine appeared to be affected. She had to be tied down to a plank when they moved her as no stretchers were available.

"I saw a few people sitting on the pavement, covered in blood and too shocked to move," she said.

Half an hour after the explosion Kaiser Wilhelm Street was closed off and the area

evacuated after police discovered a parcel which they suspected might be a second bomb.

A Swakopmund doctor said the response of the uninjured and others in the vicinity had been "tremendous" doing everything possible to help the victims.

"Doctors in the town on holiday also turned up to help and the work they did was greatly appreciated."

A local resident on her way to the bakery witnessed the explosion and describes what happened.

"As I was walking across the street, I heard a terrible explosion, which sounded like a dynamite blast, and saw glass flying in all directions. The first thing I heard after the blast was the sound of people screaming — and then found myself almost bowled over by people fleeing from the bakery."

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Steyn, described the explosion as "appalling and cowardly" and said the people responsible would be sought by the authorities "with all the power available".

also constitutes a serious the African trade union movement over the past quarter-tious, of the attenuated

strial bargaining is welcome,

or example, in those

lised at the national level,

r good and true, would be

ry's African workers

en very complicated and agree-

re sophisticated instruments.

in the first instance be a

g what are often long

it is likely that he would

his own firm; and finally,

a member of an industry

an industrial basis. His

life would assuredly be heavily burdened.

The draft Bill makes no real provision for an industry-based secretariat to process data and formulate proposals for these industry committees. Neither executive nor administrative officers seem to have been considered. This inevitably places a question-mark against the potential usefulness of these committees.

Industrial Council Meetings

The members of an industry committee would, in terms of the new Bill, participate in the negotiation of wages and working conditions of African workers leading to an agreement. However, they enjoy no voting rights. Industrial councils must notify the Central Bantu Labour Board and the relevant Regional Committee timeously of any meetings which could affect African interests and the Board must designate one or more members of the industry committee to attend such meeting.

Agreements and Orders

Where no industrial council is registered, an industry committee is to be empowered, in collaboration with the Regional Bantu Labour Committee concerned, to enter into an agreement on the minimum wages and working conditions of their African workers with a group or association of employers.

The Star

Don't burn bridges

(22)

WHITE South Africa would do well to take careful note of the sentiments expressed at the Labour Party congress in Bloemfontein this week. The acting leader of the party, Mr David Curry, called on the Government to lift the banning orders on the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and other organisations so that a "peaceful negotiated settlement can be reached in South Africa." Delegates defiantly proclaimed that they wanted to be called "blacks" rather than "browns" or "coloureds". National vice-chairman, Norman Middleton, followed this by saying that the "black" people of South Africa would be satisfied only when white South Africans surrendered their political and economic power monopoly. Graphically underlining these sentiments, a number of delegates wore pro-Swapo T-shirts and proclaimed their belief that Swapo should become the government of an independent SWA/Namibia.

Obviously, the Labour Party is becoming more militant. Obviously, the party leadership is moving further away from the white ruling minority and closer to the black majority. And, because the Labour Party dominates Coloured Persons Representative Council elections (it won 65 percent of the elected seats in the first CRC election and 78 percent in the 1975 elections), its views cannot be dismissed as those of an extreme minority clique. No. The Labour Party speaks for the coloured community and if the party is becoming more militant it is because the community is finally tired of its second-class status in South Africa.

Fortunately, the Labour Party still wants to negotiate with the Government. The Government, too, is prepared to talk. But it must read the writing on the wall and understand that it must offer a great deal more than is currently contained in its constitutional proposals. If it will not do this—or if it cannot do this—the Government might just burn its last real bridge with the coloured community.

antial kamers, grootte van

r self, woon in die huis?

Soort werk Weeklikse loon

lat het:

DD 30/12/78
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I was assaulted — Swapo leader

WINDHOEK — Swapo's administrative secretary, Mr Axel Johannes, released from detention with five other Swapo executives this week, said yesterday he was assaulted by a security policemen while being interrogated.

Mr Johannes and the other executives, including Swapo's chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, were arrested after this month's two bomb blasts in Windhoek on the eve of South West Africa's election.

They were held for three weeks under section Six of the Terrorism Act and were released without trial.

Mr Johannes said yesterday police had taken him and the other Swapo detainees for medical examinations during the week of the election.

"The only reason we were taken to hospital was to show the outside world that we had not been beaten up," he said.

He was also visited in detention during the election by foreign newsmen.

Four days after the election, on December 12, Mr

Johannes said, he was visited by a magistrate at the Windhoek offices of the security police where he was being held.

"I was assaulted by the security policeman, whom I know, on the same day — but only after the magistrate's visit.

"The policeman kicked me three times while I was sitting on the floor. The first kick I warded off with my arms but the other two struck me on the side of the face.

"The policeman said I was denying things which I knew about."

Mr Johannes said shortly before his release, he received a second visit from a magistrate whom he complained to about the assault.

"The magistrate took the details and asked if I wanted to bring a charge against the policeman. I

said I didn't at that stage, but would definitely do so if it happened again. I didn't know then that I was about to be released."

He said he was taken for another medical examination at the beginning of last week and was given tablets to counter high blood pressure, diagnosed at the previous medical examination.

Yesterday, a senior security police spokesman in Windhoek said he had no comment on Mr Johannes's allegation.

"The magistrate who took down the details of the complaint from Mr Johannes will send his report to the Secretary of Justice, and it will then come back to us and the complaint will be investigated."

Meanwhile, five members of the Owambo Home Guard have been detained after allegedly

opening fire on a group of Swapo Democrats officials travelling in northern South West Africa on Wednesday.

The commissioner of Police in South West Africa, Gen Victor Verster, said investigations were under way and it was not possible to say what charges might be brought against the five men.

Late on Wednesday, the Swapo-D publicity and information secretary, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said the party's foreign affairs secretary, Mr Zakaria Shikomba, was slightly wounded in the incident, which occurred at Onekwaya.

He was discharged after treatment at the Oshakati state hospital.

Other Swapo-D officials travelling with Mr Shikomba were not hurt.

— DDC

DTA-wag in skietery

Rapport 31/12/78

(221)

DN WITMAN is na bewering Vrydagaand deur 'n swart veiligheids wag van die Demokratiese Turnhalle-Alliansie in 'n kroeg in Windhoek doodgeskiet. Die voorval het in een van die stad se berugte veerasige hotelle plaasgevind. Die oorledene was mnr. Hendrik Smith, 38, geskeide pa van twee kinders wat onlangs van Suid-Afrika na Windhoek verhuis het. Hy was 'n inwoner van die Phillip Troskie-tehuis

vir Spoorwegwerkers. Mense vertel dat 'n woordewisseling tussen 'n swart en wit besoeker nie mnr. Smith nie — in die kroeg van die Hotel Continental plaasgevind het. Toe mnr. Smith later na die kroeg kom en vir hom kos bestel, is hy deur twee skote uit 'n 12-buorhaelgeweer gedood. Die polisie hou 'n swart veiligheids wag van die DTA se koerant, Die Republikein, aan

so.⁴⁹ (See also Section 3.3.2 ng in Chapter One.)

the performances of individual own of the aggregate employment which together with the earlier wish to discuss. * (Table 36, p.80).

above their projected rates of nce output has grown faster

worker has not risen as projected),

but these three are of course not large employers. Coal, which is large, is within its projected range - though closer to the lower than the upper end. It will be important to see whether the accelerating output growth rate in 1977 is also transmitted to the rate of growth of employment: evidence for the first 5 months suggests that it is (January - May 1977 employment is 11,7 per cent up on that for the same 5 months of 1976).⁵⁰

The other three base-minerals (all larger employers than iron, chrome and manganese but smaller than coal) viz. copper, asbestos, and 'others' (i.e. quarries and salt) are all very much below their projected rates of growth of employment; and in 1976 they were employing respectively 13 200 - 13 600, 8 500 - 8 800 and 6 400 - 6 900 less workers than had been projected by Plewman (using rounded figures). As we have seen in earlier discussions production of copper and asbestos has grown less fast than projected (markedly so in the case of copper), and in addition they have both experienced some unprojected increase in labour productivity which has reinforced the tendency for their labour complements to lag behind projections. Information about 'quarries and salt' output and productivity is not readily available.

For the rest, all the precious metals performed disappointingly as employers in the period under review and they dominate the overprojections. The labour force in gold-mining declined an average of about 1 per cent per annum instead of remaining constant (though the problem of supply constraints needs to be sorted out here). Because of the relative size of gold-mining as an employer this small divergence between actual and projected paths creates an overprojection of about

,NVA,

Bom tref 47: slagoffers vertel self

afkante

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ERIK BRAAND!

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(221)



MEV. A. J OBERHOLZER, 40 van Kalkrand—ergste van
almal beseer, kopbeserings en brandwonde



MNR. HERMAN STADLER—sy vinger is atgeskiet

Polisie soek 2 blankes

ná ontploffing

Rapport

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SWAKOPMUND

„MAMMIE, help my! Mammie, ek brand!” Met haar broekie aan flarde aan twee bloeiende boudjies het klein Juanita Jordaen, 4, gisteroggend angsbevange so uitgeroep nadat 'n Russiese bom vlak by haar in 'n besige restaurant in die hartjie van die dorp ontplof het.

Haar moeder, mev. Ina Jordaen, 28, vrou van 'n gewilde Windhoekse onderwyser, mnr. Hans Jordaen, het meters verder tussen gloeiende rommel lê en kern.

Mev. Jordaen se linkersy was vergruis en die slagpen van 'n Swapo-bom het soos 'n vuurwarm angel uit haar linkerarm gesteek.

Hierdie keer gaan die moordenaars nie so maklik wegkom nie. Die polisie het reeds die name van twee blanke verdagtes en daar word uur ná uur na hulle gesoek.

RAPPORT het gister kort ná die ontploffing verneem dat 'n witman enkele minute voor die verwoesting foto's staan en neem het van die gewilde bakkerij en restaurant wat in daardie stadium stampvol was van vakansiesangers.

Die restaurant is in Keiser Wilhelmstraat, hoofstraat van Swakopmund en een van die besigste dele van die dorp

die weskus van Suidwes, is in die tyd van die jaar stampvol vakansiegangers, sowat 20 000 van hulle — van oor die hele wêreld en Suid-Afrika

Die meeste van die mense wat gisteroggend beseer is, was vakansiegangers.

Sewe-en-veertig mense, meestal blankes, is by die plaaslike hospitaal behandel. Almal, behalwe 17, is reeds uit die hospitaal ontslaan. Van die 17 is klein Juanita, haar moeder, haar ouma, mev. Ida Witmann, en mev. A. J. Oberholzer, 40, van Kalkrand, naby Mariental, na die Staatshospitaal in Windhoek oorgeplaas.

Hulle is met twee private vliegtuie vervoer. Die superintendent van die hospitaal het gisteraand gesê nie een van die pasiënte se toestand is ernstig nie. Mev. Oberholzer is die ergste beseer.

Die meeste van die beseerdes se toestand is ernstig. * VERVOLG OP BL. 8 *

Beseerdes in hospitaal

ALTESAME 47 mense is in gisteroggend se bomontploffing op Swakopmund beseer. Van hulle was veertien gisteraand nog in hospitale in Windhoek en op Walvisbaai en Swakopmund.

Die ander 33 mense het almal net ligte beseerings opgedoen en is ontslaan ná behandeling in Swakopmund se hospitaal en by verskillende dokters.

In die Staatshospitaal in Windhoek is mev. A. J. Oberholzer en Juanita Jordaen (foto's bo) en mev. Ida Jordaen en Martha Wilman.

In Swakopmund se hospitaal is die volgende beseerdes: Mnr. Herman Stadler, wat die ernstigste beseerdes is. Hy het beseerings aan sy gesig;

Mej. L. Wellman, ook gesigbeseerings;

Mev. E. Gouws, brandwonde aan haar bene;

Mev. D. J. Myburgh, snywonde aan haar bene;

Mnr. D. J. Myburgh, gebarste oordromme, snye aan gesig en hande;

Mev. G. Gamsui;

Mev. G. Feij;

In die hospitaal op Walvisbaai is: Mnr. Izak van Niekerk en sy twee kinders, Tuanette, 3, en Izak, 2. Geeneen is ernstig beseer nie.

Swakopmund

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

maar nie kritiek nie. Hulle het van hul vingers en oë verloor en skrapnelwonde opgedoen.

Die bom is onder 'n rak by 'n private telefoon in die bakkerij geplaas. Mey Jordaan en haar kinders was net by die telefoon verby toe die ontploffing plaasvind. Haar twee ander kinders, 'n meisie van vyf en 'n seuntjie van twee, was in die winkel langsaa saam met mnr. Jordaan.

Hy het die bakkerij binnegestorm, sy skoonmoeder, Juanita en sy vrou daar aangetref.

„Ons almal het gister by Myl Vier, net buite Swakopmund, met vakansie aangekom,” het mnr. Jordaan gesê toe sy vrou, skoonmoeder en kind weggeneem word.

„Ons het vanoggend dorp toe gekom om brood, gas en melk te koop,” het hy vertel.

Van die swartes en bruines wat ten tye van die ontploffing in die bakhuus was, is geeneen ernstig beseer nie.

Die terroriste het hul teken met sorg gekies. Hul tydskalkulering was volmaak.

Teen elfuur die oggend is die restaurant die plek waar al die dorp se mense bymekaarkom. Daar was, tussen 80 en 100 mense daar toe die bom ontplof, sê mnr. Pohl.

Hyself was net gou uit na sy ander winkel om nog broodrolletjies te gaan haal. Toe hy terugkom, sê hy, was dit net puin.

Lynette Wellmann, 20, die bruin kassiere van die bakhuus, was een van die ongelukkiges.

Sy is waarskynlik blywend geskend deur die bomskerwe wat haar gesig en bolyf vermink het.

„Ek het gedink dis 'n elektriese kortsluiting. Dit het gevoel asof elektrisiteit my liggaam uitmekaar ruk. Ek het orent gekom en gesien hoe mense soos miere peul deur 'n gat waar ons kantoorvenster was,” vertel sy gistermiddag in die hospitaal met 'n bloeiende gesig.

Mnr. en mev. Herman Stadler van Windhoek het met hul kleindogter Lisa Gouws, 2, vlak by die vertoonvenster gestaan toe dit deur die geweld van die ontploffing uit die muur geruk word.

Klein Lisa het oomblikke tevore in haar ouma se arms genestel.

„Nee, my kind, jy kan nie in die winkel ingaan nie, daar's te veel mense daarbinne,” het mev. Stadler nog gesê. Die volgende oomblik was die ontploffing. Lisa het tien meter verder in die pad voor die bakkerij beland.

Sy was gelukkig om net ligte beserings op te doen. „Kyk net, hoe het die donnerse Swapo my gebrand,” het klein Lisa gesê toe sy by die hospitaal aankom. Die hare aan die linkerkant van haar kop was tot stoppeltjies gebrand.

Haar oupa is deur die volle krag van die ontploffing getref.

„Ek kan net die blou lug onthou. En toe die bloed,” vertel mnr. Stadler aan RAPPORT.

Hy sal stellig sy een oog verloor en die vinger van sy een hand is deur 'n vlieende glasskert morsaf gesny.

Mnr. Stadler se vinger is later deur dokters in die hospitaal aangewerk. Hy sal dit waarskynlik nooit weer kan gebruik nie, maar, soos hy sê, „'n stywe vinger is beter as geen vinger nie.”

Sy motor, wat oorkant die straat gestaan het, is deur die slag beskadig. Die ruite is flenters.

Mnr. D. J. Myburg en sy vrou van Witbank, Transvaal, het die vakansie by hul dogter op Swakopmund gekuier. Die vakansie sal hulle nooit vergeet nie.

Die middeljarige egpaar het koek gaan koop toe die bom in die bakkerij afgaan. Albei mnr. Myburgh se oortrommels het gebars. Hy en sy vrou het ook ernstige snywonde opgedoen.

* Bomdeskundiges en hoe polisie-offisiere het per helikopter uit Windhoek na Swakopmund gevlieg nadat 'n dinamietkassie met 'n ammunisievervaardigersmerk op die vensterbank van 'n boekwinkel reg oorkant die bakkerij gevind is.

By nadere ondersoek het dit geblyk dat dit slegs visgerei was wat in die verdagte kassie was. Die kassie is later deur die polisie weggeneem. 'n Sterk polisiekontingent is Swakop toe gestuur om die plaaslike polisie by te staan. Berig Sapa. Padblokkades is ook dadelik opgestel.

Kort ná die ontploffing is die gebied deur die polisie ontruim en is niemand naby die terrein toegelaat nie. Daar is gevrees dat 'n tweede bom elke oomblik kon ontplof.

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Regter Steyn in minute by bom



'N POLISIEMAN staan hier tussen die rommel van die ingetuimelde dak van die increases restaurant waar die bom ontplof het.

By contrast the growth of labour productivity in the mining of asbestos seems to have been significant for some considerable period (at least since 1955) - though there has been a deceleration during the 1970's (1970-73 4.6 per cent per annum; 1970-74: 4.3 per cent per annum;

Van Ons Suidwes-Kantoor

ENKELE minute ná gisteroggend se ontploffing op Swakop was die Administrateur-generaal van Suidwes, regter Theunie Steyn, op die toneel. Hy was op die kaai in die dorp, waar hy vakansie hou, toe hy die ontploffing hoor. Hy het ook rook gesien.

„Ek het onmiddellik besef dis 'n bom en dadelik na die toneel gegaan, het hy gisteraand aan RAPPORT gesê. „Ek het self gesien hoe die beseerdes in ambulansie na die hospitaal gebring word.“ Gistermiddag het regter Steyn die beseerdes besoek Daar gaan in die toekoms daadwerklik teen stedelike terreur optree word, het hy aan hulle gesê.

Hy sê die ontploffing moet

gesien word in terme van onlangse uitsprake van Sam Njoma, die Swapo-leier, dat sy organisasie sy geweldpleging sal verskerp. „Die aanduidings is dat Swapo regstreeks hierby betrokke is, het regter Steyn gesê.

Hy kan die mense van Suidwes die versekering gee dat die nodige gedoen sal word om die publiek teen sulke lafhartige stedelike terrorisme te beveilig, het die A.G. gesê. „Met dade soos hierdie bereik Swapo net die teenoorgestelde van wat sy eintlike mikpunt is. Hy vervreem sy eie mense van hom Hoe meer

bomme hy laat ontplof, hoe meer grond verloor hy,“ het regter Steyn gesê.

Hy het ook 'n beroep op die mense van Suidwes gedoen om nie nou in teenreaksie die wet in eie hande te neem nie. Dis presies wat Swapo wil hê. Op die wyse bevorder hulle net die doelstellingen van die oorspronklike gewelddoeners. Onskuldige mense kan in die slag bly

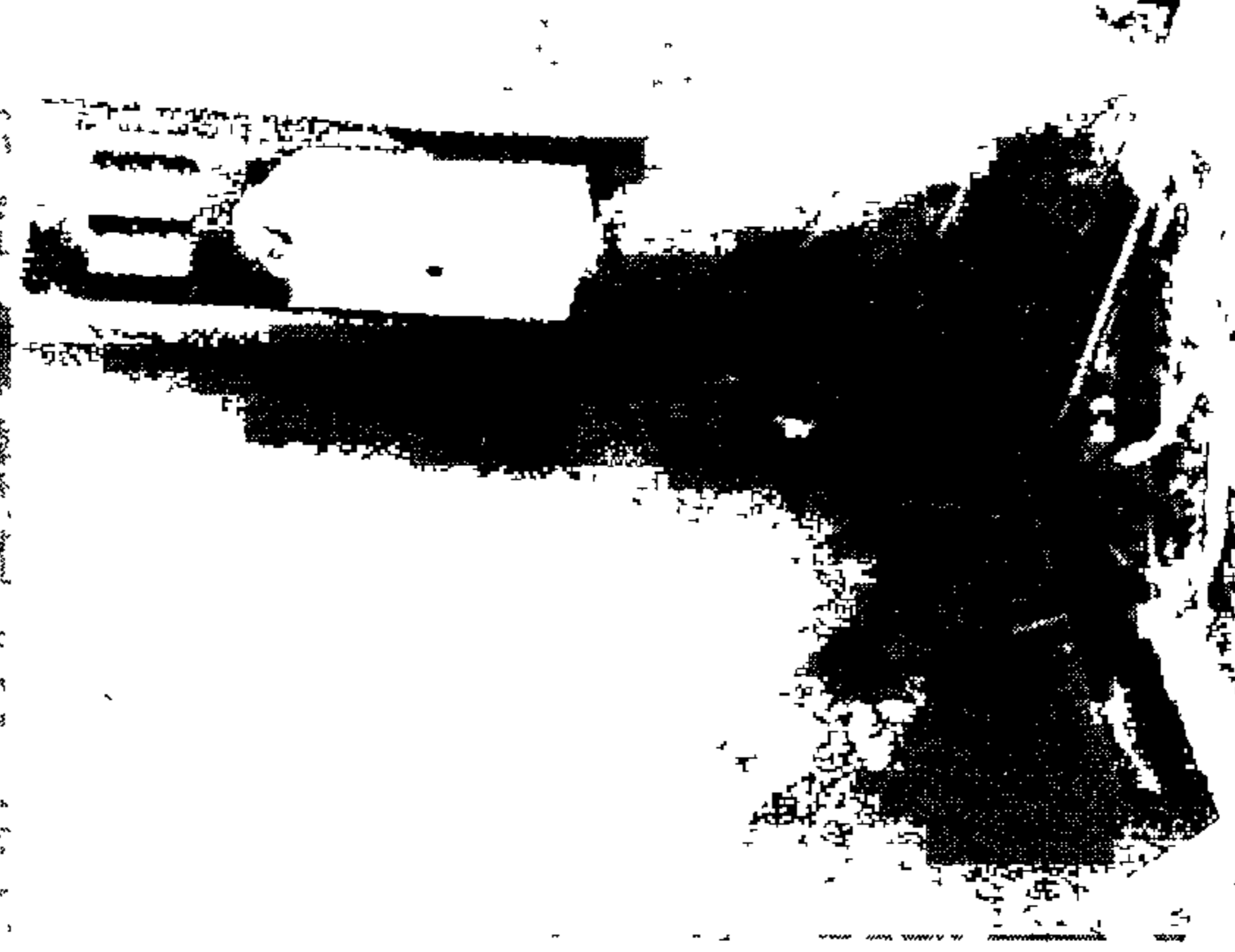
Net selfbeheersing sal daar toe lei dat 'n geordende samelewing behou kan word.

* In die persverklaring wat hy agterna met die hand op die kaai geskryf het, het regter Steyn onder meer gesê: „Die rooi-oog-, slagtanggedrog van terreur se nek sal gouer omgedraai word as wat diegene wat daarmee hul sin wil kry, ooit kon dink.“

Hy het sy innige medelye uitgespreek met die mense wat beseer is en wie se besittings en eiendom beskadig



REGTER THEUNIE STEYN



By hierdie openbare telefoon in die restaurant is die bom op 'n rak geplaas