

NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1978

SWA Bread

14/78 Natal Mercury 221

price leaps

30 per cent

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr. Justice M. T. Stoen, announced here yesterday that the price of white bread would be increased by eight cents.

As from today, a loaf of white bread would cost 34 cents in the territory.

Mr. Justice Stoen said the price increase, which has been postponed for as long as possible, was necessitated by the withdrawal of a State subsidy paid to bakers.

The price of brown and wholewheat bread remains the same.

Mr. Justice Stoen yesterday approved a Budget of R320 million for the 1978/79 financial year.

The total amount represents an increase of 31,8 per cent on the previous budget.

The highest allocations go to the department of Rural Relations and Development (1.78 million), Miscellaneous Services (R106 million which is down last year's), Water Affairs (R40 million) and Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations (R27 million).

The Department of Education and Training receives R4 300 000 and the Administrator-General's department R1 400 000.

The Department of National Education is allocated R3 900 000 compared to R569 000 last year.

Mr. Justice Stoen said the substantial Budget increase was made possible by an increase of R63 million in income from various sources.

— (Sapa.)

Three Russian bullets bring fresh doubts to a

**SHOCKED
SOUTH
WEST
REACTS**

Tribune African News Service

REACTION to the assassination of Chief Kapuuo was swift and sharp in SWA/Namibia.

The Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn: The murder was a despicable deed. It is fairly certain that it was a premeditated political assassination. The future will be decided by peaceful means, not by murder and mayhem.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance: I have no doubt that Swapo is to blame. Swapo will not divert us from our course by killing our leaders.

The Head Committee of the DTA: Swapo should be given a final choice. If it prefers violence to elections, it should be deprived of all the privileges of a political party, and suffer the consequences of its actions as a terrorist organisation.

Wedge

Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Owambo: The worst kind of intimidation. It is an attempt by Swapo to drive a wedge between the Owambo and Herero people.

Dr Lukas de Vries, president of the indigenous, 400 000-member United Evangelical Lutheran Church: There is no place in this country for those who do not want peace. There can be no justification for murder. It is a mortal sin.

The Rev Ed Morrow, Vicar-General of the Anglican Church: I am not convinced Swapo was responsible, although this is not outside its range of activities.

Mr Hitjevi Veil, Vice-President of the Namibia National Front: All political leaders fear for their lives, but we must carry on regardless.

Mr Eben van Zijl, deputy-chairman of the National Party: Every right-thinking person will condemn this act.

Mr Bryan O'Linn, leader of the Federal Party: It was an inhuman act. The need for an internationally recognised settlement, with a cessation of hostilities, remains as urgent as ever.

The Herero Chiefs' Council: It is clear to us that Swapo is not interested in a peaceful solution.

CLIVE COWLEY
Tribune African News Service

WINDHOEK Only the remarkable discipline of the Herero people saved SWA/Namibia from a blood-bath this week after the murder of Chief Clemens Kapuuo.

Unknown assassins shot Chief Kapuuo, leader of the Hereros and president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, with Russian-made Tokarev pistols. They are still at large.

Headmen persuaded angry tribesmen to leave the matter to the police. Not that the threat of trouble is past.

The peace will probably be maintained until the funeral on April 9, but all hell could still break loose if another leader is hurt or killed.

Swapo

Both the Hereros and the DTA blame the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation for the assassination. Swapo denies it. It even alleges that the Pretoria Government had a hand in the affair as part of a plot to discredit Swapo.

Despite such protestations of innocence, it is clear that only DTA leaders are being killed, both at the local and national level. Six weeks before Chief Kapuuo, it was Mr Toiva Shiyagaya, the Owambo Minister of Health.

In the course of last year, too, 23 headmen died in Owambo. They were all supporters of the DTA. The cold-blooded murder of political and community leaders clearly differs from the deaths inflicted in political-cum-tribal brawls.

Ominously, the DTA warned that it would take undisclosed steps of its own to stop acts of terrorism if violence and intimidation were not brought to an end.

Swapo alleged a conspiracy to assassinate its leaders, to avenge the death of Chief Kapuuo, among members of the white community and "irresponsible black elements".

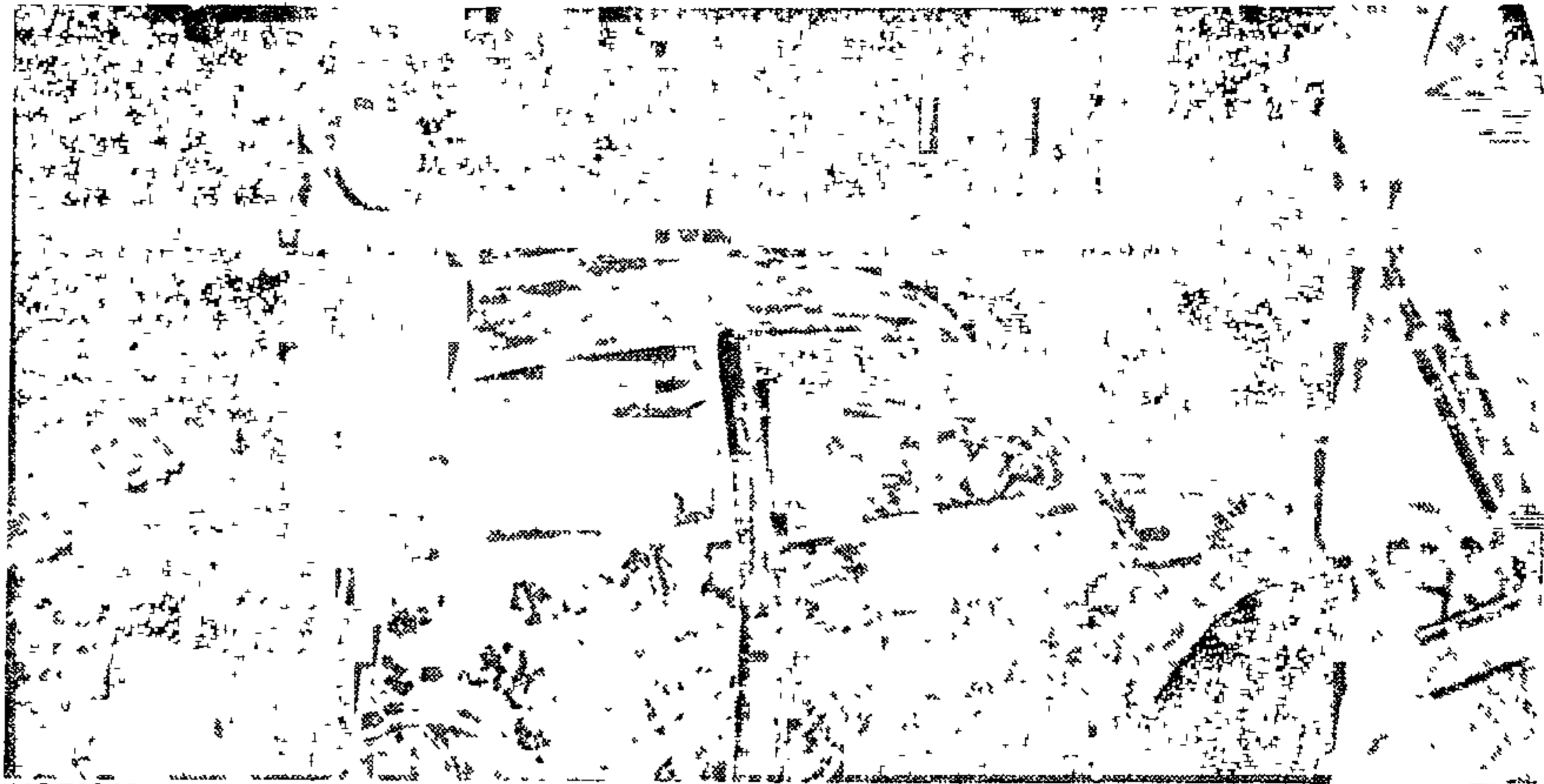
'Drivel'

Its Secretary for Youth, Mr Nashilongo Taapopi, claimed that the police were "pointing out the houses of Swapo leaders to these gangsters".

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Vic Verster, dismissed the allegation as "drivel".

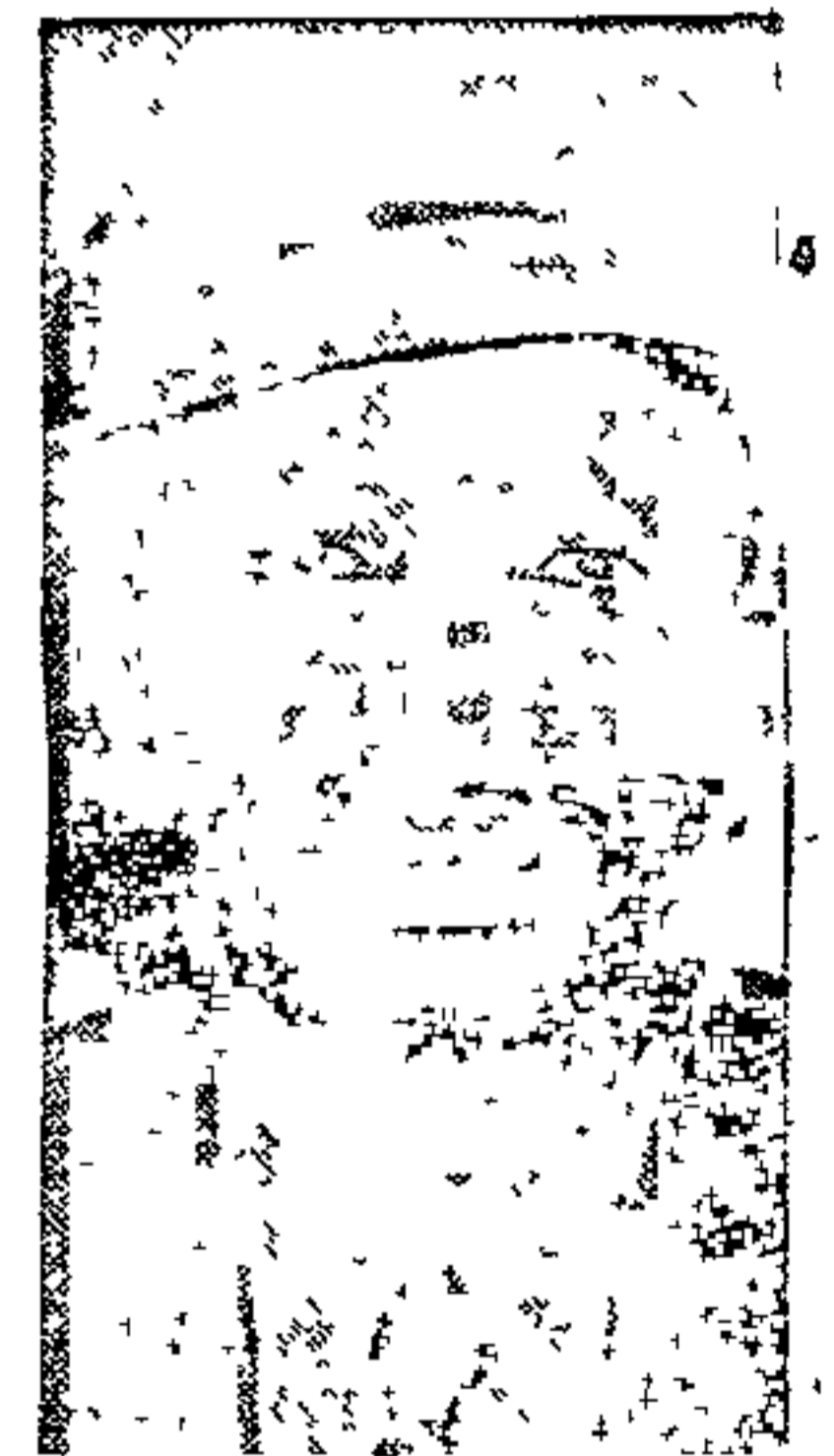
The assassination of Chief Kapuuo lent urgency to the search for a political solution in the territory.

A day before Western envoys arrived in Windhoek for talks with



ANGRY Hereros overturned and set fire to this car within hours of Chief Kapuuo's assassination. The Ovambo driver managed to escape

HERERO HEROES



HEADMAN Gerson Hoveka: "I saw Chief Kapuuo collapse..."

THE TRIBE THAT KEPT IT'S HEAD

political parties, the DTA demanded a finalisation of settlement negotiations and a date for elections.

It said further delays would lead to an escalation of violence in the territory, which could develop into clashes between population groups, as community leaders would be unable to control their people for much longer.

Fortunately just about everyone is impatient for a solution.

Just before the Western envoys came to Windhoek for talks, the West presented its revised proposals for an internationally acceptable settlement to South Africa and Swapo, hoping to get them through the UN Security Council as soon as possible.

For its part, South Africa wanted finality as further delays in the year old Western initiative could only benefit Swapo

which is intensifying its guerrilla war from bases in Angola.

It was not yet certain if there would be an international or internal settlement for the territory. The outcome was expected to revolve around these points of dispute:

Gunmen

• Acceptance in the Security Council would avert a debate with possibly irresponsible resolutions in the General Assembly;

• The strength and deployment of South African security forces before and during elections for a constituent assembly which would write an independence constitution.

• The title of the South African enclave of Walvis Bay, the only deepwater port on the SWA/Namibia coast and the base of the fishing industry, which Pretoria is determined to

keep and Swapo is trying to take

• The respective powers of the South African-appointed Administrator-General and a representative of the UN Secretary-General in the preparations for elections and the transition to independence

As the Western envoys were discussing their proposals with political parties, the police were involved in a nation-wide manhunt for the killers of Chief Kapuuo

A volley of shots killed Chief Kapuuo instantly at about 6pm on Easter Monday as he was talking with nine Herero headmen and councillors in the walled backyard of his general dealer's shop in the Windhoek township of Katutura

He was hit twice in the back and once in the chest.

The people with Chief Kapuuo saw two gunmen

thrust pistols through a wiremesh gate and openings in the wall. When the first shot hit Chief Kapuuo, he clutched at the wound over his left shoulder

Said eye-witness Cornelius Hangero "He staggered a few steps and sank to his knees. Headman Gerson Hoveka and headman Moses Kajamo went to his assistance. He died in their arms"

An off-duty soldier, Private Ebson Kaapama, and Chief Kapuuo's bodyguards who were standing in the front of the shop, chased the killers, but could not catch them.

Private Kaapama said the killers were last seen running down a lane, in the direction of the municipal compound for migrant workers from Owambo, a homeland in the far north where Swapo has most of its grassroots support

CONT ->

Sunday Tribune, April 2, 1978

territory striving for nationhood

SWA peace impossible without Swapo aid

SAM NUJOMA'S South West African People's Organisation must be included in the SWA/Namibia settlement process despite the murder of Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader Chief Clemens Kapuuo.

This is the view of Stellenbosch political scientist and SWA/Namibia expert Gerhard Totemeyer who this week gave the Sunday Tribune a cool appraisal of the situation in the wake of the killing that has threatened to derail negotiations.

In the emotive aftermath of the Kapuuo murder have come demands for Swapo to be cut right out of the settlement.

There have also been suggestions that the military wing of Swapo — apparently responsible for the murder — should be outlawed and that certain extremists in the territory should be banned.

Tension

But Dr Totemeyer feels these views are not only dangerous for the future of the territory — they could also destroy any possibility of a lasting solution to the SWA/Namibian issue.

Dr Totemeyer makes it clear he is against any act of terrorism. "It is not going to bring us a solution and this applies to all groups — including Swapo. One has to act against any subversion of this nature."

But he says that if Swapo were forbidden to be politically active, the tension in the territory would build up. "Swapo is not only representative of the Ovambo, they have quite a strong following among other groups too."

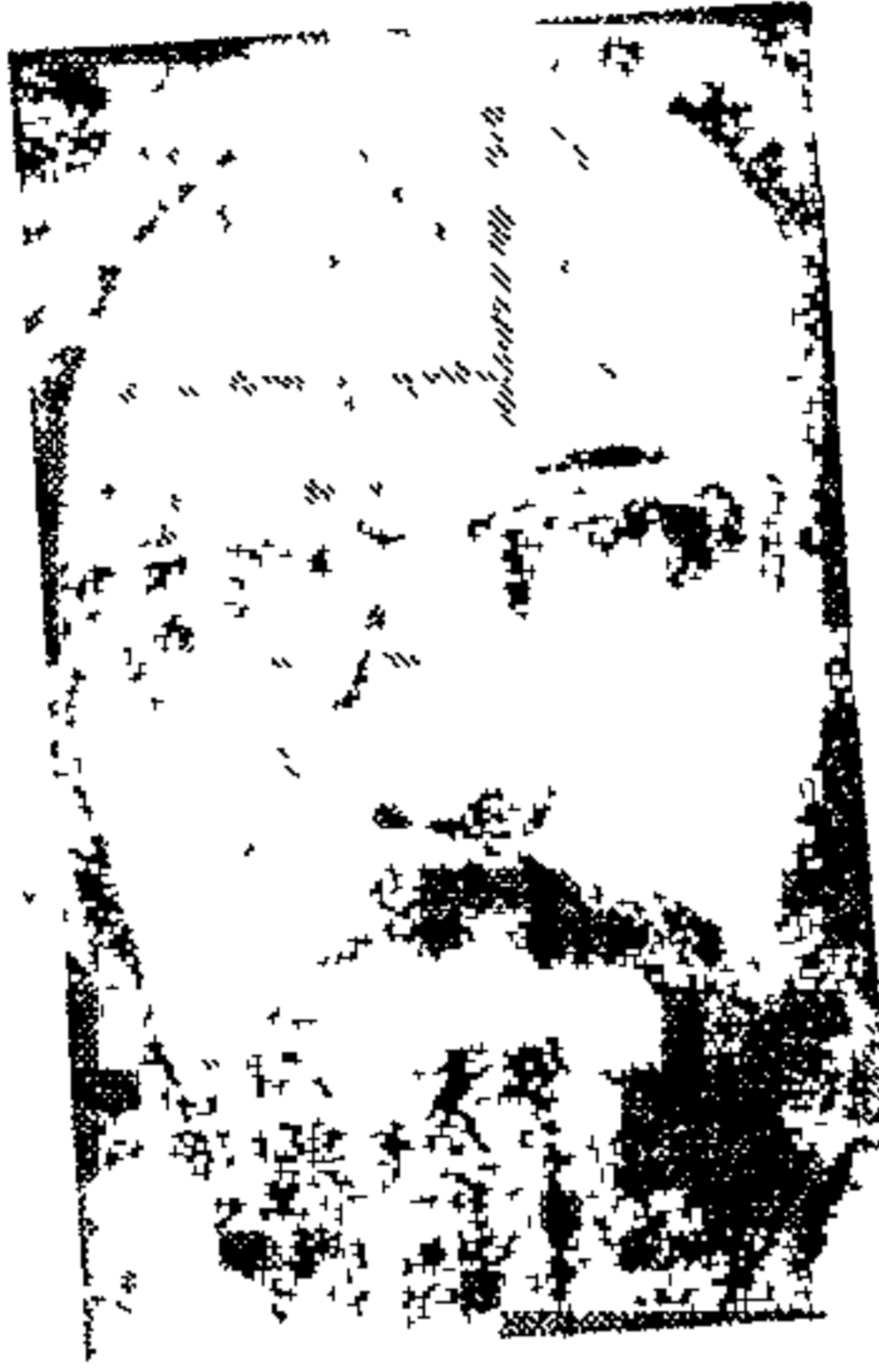
The political scientist believes that while steps must be taken to stop terrorism, the reasons for such acts must be looked at as well. "One comes down to the actual reasons . . . to the basis of why this is happening."

"Strife has been building up and Swapo is interested in becoming the most powerful political organisation. But my view is that it has to prove itself in an election. We cannot have any group in Namibia that comes to power by revolutionary means."

West

Discussing Western proposals he says there are three aspects:

- Walvis Bay. "I think this one can be handled at a later stage. It is not urgent now."
- Duties of the United Nations Representative. "What has to be settled here is the division of duties between the Administrator General and the U.N. Commissioner."
- Military forces. "Here I understand South Africa's position. There is more than just Swapo at stake — the whole security situation in Namibia is at stake. This is why South Africa feels



IN 1974 Dr Gerhard Totemeyer was invited by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to attend a meeting of his South West Africa advisory council. In 1976 Dr Totemeyer was expelled from the National Party for failing to toe the party line on Namibia.

A former member of the National Party Youth Council, he created further controversy by inviting Mr Daniel Tjongarero, SWAPO secretary for publicity and information, to address Stellenbosch students.

Then last year the Foreign Affairs Association decided not to publish his book on South West Africa because it did not enhance South Africa's image and put Swapo in too favourable a light.

This week in the Sunday Tribune, Dr Totemeyer discusses the SWA/Namibia situation following the murder of Chief Clemens Kapuuo and the presentation to South Africa of the final Western proposals for a settlement in the territory

BY EUGENE HUGO

that 1 500 soldiers based in Karasburg is not sufficient."

In general terms, Dr Totemeyer believes that South Africa has gone far to meet Western requirements for a SWA/Namibia settlement.

"From the military point of view, South Africa's position is that the independent government of Namibia should decide whether her troops remain in the territory. What South Africa wants to avoid is the possibility of PLAN (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) coming in and tanking over by setting up a military government if it loses the election."

But the Stellenbosch academic says that should South Africa accept the Western proposals for settlement and Swapo refuses they could be in a very difficult position

"The West could simply go to the Security Council and push the proposals through. They could in fact circumvent Swapo and then put on a lot of pressure to convince the organisation to participate by getting the co-operation of the front line presidents."

Leader

Turning to the assassination of Clemens Kapuuo, Dr Totemeyer says he thinks the DTA leader was murdered as a symbol — not so much as an ethnic leader of the Hereros.

"His death has a number of implications. For the Turnhalle Alliance it is now in fact the third leader who has been killed if you count Chief Filamon Ehfes. The second was the Minister of Health of Owambo, Toiva Shiyagaya Kapuuo, he says, was a man recognised internationally as a black leader. "This has done a lot of harm to the DTA and now another problem which will arise is that you will get a kind of tension among the Herero. Who is going to be their next leader?"

Dr Totemeyer foresees strife among the Herero and a general escalation in tension throughout the territory. "But his death will be of no

benefit to Swapo. The problem is that Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Professor Kerina and Kapuuo were built up in Swapo propaganda as the enemies of the Namibian population. Kapuuo became hate symbol number one. But you are not going to find a solution by murdering leaders and it will not benefit Swapo at all"

Dr Totemeyer says, however, that he cannot see anyone else fulfilling the role that Chief Kapuuo played. "My feeling is that Ndjoba will become President of the Turnhalle but then he also will become an even greater object of hatred — because he is an Ovambo leader."

Successor

The only other possibility as a successor to Kapuuo he feels is Dr Ben Africa, the Baster leader, who is also recognised to some extent internationally. "But then he is the Baster leader, not a real black leader. I don't want to discriminate against him . . . not at all. It is a question of how representative he is the entire ambian black population."

Dr Totemeyer also warns against the danger of South Africa "going it alone" in SWA/Namibia. "We won't get international recognition and the tension in the country and on the borders could build up even more"

"This would mean that South Africa would have to commit and involve her military forces to a great extent once again and for quite a few years to come. That is quite a burden to carry."

He says, however, that should South Africa try for an internal solution the participants would have to be "pretty sure" that they had a majority of more than 50 percent of the population. "If there is an election on this basis and a participation of only 40 to 45 percent, then Swapo will claim the rest is in support of them."

"For that reason also it would be dangerous to leave Swapo in the cold . . . excluded . . . forbidden."

AS POLITICAL independence looms for SWA/Namibia, local and foreign businessmen and investors are viewing the prospects of economic independence with cautious optimism.

They are expecting a significant pick-up in two of the territory's main economic areas, mining and agriculture.

This is good news for an independent Namibia because it will lead to significant secondary development in the infrastructure — which, in turn, is likely to promote further growth.

Not all is good news, though. Economic forecasts depend largely on what sort of independence Namibia's will be and what sort of government will hold the reins, which nobody knows yet.

A radical government with socialist policies could effect dramatic changes in this economy, which retains a colonial character in many respects.

A right-wing government, pursuing a rigid ethnic policy, could leave things much as they are.

Infrastructure is a crucial and often costly factor to be taken into account in the planning of new developments. The territory does, however, have a sturdy basis for an expanded infrastructure.

For example, there are 30,7 railway kilometres for every 10 040 people. In the Republic, the ratio is 9,3 and in the rest of Africa even lower.

The important north-south arterial road and several others are tarred.

In the R230-million a year mining industry, Mr Des Mathews, secretary of the Association of Mining Companies here and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, expects a significant revival of prospecting after independence.

This should come, he says, as the long-closed northern areas of the territory are opened up and as investors see post-independence stability.

"It's amazing — the number of overseas businessmen interested in SWA even before independence," he says.

Cautious optimism the key for South West Africa's business world

"There's a lot of high-risk money available. That's what we need and that's what it seems we are going to get."

Mining is and will be the bulwark of any economy here. SWA/Namibia is the fourth largest producer of minerals in Africa and there are growing expectations from the Rossing's uranium venture near Swakopmund.

Some estimates have it that SWA/Namibia could be supplying 10-15 percent of the world's uranium-based energy needs by 1980.

At present, diamonds account for about 64 percent, by value, of mineral output — and provide the De Beers group with more than 50 percent of its profits.

The other 36 percent of mineral output, worth about R83-million, is mainly of copper and lead.

This great wealth, coupled with the fact that every mine is foreign-owned and its profits leave the country, makes the mines a prime target for nationalisation.

But Mr Mathews thinks the chances of nationalisation are slight.

Mining investment here, given rising costs and the state of markets, is already at high risk and the threat of a political risk would be "just too much." A new government would see this, he believes.

The government already gets considerable revenue from mining. About 56 percent of diamond profits, for example, go to the South West Africa account.

Another major area of potential is

agriculture, particularly in beef farming, with an annual production value of R62,3 million. Total meat production is R71,1 million a year, and Karakul production brings in R34 million.

At present very little of SWA/Namibia's prime quality beef is sold on international markets although a considerable surplus remains once the South African market has been supplied.

This is chiefly because the European economic community places a levy as high as R2 a kilogram on meat from here.

After independence, said Mr Henry Snyman, secretary of the SWA Agriculture Union, the territory would likely be granted developing nation status. The levy would go, and Namibia could be able to compete in the lucrative EEC market.

Even with the present price handicap, a British importer took 40 000 carcasses last year for canning — because of the quality.

International competition would almost certainly lead to processing and refrigeration industries here.

The sensitivity in SWA/Namibia is as great as the country's potential. The sprawling ranches are in the hands of the few, and Swapo and other have already growled about land reform.

Farmers are anxious, said Mr Snyman, and are holding back on capital development.

But development is going on at official

and corporate levels. More than 20 percent of the 2,7-million national herd is now in the northern areas of Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi where the local people previously kept cattle only for subsistence needs and as symbols of wealth.

An abattoir and canning factory complex was recently opened in Ovanboland, but is not operating at full potential yet.

At similar complexes in Otavi and Windhoek, R2,8 million expansion projects are under way or planned.

The fishing industry, which had a 1976 production of R90-million, is at present suffering hardships due chiefly to over-exploitation. Quotas have already been introduced and if the new government extends the territorial limit to say, 200 nautical miles, a white fish industry could boom.

At present, Soviet and Spanish boats take more than 77 percent of the sea harvest here.

Development in mining and agriculture would be reflected in more jobs, with more people earning more money.

An independent Namibia will be free to set its own economic policy goals. At present it is tied to South Africa.

Businessmen and investor here are realising they have a vital role in the territory's future. Developing the economy and extending capitalist benefits to more people is their surest defence against the appeal of revolutionary groups such as Swapo.

SWAPO LEADERS

221 21/1/78 Sunday

SWAPO men leave as Herero death squads threaten revenge

THREE top leaders of SWAPO hurriedly left South West Africa this week, and a fourth is preparing to leave in the wake of Herero threats to avenge the assassination of their leader, Chief Njemens Kapuno.

The threats included that SWAPO leader Jim Nujoma's life was in danger from Herero death squads. In the latter aftermath of the master Monday killing of Chief Kapuno, Hereros have sworn to take revenge on SWAPO leaders wherever they are.

HERERO DEATH SQUADS REPORTS FROM SWAPO LEADERS

Herero sources said overseas representatives of NUDO — the Herero political party — would "take care" of the SWAPO leadership even abroad.

The threats have been taken seriously by the departed SWAPO leaders, who left only minor officials to be briefed by Western envoys on the latest peace proposals. Meanwhile, it has become

clear here that the murder of Chief Kapuno, the man tipped to become President of an independent Namibia, has backfired on SWAPO.

Both the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, of which Chief Kapuno was president, have been inundated by expressions of outrage from people and groups, many formerly sympathetic to SWAPO.

Chief Kapuno's killing has lost all Herero support SWAPO had and many other groups are now frightened of being identified with it.

The Damaras are understood to have been in the forefront of those who have dissociated themselves from SWAPO.

Horror at the killing, the controlled grief of the Herero people and the prospect of Herero retribution have united people of all differ-

ent political opinion and colour and left SWAPO exposed.

The Administrator-General is drawing up plans for executive action to stop the wave of political violence.

The steps, expected to be announced next week, will not, it is understood, include the banning of SWAPO or the extension of South African security legislation to the territory.

Instead, it is believed a plan is being devised to outlaw all those who commit or plot political violence.

Police investigations into Chief Kapuno's death is understood to be concentrating on the theory that the killing was carried out with the knowledge and consent of some people inside the territory.

Sanctions hit SWAPO on fate of Pollak

UTH Africa faces the imminent threat of sanctions as expected, it ultimately rejects the final Western proposals for a settlement the South West African Western diplomats, in which this week to present the proposals to interested parties in South West Africa, made it clear that acceptance of the

Western plan may prevent an African "uniting-for-peace" resolution coming before the UN Security Council on April 24.

A draft uniting-for-peace resolution on South West Africa was discussed last week at the Lusaka conference on Namibia.

If South Africa rejects the Western plan, diplomats said it would be prove difficult for the West to prevent the Lusaka resolution, with all its overtones of draconian sanctions, coming before the Security Council April 24 has been set aside as the date for the next council debate on South West Africa.

Informed sources at the weekend confirmed that South Africa would not be hurried into rejecting the plan. Its strategy would rather be to delay its answer for as long as possible and wait for SWAPO to reject it.

To this end, it has insisted that the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, consult all interested parties in South West Africa and poll the response of the people in the territory.

The process began yesterday with consultations with various church leaders and will continue on Tuesday and Wednesday, when he meets other churchmen and representatives of political parties.

It is understood that the South African Foreign Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, will also be in Windhoek next week.

Mr Dirk Mudge, of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said yesterday, however, that his party had no intention of presenting its view to the Administrator-General before April 10, when the party's chief executive — in Windhoek for the funeral of its assassinated president, Chief Clemens Kapuno — will discuss its own draft memorandum on the proposals.

It could, therefore, be some weeks before South-

The main so-

lent attack on

and its peopl

Swapo

THREE

Swapo

complicity in the chief's death and counter-allegations that it was engineered by the South African Government, sources here point out that the pattern of violence in the territory in the last three months corresponds exactly with the "Mongolia document" drawn up by the Swapo high command.

The document called for the fomenting of internal unrest and the murder of political leaders — one of those named was Clemens Kapuuo.

Since January 4, when the plan was drawn up, an Ovambo Cabinet Minister, Mr Tolvo Shiyaga, and Chief Kapuuo have been killed and Swapo followers have launched an attack on a NUDO meeting which resulted in the Katatura unrest.

Commenting on the action he might take, Mr Steyn said in an interview this week that if violence was obviously directed at the political process "a shield must be devised broad enough to counter all violence from any quarter".

He would not remove any party that had recognised the election, nor would the shield be such that it would exclude any party coming into it later.

The main source of violent attack on the territory and its people, had been Swapo. It had refused all

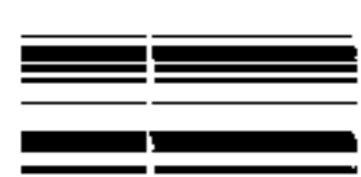


Chief Clemens Kapuuo, who was shot down in his sleep last week.

SA unlikely to accept West's final SWA plan

A COPY of the final Western proposals on South West Africa shows that the new plan submitted to South Africa and Swapo this week is in many aspects worse, from South Africa's point of view, than those which led to stalemate at the Foreign Ministers' talks in New York in February.

It is thought that they will not be acceptable to **'Troops'**



The official South African view is that it has waited long enough for the Western plan and will not be hurried into taking such a momentous step before the people of the territory have been thoroughly consulted.

The strategy of waiting for Swapo to reject the plan could pay off Western envoys who delivered the proposals to Swapo in Zambia this week are understood to have received what amounted to a "brush-off".

The Swapo president, Sam Nujoma, who was in East Germany at the time, returned to Lusaka only two days later and the envoys had to hand the document to minor Swapo officials.

The West has refused to accede to two key Swapo demands — the inclusion of Walvis Bay and the restriction of South African troops to bases in the south of the territory.

Despite this, informed sources have described the document as "blatantly one-sided in its favouring of Swapo", and one which the South African Government and anti-Swapo forces in South West Africa would find extremely difficult to accept.

When the document was handed over to Mr Botha on Thursday, he is understood to have told the Western diplomats that a Swapo assassination programme could leave the territory without a single moderate leader before the elections are held.

The diplomats were also shaken by the response of political leaders in South West Africa — both black and white — to the Kapuuo murder.

Western sources admitted that in the light of the security situation it would be difficult for South Africa and local leaders to accept the proposal that all troops quit the territory one week after the elections.

'The hour is late' — Carter

PRESIDENT Carter said in Lagos, Nigeria, yesterday that time was running out for peaceful solutions in Rhodesia and South West Africa. He predicted turmoil and conflict unless just settlements were reached there.

"The hour is late with regard to both Rhodesia and Namibia," the President said.

He is on a state visit to Nigeria — the first US President to visit Africa.

The President called on the white minority Government of South Africa, "in the name of justice", to transform its society by giving respect for the rights of blacks.

"We have made it clear to South Africa that the nature of our relations will depend on whether there is progress towards full political participation for all her people in every respect... and an end to discrimination based on race or ethnic origin." — Sapa-Reuter

political process and had instead reacted with threats of death and imprisonment. It had thus itself become a potential target and might itself be in physical danger.

Violent action and counter-action could breed a whirlpool in which the peaceful development of the territory could be destroyed. "It is my job to calm the waters."

Mr Steyn said he was awaiting the outcome of the police investigations before deciding what action to take, but it would be "geared to the political realities of the situation". Those realities are such that the Administrator-General is not expected to ban Swapo outright.

(21) 2/4/78 Sunday Times
Calm

Meanwhile, Mr Dirk Mudge, of the DTA, who has sworn that he will not be deflected by Kapuuo's killing, although his name is said to be on a Swapo death list, said yesterday that Swapo would have to decide whether it wanted to be treated as a political or terrorist organisation.

He also said that the DTA would not be deflected by the Western settlement plan from asking the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to call immediate elections in view of the murder of Chief Kapuuo.

The DTA would see the Prime Minister in the week after the chief's funeral next Sunday.

Despite the fact that thousands of Hereros are expected in Okhandja for the funeral, Herero leaders have promised that the uneasy calm will prevail.

Swapo leaders outside South West, however, appear to have every reason to be nervous.

ANXIOUS

The three who have already left are Tauno Hautukilli, treasurer of Swapo; Martha Ford, a member of the executive, and Milner Thlabanello, the publicity director in Windhoek.

Hautukilli and Ford are both now in Gaborone. It is not known how Ford travelled, but Hautukilli travelled on a South African Airways flight on Friday.

Thlabanello left the territory by vehicle, after originally planning to leave by aircraft for Germany today. The internal leader of Swapo, Daniel Tjongarero, is still believed to be in Windhoek, but the indications are that he, too, is planning to leave. He was not at the Swapo briefing in Windhoek on Friday and it is believed that he is anxious to leave.

The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, is in New Delhi on a week-long visit for official talks with Indian leaders.

any issues in the document, which spells out Western requirements for an internationally acceptable solution, are:

• Withdrawal of all South African troops long before independence.

• They must quit South West Africa within seven days of the "certification" of an election for a constituent assembly.

• This is a major stumbling-block.

The withdrawal and confinement of South African troops and the disarming of all ethnic and commando forces in South West Africa are spelt out in detail.

• Within 12 weeks of acceptance of the plan by the UN Security Council, South African troops will be reduced to 1 500 men, restricted to Oshivello and Grootfontein, and all military bases along the northern border will be "de-activated".

Swapo forces are also restricted to bases, but these bases are not identified. This could allow Swapo to establish bases across the border.

No special provision is made for monitoring Swapo activity outside the territory. Instead, the document says that neighbouring countries "will be requested to ensure, to the best of their ability, that the provisions of the transitional arrangements, and the outcome of the elections, are respected".

Disputes

• The machinery for the settlement of disputes over the release of political prisoners.

In the year-long negotiations with the Western powers, South Africa agreed that disputes would be settled by an international panel of jurists. The West has now abandoned this.

Disputes on prisoners held by South Africa will be decided by the UN Special Representative on the Independent Advice of a jurist appointed by the UN Secretary-General.

No such machinery is envisaged for those held in countries like Tanzania and Zambia.

Instead, the document says that the Special Representative will, with the assistance of the UN Commissioner for Refugees and other appropriate international bodies, ensure that Namibians outside Namibia are given "a free and voluntary choice to return".

• Although the new proposals do not specifically state that the UN Special Representative has a veto power over the Administrator-General, conditions make it clear that he will enjoy an effective veto in all things and the elections will be "under UN supervision and control".

• No limit has been placed on the number of UN mil-

SWINE & DIG obstacle

tary personnel, which is left to the discretion of the UN Secretary-General.

• The South African administration will have no powers to determine what constitutes intimidation during the electoral process. This will be left to the discretion of the UN Special Representative.

Among the concessions which the West believes may persuade South Africa to accept the plan, and which are unlikely to find favour with Swapo, the document makes no reference to Walvis Bay.

The West has also refused to yield to Swapo demands that the remaining South African troops be confined to bases in the south, such as Karasburg.

Other minor advances from the South African point of view are that the document does not mention the veto right of the UN Special Representative in disputes with the Administrator-General — although this is implied throughout and that South African police will, under the control of the Administrator-General, ensure law and order during the transition period.

The dispute over the final number of South African troops appears to have been resolved by allowing the Administrator-General "with the concurrence of the Special Representative"

— to determine "whether and under what circumstances, those military personnel performing civilian functions will continue those functions".

South Africa had earlier insisted on retaining 2 000 troops in the territory and 1 400 active soldiers and 1 600 support troops. The new plan appears to resolve the problem.

Nevertheless, it is thought unlikely that South Africa will accept the "final proposals".



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Tears and smiles as the children return

The hour is late,

Warns president

By TRIBUNE REPORTERS

IDENT Jimmy Carter has called on the white minority government of South Africa in the name of justice to transform its society by respecting the rights of blacks. But he said that he believed the United States should combine its determination to support the rights of the oppressed in South Africa, willingness "to hold out our hands to the white minority if they decide to transform their society and do away with the crippling effects of past injustices."



Abducted pupils break into a sprint as they near the Rhodesian-Botswana border and safety. Despite strained relations, the handover went smoothly

BULAWAYO: In a tense and emotional border hand-over, all but 28 of the children abducted by terrorists from Tsegvami Mission School, returned home.

There were many smiling faces and some tears of joy as the 395 who came back crossed the Rhodesian/Botswana border on foot. They were driven from Francistown in trucks and dropped off at the Botswana border post.

Waiting on the bridge for them were more than 20 Pressmen and white members of the mission staff, including Mrs. Jean Khumalo, the white wife of the headmaster, Mr. Luke Khumalo. As the leaders approached the bridge they burst into a sprint.

Among those who stayed behind were two teachers and 12 women members of the staff.

File

Indien

Cat

Sal
as vir u

Sunday Tribune, April 2 1978

In a major foreign policy speech in Lagos during his history-making visit to Africa Mr Carter warned. "The hour is late with regard to both Rhodesia and Namibia."

He said the parties must choose "They can choose the path of agreement and be remembered as statesmen, men of vision and courage, or they can insist on rigid postures that will produce new political complications, generating conflicts and growing bloodshed"

The American President in a major plea for peace in Southern Africa suggested that United Nations peace-keeping forces could help bring independence and majority rule in Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia.

And he said the United States would continue to oppose the internal settlement in Rhodesia reached between Mr Ian Smith and moderate black leaders

Mr Carter — who also once again condemned Cuban and Soviet intervention in Africa — gave a firm statement of America's growing commitment to black Africa after years during which U.S. foreign policy leaned more towards the White South,

Applause

To tumultuous applause from his Nigerian audience, the President said: "We share with you a commitment to an Africa free from colonialism . . . free from racism."

He emphasised that the Anglo-American proposals for Rhodesia and the Western Big Five proposals for South West Africa were the best hope for peace in the sub-continent.

Internal deal is out for Rhodesia

Addressing a Rapporteurs meeting near Rustenburg, writes Tribune political correspondent Bill Krige. Dr Mulder said neither the search for a solution to the problems of Rhodesia nor South West Africa had altered the "spineless mentality" of the Western powers

"It therefore seems totally futile to try to find peaceful solutions at this moment in time," Dr Mulder said.

Dr Mulder said the United States was not really an indispensable ally and that it was South Africa's task to survive the Carter era.

According to the demands of the Carter Administration, South Africa had to commit national suicide to be able to survive

Dr Mulder added that although he naturally wished to survive he would certainly not do so at any price "My patriotism and national pride forbid me to plead on bended knee in anticipation of a bit of opportunistic superior sympathy from President Carter or Andy Young

Impossible

"Then we should rather fight," he said.

And yesterday the Chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dirk Mudge, said "it seems impossible to find a solution acceptable to Swapo and South Africa

"We will continue with the democratic process and have elections and if these do not meet the demands of the Western powers then it is probably impossible to satisfy them"

In Dar es Salaam last night Rhodesian guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe said he hoped to meet President Carter in Nigeria and would ask him to put pressure on Britain to go ahead with the Anglo-American peace plan.

While saying he believed progress could be made in Southern Africa, he said his administration was opposed to abuses of human rights elsewhere in Africa

He congratulated Nigeria for setting a fine example — leaving observers with no doubt that one of his administration's principle aims is to win over black Africa

If President Carter's performance was less than successful in Latin America, his first major address on Africa — the first time an American president has set foot in Africa — appeared to be an overwhelming victory for American foreign policy aims

He said US relations with South Africa "will depend on whether there is progress towards full political participation for all her people in every aspect of the social and economic life of the nation and an end to discrimination of race or ethnic origin"

But on the eve of Mr Carter's major plea for peace in Southern Africa, his approach was rejected in a hardline speech by Minister of Information Dr Connie Mulder

Dr Mulder lashed out at the Carter Administration accusing the US of a "spineless attitude" and of "playing into the hands of Marxists"

With the fate of South West Africa teetering in the balance the hardline statement by the Minister indicated the territory is moving inexorably towards an internal settlement.

Hier haak dit

Reffont 2/4/78

in Weste se

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SWA-plan

Van ONS POLITIEKE REDAKSIE

DIE Weste se finale voorstelle vir die onafhanklikwording van Suidwes het in die naweek aan die lig gekom. Dis voorstelle wat nie wesenlik verskil van dié wat in New York aan min Pik Botha gestel is nie, maar daar is verskille wat ernstige vrae opwerp.

Die indruk is dat ernstige leemtes in die voor-

stelle voorkom, omdat die skaal ten gunste van Swapo gelaai is.

Aan die ander kant is daar geen verwysing na Walvisbaai nie, terwyl Swapo sterk aandring op die oordrag van die hawe aan Suidwes. Weier Swapo — soos hy reeds laat blyk het, om oor hierdie punt kop te gee — skep hy 'n probleem vir die Weste. Die Weste moet dan sê wat nou

Die staking van vyandelikhede en die terugtrekking van troepe wek twyfel oor die versekering van veiligheid

Die indruk is dat Swapo eensydig bevoordeel word

Terwyl van die Suid-Afrikaanse troepe verwag word om hulle ineens na een of twee basisse terug te trek, ver van die noordgrens af, hoef Swapo hom net tot sy basisse terug te trek — sonder dat bepaal word tot hoeveel, presies waar, of sonder dat daar waarborges is dat basisse nie van plek tot plek verskuif word nie

Die kans is daar dat 'n vakuum ontstaan wat Swapo dalk in staat kan stel om eenvoudig in te stap. Alle Suid-Afrikaanse troepe moet reeds voor onafhanklikwording uit die gebied wees, terwyl van Swapo blykbaar verwag word dat hy hom van vyandelikhede weerhou. Wat gebeur as Swapo voortgaan met vyandelikhede? is 'n vraag wat gestel word.

In sy toespraak gisteraand in Lagos in Nigerie het pres. Carter duidelik gesê hy verwag dat die Westerse voorstelle sonder verdere vertraging aanvaar moet word. Ongetwyfeld sal Amerika druk op Suid-Afrika wil uitoefen

perkende maatreels en regulasies sal deur die Administrateur-generaal afgeskaf word

* Alle politieke gevangenes van Suidwes wat in Suid-Afrika aangehou word, sal vrygelaat en toegelaat word om aan die vrye verkiesing deel te neem

* Alle vlugtelingen uit Suidwes wat aangehou word of buite die gebied verkeer, sal toegelaat word om in vrede na die gebied terug te keer en vrylik aan die verkiesing deel te neem

* Alle vyandige optrede sal deur alle partye gestaak word. Die SA troepe en Swapo-vegters sal tot spesifieke basisse beperk word

'n Militêre afdeling van die VVO-personeel sal toesien dat die voorwaardes deur alle partye nagekom word.

* Die primêre verantwoordelikheid vir die handhawing van die wet en orde sal by die bestaande polisiemag berus. Die Administrateur-generaal sal vir die gedrag van die polisiemag verantwoordelik wees

Die polisiemag sal beperk word tot die dra van handwapens in die normale uitvoering van hul pligte

Spesiale verteenwoordiger van die sekretaris-generaal van die VVO, bygestaan deur onbeperkte personeel, moet toesien dat die verkiesing regverdig verloop.

Die grondwetlike vergadering sal oor alle aspekte van organisasie en die magte en vlakke van die nuwe regering besluit

Elke volwasse Suidwester mag stem, stemme werf en aan die verkiesing deelneem sonder vrees vir intimidasie of diskriminasie.

Die verkiesing sal deur geheime stemming plaasvind en spesiale voorsorg sal vir ongeletterdes gemaak word

Die datum van die verkiesing, die aanvang van die verkiesingsproses, die vorm wat dit sal aanneem en die samestelling van kieserslyste sal gou doenlik bepaal word

Die volgende eise sal voor die verkiesing nagekom word

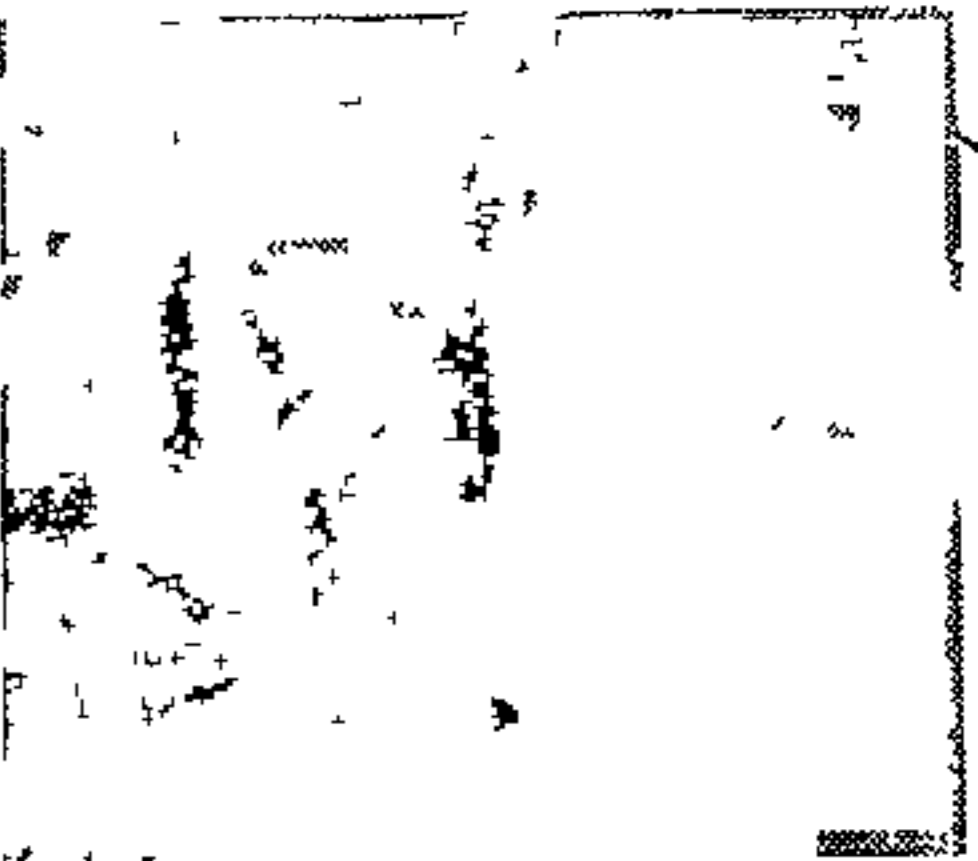
* Alle diskriminasie, be-

2/4/78 Sunday Express 2:41

THE events in South West Africa/Namibia have reached a climax.

Any day now South Africa will announce plans either to go with elections — or to accede to the Big Five plan.

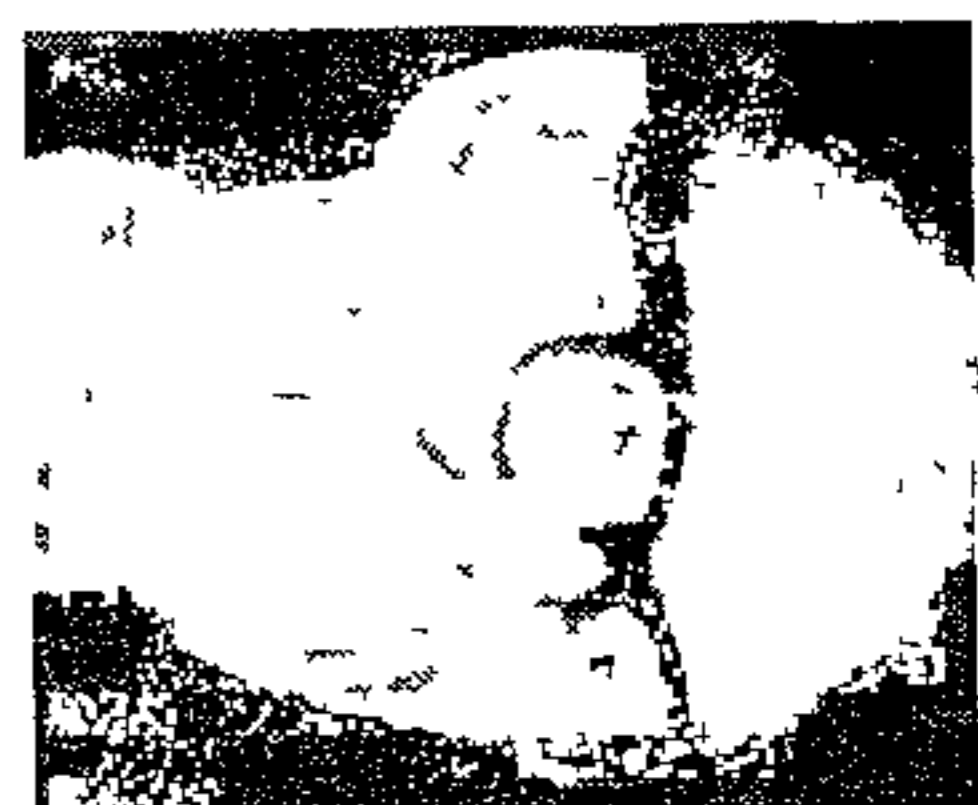
These are the milestones leading up to this moment of drama.



● General Smuts
... proposed incorporation.



● Mr Sean MacBride
... appointed.



● Dr Waldhelm
... visited SA.



● Mr Pik Botha
... astonished.

Milestones to Namibia

BY JOHN MATISONN, Political Correspondent

115 Generals Louis Botha and Jan Smuts conquer German South West Africa and place it under military government.
119. The League of Nations offers a mandate on His Britannic Majesty to govern the territory, the mandate to be exercised by the Government of the Union of South Africa.
125: SWA gets greater administrative authority, with the creation of the Legislative Assembly, with an Administrator and Executive Committee.
146. General Smuts proposes incorporation of SWA in the Union of South Africa, but the United Nations rejects his plan and recommends that the UN's trusteeship system replace the mandate.
147 SA tells the UN it will not incorporate the territory into SA, but will not accept the trusteeship system. SA would govern in the spirit of the mandate, and submit reports to the UN as a matter of goodwill.
149. The new Nationalist Government tells the UN he reports will stop. The new SWA constitution put through Parliament allows for SWA MPs in the South African Parliament and removes references to the mandate.
150. The UN General Assembly retaliates by going to the International Court of Justice, which reaffirms the mandate and tells SA to account for its administration of the territory. SA refuses to comply.
156: SA suggests partitioning SWA, with the northern part to be put under UN trusteeship, and the southern part to be incorporated into SA. This is rejected by the UN.
160: Ethiopia and Liberia ask the International Court of Justice for an opinion that the policy of apartheid has failed to promote to the



● The Turnhalle... suggested interim government.

utmost the material and moral well-being and progress of SWA's inhabitants.
161: The UN General Assembly finds SWA "a serious threat to international peace and security."
162: SA loses first round of the International Court of Justice case.
164: SA Government's Odendaal Commission presents a SWA blueprint

1966: The International Court of Justice decides, with its president using his casting vote, that it cannot make a judgment because Ethiopia and Liberia have no interest in the territory.
One month later, the first clashes between Swapo guerrillas and SA security forces take place in Ovambo. The General Assembly declares SWA to be the direct responsibility of the UN.
1967: UN Council for SWA established. First trial in the territory under SA's new Terrorism Act.
1968: To give effect to the Odendaal report, SA passes the Development of Self Government for Native Nations in South West Africa Act, creating six ethnic "homelands."
1968: The dispute goes to the powerful UN Security Council for the first time, where the Security Council censures South Africa's defiance of the council's call to discontinue the trial because South Africa has lost jurisdiction over the territory.

1970: The Security Council calls on member states to isolate SA diplomatically and economically wherever SA is acting for SWA.
1971: The International Court of Justice says the mandate has been lawfully revoked by the General Assembly because South Africa, by applying apartheid in the territory, had breached its mandatory obligations. SA rejects the court ruling, and says its administration will continue "with a view to self-determination for all population groups."
1972: Dr Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary General, and later his representative, Dr Escher, visit SA and SWA for discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, who agrees to establish an advisory council and says the people of the territory will decide if there will be a unitary or a federal state.
1973: SA tells the UN self-determination is anticipated within 10 years. Independence for individual populations is not expected, the statement adds. The Security

Council ends negotiations with SA, seeking instead measures of direct compensation. Sean MacBride is appointed to the new post of Commissioner for Namibia.
1974: Security Council resolution requests immediate and unconditional withdrawal by SA, and a transfer of power to the territory with UN assistance. May 1975 is set as the date for the council to review SA's compliance, and consider action under the charter in the event of non-compliance.
1975: Western veto blocks June Security Council resolution forcing SA withdrawal. UN establishes Institute for Namibia in Lusaka to plan for independence.
Western powers make a number of urgent appeals to SA to withdraw so that a unitary, independent state can be established. General Assembly condemns the planned ethnic constitutional conference as a bid to increase ethnic divisions.
Mr Vorster says all options are open for independence as a single state and offers to negotiate with UN again, but not with Swapo.
1976: UN Commissioner for Namibia sponsors Dakar conference which appeals to West to back effective action to obtain SA withdrawal. Mr Pik Botha, then SA Ambassador to the UN, writes to Dr Waldheim expressing astonishment at the lack of appreciation of the progress made by Turnhalle constitutional conference. Turnhalle suggests an interim government be established while final constitution is drafted, with independence by end of 1978. Territorial integrity of SWA confirmed.
1977: Turnhalle conference disbands as five Western members of the Security Council take the initiative to negotiate with Swapo and South Africa in an attempt to resolve the dispute.

SWAPO
OF NAMIBIA
1978 CALENDAR



SWAPO'S 1978 CALENDAR IS AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING BOOKSHOPS AND NEWSSTANDS: THE SWAPO SHOP, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 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Naam (eerste naam alleen)

Nommer van plaas

1. Hoe het u na die plaas gekom?

2. Het **Format** Thlabanello Inlien

3. Watter **Communist comrade Mokgaredi** to think, and they realise that people are attempting to manipulate them," Mr Thlabanello said.

4. Watter **Thlabanello** Mr Appolus said his newspaper was waging a propaganda war against Swapo. He said, "It is an open campaign. I am not responsible for the fake Swapo literature being disseminated. Anything I write about Swapo I sign my name to. I am not scared of Swapo," he said.

5. As w **waarom** Under the heading "The basic aims and objectives of Swapo" ten points are listed. They include "to fight relentlessly for the immediate, and total surrender of the Namibian people to Communist rule from Moscow.

As w **waarom** And "to combat and reject a peaceful way of life and to replace law and order with revolution and bloodshed."

Probleme **Probleme** "Fortunately, the Namibian people are not as stupid as BOSS and the DTA would like to think, and they realise that people are attempting to manipulate them," Mr Thlabanello said.

In u lewensomstandigheede? (betruising, ontspanningsgeriewe)

2. Het u al om veranderinge gevra sonder sukses? Inlien wel, gee besonderhede.

3. Watter probleme ondervind u met u werk?

Chain

The Russian bullets that killed Chief Kapuuo, at once leader of the Hereros and symbol of black-white reconciliation, have torn the heart out of a tenuous but persistent dream. The peaceful Namibian march to independence and beyond

Already Herero "death squads" promise that Kapuuo will not go to his grave alone, and at the week's end most of the Swapo leadership appeared to be heading out of the country on one-way tickets — ostensibly to consult with Sam Nujoma in Lusaka

Warn

The Hereros are not appeased. "They can't run far enough or fast enough," they warn. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, of which Kapuuo was president, has also warned that if there is no end to intimidation and violence, it will take matters into its own hands

Paster Ndjoba, the Owambo and DTA leader, wonders when he "will stand next to a Swapo grave"

Political assassination, as the men with guns well know and plan, is a multi-purpose weapon against a society as finely strung as South West Africa today. The assassin's bullet not only kills off the thin

On the night of Kapuuo's death, Swapo adherents fired municipal offices and danced in the streets in celebration. Today that spirit has yielded to fear of retribution — but there is also a deep

Fear

The dangers are not lost on Mr Justice Steyn. Before Kapuuo's death the Administrator-General wore the mantle of a general miracle worker who could remove sanctions and the control of Pretoria with a stroke of a pen. South West Africa, he told me happily, was a society in transition. It was smooth-going with some rough patches. But he seemed in no doubt that he would get there

He gathered departments to him like over-ripe fruit, stomped about the country listening to black grievances, dismantled discrimination apparatus at will, and told astonished and disbelieving Nationalists that the new order cometh. One man, one vote and no political baasskap

Today the jovial glint has gone. The judge is obviously not anxious to invoke South African-type legislation which would enable Swapo to yell "repression" in the ears of a credulous world

would polarise white opinion and destroy black trust

The broedertwis bites deep between Afrikaner and Afrikaner as former Nationalists flock to the Republican Party while some verkramppte Nats threaten "the only white coup d'etat in Africa" if the Government continues on its present path. It was irritating, dam-

aging to the common loyalty, but not fundamentally important — until on Easter Monday in the backyard of a Katutura store the Namibian kaleidoscope was shaken, and perhaps shattered

At dinner in Swakopmund on Monday night the pall of distress over Kapuuo's murder was as thick as the sulphurous fumes from that day's eruption

The man may sit down with whites at the best or cheapest restaurants in town, but he cannot go to the municipal library. He can, in Windhoek, go to the theatre or the cinema, and out of town he can take his family to most, but not all, holiday resorts. But on the plateau he may be forced to receive his food through a hatch in the wall at a country cafe

Receding

Attractive Herero and Nama prostitutes patrol Stubel Street at night for white clients — there is no law against prostitution — but under municipal regulations a black or brown political leader cannot live in a white suburb

Nevertheless, a black can travel freely across the territory without a pass, and he can buy property in black townships. And while Nationalist bo-dies fight to retain diminishing islands of white privilege, the white South Wester accepts his black or brown compatriot in hotel, supermarket, tea-

in a troubled sea, but the mayor consoled himself. He did not believe there would be any trouble in this small and pleasant town — there were not enough Hereros

As dinner broke up, flames lit the desert sky. Swapo followers in the township had made a bonfire of the municipal offices. They were celebrating Chief Kapuuo's death

room, cinema or sports arena without a raised eyebrow

Mixed marriages — there have been fewer than 10 — pass unremarked or, as in a recent issue of the DTA mouth-piece, Die Republikein, with a hint of approbation

Nevertheless, the anomalies remain. Mr Justice Steyn explains "I cannot restructure society completely. The tide of discrimination is receding. Some isolated pools may have to be drained, others can be left to dry in the sun"

Cherished

One pool that is not being left to dry on its own is the persistent belief among many whites, and cherished by Nationalists, that the Government does not intend proceeding with a one-man-one-vote election to a constituent assembly in which consensus will play no part, and with no built-in safeguards for any group

Mr Justice Steyn has spelt it out again and again, "bluntly, and with no camouflage", and slowly the message is getting home. The response, although the NP in South West Africa originally agreed to the plan, is astonishing

Women weep, men are stunned, and the party leadership flies to Cape Town to ask Mr Vorster to reconsider his verdict. Meanwhile, it presses for a white election whic

Sunday Times

April 2

1978

Now the Namibian air is heavy

With talk of vengeance

Sunday Times April 1979

HE lights went out — suddenly. Hands on guns, bodyguards crowded protectively around Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, Administrator-General of South West Africa. A party official apt through the dark shield his wife.

It was all the whim of a windhoek thunderstorm. It was as a trembling official hispered in the dark. These days you never know. You can't be too careful.

The incident symbolised the tragic effect which the assassination of Chief Lemens Kapuno has had on the budding new society which Mr Steyn has been cultivating in South West Africa.

Blighted

It happened on Wednesday night when the judge went into Katutura, Windhoek's black township, to tell nurses, in his first speech since Chief-ap-uno's death, that political violence was a fatal infection which required radical treatment.

The ceremony was typical of the South West Africa he has been creating. Black and white nurses who had studied together stood together before a mixed audience to receive their oath and receive their diplomas.

But the hope of a common future in Namibia as been blighted now by fear as men reach for guns. The air is heavy with talk of vengeance. South West Africa's fragile hope of peace may have died on Easter Monday in the backyard of Clemens Kapuno's shop.

Fleur
de Villiers

Reporting from Windhoek



Mr Justice STEYN
Jovial glint has gone

ranks of the moderate leadership, but stokes the fires of ethnic hostility and wins the allegiance of the fearful.

It also invites executive response, and threatens to set off a chain of violence and retribution that could mean the end of the democratic process.

fear among moderate South Westers of every colour. Only Dirk Mudge, they believe, can now hold the DTA and the centre together.

If Mudge falls, a nationalist says wearily, "everything will crumble, there will be civil war in this country".

But, equally, he is determined to protect both the political process he has nurtured and those politicians who put their lives on-the-line by playing the game by the rules.

These men need to be protected by more than what he calls "pious promises" — by more than bodyguards — if they are to conquer their fear and remain in the arena.

The fear is palpable. A saying in Windhoek this week is as popular as it once was in Dallas, Texas. "You can't protect a politician from a determined killer."

Beyond the threat and the fear and the uncertainty, however, the work of preparing South West Africa for independence, the work of nation building as Mr Justice Steyn sees it, goes on creating a kaleidoscope of change, rich in achievement and anomaly.

Anomalies

The achievement belongs to the Administrator-General and the many whites who have accepted change. The anomalies are the product of Nationalist-controlled provincial and local authorities, who will not yield their privilege without a fight.

The result is that a man may marry across the colour line, but he cannot live with his wife in "white" Windhoek. He may play or watch mixed sport, but his child, if he goes to a legally mixed private school, may not take part in inter-school athletics.



SWAPO JEWEL OF THE WESTERN

Dirk Mudge — African nationalist

By JAN VAN ECK, editor of the PFP journal, Deurbraak

Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

WHILE the United Nations declares Swapo to be the "sole representative of the people of Namibia", and while political analysts debate the extent of Swapo's support, one man is determined to prove that Swapo does not represent the majority of South West Africans.

That man is Mr Dirk Mudge, ex-Nationalist, leader of the all-white Republican Party and chairman of the multi-racial Democratic

participants in an "internal solution" — as an election without international approval is called — will be able to claim that the majority of the people have expressed their choice.

And although he accepts that international recognition will not be immediately forthcoming, he is quietly confident that the new gov-

ernment will sooner or later be recognised.

Since his dramatic break-away from the National Party less than five months ago, Dirk Mudge has established an extremely powerful political organisation and has launched a virtually unprecedented drive for mass support in the territory.

His drive has been twopronged. Firstly, because he wants the whites — especially the Afrikaners — to be part of the process of change, instead of "digging trenches" with the National Party, he has formed his all-white Republican Party.

Such has been his success that it would take a very brave (or foolish) Nationalist to say now that the RP

does not at least have a running chance of winning a majority of the white votes.

Secondly, he has formed a relatively cohesive multi-racial alliance, the DTA, which incorporates 11 political parties from the 11 ethnic groups in the territory.

In the few months of its existence the DTA has emerged as the dominant

political force in the territory — beside Swapo. Mudge speaks confidently of the DTA polling 40 per cent of the vote, with Swapo polling about 35 per cent. Such a prediction would have sounded absurd a mere two years ago. Not today. The reasons for the phenomenal growth of the DTA include these factors:

Charismatic

● The forceful and charismatic leadership of Dirk Mudge himself. The DTA, like the Republican Party, IS Dirk Mudge Without him — perish the thought — both would collapse, with dire consequences for the territory as a whole.

● The DTA has grasped the fact that politics in a developing country is an emotional rather than a rational game. It has also realised that Africans are opposed to ALL oppressors, colonialists and imperialists, whether they be South Africans, Cubans, Russians or Americans.

The DTA has therefore not only opposed the oppressive policies of discrimination of the past, it has also — and here it has found the weak link in Swapo's armour — forcefully expressed opposition to the NEW oppressors, meaning Swapo and the people it sees behind Swapo. The Cubans and the Russians

DIRK MUDGE
Charismatic

Emotive

● By establishing a multi-racial movement and ensuring that its platform parties at public rallies are multi-racial and multi-ethnic, it has shown that it realises the average person's desire for multi-racial co-operation instead of confrontation, and that this should be seen in public.

To sell itself to an electorate which is largely illiterate and which has always been told to look towards Swapo as its liberator, Mudge and the DTA had no choice but to outdo Swapo emotionally.

● Thousands of highly emotive posters have been distributed, depicting Swapo as the new oppressor.

● At massive rallies which are held throughout the territory (attendance varies between 2 000 and 5 000), the DTA's own orchestra whips up enthusiasm by playing DTA's specially written election song — the new national anthem, DTA people tell you.

Besides all these American-style electioneering tactics, the DTA has 326 full-time organisers in the field (mostly blacks), 20 offices throughout the territory, a fleet of 22 trucks for use by organisers and even its own special mine-detecting vehicle ("die spook") for use in the operational area.

It also hires helicopters and light aircraft to fly speakers across the vast country from rally to rally.

Triumph

Indicative of the kind of enthusiastic support which the DTA is receiving is the fact that a luxury Dakota with its own bedroom, relaxation area and seating for 12 people has been dedicated to the DTA for the duration of the election campaign. The DTA will also soon have its own closed-circuit television system for use at rallies.

The Mudge camp defends this spending as a sign that it has grabbed the imagination of the people.

And that it has done! The DTA is more than just another political grouping in the political maze of SWA — it is a people's movement.

And in the final analysis this is a personal triumph for Dirk Mudge. Since he shot to prominence as chairman of the historic Turnhalle constitutional conference, he has proved that whites need not be irrelevant in the politics of Southern Africa.

He has also proved to the cynics that the Afrikaner is not merely capable of changing his course, but that he can in fact be the chief initiator of change in a country and a continent which is predominantly black.

Flag

More than 65 000 people, out of a population of only 900 000, have so far attended about 55 rallies. A huge tent which can accommodate up to 2 500 people is always available.

● A new DTA flag has been designed. It has two parallel bands of blue and white as basic colours with 11 golden stars, representing the 11 ethnic groups, arranged in a circle.

● The DTA's logo, a hand giving the victory sign (to counter Swapo's clenched fist), is widely used on posters, pamphlets and on two types of T-shirts.



In the second of a series of articles on change in Southern Africa, the Sunday Times takes a look at South West Africa.

NEXT WEEK: South Africa

314178 (21)

Swapo leaders fear for lives

WINDHOEK — Mr Dan Tjongarero, Swapo's top official inside South West Africa, has denied weekend reports that there was a split in the party — but he admitted he had been lying low because of death threats.

Before flying to a church conference in Geneva at the weekend he said he and other leaders were in fear of their lives after Swapo was blamed for the assassination of Democratic Turnhalle Alliance president, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, last Monday.

Earlier, the rival South West Africa National Union leader, Mr Gerson Veil, said he had made an urgent application for a gun licence to defend himself against possible assassination attempts.

A backlash against Swapo and other radical groups is expected, and some sources believe that at least one of their leaders will be "in the ground" before the burial of Chief Kapuuo in

Okahandja next Sunday.

Some informants say the killings may be aimed at Swapo's leadership abroad, with Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, who is held responsible for three assassinations of political rivals, as the principal target.

Mr Tjongarero claimed reports of a split in the internal party leadership were designed to sow uncertainty — but he claimed there was no disunity among the leaders.

The decision to send a group of minor officials to be briefed on the Western proposals by Big Five diplomats in Windhoek last week was not an indication of a split, he claimed.

Mr Tjongarero indicated that the more recognisable leaders had been "out of town" to avoid possible incidents following the killing of Chief Kapuuo.

Mr Veil, a political prisoner on Robben Island for five years, said he was convinced he was a target for a reprisal killing although Swanu was not suspected of being implicated in the murder of Chief Kapuuo.

He said he had applied three times for a gun licence but had been refused. He expected his present urgent application to succeed.

Although there has been no violence in Windhoek since the burning of a house and a car in the township last Monday night, the area is very tense and is being carefully watched by riot policemen. — DDC.

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I'll talk,

3/4/78 Star 221

says

Nujoma

NEW DELHI — The leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said today his organisation was willing to take part in talks for a negotiated settlement in SWA/Namibia

Mr Nujoma, who arrived here yesterday for a week-long visit, was speaking to the Indian Centre for Africa

Because of the hostility prevailing in SWA/Namibia, Swapo "believes and maintains that a climate of peace should, first and foremost, be created if a truly democratic process to lead to free, fair and democratic elections is to take place," he said.

He welcomed diplomatic initiatives by five Western members of the UN Security Council — the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — to find a negotiated settlement.

But he made no comment on his reported

rejection yesterday of the Western plan for black rule in SWA/Namibia because the status of Walvis Bay, the territory's only port, was not clear

In Karasburg, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, denied reports at the weekend that the Turnhalle Alliance considered an international solution for SWA/Namibia "out of the question"

"Of course we want — if at all possible — to have an international solution because we don't want to be isolated"

"But we have felt for some time that it is impossible to satisfy international opinion," he said

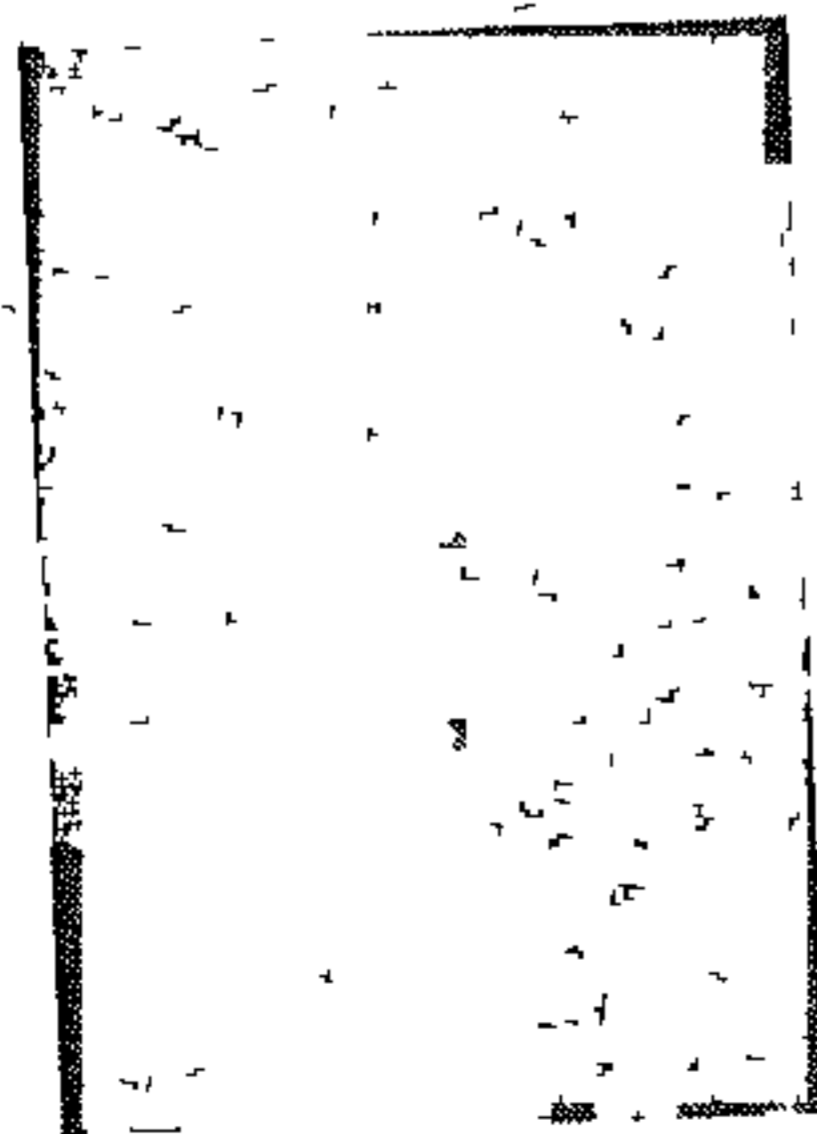
Reports on the BBC interview stated that the DTA had rejected the international initiative — The Star's Africa News Service, Sapa-Reuter.

McHenry to fly in for new SWA talks

C. Times
4/4/78
(221)

By TOM COPELAND
Political Correspondent

THE DEPUTY United States ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Don McHenry, is to visit South Africa and South West Africa this week to spearhead a new American bid to win acceptance for the final Western settlement proposals for the territory.



Mr Don McHenry

His mission takes place as the independence negotiations move swiftly to a head with strong indications that a South African announcement on a settlement will be made within three weeks at the latest.

The United Nations General Assembly debate on SWA is scheduled for April 24, and this is being viewed as a final deadline for a decision on the Western proposals.

Observers see Mr McHenry's main task as to market the proposals as an acceptable package deal to political and church groups in SWA and to the South African Government.

His visit underscores the urgency with which the United States views the need to obtain a speedy acceptance of the proposals and the importance of heading off sanctions moves against South Africa at the UN.

Mr McHenry, the senior Western negotiator on the SWA dispute, will lend greater weight and authority to the follow-up talks with leaders in the territory.

Representatives of the five Western Security Council nations returned from Windhoek at the weekend after handing their proposals to the territory's political groups.

Werkersbesonderhede (5)

16. Inkomste van gesin uit ander bronne
(sluit in lone van ander werkers op die plaas wat dieselfde afhanklikes het)

(a) Brons:

(b) Totale

Two days in Windhoek

Mr McHenry is to arrive in Johannesburg this morning. He will then travel to Windhoek, where he will spend two days, and from there to Cape Town.

17. Aan k

He is expected to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, in Cape Town on Thursday or Friday.

(a) Opperw.

According to informed South African sources, the government is likely to give extremely careful consideration to the proposals, but will be influenced and guided by the response of political groups inside SWA.

erker sulke grond

(b) Decl w

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which might carry most weight with the South Africans, has so far kept an open mind about the proposals.

(c) Vee (a

However, some black members of the DTA are believed to be strongly in favour of an "internal" settlement and an early announcement of a target date for elections.

There has been speculation in Nationalist circles that the government, which also favours an early election, might soon announce a one-man, one-vote election in SWA for September.

Unilateral action by South Africa and outright rejection of the Western proposals will be what Mr McHenry and the West will attempt to avert.

(d) Beraar

● In New Delhi the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday denied rejecting the latest Western proposals for a Namibian settlement, but said there could be no compromise over Walvis Bay.

n gesin sou kon

lowe

is: maande

(e) Beraa

He said the revised proposals suggested the future of Walvis Bay should be left to negotiations between the government of an independent Namibia and South Africa.

deur werker:

Mr Nujoma said that such government-to-government negotiations would only ensure a future war over the port because South Africa would never negotiate its transfer. "It is better for us to deal with it now and free Namibia once and for all," he added.

4/14/78 JLD (221)

Carter Warns SA On South West

MONROVIA (Liberia) — Pres Carter told South Africa yesterday it must move towards an internationally acceptable arrangement for black majority rule in South West Africa.

He said there would be serious differences with the United States if South Africa ignored United Nations supervision of elections in the territory and barred participation by Swapo.

The President, who has been taking an extremely strong line against white minority governments during his African trip, made his comments to reporters as he flew to Monrovia for a four-hour visit.

Mr Carter came here from Lagos, where he and the Nigerian Head of State, Lt-Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, said they were determined to eradicate South Africa's "evil and oppressive system of apartheid".

But the President insisted Gen Obasanjo's call on the United States, which has large business investments in South Africa, to impose economic sanctions in support of black nationalist movements seeking to overcome apartheid.

He made it clear that, for the time being at least, the United States would not go beyond observing the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa and using political and moral pressure for change.

100 000, more than half the population of the capital, jammed the streets to wave and cheer.

Speaking at a luncheon hosted by Pres Tolbert, Mr Carter said "In Zimbabwe and Namibia and in South Africa, we share common hopes for black majority rule, freedom of expression, freedom from racial discrimination, from apartheid and its heinous aspects."

"We share your commitment to an Africa at peace, an Africa free from colonialism, an Africa free from racism, an Africa free from military interference by outside nations, and an Africa free from the inevitable conflicts that arise when the integrity of national borders are not respected," he said.

He also voiced concern, as he did in Nigeria, over the presence of an estimated 17 000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia who, he said, were preparing for combat against the secessionist movement in Ethiopia's Eritrea province.

Despite the warmth of the welcome for Mr Carter, there was criticism from Liberia's Information Ministry, which said in an official

Neither did he say what, if any, action he might take if South Africa went ahead with unilateral arrangements for granting independence to South West Africa.

Mr Carter, who slipped but quickly recovered when he stepped on a platform for military honours at the airport here, received a tumultuous welcome as he rode through Monrovia with the Liberian President, Mr William Tolbert. Crowds estimated at

the publication that the United States was not doing enough to help developing countries to promote black majority rule.

Reviewing his week-long trip to Africa and Latin America, Mr Carter told reporters on the presidential jet "I thought it was a great trip — much better than we had anticipated in every way."

The President's plane was due to land in Washington early this morning — SAPA-RNS.

Raw: ball is in ⁽²²¹⁾ Swapo's court ^{AD} 4/4/78

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa had a responsibility to the people of South West Africa and to the peace and security of Southern Africa itself, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said last night

Stating his party's policy towards the South West Africa issue when he spoke in the Budget debate, he said "If the price of recognition endangers either, if it gambles with freedom and security, and if it opens the door to a Marxist dictatorship, then it is too high a price to pay.

"Therefore we support every effort to achieve agreement and security. But we see the ball as being in Swapo's court. They are the aggressors, not South Africa.

Mr Raw said South Africa could not allow the situation to drag on forever while young men died and were maimed,

while political leaders seeking solutions were assassinated, abducted and intimidated, and innocent women and children were murdered by Marxist guns.

Mr Raw said that if Swapo continued to hide behind the rules they ignored, then South Africa had the right to hot pursuit so that innocent civilians could live freely in peace.

"This is the alternative the Great Powers must accept as the consequence of failure to face up to reality . . . I appeal to the United States, rather than let the humiliations of Vietnam so cripple the moral fibre of a great nation that for fear of shame or blackmail you turn Africa into a Marxist satellite and enslave its peoples in puppet dictatorships." — PC.

DEFUSING A TIMEBOMB

NOTH diplomacy poised on a knife-edge, Andrew Young is quite right South Africa has done its bit, it is — as he said on Friday — up to the Big Five to keep the pressure on Swapo to accept the Western proposals for South West Africa/Namibia. We sincerely trust they will do so.

The role of the Republic now is to keep as cool as possible and to avoid provocation at all costs. Fortunately, there is every indication that the Government appreciates that, and the country has cause to be doubly thankful.

First it has to be thankful for the efforts of the much-maligned Big Five who have endured a long and difficult negotiation to reach a plan that may yet be agreed to by two protagonists so hostile that they will not even talk to each other. When one considers the belligerence that has marked the attitude of both parties to the dispute, this is a minor miracle in itself.

Then the country has to be thankful for the Government's attitude in the end. Agreeing to the West's proposals was not simply a cunning diplomatic move, it was a vital prerequisite to the campaign for peace in Southern Africa, and demonstrated a sensible awareness of the country's true interests.

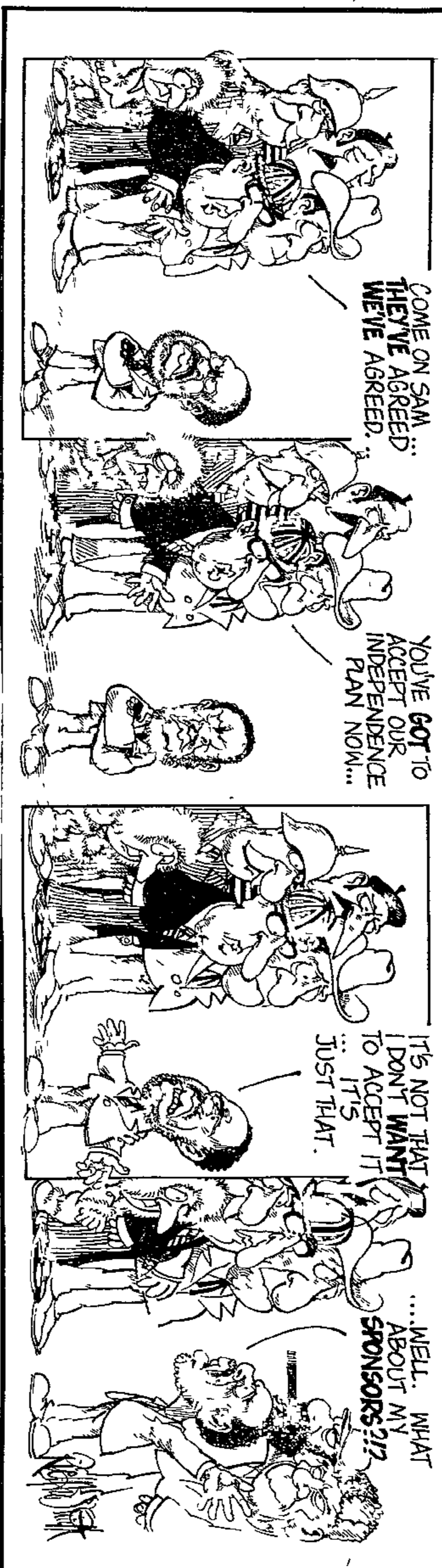
It is no secret that South Africa has made many concessions. These should be seen as evidence not of weakness but of good faith. For South Africa and Namibia, there can be no future without international approval of the territory's transition to independence.

It is clear that Swapo has been thrown into confusion by South Africa's move. What is not clear is how much its president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was posturing in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Friday. His attack on the "preliminary" tabling of the plan, his charges against the West, his "conditions" for acceptance may all just be part of an elaborate facesaving operation. They may also, of course, be setting the stage for a rejection of the plan, with all the grim prospects that that would entail. We are, in truth, sitting on a northern African timebomb. The only people with any chance of defusing it are the Western powers.

On our side, Mr Vorster said all that needs to be said this week. I consider the proposals of the five Western countries as absolutely final and definitive, and as having the unreversed backing of the five. The task for South Africa now is to sit tight — and do nothing.

The Namibian candidates...

Richard Smith



MOVIE EPIGRAPH

SAY goodnight tonight to Sunday movies, the long-delayed threat by the Minister of Justice to close down cinemas on Sundays to all but the few genuine film societies is finally being implemented.

Sunday cinemas did no harm to those who enjoyed them. They gave a little life to a sometimes bleak day. They corrupted no morals. They beckoned only those who had no firm conviction that the Sabbath should be spent otherwise.

They are being closed to all to satisfy the demands of a section of a tiny section of the South African population. The epitaph is simple: "Kiljoy was here."

Cont 43

IT IS too early to say with certainty who will win a one man, one vote election in Namibia-to-be. But who are the real contenders?

Clearly only three groups — Swapo, the Namibia National Front (NNF), and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — are likely to take more than 10% each. They are fighting for the votes of a very small electorate. With a total population in South West Africa/Namibia of less than one million, probably about 400 000 will be eligible voters.

To woo this small group, enormous sums of money are being spent. People in Windhoek joke that before declaring their positions they are waiting to see which party seeks their vote with the slogan, "A bicycle for every voter."

It seems more than the cost of a bicycle is going to be spent for each voter.

In the long term historical perspective, there is one party with a very clear advantage — Swapo. Swapo's base is the Ovambo, who constitute nearly half the total population.

Vorster backed Cabinet doves

PRIME Minister Mr Vorster backed the dove faction in the Cabinet by supporting the Western plan for South West Africa/Namibia when the Cabinet was split over the issue.

In doing so Mr Vorster was supporting Mr P W Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs and his department against Mr P W Botha, Minister of Defence, and other hawks who opposed the plan, according to sources close to the Government.

The Foreign Minister effectively put his reputation on the line by pushing for the Western proposals, despite heavy opposition — but he and his department felt there was no choice.

They saw growing military conflict and diplomatic hostility from the West if South Africa did not say yes.

The prestige of senior ministers is particularly important because Mr Vorster is expected to retire fairly soon.

Dr Connie Mulder, Transvaal Nationalist leader, and Mr P W Botha, his counterpart in the Cape, have been regarded as front runners, but their popularity has already "peaked". The identity of Mr Vorster's successor is still not clear.

19-78

Dr Ben Africa, the Bastard's DTA leader, took control of the Baster board after the Volksparty withdrew. He is

the support of any of the elected Damara councils

Pastor Ndjoba, the Ovambo Turnhalle leader, must have some support in his own territory, although it is almost certainly not large. And he has not proved influential outside that territory.

The DTA is thin on African leadership. It will, however, pull in votes among the Bastards and Coloureds in the more sparsely populated south.

Dr Ben Africa, the Bastard's DTA leader, took control of the Baster board after the Volksparty withdrew. He is

linked to the United Party in South Africa

Since the Federal Party went multiracial, its support has diminished.

The NNF should do fairly well among Coloureds because the opposition in the Coloured Council, the moderate National Independence Party led by Mr Charles Hartung, has nailed its colours to the NNF mast.

This week the NNF published its new constitution. It has aroused interest because it seems at first glance to have cleverly combined its components' views into a

regardless of squabbles. In a nutshell, it seems that Swapo has had the majority support. Indeed, for some time it was the only party that tried to win national support. The DTA is making headway but the question is how far will it get by the time elections are held?

At present it has major advantages. Most of the senior Swapo leaders left in the country have been detained. A DTA supporter has just succeeded in buying the two independent newspapers in the territory.

Swapo leaders would all have to be released before an election campaign formally started. Swapo would then have to try to reach some understanding with Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, the Nelson Mandela of the territory, who is still on Robben Island, and Mr Andreas Shpanga, a popular Swapo leader at present detained in Zambia, and president Sam Nujoma.

If they fail to reach accord they could split, thus dividing their support and benefiting the DTA and NNF. Once the election campaign begins, election disputes can be expected.

South Africa this week announced its acceptance of the Western plan for South West Africa, paving the way for a possible peaceful solution. Even if the Big Five proposals are ultimately rejected by Swapo, South Africa will feel morally entitled to go ahead with its own elections in the territory. What will happen then?

By JOHN MATISON

Political Correspondent

confident their authority held sway in their areas. It would probably be fair to

blow to the DTA, to whom Chief Kapuno had probably brought about 40 000 Herero

Most non-Government observers give Swapo over 70% of Ovambo votes, and the only reliable research done on political support, by Dr Gerhard Totemeyer (then a card-carrying Afrikaner Nationalist at Stellenbosch University), confirms this estimate.

That alone gives Swapo more than 35% nationwide. No accurate research is available elsewhere. But Swapo is the only party which has actively and successfully sought support on a nationwide basis for 20 years, and it has gained some strong footholds outside the Ovambo tribe.

Two of their most important leaders are Herero. Mr Daniel Tjongarero, the internal deputy-chairman, is a nephew of the late Chief Clemens Kapuno of the DTA. Mr Peter Katiyivi is the talented external publicity secretary.

The Rehoboth Volksparty, which won a majority in ethnic elections to the Baster board in the south, where Swapo's support is said to be smallest, disbanded in 1976 to join Swapo.

In travels to the more populous of the Black townships in the past three years, I found the Swapo leaders were the local headmasters and teachers, priests and shopkeepers. And they seemed

say, therefore, that the election result will depend on the success the DTA has in eroding that support. In this it has a number of advantages.

The alliance has considerable funds and is using them to gain maximum access to people throughout the territory. Mr Dirk Mudge's charisma among Whites is bringing him new supporters every day, and he is likely to overtake Nationalist support.

The death of Chief Clemens Kapuno was undoubtedly a

votes. Most of that support will probably remain with the DTA, but the alliance now lacks a Black leader of the chief's calibre.

Mr Jariretundu Kozonguizi, a Swanu exile who returned to back Chief Kapuno, could partially fill the breach.

From my personal impressions, other African Turnhalle leaders did not seem to have much support in the townships of Windhoek, Okahandja, and Walvis Bay. Certainly the Damaras lacked

likely to become increasingly important in the DTA. His counterpart among the Coloureds, Mr Andrew Klopers, who won the majority of votes in the ethnic elections, will also be valuable to the DTA.

The NNF is an unlikely alliance of moderates and radicals. It includes Swanu, which is socialist and takes most of its support from Herero intellectuals, and the Federal Party of Mr Bryan O'Linn, which was formerly

non-ethnic constitution which, nevertheless, protects minorities. It favours a mixed economy which allows for some nationalisation without ending free enterprise.

Aktur (Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles) and other splinter groups are unlikely to account for more than a few percent between them. Aktur could, of course, become a king-maker if DTA was in reach of a majority, and clearly it would back DTA

In such circumstances, predictions are dangerous, but most independent observers expect Swapo to come out as the biggest party. If they lack an overall majority, there will be a scramble for a coalition partner, and in that case the NNF could split between DTA and Swapo.

That, in turn, depends on how much hostility is vented in the campaign, as the territory switches its conflict from a military to a political arena.

No one fished for these red herrings

'CLARIFICATIONS' of the Western proposals demanded first by South Africa and then by Swapo appear to be red herrings which fooled no one involved in the talks.

Western diplomats say that when the clarifications were requested, it was already clear to all parties what the essence of the answers would be.

Swapo's first request, that the West support its claims to Walvis Bay after independence, already had been discussed with both Swapo and South Africa.

It was apparently accepted that the West would (will) announce that it supports the Swapo claim for Walvis Bay after independence. This does not affect the Western proposals because it would not be written into them and it would not be part of them. It would

simply be the West expressing its opinion.

However, it is also understood between the parties that South Africa is prepared to discuss Walvis Bay after independence, sources said.

South Africa is holding Walvis Bay as a bargaining chip after independence. If Swapo wins, the main demand South Africa is expected to make in return for Walvis Bay is a guarantee that the territory not be used as a springboard for terrorist attacks.

Swapo's other two clarification points were a demand to strengthen the role of the United Nations special representative and an attempt to have the 1 500 South African troops left in the territory stationed in the south rather than the north. Just as the Western contact group

refused to change the proposals for South Africa when she asked for clarifications, the contact group will not change the proposals for Swapo, Western diplomats say.

When the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met the American Secretary of State, Mr Vance, he asked for assurances that the elected constituent assembly could ask South African troops to stay on if it wished.

The UN special representative would not have a veto over the Administrator-General, especially in the event of election disputes.

- There would be a cessation of hostilities by Swapo before South African troops withdrew.

The reply was delivered by the British Ambassador in Cape Town, Sir David Scott.

On the first point he recommended that South Africa should not pursue this point in its own interests. The Western attitude has been that the constituent assembly is there to formulate a constitution, not to act as a government.

Sir David said that if South Africa got this assurance, it would establish a precedent. A Swapo-dominated assembly would then have equal power to invite Cuban troops or take other military action.

On the other two points there was also no real change.

The Administrator-General is expected to administer the territory, and on decisions relating to the nuts and bolts of the election the UN special representative will have to agree to arrangements — in effect, he will have a veto power.

Tuesday,
April 4, 1978

(221)

Top US envoy to visit Windhoek

CAPE TOWN — The Deputy United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Don McHenry, is to visit South Africa and South West Africa this week to spearhead a new American attempt to win acceptance for the final Western settlement proposals for the territory.

His mission takes place as the independence negotiations move swiftly to a head with strong indications that a South African announcement on a settlement will be made within three weeks at the latest.

The United Nations General Assembly debate on South West Africa is scheduled for April 24, and this is being viewed as a final deadline for a decision on the Western proposals.

Observers see Mr. McHenry's main task as marketing the proposals as an acceptable package deal to political and church groups in South West Africa and to the South African Government.

His visit underscores the urgency with which the United States views the need to obtain a speedy acceptance of the proposals and the importance of heading off sanctions moves against South Africa at the UN.

Mr. McHenry, the senior Western negotiator on the South West Africa dispute, will lend greater weight and authority to the follow-up talks with leaders in the territory.

Representatives of the five Western Security Council nations returned from Windhoek at the weekend after handing their proposals to the territory's political groups.

MR McHENRY . . . on mission to sell Western plan

Mr. McHenry is to arrive in Johannesburg this morning. He will then travel to Windhoek, where he will spend two days, and from there go to Cape Town.

He is expected to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, in Cape Town on Thursday or Friday.

According to informed South African sources, the Government is likely to give extremely careful consideration to the proposals, but will be influenced and guided by the response of political groups inside South West Africa — PC

SWA anxious, page 7.

Russian jets hit at Unita

WINDHOEK — Russian-made MiG fighter jets and armed helicopters are making unprecedented air-strikes against Unita forces in south-east Angola, about 100 to 150 km from the South West African border, it was learnt yesterday.

The strikes, which are being backed by a two-pronged attack from combined Cuban, MPLA and Swapo ground forces, have scattered the anti-Government guerillas and forced hundreds of civilians to flee.

Reliable sources said the strikes, which apparently began about three weeks ago and were continuing, were being launched by Russian and East German pilots from Serpa Pinto, a base about 300 km from South West Africa.

Rocket and cannon attacks have followed the flight of civilians southwards, and many of them are now filtering towards the South West Africa border.

Between 600 and 700 Angolan refugees have crossed the border into Kavango during the past few days as a result of the fighting.

Meanwhile, the Angolan Embassy in Brussels yesterday denied a British newspaper report that 70 000 people had been killed by Government forces in Angola.

The report had claimed that tanks, armoured vehicles and helicopters had cleaned up the country's north and south.

Equal vote

in SWA

Star 4/4/78

(221)

'within weeks'

WINDHOEK — One-man-one-vote elections in SWA/Namibia would become a reality within weeks, the Administrator-General for the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said here today.

Mr Justice Steyn was addressing about 500 Coloured teachers on the equalisation of salary scales in the public sector.

He said he was leaving for Cape Town next week for talks at the "highest level".

A spokesman for Mr Justice Steyn's office said today the Administrator-General had had talks with political groups this week to discuss the Western proposals and gauge their reaction to the proposals.

Judge Steyn opens talks on West's SWA proposals

221

C. Argus
4/4/78

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M Steyn, begins discussions today on the West's proposals for settlement here with local political groups.

NUJOMA VIEW

● Sapa Reuter reports from Delhi that the Swapo president, Sam Nujoma denied rejecting the latest Western proposals for a SWA settlement, but said there could be no compromise over Walvis Bay.

He told a news conference while on a visit here that the revised proposals by the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council suggested the future of Walvis Bay should be left to negotiations between the Government of an independent SWA and South Africa.

Mr Nujoma said that such negotiations would only ensure a future war over the port because South Africa would never negotiate its transfer.

Some of the parties Mr Justice Steyn will see today and tomorrow were not invited to meet the representatives of the Western nations when they presented their proposals in Windhoek last week.

The Administrator General has a copy of the proposals, however, and will discuss them with these parties.

The parties who have seen the proposals are expected to give the judge an indication of their attitudes to the West's plan, although most of these parties have not yet had head committee meetings to formulate official lines on the proposals.

TWO PARTIES

Today's discussions will involve the Christian Democratic Party, which did not meet the Western representatives, and Akur, the National Party's election front.

Tomorrow Judge Steyn will meet the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Namibia National Front both of which met the Western diplomats, and the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Interessengemeinschaft, the German-speaking interest group, which did not meet the diplomats.

REPORT TO SA

The Administrator General is expected to report on his discussions to the South African Government, which will take the opinions of the groups into account when drawing up its reply to the West on the independence plan.

Judge Steyn discussed the plan with church leaders over the weekend.

Offer on SWA is 'not in writing'

John Patten

CAPE TOWN — The Western contact group has given a secret assurance to the South African Government that its troops could stay in SWA/Namibia after elections are held — contrary to what is stipulated in the West's independence plan

Secret deal with SA is denied

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Western sources said today that a "new situation entirely" would be created if South African troops were asked by a constituent assembly to remain in SWA/Namibia after elections

The sources denied that any private agreement or understanding had been suggested to the South African Government

The denial came after Windhoek sources said secret assurances had been given regarding the presence of South African troops in SWA/Namibia

CONCEDED

The sources conceded that the constituent assembly after the elections could be seen as the true representatives of the SWA/Namibian people and, as such, could make proposals which could include the retention of South African troops, the calling-in of Russian troops, or any other such measure

This under-the-table deal, to help get South Africa's acceptance of the Western group's final proposals, was disclosed today by sources in Windhoek

As the proposals stand, there must be a withdrawal of South African troops within 12 weeks down to 1500 men before the start of election campaigns — with the troops leaving altogether within one week of the elections being certificated as fair

REQUEST OUT

South African troops could not stay even if the party winning the election requested this until an army could be formed in the territory

The Windhoek sources say that the Western nations, when tackled on the possibility of the election winners wanting South African troops to stay, replied that the position would then be different

This is regarded as a tacit understanding that South African troops would be allowed to stay regardless of what the Western package plan has stated

The West is understood to have refused to write such an undertaking into the proposals because they believe it would make it impossible for them to sell the deal to the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) or to the United Nations

pleaswerkers (1)

But the actual position regarding the West's proposals was that if South Africa accepted the West's plan this would imply the withdrawal of South African troops "with nothing on the side"

Any proposals by the constituent assembly after the elections would create "an entirely new situation,"

Those who have been counselled by the SA Government in Windhoek say that such a deal — where South Africa would be committed in writing to one thing, while entering into a secret verbal deal with the West to be allowed to breach the agreement — would be totally unacceptable in SWA/Namibia and to the South African Government

IMPOSSIBLE

South Africa's position would become impossible, they argue, if it were to leave its troops in terms of the tacit understanding while being attacked internationally for breaking an agreement it had committed itself to

The West's tacit assent is thus regarded in SWA/Namibia as totally unacceptable

Many there felt it was of the greatest public importance that the terms of the tacit understanding should be made public as soon as possible to ensure that any agreement reached would be entirely above board

As the proposals now stand, South Africa would bind itself unequivocally regardless of the result of what would only be the first round of elections in the territory

Through South Africa withdrawing troops entirely at this stage, it was claimed, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would have a good chance of winning elections, but immediately thereafter of losing the war because the territory would be left totally unprotected from a Swapo military take over

The point is regarded as one of about three or four which the SWA/Namibia leaders and the South African Government do not see their way clear to accepting

DE BURGER

4/4/78

ZZ1

SE

Unita

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

SOWAT drieduisend Swapo-rekrute word tans deur tweehonderd Kubaanse instruksie by Cassinga, 'n myndorp sowat 200 km noord van die grens van Owambo, opgelei om die bestaande Swapo-magte by te staan in 'n hernieude aanslag op Suidwes.

Swapo beoog ook om binnekort 'n regering in ballingskap in Suid-Angola in te stel en hoop om later 'n deel van Owambo of ten minste geheime basisse in die gebied daarby in te sluit.

Dit is van die onthullinge wat die hoof van buitelandse sake van die Angolese bevrydingsbeweging Unita, dr. Jorge Sangumba, gister in 'n telefoniese onderhoud uit sy hoofkantoor in Zaïre gedoen het.

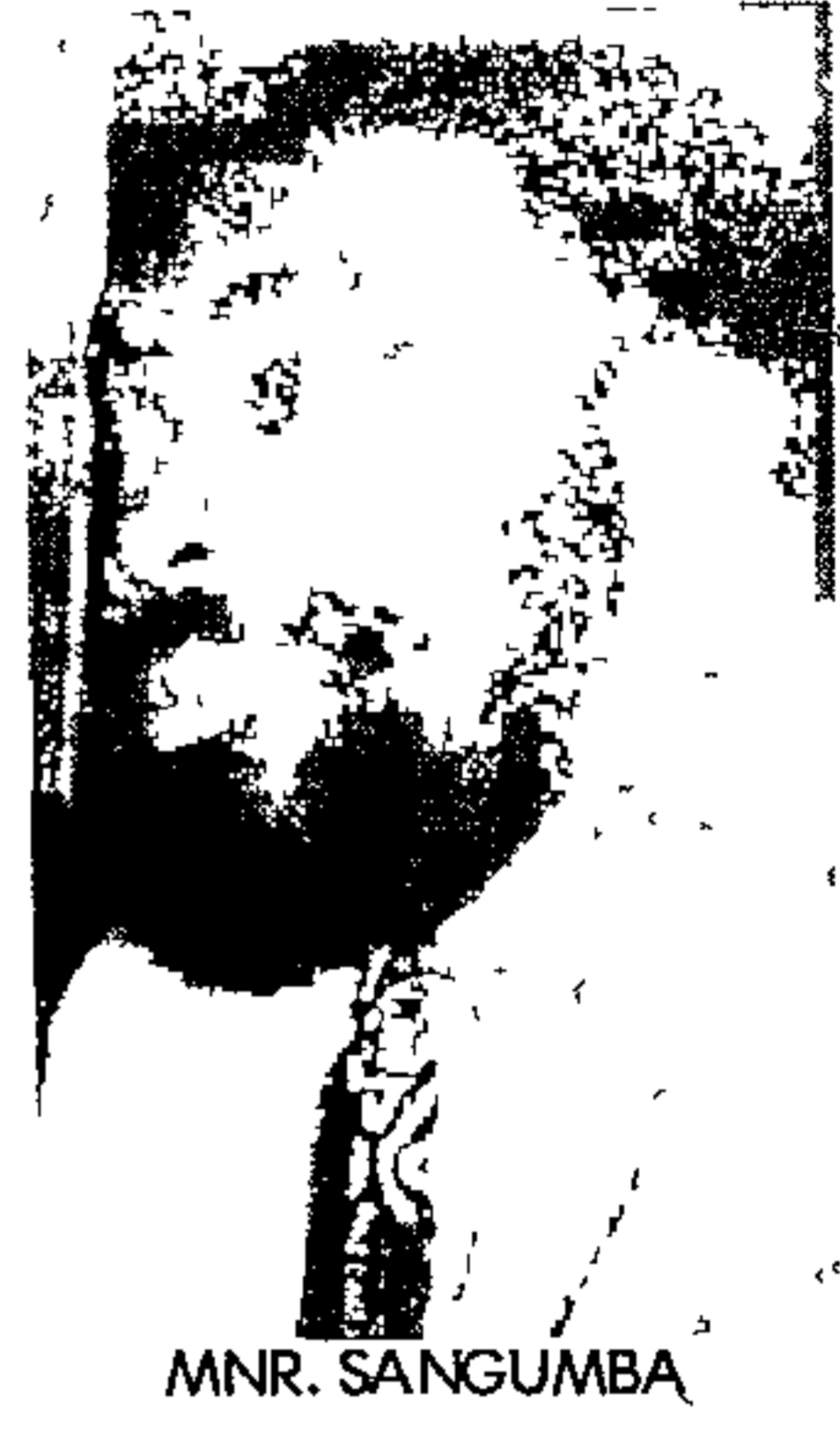
Swapo het die pad van die M.P.L.A. geloop en kan homself nie meer van die Kubane losruk nie. Ons weet wat Swapo se doen en late is — dit is tot in ons hartland dat hulle bedrywig is en onder ons mense dat hulle beweeg.

Dr. Sangumba het gesê hulle het eerste-handse inligtinge oor Swapo se opleidingskamp by Cassinga, in die provinsie Huila en sowat 200 km reg noord van Oshikango. Volgens dr. Sangumba, het 'n Duitse myngroep vroeger daar ontgin en van sy geboue gebruik word.

hou en baie inligtinge is van hulle gekry.

Dr. Sangumba het gesê sy beweging is besig om stappe te doen wat Swapo sal verhinder om 'n regering in ballingskap in Suid-Angola in te stel. „Swapo is geen vriend van die mense van Angola nie. Hy help net die Netobewind om die Kubane verder in Suid-Afrika in te graawe. Ons sal hom verjaag.”

Volgens dr. Sangumba wil Swapo sy regering in 'n gebied oos van die Kunene tot by die provinsie Cuando Cubango vestig.



MNR. SANGUMBA

orking Paper No. 18

Heul

Hoe Kubaanse offisiere besoek die opleidingskamp van tyd tot tyd om die 200 instruksie by te staan, veral met „politieke opleiding”

Unita het nog goeie inligtingsbronne in Swapo, vriende wat oorgebly het uit die tyd toe Unita nog basisse aan Swapo verskat het. Maar sedert Swapo met die Kubane en die Russe begin heul het, het hy die vyand van Unita geword. Swapo neem nou gereeld saam met Kubaanse en M.P.L.A.-soldate aan offensiewe teen Unita deel in ruil vir steun vir sy eie stryd teen Suidwes.

Verjaag

Boonop het Unita al „'n hele paar honderd” Swapo-terroriste gevange geneem wat saam met die M.P.L.A. aan optredes teen Unita deelgeneem het. Hulle word aange-

peration with the

Development Agency (EDA)

SWA election within sight

Mercury Correspondents

CAPE TOWN — Senior Western sources have conceded that "an entirely new situation" would arise if a properly elected constituent assembly in South West Africa were to request South African troops to remain in the territory after an internationally-recognised election.

In terms of the settlement proposals, South Africa must withdraw all its troops within seven days after the election is certified as fair by the United Nations' special representative.

There is believed to be concern in South African and anti-Swapo circles that if the proposals are accepted South Africa would be committed to refuse a request to redeploy its troops after the election.

Western sources have denied any question of a "secret assurance" to the South African Government that its troops could stay in South West Africa after elections are held.

In Windhoek yesterday the Administrator-General, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, said a one-man-one-vote election would be a reality within weeks.

Speaking to about 500 Coloured teachers in Windhoek's Khomasdal township, he said he would be having high-level talks in Cape Town next week.

He has been discussing the latest Western proposals and their implications with South West African political leaders this week and

will report back to the South African Government.

One issue he would also discuss with South Africa would be the establishment of a separate civil service.

This is seen as the first practical step towards the eventual implementation of equal pay for equal work in the territory.

Uninformed

Meanwhile Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha suggested in Cape Town yesterday that President Carter was not fully informed on South West Africa.

He was reacting to a warning by Mr. Carter in Liberia that relations between South Africa and the U.S. could be affected by a rejection of the Western plan for South West Africa independence and a decision to go it alone with internal elections.

"If he is correctly reported it surprises me that President Carter does not know that it is not the South African Government which takes decisions on its own about South West Africa," said Mr. Botha.

It was South Africa's policy that the people of the territory should decide their own future.

And in Johannesburg Mr. Don McHenry, deputy United States Ambassador to the UN yesterday gave a guarded warning that a Rhodesian-type deadlock could develop in South West Africa if South Africa decided to go it-alone on an internal settlement.

He was speaking during a stop-over at Jan Smuts Airport shortly before flying to Windhoek and Cape Town for talks in what is regarded as a last-ditch attempt to win acceptance of the finalised proposals of the Western Five "contact group".

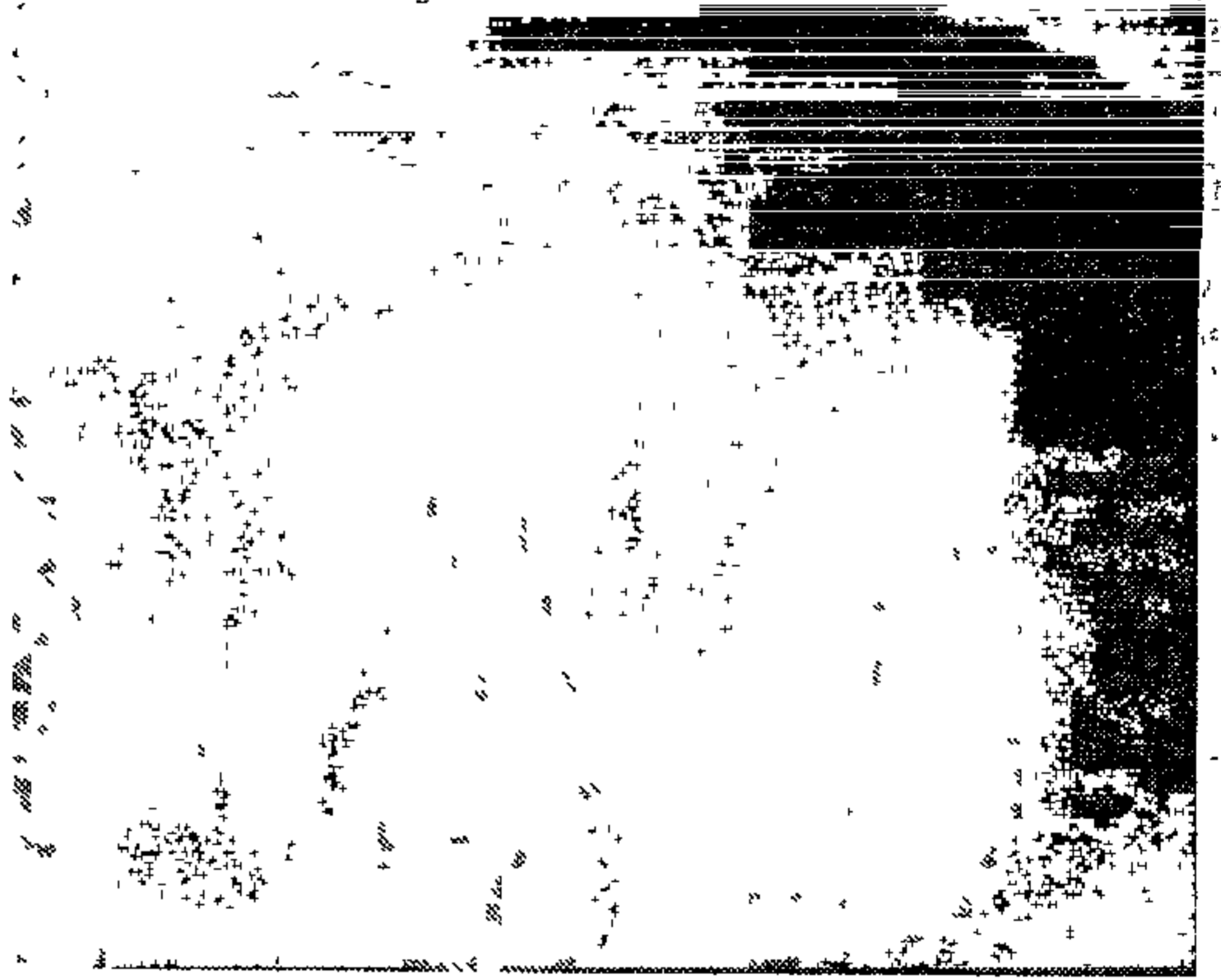
SOURCE:

Last week the Five Western Powers put their final proposals for an independent Namibia to the parties involved in the South West Africa dispute.

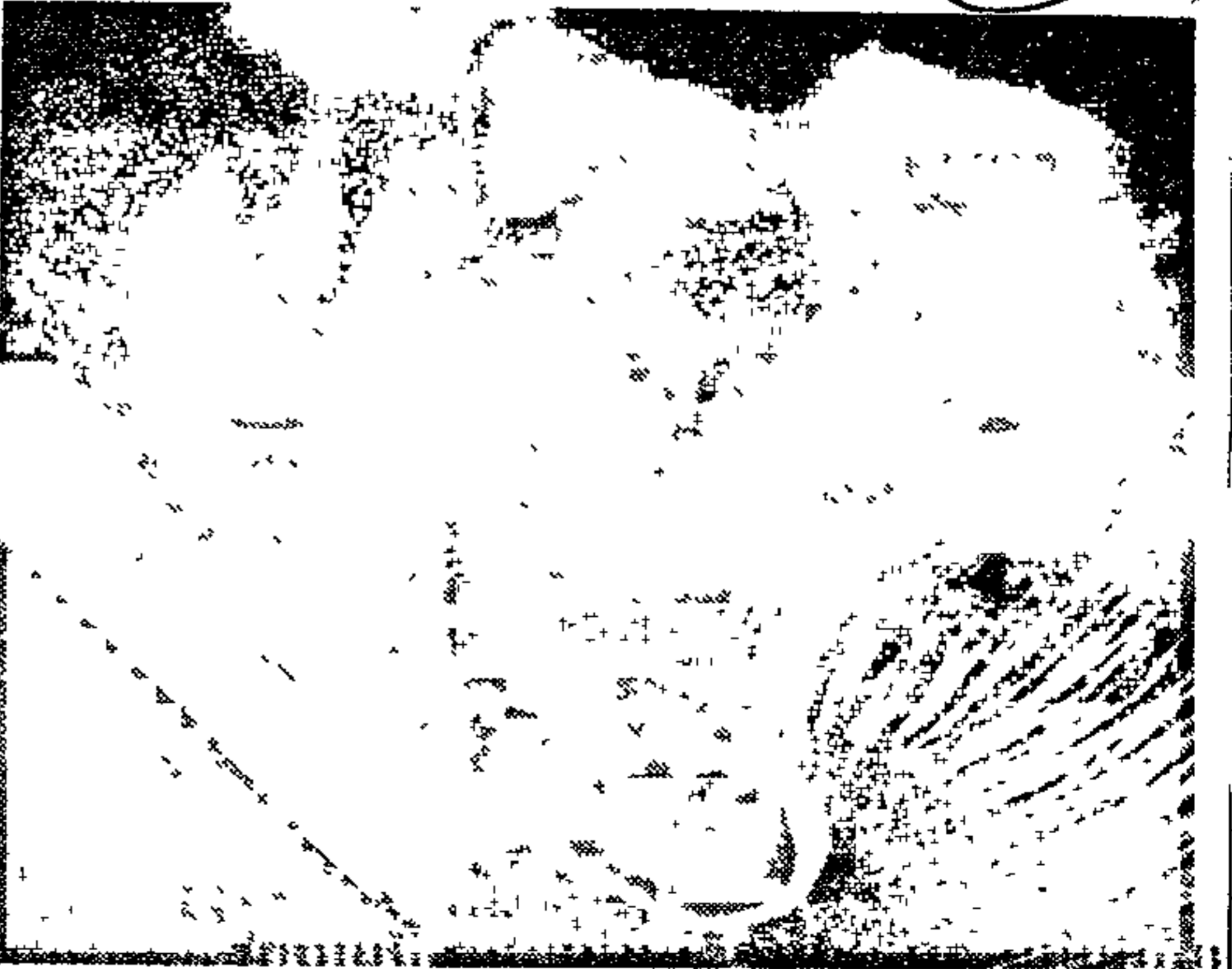
But pressures are building up in the territory for an internal settlement, led by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of 11 parties representing the various ethnic groups in the territory, and opposed by the powerful external forces of Swapo.

South Africa, vitally concerned about the danger of another marxist state being created on its border, is now considering the West's proposals. So are the five black "Frontline States." Waiting in the wings are Russia and their Cuban satellites.

In view of the great importance of the issue to South Africa, The Star publishes the text of the West's proposals below.



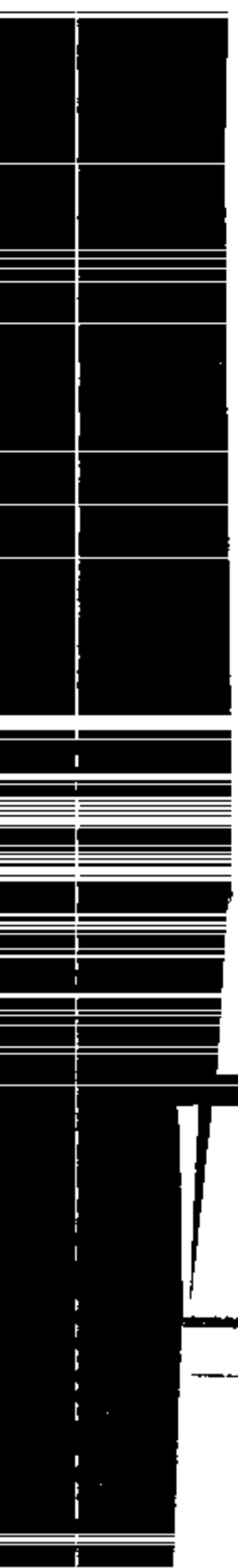
The key contenders in the struggle for SWA/Namibia's future are the multi-racial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, headed by Dirk Mudge (right), and Swapo led by its president, Sam Nujoma (left). All the West's efforts have so far shown no signs of bridging the gulf between these two forces.



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What the West wants in South West



6/4/78 Star 220

Steyn faces role in curbing terror

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Behind-the-scenes suggestions from the Western contact group point to the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, being allowed joint responsibility in halting terrorist infiltration though the West's formal plan does not spell it out.

Sources in Windhoek who have been consulted by the South African Government claim this covert indication has been given by the "Big Five" although responsibility for cutting off infiltration and ensuring a lessening of the conflict appears to be given to the United

Nations special representative in terms of the formal proposals handed to all parties to the dispute

The formal proposals do leave the Administrator-General in control of the police, however

Reports earlier this week have highlighted other behind-the-scenes Western modifications — including the possibility that South African troops could remain in the territory after the elections, and that police and civilian units could take over the defence of threatened towns once troops are withdrawn to specified camps.

To maintain peaceful conditions during a transi-

tional period, provision made in the formal proposals for a military section of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) to make sure the proposed provisions would be observed by all parties

The Western nations would support the UN Secretary-General in seeing to the functional and logistical requirements of Untag, and the Secretary-General would consult those concerned with the implementation of the agreement (this is seen as a reference to "consultation" with the Administrator-General).

SWA group rejects plan

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The National Party's Action Committee for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles (Aktur) yesterday rejected the final Western proposals for a peaceful settlement in South West Africa.

This is the first SWA political group to reject the proposals outright. Two major groups in the territory — the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the Namibian National Front — will react to the proposals early next week.

Political parties in SWA

have been having discussions this week with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, who will pass on their reactions to the South African Government

Aktur's vice-chairman, Mr Eben van Zijl, said the proposals were a dangerous deviation from the proposals put forward last year.

It was a mockery of the democratic process to talk of free elections in SWA in the present circumstances, he said.

These circumstances made it essential to investigate other alternatives.

ves.

"If the Western nations are prepared to be realistic and look at alternative possibilities, and to resist Russian expansionism, solutions could be found that would be acceptable internally and internationally."

Mr Van Zijl broke his silence on the proposals because, he said, they could no longer be regarded as confidential since Mr Don McHenry, the deputy United States Ambassador to the United Nations, made remarks on the West's plan.

At the end of a brief

visit to Windhoek, Mr McHenry said there was a great deal of agreement among internal political leaders for the final Western proposals.

Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) yesterday bluntly told University of Pretoria students blacks would decide the future of South West Africa.

Speaking at a lunch hour meeting, he said the territory's future government would be elected on a basis of one-man, one-vote. Blacks made up about 90% of the population, he said.

Mr Mudge said self-determination was not thrust on SWA by the South African Government.

"After consultation we decided to embark on this route to halt a confrontation between South Africa and the rest of the world," he said.

Mr Mudge said Mr Clemens Kapuuo, president of the DTA, was murdered because he had said he stood "with the white man as a friend."

Everyone who stood by the DTA was considered a "stooge". Blacks were the "prime" accused, he said.

Vraaglys aan

Swapo knew of the proposals

Star 7/4/78

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The Star's Africa
News-Service

LUSAKA — Diplomatic sources in Lusaka said today that Swapo leaders in Zambia were already aware of the contents of the confidential document given by the Western group to the South African Government, containing assurances not included in the formal proposals

When the formal proposals were given to Swapo representatives in Lusaka last week, a separate document was also given to them by the Western diplomatic representatives

This separate document covered the "assurances" which have been kept confidential up to now.

Swapo has, as yet, not reacted

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Waarom/Vaarom nie?

Main SWA parties against rejecting West's plan

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — If South Africa rejects the West's latest proposals for an international settlement for SWA/Namibia and pursues an internal solution, it is unlikely to get the support of all parties in the territory necessary to give such a solution any credence.

An internal settlement is widely regarded as unworkable without the participation of both the Namibia National Front, a black and white coalition of eight political parties and tribal factions, and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

These two make up the big three of politics here with Swapo, which is certain to reject elections without United Nations supervision.

Only the Turnhalle alliance and some minor parties are likely to support an internal solution.

The DTA has not formally defined its attitude to the West's revised proposals for settlement, but it has been an implacable opponent of a withdrawal of South African troops that would endanger the security of the territory.

It is also impatient for a settlement and an end to political uncertainty.

The DTA central committee which meets on Monday, is expected to find unreasonable the Western proposal that the last of South Africa's troops withdraw one week after the certification of results for a constituent assembly.

There are fears that this will leave a security vacuum.

The NNF has up to now found acceptable the West's proposals on security here guaranteed by a force of 1 500 South African troops, and a larger presence of United Nations troops. It has expressed mistrust however, of what it feels is a UN bias towards Swapo.

The UN troops and the South African police would remain in the territory after the withdrawal of South Africa's troops.

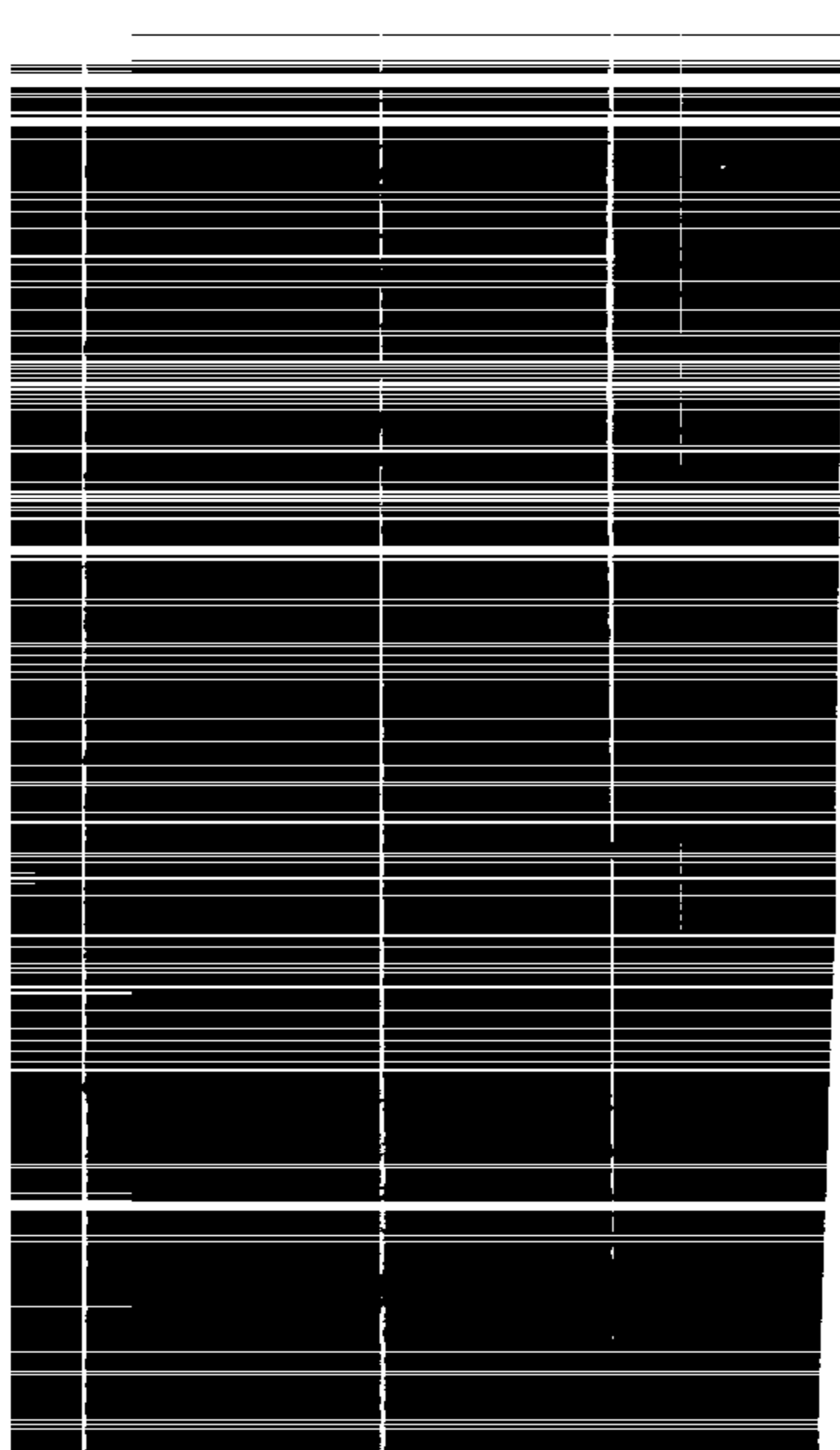
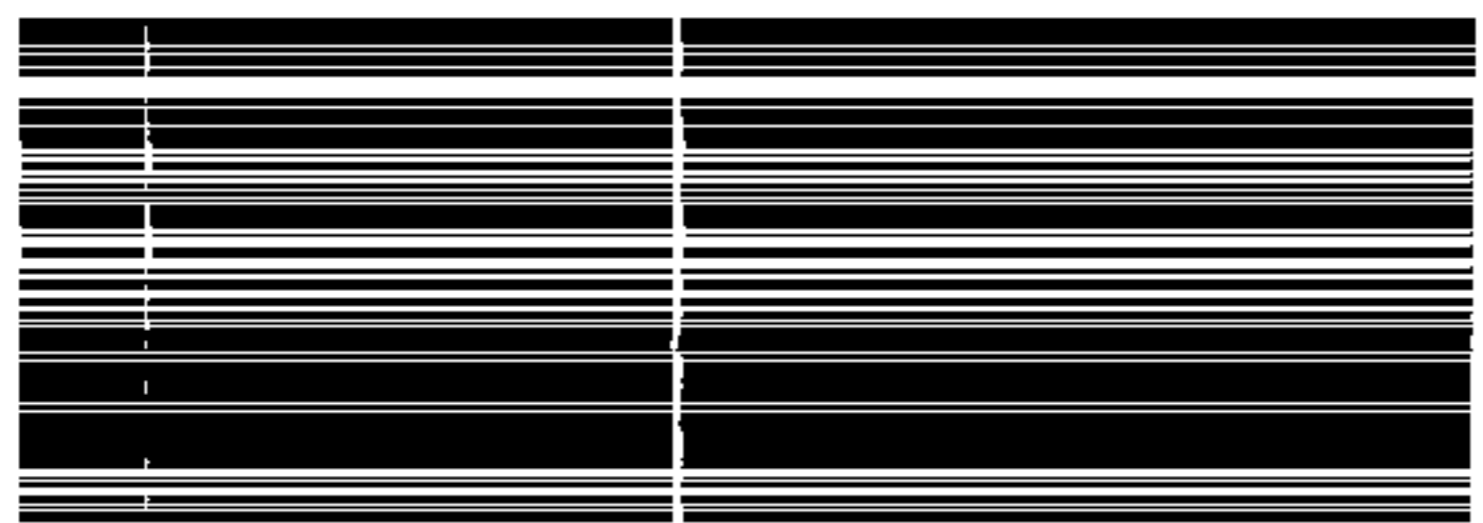
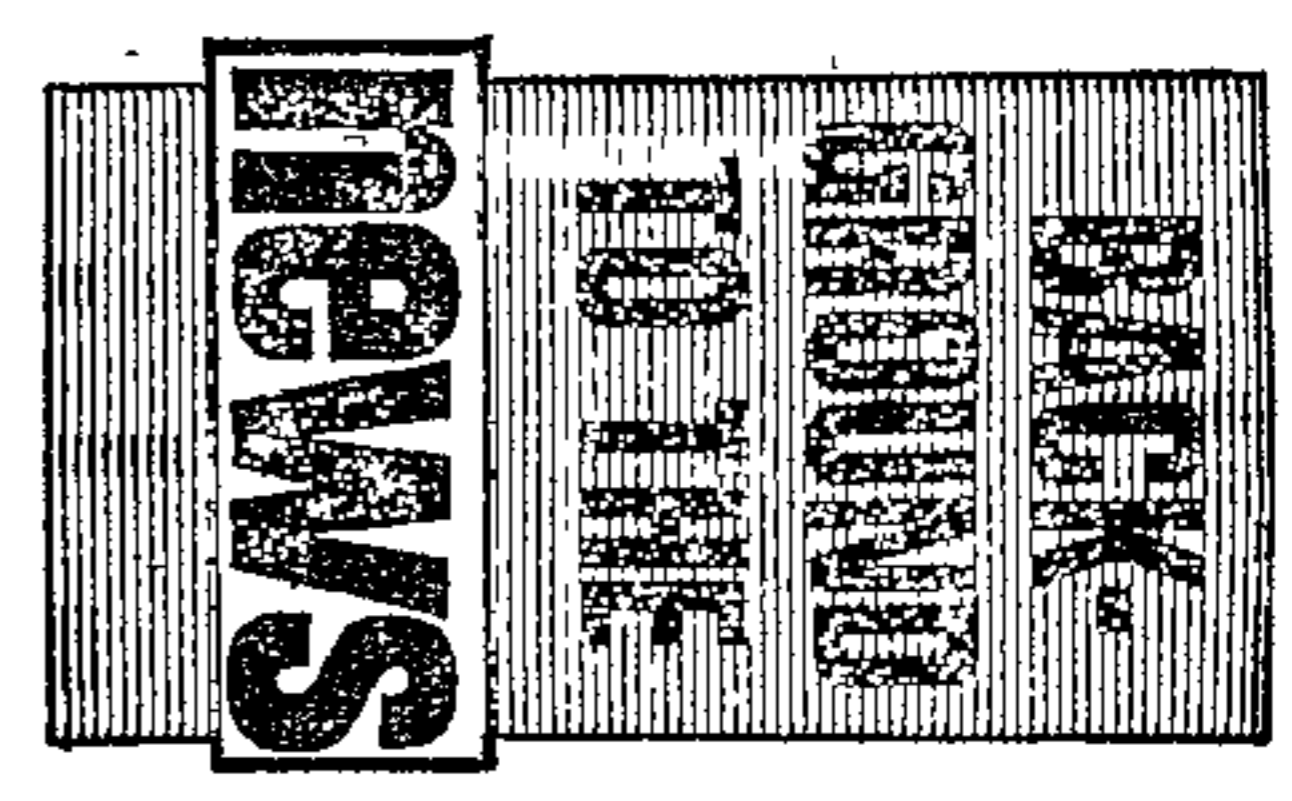
The NNF meets during the weekend to decide on its reaction to the proposals.

But the NNF's secretary for information, and publishing, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said the West's revised proposals did not differ substantially from the original plan, and what was acceptable to the NNF then, was likely to remain so.

The only other parties who at this stage seem likely to support and likely to participate in an internal solution are the Christian Democratic Party, which has minority support and has been advocating the internal option for some time, and the National Party's election front, Aktur.

The deputy leader of Aktur, Mr Eben van Zyl, said Aktur could not associate itself with the withdrawal of South African troops from SWA/Namibia.

He said Aktur believed a revolutionary war could not be stopped by an election.



SOUTH WEST AFRICA

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The Walvis carrot

FM 7/4/77

As South Africa and Swapo prepared to mount their end games in the SWA dispute, Western diplomats were admitting this week that failure at this stage of their year long settlement efforts would have unpredictable consequences.

After a year of Western sponsored negotiations, it is clear that practically all the options are exhausted and that the plan now before the disputing parties is the best possible framework within which Swapo and its rivals can contest free and democratic elections.

The choice, as the rival groups prepare to make their formal responses to the Western plan, is dangerously close to one between war and peace.

If events move to a situation where the Western contact group can no longer prevent the disintegration of their initiative the SWA problem will be "solved" without the blessing of the UN Security Council and the West. The war in Northern SWA would intensify and in the ensuing heat "other forces" would enter the fight, with unpredictable results.

This warning is implicit in the West's final proposals and, according to Windhoek politicians, it is strong enough to induce a favourable response to the plan by non Swapo internal groupings.

Swapo's likely reaction to the plan is bound up with the Walvis Bay problem. Swapo argues that it would be better to negotiate the peaceful transfer than to fight a war over it later. The fact that there is general acceptance of Walvis Bay residents' taking part in the elections lends weight to Swapo's argument.

It looks as if SA is using Walvis as an inducement to Namibians to back Turnhalle against Swapo. One of the main

planks of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's election platform is that Walvis is an integral part of SWA. SA has never repudiated DTA leader Dirk Mudge on this score, nor does anyone in the DTA doubt that transfer of Walvis would be a mere formality after independence if DTA won the elections.

SA's likely move in the event of a Swapo victory at the polls is less clear-cut. Statements by Prime Minister Vorster that the enclave is an inviolable part of SA are regarded by Swapo as an infringement of UN resolution 385's demands relating to SWA's territorial integrity. Swapo does not doubt that a Swapo-led independence government could be held to ransom over Walvis and that troops based there would constitute a threat to Namibian sovereignty.

Western diplomats admit that Walvis is the most vulnerable part of their plan. But the problem is so vexing that they have preferred to leave it in abeyance in the hope that it can be settled peacefully at a later stage.

Is SA therefore talking tough over Walvis in the hopes that Swapo would then reject the Western proposals and hence give SA a pretext to go ahead with a UDI-type internal settlement? The problem with this ploy is that UDI-type action would be condemned by the West and the UN — as President Carter made clear in Lagos and Liberia over the weekend. Said Carter: "This would be one thing that can precipitate a more serious difference between the US and SA."

The way diplomats in Cape Town read the present state of affairs, overwhelming pressure is building up on SA and the internal groupings it represents in SWA to accept the Western proposals as soon as possible.

The scrapping of all mention of Walvis in the final proposals was not an easy move for the West to make, it demands a strong *quid pro quo* from Pretoria — already heavily favoured, on balance, by the Western plan.

New hope for SWA in West's plan

▶▶ From page 1

sage was that "it may be helpful to explain the general thinking behind our proposals and to comment on the more important issues we have identified"

Significant excerpts from the message include "We firmly believe that a peaceful and realistic settlement is possible both for you and the UN if all sides are prepared to set on one side the long-standing legal disputes"

"We are sure you would agree with us that it is in the interests of everyone that the wishes of all the people of Namibia, whatever their race or political party, are of paramount importance.

"We want Namibia to proceed to early and assured independence following free and fair elections to elect a constituent assembly"

NO GUARANTEE

The message went on: "We are as concerned as you are that the transitional period should be stable and peaceful. We believe our proposal fulfils this. We recognise you may have different views, but ask you to consider carefully the dangers of a situation in which SWA/Namibia proceeds to independence unilaterally without the goodwill of the international community.

"Fighting will continue and there will be demands that the new government should be ostracised. No one can guarantee the transitional period from all risks. We believe, however, that we have made every effort in our proposal to take possible risks into account and forestall them.

"In our discussions you have identified a number of areas which cause particular difficulty. It appears that the three major ones are the residual South African forces, the UN military contingent and the relationship between the Administrator-General and the special representative, including any provision for the settlement of disputes.

"The first two questions — the South African forces and the UN both have to do with the maintenance of law and order. Our representatives have already explained that our proposal for a residual force of 1500 concentrated at Grootfontein and Oshivello took into account both your Government's continuing military presence and the need to satisfy the UN such a presence would not interfere in the campaign.

"It is a fact that there is a strong undercurrent of international opinion against the maintenance of any South African force in Namibia. We have devoted much effort to persuade those concerned that the presence of troops would not affect the electoral process and

we think there is more awareness both of your position and of the political parties inside Namibia, who have expressed concern at the immediate withdrawal of your troops.

"The problem of providing logistic support for your residual forces within the framework of our proposal should not be insuperable. We have assured you that we fully recognise the need for adequate protection whether by the UN or by civilians of the northern installations."

ASSURANCE

At this point, a margin note from the West has been added saying "Cover police or people who are not in uniform" — this is taken by the South African Government to mean police can be used to protect threatened border towns.

There is also a verbal assurance on this point that police can use more than small arms if circumstances demand it.

"We have outlined the importance of establishing peaceful conditions along the northern border. We have had discussions which we will continue to pursue, in which we have also emphasised the important role that the police force will have in maintaining the peace during the transitional period.

"We believe, however, that the most important factor to bear in mind is that our proposal provides in effect for a three-month period following the general cessation of hostilities for the emergence of settled and peaceful conditions in the territory.

"The Administrator-General and the special representative will assess the situation as it develops in order to ensure the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of infiltration and intimidation."

(This is taken by South African and SWA leaders to be recognition of a joint role in preventing infiltration, going beyond what is stated in the formal proposal.)

"We have already explained to you and we have tried to spell out the relationship between the Administrator-General and the special representative in ways which would reduce your political difficulties while providing that the special representative must satisfy himself about the proposals.

"We specifically call on these two officials to work together, and we believe this is a matter of practical politics.

"Arrangements can only work smoothly if they consult one another with a view to full co-operation between them."

The West rejected any arbitration system for disputes between the two officials.

Further in the confiden-

tial message it is stated that the West welcomed the fact that the South African Government had not insisted the West's proposal contain a maximum figure for the UN military contingent.

"We have resisted all efforts by other parties to impose a figure which would no doubt be different from yours.

"We believe we have taken full account of your political difficulties in leaving the Secretary-General of the UN to determine the size, composition and deployment of the contingent.

The message said "We recognise that our proposal may not be acceptable in all details to any of the parties. In our negotiations over the past nine months we have established more common ground than we thought possible. We recognise that inevitably there are matters which will cause you difficulties.

THE HOPE

"We hope, however, that you will consider our proposal as a whole very seriously indeed. We urge you to accept it and in any case not to reject it out of hand."

It went on:

"It is now a question of political will on all sides. We intend to lay our proposal before the Security Council in the near future and we hope that the council will act on it. We believe that there is a good prospect of international support for our proposal. This in itself would be an important breakthrough.

"We reaffirm that our five governments will maintain an active interest in the Namibia question throughout the transitional period. We are not going to wash our hands of the matter once the Security Council has passed its resolution.

MAKING SURE

"We shall do our utmost in the Security Council and elsewhere to make sure that its terms are faithfully carried out.

The message added "Finally, we ask you to bear in mind the enormous benefits to Southern Africa as a whole should there be an internationally acceptable settlement in Namibia."

● Main SWA/Namibia parties against rejecting West's plan. — Page 19

'No guarantees' in West's plans

NM 8/4/78

(221)

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The West was not prepared to guarantee the South West African agreement if South Africa or Swapo attempted to overthrow it later, according to the chief negotiator in the Western contact group, Mr. Don McHenry.

He said at lunch at the Cape Town Press Club there could be no guarantees but it would not be in the West's interests to wash its hands of the settlement once it had been signed.

He also said that if an independent government wanted South African security forces to remain in the territory that Govern-

ment could do "what it damn well pleases."

Mr McHenry said the constituent assembly elected in the first elections would not be regarded as an independent government

Other points made by an often evasive Mr McHenry were that the current proposals, though not perfect, were the best under the circumstances. The parties involved should not make the same mistakes by rejecting them as Mr. Ian Smith had in Rhodesia because they could become tougher.

Threats

He denied the contact group had shown any favouritism in drawing up the proposals and said no threats about rejection had been made. He warned of the likelihood of international action, however.

There were no secret "arrangements" and the full terms of the proposals were contained in published documents.

There was also the "most amazing amount of distrust" between South Africa and Swapo.

Mr. McHenry was not prepared to discuss the "hypothetical" question of what the West's attitude would be if South Africa accepted the proposals and Swapo did not.

He hoped the parties would consider the proposals as whole, and not

pick out "uncomfortable parts."

The alternative to acceptance was the likelihood of increased violence and distrust

Mr McHenry also warned against an internal solution which, he said, would lead to increased violence and the possibility of interference by outside forces

Conditions

On the question of guarantees he said the best that could be done was to minimise the possibility of one or other side failing to live up to the conditions of the settlement

In Windhoek yesterday, reports the Mercury Africa Bureau, there were strong hopes of an internationally acceptable settlement based on the final Western

proposals being clinched

This follows apparent behind-the-scenes Western assurances — not contained in their written proposals — to the South African Government.

It is understood that the South African Government has also been given a confidential assurance on one of the most contentious issues in the final proposals — that an elected constituent assembly will decide whether South African troops will remain in the territory after the one man, one vote election.

Secret

It was also reported yesterday that other assurances were handed to South Africa by the West in a secret document which has not been seen by Swapo.

Observers believe, however, that this "leak"

might jeopardise the Western settlement bid and lay it open to accusations of double-crossing

According to the report the document contains modification of important points, including the acceptance that legal disputes of the past must be set aside, that the present administration remain during the transitional pre-independence period, that Administrator-General Mr Justice M. T. Steyn and the UN special representative be seen working together with a joint role in assessing terrorist infiltration and intimidation, and that while the South African police be allowed only small arms in the exercise of their duties other arms would be allowed in abnormal conditions

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TODAY

West plan leans on SA side

(22)

Windhoek

The West has handed to the South African Government a confidential document containing assurances about the future Namibia which do not appear in the formal Big Five proposals for the territory.

Sources in Windhoek say that if only these "secret" details were written into the formal proposals for everyone to see, a settlement could be clinched.

The details have now come to light for the first time in Windhoek, and lean far more to South Africa's side than the official Western plan.

The document contains modifications of important points. These include:

- Acceptance that legal disputes of the past must be set aside.

- Fulfilling the wishes of all the people of SWA to reunite, regardless of the circumstances.

- Recognition that the present administration in SWA should remain during the transitional period.

- The Administrator-General and the United Nations special representative should be seen to be "working together" with a joint role in assessing the question of terrorist infiltration and intimidation.

- A verbal intimation that, while police would be allowed only small arms in the exercise of their duties, other arms would be allowed in abnormal conditions.

Walvis Bay

Read together with the formal proposals, there is the belief that Swapo has lost a number of important arguments. These include their claim to Walvis Bay, their wish for the Administrator-General and his administration to withdraw, their wish for the police to leave, their demand that all troops leave immediately (there is even a tacit understanding in the West's attitude that troops might not have to leave at all if asked by the constituent assembly to stay).

An intriguing aspect of the message is the apparent acceptance by the West that the South African Government may reject aspects of the formal proposals, but there is a strong plea that the plan should not be rejected out of hand.

The purpose of the mes-

To Page 7, Col 1

McHenry hits internal SWA settlement

CAPE TOWN — An internal settlement in South West Africa would lead to further violence, increased distrust and inevitably, the intervention of outside forces, Mr Don McHenry, America's Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations, said yesterday.

Mr McHenry told the Cape Town Press Club that the West's proposals were not perfect but they did represent an effort to reconcile differences and lead to fair and free elections from which the peoples of SWA could learn to govern and work together.

He hoped that South Af-

rica, Swapo and the other parties involved would consider the proposals as a whole and not in parts.

There was no question in his mind that the alternative to an internationally acceptable solution was continued violence and distrust.

"We can continue with the current situation in the territory, with its constantly increasing violence and the introduction of new complexities such as the unfortunate and deplorable murder of Chief Kapuuo,

"But I can guarantee that this is the path leading to further violence, further distrust, and to

further difficulty in resolving this question."

What, yesterday, might have been accepted as a basis of compromise could, in the changing situation, lead only to further non-negotiable demands.

"My advice is that an internal settlement is not likely to lead to a resolution of the question there but rather to an increase in distrust, to further conflict among the races and to the possibility of the introduction into that question of those outside forces we all want to see kept out."

America did not favour any group, Mr McHenry said. Any party that won free and fair elections would do so with his congratulations.

Asked whether the West would object should the future independent SWA Government request the presence of South African troops, Mr McHenry said "An independent government has the right to do what it damn well pleases."

The West was not bullying South Africa to accept the proposals with the threat of economic boycotts or anything else, Mr McHenry said. — Sapa.

Swapo man 'harassed'

WINDHOEK — Swapo yesterday alleged that some of their members were being threatened and harassed.

In a statement issued yesterday, Swapo reiterated a previous allegation that there was a well-planned "plot to eliminate Swapo leaders."

Signed by Mr Jason Angula, Swapo secretary for labour, the statement said

a Swapo regional chairman, Mr Skinny Hilundwa, had "a narrow escape" on March 6. His son had allegedly seen a man loading a gun at an open window.

The statement did not elaborate.

Swapo also alleged that "a group of gangsters" tried unsuccessfully to enter the house of a Swapo official. — Sapa.

Plans for Kapuuo funeral

By DAVID FORRET

WINDHOEK — At least 10 000 people are expected to attend the funeral of Chief Clemens Kapuuo tomorrow.

People from throughout the country will converge on Windhoek and Okahandja today and tomorrow.

The assassins who shot the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) are still at large despite a massive manhunt.

Sunday's funeral service, which will last at least four hours, will be attended by the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, the entire DTA management committee and diplomatic representatives from the United States and Britain. — Sapa.

'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK.—Twenty-one Swapo officials and members were detained in a nationwide Security Police swoop in South West Africa, spokesmen for the movement claimed yesterday.

Swapo officials claimed 13 of their comrades had been released after being questioned for a few hours on the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA)

However, Colonel Koos Myburgh, Security Police chief in Windhoek, denied the claims yesterday and said the only man being held was Mr Axel Johannes, Swapo's administrative secretary

Brigadier Victor Verster, Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA, said Mr Johannes was being held under the Terrorism Act

He denied his detention had anything to do with Chief Kapuuo's murder. Police were still searching for the two assassins who gunned down the Herero leader last week, he said.

A Swapo official Mr Chippa Tjirera, said the eight people still in detention were being held in Windhoek, Grootfontein, Owambo and Kavango.

They were Mr Axel Johannes, Mr David Sha-

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Big police swoop, claims Swapo

paka, Mr Engelhard Gariseb, Ms Anna Kayele, Ms Helena Uwuges, Mr Malakai Muremi, Mr David Ausiku, chairman of Swapo's Kavango branch, and Mr Jeremiah Asino.

The Rand Daily Mail correspondent in Lusaka reports Swapo has said that more than 40 of its members in Windhoek have been arrested and detained by the South African Government.

In a statement issued yesterday Swapo said those arrested included two leading Swapo offi-

cial, Mr Axel Johannes and Mr Bernadus Petrus, administrative secretary and regional deputy chairman of Swapo's Youth League respectively

Mr Petrus has reportedly been released.

"Through these mass arrests, the South African regime in Namibia is desperately trying not only to slow down the Namibian liberation struggle but is also conducting a campaign of physical elimination of all those Namibian patriots in the forefront of the resistance," said the statement.

Sapa reports from Cape Town that Mr Don McHenry, deputy United States Ambassador to the United Nations, yesterday expressed optimism for an SWA settlement.

After a 50-minute meeting with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and other officials, Mr McHenry told Pressmen that they had a very friendly discussion.

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McHenry urges acceptance of SWA proposals

221

Political Staff

THE West is not prepared to guarantee an agreement on SWA/Namibia if South Africa or Swapo attempt to overthrow it later.

This was made clear yesterday by the chief negotiator in the Western contact group, Mr Don McHenry, at a lunch at the Cape Town Press Club.

There could be no guarantees but it would not be in the West's interests to wash its hands of the SWA/Namibia settlement once it had been signed, he added.

Other points made by Mr McHenry were:

- The current proposals though not perfect were the best under the circumstances. The parties involved should not make the same mistakes by rejecting them as Mr Ian

Smith had in Rhodesia because they could become tougher.

- He denied the contact group had shown any favouritism in drawing up the proposals.

- No threats about rejection had been made but he warned of the possibility of international action

- There were no secret "arrangements" involved and the full terms of the proposals were contained in documents which had been published.

- There was the "most amazing amount of distrust" between South Africa and Swapo

Mr McHenry was not prepared to discuss the "hypothetical" question of what the West's attitude would be if South Africa accepted the proposals and Swapo did not.

He hoped however that all parties would participate in elections and that they would consider the proposals as "a whole" and not pick out the "uncomfortable parts"

The alternative to acceptance was rejection and the likelihood that there would be increased violence and distrust in the territory

Today's compromise might be a non-negotiable issue tomorrow, he said.

Mr McHenry warned against an internal solution which he said would lead to increased violence and the possibility of interference by outside forces "which we all want to see stay away"

On the question of the West "guaranteeing" the agreement he said the best that could be done was to minimize the possibility of one or other side failing to live up to the conditions of the settlement.

The West wanted "free and fair" elections and had proposed the phased withdrawal of South African security forces

However, if an independent government decided it wanted them to remain it could do "what it damn well pleases"

Mr McHenry said however, that the constituent assembly elected in the first elections in the territory would not be regarded as an independent government.

He hoped that all parties in the issue would reach decisions soon, but said South Africa and Swapo were playing a "cat and mouse" game to see who reacted first

In his closing reply Mr McHenry denied that he had "a feeling or fear that things are not going right". If he had wanted to convey anything it was the importance of considering all points before making a decision



Mr Don McHenry.

SWA churches disagree over West's plan

221

8/4/78
DND

WINDHOEK — There was a mixed reaction from South West African church leaders yesterday to the final Western proposals for a peaceful settlement in the territory.

While the three major churches in South West called for the immediate acceptance of the West's plan, the Methodist Church of South Africa asked the Big Five to reconsider their proposals.

Leaders of the three major churches — Dr Lukas de Vries and Bishop Leon- dar Auala, of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, Bishop Rudolph Koppmann, of the Catholic Church, and the Rev Ed Morrow, of the Anglican Church — said the Western plan could serve as a basis for the "long-awaited united and free Namibia"

These three churches represent more than half of South West Africa's population

"We believe there is a right moment for the churches to call out to the nation and sound the trumpet of peace. Such a moment is now," they said in a statement

"We would be failing our duty and concern if we

were not to warn of the possible terrible consequences of hesitating at this eleventh hour"

However, the Methodist Church said in a letter to Administrator - General Justice Steyn that they had many misgivings about aspects of the final proposals

The Rev Jan Erasmus and the Rev James Prinz said many people saw great dangers in the plan because it was inadequate to ensure peace and stability for free elections

The church said while South African troops could practically be confined to bases, it was not clear how Swapo forces could be confined to bases as many of their bases were hidden

No definition was given of the condition under which the 1500 troops confined to bases might act, the ability of the military section of the United Nations forces to act in a guerilla war situation in African bush

territory was doubted as this required much experience, and past history of the United Nations peace-keeping forces did not engender confidence and trust, the Methodist churchmen said

The requirement of demobilising citizen forces, commandos and indigenous South West troops called to mind the chaotic situation that arose when this was done in Angola

Meanwhile, the Divisional Inspector of Police in South West, Brig A J Gouws, has denied that 40 members of Swapo had been detained in connection with the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader

He was commenting on a report from Lusaka, quoting Swapo's publicity secretary, Mr Peter Katjavivi, as saying 40 members had been "detained by South Africa" in connection with the assassination —
SAPA

s
D
L

Kapuuo:

(221)
4 sterf

9/4/78
in stoet

Van Ons
Windhoekse Kantoor

DIE sluimerende onrus van meer as twee weke het gistermiddag met geweld ontplof toe Windhoek se Herero's en Ovambo's mekaar in Katatura takel. Vier Ovambo's is in 'n wilde skietery dood en eif gewond.

Die skietery het plaasgevind terwyl die begrafnisstoet van kapit Clemens Kapuuo uit die swart woonbuurt van Windhoek na Okahandja beweeg het. Ovambo-inwoners van die hostel net buite die woonbuurt het die begrafnisstoet met klippe bestook.

Gewapende Herero's het met gewere en pistole op die Ovambo's losgebrand en algehele chaos het ontstaan.

Polisiemanne het voorkom dat 'n bloedbad ontstaan. Traangas is gebruik om die vegtendes uitmekaar te dryf.

Brig Sakkie van Nickerk, speurhoof van Suidwes, het gisteraand aan RAPPORT gesê dat alles nou weer rustig is in Katatura.

Die stoet was onderweg na Okahandja, waar hoofman Kapuuo, vanmiddag in die dorp se helde-akker begrawe word. Honderde motors, talle vol blankes, het langs die roete gewag om hulle by die stoet aan te sluit.

Voordat die stoet vertrek het, het meer as tienduisend weeklaende Herero's sonder voorval voor die kis van die ontslape hoofman verbybeweeg.

Die duur, ingevoerde kis was te groot vir die voordeur van die hoofman se eenvoudige huisie onder Katatura se seringbome. Dis voor die huis staangemaak en kon nie oopgemaak word nie, omdat so iets volgens Herero-gebruik net binnenshuis gedoen mag word.

Kapuuo

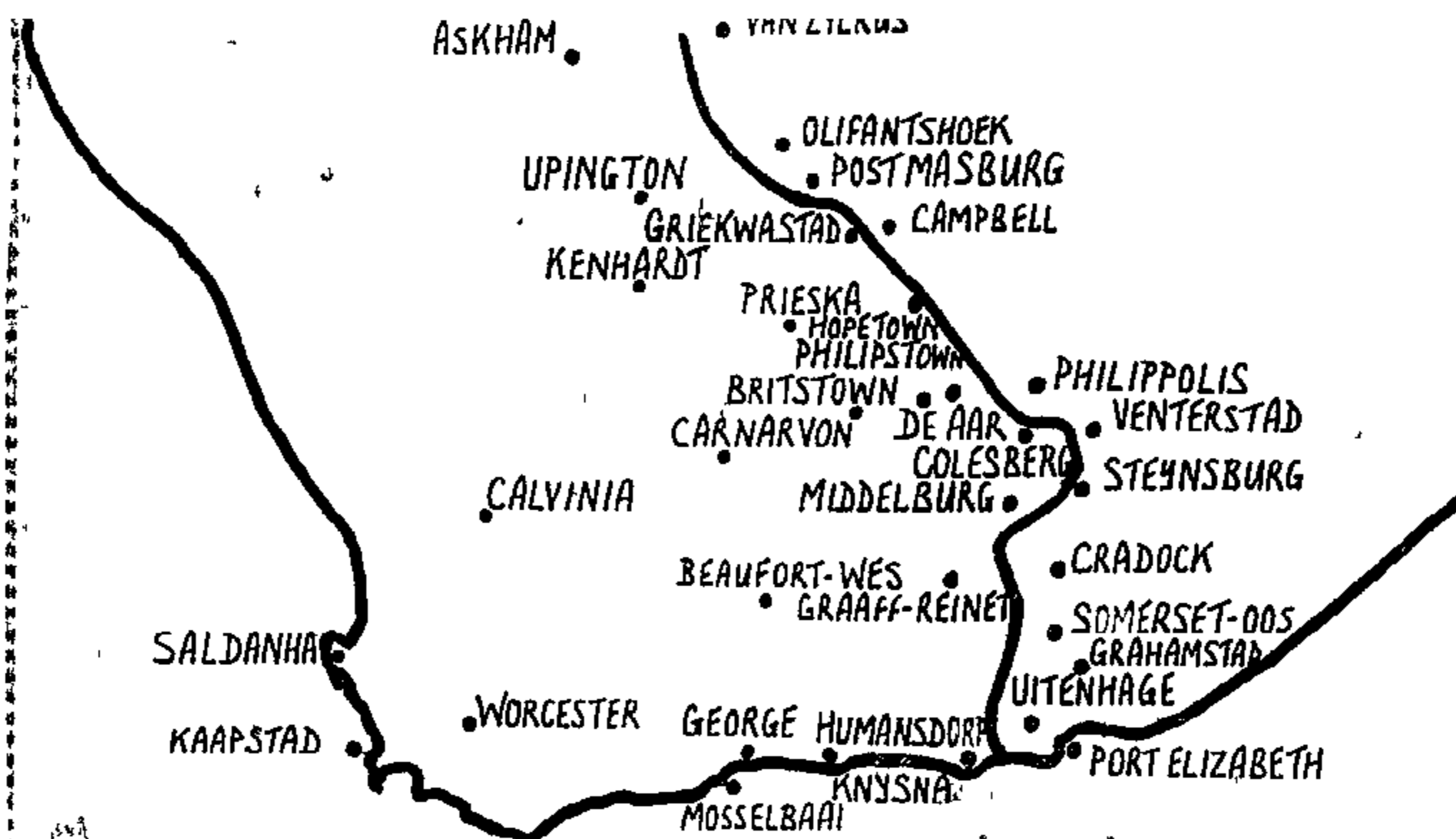
* VERVOLG VAN BL. EFN *

Terwyl vroue in tradisionele Herero-drag by die kis geween het en weggelei moes word, het veteraan-krygers die stofstraatjie voor die huis gepatrolleer om te voorkom dat die lyk gesteel word.

Hulle was gewapen met tot besemstokke en windbukse. Die stoet het omstreeks 4 nm. Okahandja toe vertrek, waar die laaste lykwaak skemeraand sou begin met die aansteek van rouvure.

Die stoet het skaars vertrek toe die skote begin klap.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 17 *



SO loop die sogenaamde Wes-Kaaplandse ver-vangingsbeleidgrêns. Dit is voorkeur gebied vir Kleurlingarbeid bo swart arbeid. Die Wet op Huisbesit en Erfreg van swartes in blanke gebied sal nie op die gebied wes van hierdie lyn van toepassing wees nie. Daar kan aanpassings aan die lyn aangebring word, sê politici wat die gedagte voorstaan.

Wit tuisland

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

vandaan op, tussen Philips-town en Philippolis deur, in die rigting van Postmasburg, tussen Upington en Olifants-hoek deur, tot bo in die omge-wing van Vanzylsrus (Kyk na die kaart op bl 17.) Die ou Eiselen-lyn het by George begin en by Beaufort-Wes en Britstowen gedraai na Ken-hardt en Upington.

Dr. Vosloo se houding oor die lyn is nie dogmaties nie en hy sê daar kan aanpassings kom. Die verwagting is dat die lyn op die ou end verder uitgebrei sal word sodat dit ook Kimberley en Sishen sal insluit.

Opgewonde

Daar word gesê dat die lyn nie denkbeeldig en vaag sal kan bly soos nou die geval is nie. Die huidige gebied staan bekend as „Kleurling-arbeidsgereserveerde ge-bied”, maar baie speling word toegelaat in die onmiddellike omgewing van die lyn. Wan-neer bougenootskapslenings en dies meer ter sprake is, sal daar duidelik op 'n kaart gesien moet kan word of die swartman 'n huis binne of buite die gebied wil aankoop.

Wes-Kaaplandse LV's met wie RAPPORT gesels het, was baie opgewonde oor die aankondiging van dr Vosloo.

Mnr Piet Marais, LV vir Moorreesburg en een van die grootste kampvegters vir die beskerming van die bruin werker, was baie verheug toe hy genader word. Hy noem die besluit „'n frisse en vernu-wende bries in ons verset teen swart indringing in die oudste deel van ons woonland”.

pligting hoegenaam om aan Matanzima se burgers woon-reg en werk in moeilike tye te verskaf nie. As hierdie staatshoof meermale soos 'n stout kind teen ons skreeu en byt en skottelgoed breek, kry ek lus om my siening dubbeld op sy brood te smeer. Die oorgrote gros van die bruinmense in Wes-Kaapland het lankal dieselfde gevoel.”

Werkloses

Mnr Alec van Breda, LV vir Tygervallei, het gesê dat hy „onversetlik daarteen is dat daar swart eiendomsbesit in Wes-Kaapland moet wees”. Hy verwelkom die jongste ontwikkelinge. Bui-tendien is dit hoofsaaksbeleid van die NP in Kaapland dat huurpag aan swartmense in dorpe en stede met 'n groeiende bruin bevolking tot die absolute minimum beperk moet word.

Mnr Koos Albertyn, LV vir Valsbaai, sê dat Wes-Kaapland nou al nie meer swart arbeid nodig het nie. Daar is duisende werklose Kleurlinge wat die vakuum kan vul as swart arbeid uit-stap. Hy stel voor dat die staat eerder hoer skole vir swartes in die tuisland moet bou as om die geld daarvoor in Wes-Kaapland te bestee. Hy sê dat plaaslike besture baie sal kan help om swart indringing te keer en te laat atneem.

Mnr Japie de Villiers, LV vir Caledon, sê dat dit sy ideaal is dat daar net bruin en wit in die groter Wes-Kaapland oorbly. Die jongste aankondiging sien hy as 'n groot deurbraak.

Vennote

Hy sê dat hy in sy politieke siening nog nooit 'n geheim daarvan gemaak het nie dat hy na Wes-Kaapland kyk as die gebied waar wit en bruin mekaar binne die raamwerk van 'n nuwe bedeling „as vrugbare vennote” moet aan-vul.

„As ons reg werk, kan dit verdienste en beskawing wees wat in die toekoms hierdie bepaalde deel van ons land nuut gaan laat uitstaan,” sê hy.

Op 'n vraag of Suid-Afrika probleme kan verwag van Transkei, wie se burgers 97 persent van die swart bevolking in Wes-Kaapland uit-maak, antwoord mnr Marais „Ons en die bruin-mense van Wes-Kaapland het in elk geval geen morele ver-

Veiliger

Dit was die voorspoed wat die swart werkers ingesuig het. Hoewel dit miskien 'n tydelike ekonomiese terugslag kan beteken, kan bruin arbeid in alle gevalle die werk uit die swartmense se hande neem. Hulle moet net besiel word. Hy verwys na die gebied as 'n toekomstige „swartvrye gebied” en voeg by dat soos hy sake vorentoe sien, dit 'n gebied kan word waar wit-mense en bruinmense veiliger sal kan voel.

Op die oomblik is daar na raming 120 000 swart-mense in die Skiereiland en die Boland. Die grootste saamtrek is by Langa, Guguletu en Nyanga, digby Kaap-stad. By Saldanha-Vredenburg is daar op die oomblik nie meer een swart werker nie, maar vir konstruksiewerk by die Koeberg-projek is 3 000 swart arbeiders gewerf. Daar werk ook swart arbeiders by die Bolandse water-skema, die hawe en die Du Toitskloof-tonnel. Koördina-sie van staatsdepartemente sal nodig wees as swart arbeid drasties verminder moet word.

Dr W J. Bergins, leier van die bruin opposisieparty in die VKR, het aan RAP-PORT gesê dat bruin werkers reeds besig is om in snelle tempo op alle vlakke van die arbeidsvlak toe te tree. Wes-Kaapland behoort, uit arbeidsoogpunt gesien, aan die bruinmense, en hul reg moet beskerm word, het hy gesê.

Dan kan SA 'ja' sê vir

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *
van hul pligte van ligte
wapens gebruik te maak
Daar word nie in geval van
abnormale toestande voorge-

skryf nie. Oor hierdie voorstel
kan Swapo ook nie gelukkig
voel nie.
Dan het Swapo ook daarop
aangedring dat die troepe tot

by Karasburg in die suide
teruggetrek word Oshivello,
die een basis van terugtrek-
king wat genoem word, lê
aan die grens van Owambo.

As ons kyk na 'n aantal
jare gelede toe Suid-Afrika
sy saak in die Wêreldhof ver-

** RAPPORT, 9 April 1978—17

word. Die Weste kan nie rede-
neer dat jy daardeur 'n regë-
ring kan bind nie. Ná die
eerste ronde verkiesings sal
daar nog nie 'n regering wees
nie, maar slegs 'n grondwet-
gewende liggaam wat die pad
na onafhanklikheid moet
oopmaak, word gesê.
Een van die voorstelle in
die ampelike stuk wat voor-

gelê is, verwys na die ontbin-
ding van die burgermagte.
Maar daar moet ook in ge-
dachte gehou word dat burger-
magte burtendien almal in
siviele betrekkinge staan Die
Administrateur-generaal wat
in beheer van wet en orde
bly, sal egter die reg bly behou
om hulle in 'n noodtoestand

bymekaar te roep.
Daar is geen valbyl-keertyd
wanneer Suid-Afrika en Suid-
wes en Swapo op die voor-
stelle moet antwoord nie.
Suid-Afrika beklemtoon dit
dat Suidwes se mense self
moet besluit. Die Administra-
teur-generaal, regter M. T.
Steyn, sal mnr. Pk Botha,

Minister van Buitelandse
Sake, moontlik reeds dié week
kan inlig.
Die Eerste Minister, mnr.
John Vorster, se begrotings-
pos kom die week in die
Volksraad aan die beurt. Hy
sal moontlik die geleentheid
gebruik om die Suid-Afri-
kaanse standpunt te stel.

vyf

loor het, eintlik uit die gebied
moes trap en 'n Raad vir
Namibie beheer oor die ge-
bied sou kry, staan Suid-Afri-
rika vandag baie sterker op
onderhandelingsvlak, word
gesê.

Maar die Weste moet egter
ook eerlik wees. Hulle het
mondelinge aanduidinge
gegee dat die Suid-Afrikaanse
Polisie toegelaat sal word om
belangrike militêre en burger-
like installasies en plekke in
die noorde van Suidwes te
bewaak, nadat die troepe uit-
getrek het. Dit moet skriftelik
in die voorstelle opgeneem
word.

Daar is die kwessie van
die totale onttrekking van die
SA troepe sewe dae ná die
sertifisering van 'n vrye ver-
kiesing. Mondelinge is aange-
dui dat die meerderheids-
groep in die grondwetge-
wende liggaam daaroor moet
besluit. Die Weste het daarna
verwys as 'n situasie wat dan
ontstaan.

Ook dit moet ingeskryf

Dan kan SA vir Vyf ,ja' sê

happent 9/4/78

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Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

AS sekere mondelinge aanduidinge wat die vyf Westerse moondhede agter die skerms aan Suid-Afrika gegee het, skriftelik in die skikvoorstelle vir Suidwes opgeneem word, gaan Suid-Afrika en Suidwes die plan in sy geheel aanvaar.

In politieke kringe in Suid-Afrika en Suidwes was daar gister versigtige optimisme hieroor. Daar word gevoel dat belangrike toegewings reeds aan Suid-Afrika gedoen is en dat dit aanvaarding kan vergemaklik.

Van Swapo se kant was daar ná mnr. Sam Nujoma se aanvanklike verwerping — wat hy weer ontken het — nog geen amptelike antwoord nie.

Die verwerping van die voorstelle deur Aktur word as 'n politieke blaps beskou. Mnr. A. H. du Plessis en adv. Eben van Zyl het uit hul beurt gepraat, word gesê.

Môre word die Westerse plan aan die Veiligheidsraad van die VVO voorgelê en teen die einde van die week sal 'n besluit geneem word. Die

Weste meen dat Rusland nie sy vetostem sal gebruik nie en dat die Frontstate Swapo, tot instemming sal oorhaal.

Toegewing

'n Uiteraars belangrike toegewing, wat ook 'n invoeging op vorige voorstelle was, is dat die Suid-Afrikaanse troepe nie uit die operasionele gebied sal begin terugtrek alvorens 'n tydperk van 'n algehele skietstaking en vrede verstryk het nie. Dit was die belangrikste geskilpunt tot nou.

Die redenasie is dat as daar algehele vrede in die gebied is, Suid-Afrika sy doel bereik het. Daarná sal 'n geleidelike terugtrekking oor 'n tydperk van twaalf weke begin. Maar enige verbreking van die

skietstilstand deur Swapo sal ook 'n onderbreking in die terugtrekking van die Suid-Afrikaanse soldate tot gevolg hê. Hou die geweld aan, word geen enkele soldaat onttrek nie.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse troepe moet teen die aanvang van die verkiesingsveldtog tot 1 500 verminder word en sal beperk word tot basisse by Grootfontein en Oshivello, of albei. Ook Swapo sal na sy basisse moet terugkeer en alle gevegte staak. Dit sal 'n groot terugslag vir sy aansien wees.

Die belangrikste voorbehoud in verband met die terugtrekking is dat daar vrede in die gebied moet wees. Dis waarom Suid-Afrika se troepe in die eerste instansie daar is.

Mense moet nie teen die konsep van vermindering vaskyk asof die toestand van terrorisme soos dit nou is, steeds gedurende 'n proses van terugtrekking sal bly voortbestaan nie, word gesê.

Die alternatief is duidelik: daar kom vrede en die troepe

trek terug, of daar is nie vrede nie en die troepe word nie met een enkele man verminder nie.

In die voorstelle is daar 'n hele klompie positiewe punte wat aanvaarding makliker maak. Sommiges kan as toegewinge ten koste van Swapo beskou word.

Swapo het dit by duidelik gestel dat hy nie aan 'n verkiesing sal deelneem as Walvisbaai nie aan Suidwes oorgepraat word nie. Die Westerse voorstelle sluit die hawe uit en stel dit dat dit 'n saak is tussen die toekomstige regering van Namibie en die Suid-Afrikaanse regering.

Die Administrateur-generaal is aanvanklik nie eens erken nie. Nou word sy posisie in die voorstelle beveilig. Hy bly staan met 'n VVO-verteenwoordiger in volle beheer van die gebied en daarby re-sorteer die polisie ook onder hom.

Die polisie word toegelaat om in die normale uitvoering

* VERVOLG OP BL. 17 *

DOESMANS

SA se ^{Maart 9/4/78} ⁽²²⁾

volmaakte guerrillas

Van CHRIS VERMAAK
uit die Omega-Basis

HULLE word die kraai van die Caprivi genoem — 'n gedugte Boesman-bataljon wat die vyand geruisloos bekruij en 'n mes in sy hart druk voordat 'n mens amen kan sê. As hy eers op jou spoor is, kan jy hom nie afskud nie. Byna soos Kojak.

Daar word gesê dat party van hulle al vyf dae op 'n spoor se spoor gebly en hom uiteindelik ingehaal en uitgehaal het.

Soms loop daardie spoor tagtig of meer kilometers deur tak doring en klippland. Voeg 'n FN-geweer by sy ingesigte de koershoevermoe, sy bereikende bedreuenheid met poorsy, boskuns, sy byna natuurlike fyn oë, en jy sien byna die volmaakte guerrilla-vegter. Hulle sou nou wyle Ché Guevara se droom gewees het.

In die Omega-basis, lewers in die Caprivi en byna op die vyand se stoep, het die SA Weermag vandeeweek die sluis gelig oor hierdie kuns van die veld wat nou 'n gittige gevegsgroep saamgesnoer is. Omega, die letter aan die einde van die Griekse alfabet, omdat hulle hier uiteindelik opgehou swerf het en met die helpende hand van die Weermag al die fynere kunsies van die Westerse beskawing aanleer.

Met die moderne sorg het hul kindersterftesyfer aansienlik gedaal. Toe die Weermag met sy opbouingswerk begin, het vier tot sewe kinders per week gestert. Nou wissel die syfer van vier tot agt per maand.

By Omega-basis sien 'n mens 'n trotse soldaat wat nie meer soos vroeër die pyl-en-boog-slaaf van ander swart rasse is nie.

Dis juis die gedagte aan eene se verslawing wat van hom so 'n gedugte soldaat maak.

Tot 1970 nog het kenners hulle in haglike toestande aangetref — die verhongerde slawe van sommige swart rasse, wat in gate naby hul heersers se hutte moes bly.

Daarom dat hulle geen tyd vir die vyand het nie. Dis 'n ingebore ding en hulle hoef nie gemotiveer te word nie. Hul huidige bevelvoerder, kmdt P J W (Piet) Hall, sê „Hulle was altyd die hout-

'n Witborskraai op 'n wit agtergrond is hul kenteken.

Daaroor sê kmdt Hall „Daar word gesê dat die kraai die eerste voel is wat Noag se ark verlaat het en nie weer teruggekeer het nie omdat hy land gevind het. Die swart stel die swart gemeenskap voor en die wit bors die blanke leierselement.

„Die kraai is ook 'n voel wat sy kos na sy nes terugbring en sy gesin voer. Soos die Boesman wat gaan jag en kos na sy gemeenskap terugbring.”

Die eenheid is in September 1974 gestig en die eerste basis het Alfa geheet — die begin. Vandag word rekrute daar opgelei. Die Boesman, lede van die Barakwena- en die Waskelastam, ontvang dieselfde opleiding as blanke soldate.

'n Mens word onmiddellik getref deur die buitengewone ophettingswerk wat reeds deur die Weermag gedoen is. Dienspligtiges speel 'n groot rol.

Kpl. P M Visser, 18, is bv die agtermekaar waarnemende skoolhoof.

Verlede jaar was hy nog op die skoolbanke van die Hoerskool Die Burger in Johannesburg.

'n Mens raak stil van verbasing as jy hoor hoe die Boesmankinders Die Stem en Ave Maria sing. In 'n ander klaskamer leer skutter Eddie Bronkhorst hulle om gees te vang, hande te klap en te wieg op maat van dawerende sang.

Daar is haas geen kategorie waarin die Boesmans en hul gesinne nie opgehef en opgelei word nie. Daar word veral op verbetering van die Boesmanvrou se lewenspeil gekonsentreer — in die algemeen baie laer as dié van die Boesman self.

Daar is selfs — 'n kleuterskool — waar dienspligtiges hul ding doen. Afrikaans is die voertaal en soldate word gereeld



DIE oue en die nuwe Die FN het die pyl-en-boog vervang. Hier wys sers Morasie hoe sy voorouers dit gedoen het.

Omega is 'n ampere Boesman-universiteit, vroue word in hul besondere rigtings opgelei — daar is reeds 'n paar uitstekende verpleegsters in die hospitaal — en mans

onder meer as kokke, klerke, bestuurders, werktuigkundiges, pakhuismanne, winkelasistente en mediese personeel. Kmdt Hall sê hulle steel glad nie. Daar was nog nie

een diefstal sedert die eenheid gestig is nie.

En hulle hoef ook nie te goed te skiet nie, sê 'n offiser. „Hy is feitlik op die vyand wanneer hy toeslaan.”

Apr 11 1978

Cape Town

Environmental and Developmental
kappers en waterdraers van
ander swart stamme Daarom
dat hulle niks vir die vyand
voel nie As hy hom gewaar,
is dit doodsake

Die kinders leer Afrikaans
baie gouer as hul ouers
Omdat die Boesman tradi-
sioneel nie geld aan sy vrou
gee nie, moet vroue van voor
af geleer word hoe om geld
te bestee Algehele verweste-
ring vind egter nie plaas nie
„Ons doel is nie om hulle
hul identiteit te ontnem nie,”
sê kmdt Hall „Hul eie tradi-
sie en kundighede” moet
behoue bly. Skoolkinders
word gereed bos tõe gebring
sodat hulle nie hul aangebore
instinkte en vaardighede ver-
loor nie Ons meng ook nie
in met hul kultuur nie ”

Godsdiensopleiding is egter
deel van hul rooster en daar
is reeds sowat 120 verklaarde
Christene. Twee Boesman-
lekepredikers ken die Bybel
van voor tot agter en besoek
eersdaags die Republiek om
hul taal op te knap

„Sy lojaliteit lê by sy ge-
meenskap, en enigiemand wat
dit bedreig, is sy vyand ”

Oor die Boesman se vermoë
as soldaat „Hy het nie die-
selfde skietvermoë as die
blanke nie, maar presteer
nogtans beter as ander
anderskleuriges van wie ek
al gehoor het Sy waarde lê
in sy besondere spoorsny- en
koershou-vermoë in die bos
Hy sien en hoor ook baie
beter as die onopgeleide
blanke Wat spoorsny, bewe-
ging en koershou in die bos
betref, het hul blanke bevel-
voerders al ontsettend baie van
hulle geleer — die klein, deur-
slaggewende dingetjies wat
nie in boeke staan nie”

Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit

AMERICA'S United Nations Ambassador Don McHenry has left South Africa with this urgent plea: "Take a chance and risk the road of peace."

It was his final message to the Vorster government before taking the West's SWA/Namibia proposals before the UN Security Council in the last critical stages of negotiations over the disputed territory.

And as such it was as much of the voice of reason from within the framework of Western policy options as it was a warning of the dire consequences of alternative routes.

Murder

The chairman of the five-nation "contact group" set out these alternatives to the Cape Town Press Club:

• "We can continue with the current situation in the territory with its constant increase in violence and the constant introduction of new complexities, such as the unfortunate and deplorable murder of Chief Kapuno, such as the unfortunate and deplorable series of incidents which resulted in the murder of four Ovambo; such as the increase in violence which is taking place on the northern border, such as the increase in distrust which already exists in a situation of unbelievable suspicion.

• We can continue along that path, and I guarantee you that that

RISK THE ROAD

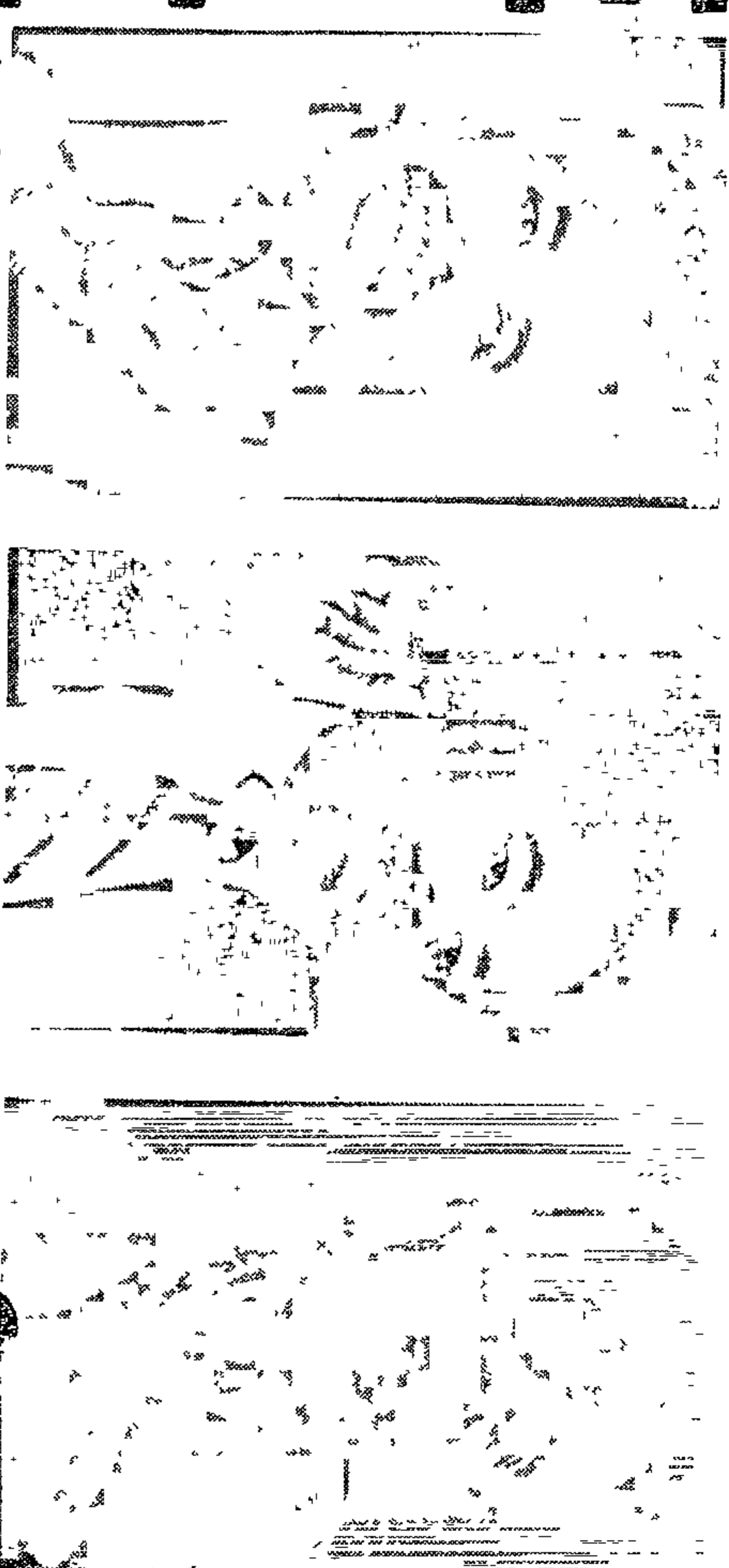
Sup. Trib. 9/14/78

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TO PEACE

McHenry and South West's alternatives

In action . . . Ambassador Don McHenry at Cape Town's Press club



is the path which is going to lead to further violence, to further distrust, and to further difficulty in resolving this question

• "There is another alternative, a very attractive alternative, and that is to go the so-called internal route, to say we know what the people of the territory want, even though the people of the territory have never, so far as I know, been in a position where they can express themselves under conditions which are manifestly free and fair and where they clearly have the right to choose an alternative they wish

"We could go ahead with the so-called internal solution. My suggestion to you is that that path is likely to lead, not to acceptance, not to a resolution, to further conflict among the races of Namibia, and to the possibility of the introduction into that question of outside forces that we all want to see stay away

• "We can finally take the risk, the risks which are inherent in any proposals, in anything which comes along, and accept the fact that there is no guarantee in this life that anything is

By Eugene Hugo

going to be perfect, that any conclusion is going to be absolutely guaranteed

"And under those circumstances, we can consider and look at the proposals that have been drawn together. To look at how one part balances the other, and to try and rid ourselves of the preconclusions which have existed and which continue to exist in this and other societies."

Ambassador McHenry said these alternatives were not just harsh alternatives which the South African Government would have to

consider, but they were the harsh alternatives which the people of Namibia would have to consider, which the people who lived in this region of the world would have to consider, and which the world at large would also have to consider.

And he warned "We have the chance of compromise now. Let us wait and let us introduce new complexities and it will be some, Ian Smith's internal settlement 10 years ago would have been applauded by us all: Ian Smith's internal

settlement today is one in which the possibility is in great doubt"

The Ambassador acknowledged that he would be the first to say the proposals put together after a year were not perfect

"If Don McHenry were writing these proposals, I might write them very differently from what they are now."

But he suggested that in their current form they represented the best effort which could be made towards reconciling the differences which existed in the current situation of

drastically improved proposals without unacceptably high additional cost was not great

"I hope that the South African Government, I will consider those proposals as a whole, not in their parts, not picking out those things which are uncomfortable, and ignoring the things which are valuable.

"They do represent an effort to reconcile sometimes irreconcilable and conflicting differences and what we hope will be done is that those proposals will be weighed, and that the parties will conclude as we concluded that on balance they represent the best that can be done in the current

there were people in this society who would say "it must be raining"

This distrust was one of the most difficult obstacles to overcome. The point was repeatedly made that the Western countries either favoured Swapo or were unconcerned about such things as communism

"We have indeed approached this question not with favouritism towards anyone," he pledged

"If Swapo wins, they go off with my congratulations. If the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) wins, they go off with my congratulations. But the fact is they win and they win

ambassador.

He said he would ask all the participants to consider the alternatives

"As I look at the alternatives there is no question in my mind that these proposals are those which ought to be accepted by the parties at this time. With doubts to be sure, with question marks, to be sure, with concern about uncertainties here and there . . . all of those things are going to be there and they would be there if we worked on these proposals for another 10 days or for another 10 years."

Distrust

Ambassador McHenry characterised the SWA/Namibia situation as one with "the most amazing amount of distrust I have ever perceived".

If the South African Government had looked up at the sky that morning and said it was raining, Swapo and a good many other people he knew would say, because South Africa said it, "it must be a damn lie the sun must be shining."

And, if Swapo and others could look up outside on a bright, sunny day, the sun beaming down on this earth,

election when is undertaken under conditions which are free and fair and where the choice is that of the people."

Plea

The ambassador also made these points when questioned:

• "The West had very carefully taken time to wind down the situation and it was not in the interests of the West to wash its hands of Namibia as soon as an agreement was signed

"President Carter had made a point of speaking about holding out a hand to South Africa and the U.S. understood the historical background and the fact that there was no easy solution."

And, finally, in his most eloquent plea for peace, the Ambassador said: "I think the time is late . . . the decisions must be made now. We can go along the road of certainty and I think the road of certainty is the internal settlement or a continuation of the current situation.

"It is that road of violence, or we can take the chance and risk the road of peace

"One is going to be difficult. I would suggest to you that the two others are impossible."

Issue comes
to the boil...

Swapo
clans

Exiled
Govt

By BILL KRIGE
Parliamentary
Correspondent

APD is ready to establish a provisional Government in exile based in ... aka if the current talks bring peace to South Africa fail

This information was ... hered in Europe, the ... ted States and Africa ... Professor Mburumba ... rna, a founder member ... Swapo and for 18 years ... exile before his return ... lost two years ago.

In Cape Town this week ... of an extensive overseas ... Professor ...

Mob attacks Herero streets

KAPUNU

FUNERAL

FIVE DEAD

Swi Trib.
9/4/78
221

None of the dead or wounded had been identified last night

Clashes

The Divisional Commissioner of police for SWA/Namibia, Brigadier Vic Verster, said the shooting occurred when a group of Ovambos attacked the Herero quarter after the stoning of the procession.

There have been many clashes between Hereros and Ovambos in Katutura since the assassination of Chief Kapuno at Easter — claimed by many Hereros on a member of the Ovambo tribe

The Red Guards are a military-style but largely unarmed tribal movement which parades on ceremonial occasions. But many Hereros have recently assumed uniforms

handja where about 10 000 people are expected to attend the funeral.

In Katutura yesterday afternoon before the procession to Okahandja Chief Kapuno's casket, covered with a traditional, scarlet flag, stood at the door of his house while thousands of his tribespeople sang softly.

The body was later taken from Windhoek to Okahandja in a large hearse followed by a motor convoy stretching for several kilometres. Hundreds of cars, many of them with white occupants, waited along the route to join the procession.

Chief Kapuno was assassinated on Easter Monday at his home by two unidentified gunmen who are still at large in spite of intensive police investigation.

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Western diplomatic
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apo intention have con
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ould settlement talks
ally break down

It concludes with the
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wapo's London office and
a recall to the organisa
n's Lusaka headquarters
its influential publicity
ref Mr. Peter Katjavivi.
However, Mr Katjavivi is
o reported to have left
ndon following death
reats, although, h's wife
rsten, denied any know-
ige of them

Although it could not be
nirmed, senior officials
Swapo's internal wing
, said to have left Wind
ek for Lusaka, ostensibly
discussions with the
ty's hierarchy but quite
sibly for good

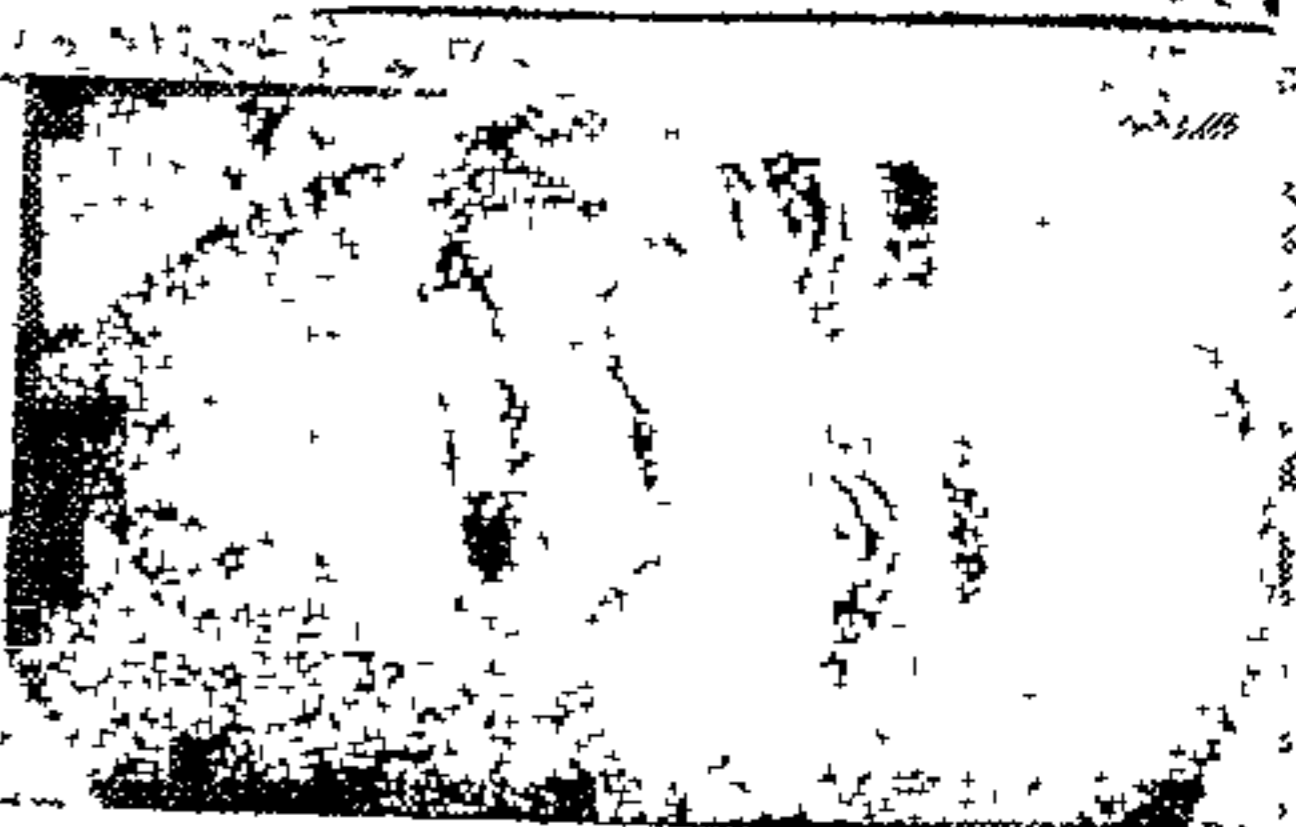
Professor Kerima also
d the sudden sweep in
thern Angola last week
Cuban and MPLA
ces, backed for the first
ie by jet fighters and
icopter gun ships, was
erpreted in some Afric-
i quarters as a bid to
block the border and
if the way for an inter-
cation of Swapo's bush

It is understood that if
Swapo declared itself a
government in exile the
announcement could be
tuned to coincide with a
debate in the United Nat-
ions General Assembly,
expected to begin within a
month

EUGENE HUGO writes:
The Big Five Western
contact group is determin-
ed to push the final SIVA/
Namibia proposals through
the United Nations Secur-
ity Council regardless of
agreement by the two
main antagonists — South
Africa and Swapo.

And the machinery for
this ratification will swing
into action in New York
next week with American
United Nations Ambassa-
dor Don McHenry at the
helm

Ratification of the pro-
posals by the Security
Council will mean that
should South Africa fail
to comply it will almost
certainly face tough sanc-
tions.



Chief Kapuno

FIVE PEOPLE were shot dead and 11
wounded as violence flared in Windhoek's
Katutura township at yesterday's funeral
of slain Herero leader Chief Clemens
Kapuno.

The shooting occurred as Herero chiefs and
their bodyguards in the funeral procession were
attacked as they left Katutura for Okahandja,
70 kilometres north, where the burial will take
place today.

The bodyguards, the Herero Red Guards, opened
fire and four people fell dead. Eleven were wounded
and one later died. Earlier police had used teargas
to disperse a stone-throwing mob as a motor convoy
prepared to leave Katutura.

A mob had gathered in the municipal compound
for migrant workers from Owambo and they began to
stone passing pedestrians and motor vehicles.

Riot police fired several
canisters of tear gas into
the compound to drive the
mob back and disperse
them as they poured into
the street. Police vehicles
were also stoned.

The funeral procession
took a detour to avoid the
compound as police armed
with automatic weapons
stood guard.

Further up the road and
deeper into Katutura,
Herero Red Guards rushed
down a lane behind the
compound firing 303 rifles
as they ran. Nobody was re-
ported hurt in this in-

Tribune Reporter

which have earned them
the name "Red Guards."

Katutura was quiet but
tense after the shootings.
Almost all Hereros had
left for today's ceremony
at Okahandja but police
fear there may be further
outbreaks of violence
when they return after the
funeral.

Thousands of Hereros
had gathered in the town-
ship to accompany Chief
Kapuno.

FUNERAL RIOT

'ACT OF SWAPO'

10/4/78

221

Mercury Africa Bureau

OKAHANDJA — South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, yesterday blamed Swapo supporters for the weekend stone-throwing attack on Chief Clemens Kapuuo's funeral procession.

Speaking at the funeral ceremony in Okahandja Judge Steyn said this disgusting provocation was as serious as desecrating a grave.

Five people died and 10 others were wounded in Windhoek's Katutura township on Saturday when fighting broke out between Herero mourners and Ovambos.

Security arrangements were tightened at the funeral ceremony and police swept the cemetery and sur-

rounding areas with mine detectors

Shortly after the funeral procession to Okahandja was stoned and diverted away from Windhoek's Owambo House hostel shots rang out in the township.

Though the armed Herero Red Guards — the traditional Herero commando — apparently opened fire, police could not say whether they were responsible for any deaths.

Apart from stone-throwing, which was stopped only when riot police dispersed the mob with tear-gas, Hereros and Ovambos were also involved in fighting.

Violence

It was the first major incident of renewed violence between the two groups since Chief Kapuuo was gunned down by two assassins on Easter Monday.

The situation in Katutura was quiet but tense yesterday and many of the 15

the spiritual Herero capital about 70km north of Windhoek.

Injured

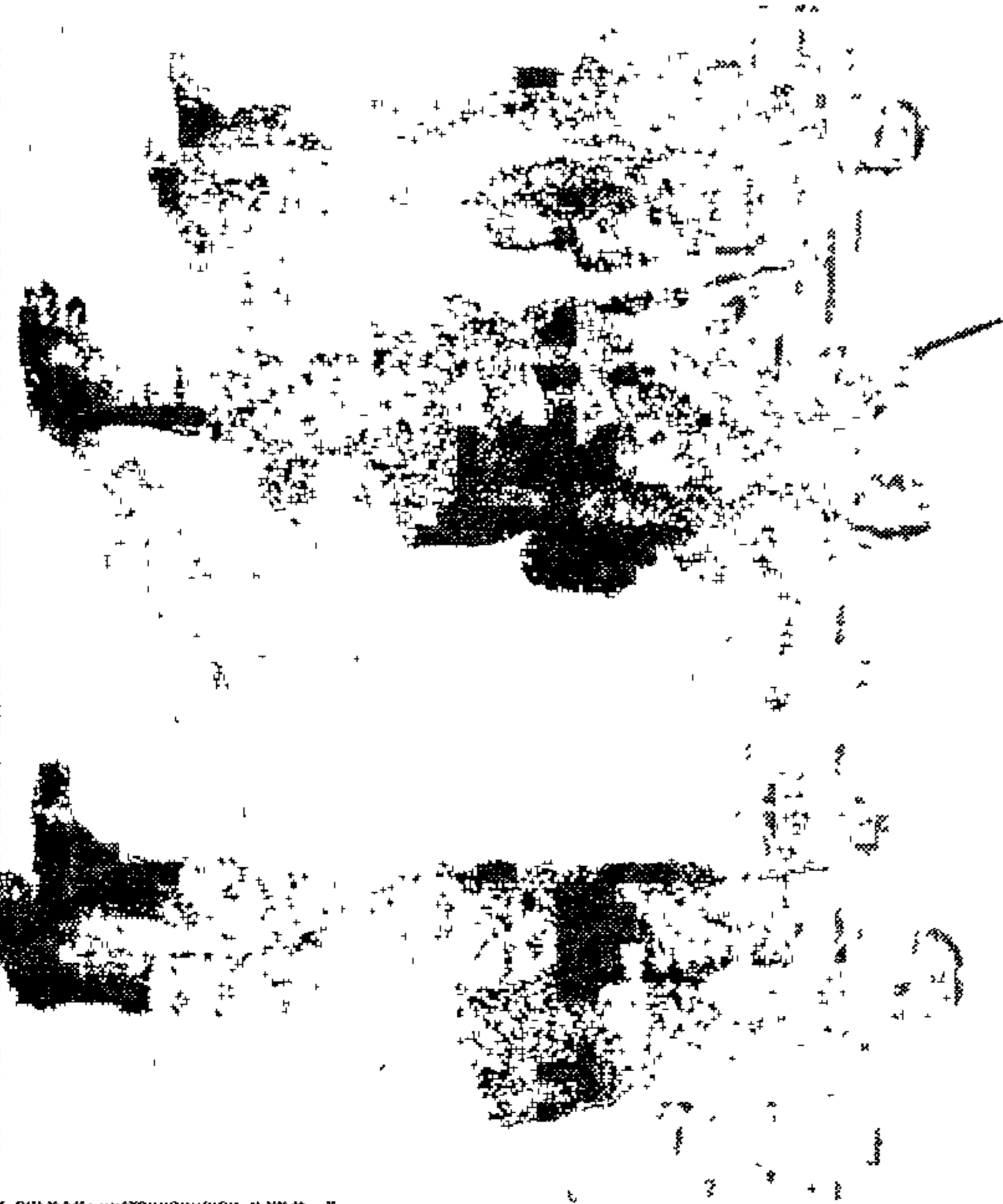
At least one other Black man was injured when he was involved in a fight with Herero mourners early yesterday. He was treated in hospital.

Judge Steyn said that by assassinating Chief Kapuuo the "forces of terror, revolution and darkness" had created an eternal martyr for peace-loving people.

The assassination had been aimed at causing confusion and to minimize the political aims of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of which Chief Kapuuo was president.

Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, said if Chief Kapuuo had not extended his hand of friendship to Whites he might have been alive today.

Thousands of colourfully-dressed Hereros in Red Guard uniforms and Victorian-style dresses



WELL-ARMED riot policemen with gas-masks prepare to hurl tear-gas canisters into the Owambo hostel minutes after a stone-throwing attack on Chief Clemens Kapuuo's funeral procession

1111111111

EDA: Will the people out there be able to understand this table?

Not in the villages, no. We use this here at the hatchery and at Tshakolo. This is for water over 18°C because we believe when the water temperature is higher they eat more. When the water is below 18°C we use another table. We also have another table for hand feeding. We have worked it out according to Lesotho conditions. We can't definitely say it's the optimum, so we are trying to check with a computer the correlation between the yield and the various factors affecting growth. There are about 30 factors, which include rate of stocking, size of the fish, size of the pond, the village, the date of establishment, mortality, feeding.

Economics

Our policy regarding the villages is that in the first year we supply everything free. If you take R100/ha for fingering cost (and it's actually less than that), the profit is about R600/ha. That's an average. This doesn't include the cost of transport and labour.

Transport cost is quite high because of the distances and profitability to other areas. wheat, it's much higher. profitability of the intervention rate was 3,1. here we've started betting of the intensive farming We're also trying to red I feel that up to now the

If we consider everything, including the capital investment, the picture will be different. These fish ponds can't compare with Israel because here the cost of investment per hectare is very high. The ratio between the bank size and the water area is very high because the fish-ponds are small. For example, if instead of making two ponds of 2½ hectares each you make one pond of 5 hectares you'll need less ground for the walls. In addition, if you include the cost of laying on water supply and constructing outlets you can see that the more ponds you have the higher your capital investment is but it won't help the production. But still if you compare it to all the other activities in Lesotho including the soil conservation work, I don't think it's more expensive. So it depends

The ceremony was attended by Judge Steyn, the entire DTA management committee, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuis, General Officer Commanding SWA Command, and diplomatic representatives from America and Britain. Scores of local and foreign newsmen were also present.

The cortege, led by police riot vehicles and flanked by Red Guards on horses, made its way down the main street of Okahandja — a small White village — in light rain.

chanted and sobbed at the Herero, commendo before proceeding to Hero's Acre.

Judge Steyn said the stone-throwing by Swapo supporters was an attempt to provoke Hereros into large-scale reciprocal action to prevent them attending their leader's funeral.

About 10 000 people — including many Whites — attended the funeral which lasted most of the day at Hero's Acre in Okahandja —

“Don't resort to violence or take the law into your own hands because this will dishonour Chief Kapuuo's name and aspirations.”

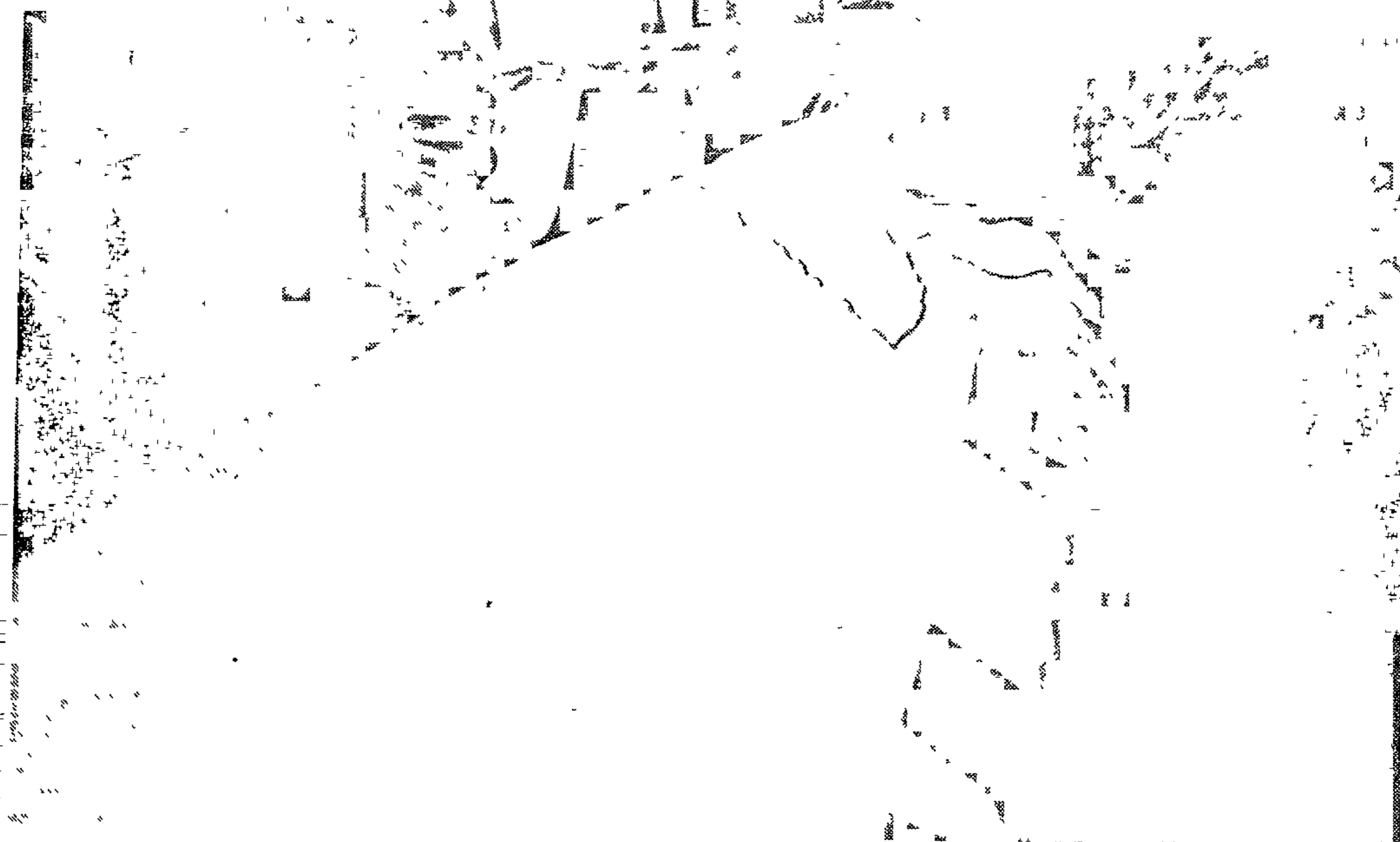
“Leave it to me to take the steps that are necessary to correct this injustice,” Judge Steyn said.

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(25)



A grief-stricken Herero woman flings herself over the coffin of the murdered Chief Clemens Kapuuo at his funeral at Okahandja Pictures: Alan Coxon

Grieving Hereros warn Swapo

Clive Cowley,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A multi-racial crowd of about 10 000 people mourned for Chief Clemens Kapuuo in a small town of Okahandja yesterday in an impressive show of solidarity against revolutionary violence.

Herero headmen pledged themselves anew to peace, but warned the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) to expect retribution if it did not stop its murder and violence.

Chief Kapuuo died on Easter Monday when assassins shot him with Russian-made pistols. He was leader of the Herero people and president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

In a graveside eulogy, the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Judge Marthinus Steyn, appealed to the Hereros not to commit violence and take the law into their own hands.

"Leave it to me to take the necessary steps," he said.

Mr R. Uazukuani replied

on behalf of the Herero chief's council that the people would for the moment put their trust in the Administrator-General. They would await results.

"We will not provoke others, but we are not cowards," said Mr Uazukuani. "We will not sit back and watch our leaders being killed, while leaders of other parties

run around all over the place."

In another response the leader of the Herero Youth Movement, Mr Johannes Karuaihe, warned that murderers and terrorists would not be allowed to rule the country.

It would be easy for the Hereros to resort to violence and revenge "in

the same ruthless, cold-blooded fashion." They chose to live in peace without bloodshed, but could and would fight if they were forced to.

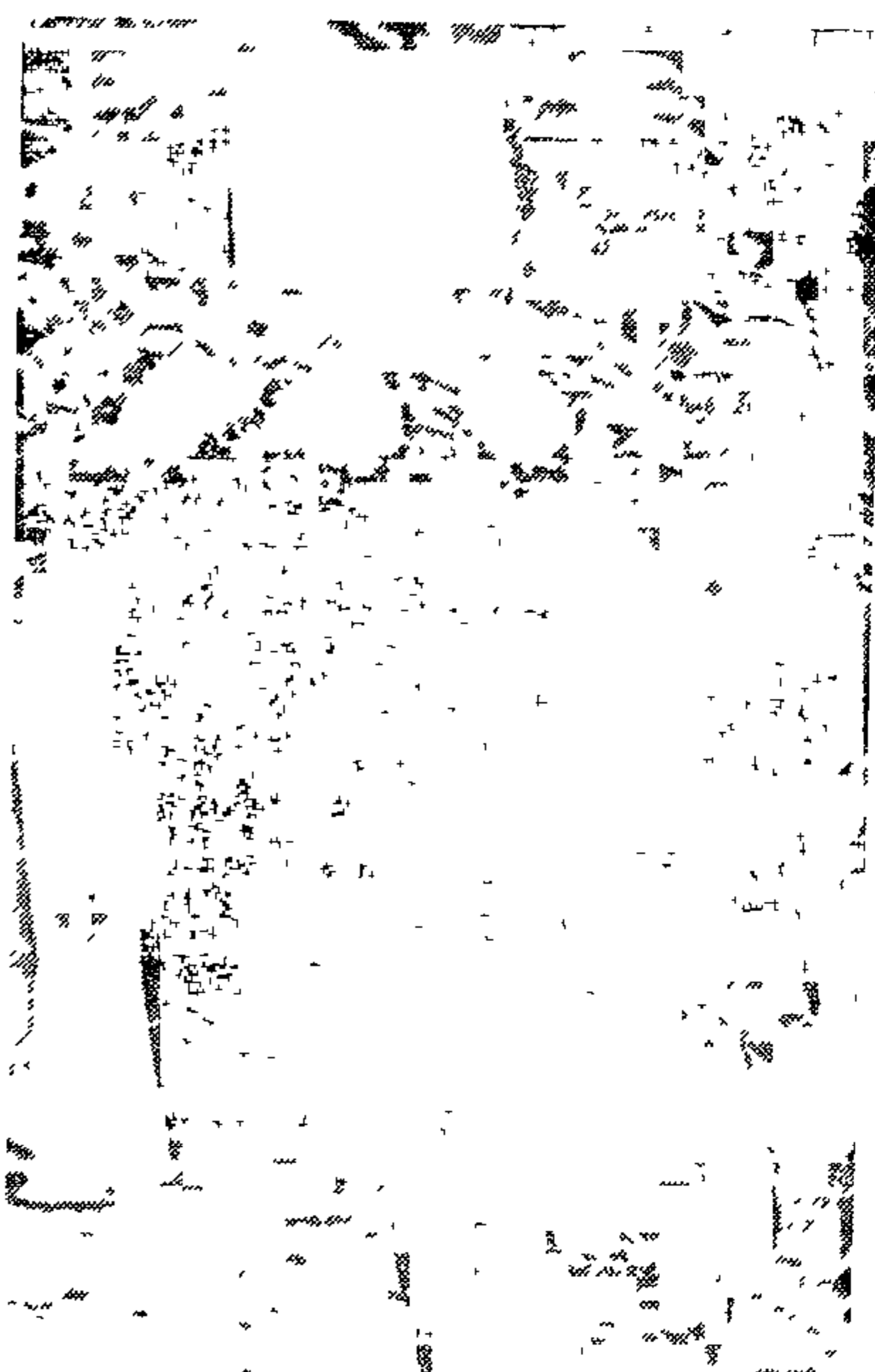
Mr Karuaihe said the Hereros would not allow anyone to dominate them. They were not about to exchange years of foreign domination for "a new tyranny."

Headman Elifas Tjingaete said that if Swapo imagined it would frighten people into supporting it, it would find it had created enemies.

Before the funeral ceremonies began, white policemen in camouflage dress searched the churchyard for landmines, while others patrolled with automatic firearms.



One of the senior officers of the Red Band, the Herero private army who attended the funeral of Chief Clemens Kapuuo in strength yesterday.



A South African policeman in camouflage uniform carries a police wreath to be added to the pile.

Final rift in SWA talks 'a certainty'

P.R. in
10/4/78
(22)

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE South West African negotiations are heading for an inevitable final breakdown, according to Pretoria diplomatic sources.

The sources say South Africa, after significant concessions to Swapo demands, has now found it impossible to agree to the latest settlement terms submitted by the Western "contact" group.

South Africa was assured by the British, American, Canadian, West German, and French group that it could keep forces in SWA after the election, provided the new government requested this.

But the deputy US Ambassador to the UN, Mr Don McHenry, hinted at a Press club lunch in Cape Town last week that South African forces would have to withdraw one week after elections.

This is seen by Pretoria sources as a new dimension in US diplomatic naivety. It would be suicidal for South Africa or SWA, they say, to accept so ominous a condition.

Asked whether the elected government would have the authority to invite SA forces to stay, Mr McHenry said an independent government could do what it liked.

He added, however, that a constitutional assembly—the result of the first election—would not be regarded as an independent government.

Without a South African presence, it is feared that Russian and Cuban-supported Swapo attempts would be made to snatch power in the territory.

However, the sources claimed, this was a probability either overlooked or discounted by the "contact" group, whose apparent faith in Swapo is not shared by South Africa or SWA political leaders.

A decision by Pretoria to declare the country independent—a move now considered likely—is fraught with certain and grave consequences.

It would lead to deeper international isolation, a UN-ordered boycott, and intensification of the border war with the likelihood of Russian and Cuban support for efforts to over-

throw a new government.

It would make SWA a second Rhodesia.

It would also confront the West with the choice of finally deciding to oppose communist penetration in Africa, or abandoning southern Africa to ultimate Russian domination.

The West's SWA independence plan goes before the UN Security Council today with an urgent request for prompt acceptance, reports RICHARD WALKER from New York.

By Friday, the council will have been summoned in open session to authorise the appointment of a special representative — Namibia Commissioner, Mr Martti Ahtisaari — and give the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, authority to prepare for a major UN military and civil role in the territory throughout the election.

If the plan is approved, formal South African acceptance will be sought. But, even if South Africa does not reply, Mr Ahtisaari will be quickly ordered to Windhoek with a small pathfinder mission to study implementation.

10 000 at Kapuuo's 7-hour funeral

ARGUS
10/4/78

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The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A multiracial crowd of about 10,000 people mourned for Chief Clemens Kapuuo in this small town yesterday in an impressive show of solidarity against revolutionary violence.

Herero headmen pledged themselves anew to peace, but warned the South West Africa People's Organisation to expect retaliation, if it did not stop its murder and intimidation.

Chief Kapuuo died on Easter Monday when assassins shot him with Russian-made pistols. He was leader of the Herero people, and president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

In a graveside eulogy the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, appealed to the Hereros not to commit violence and take the law into their own hands.

NOT COWARDS

'Leave it to me to take the necessary steps,' he asked.

Mr R Uazukuani replied on behalf of the Herero chiefs' council that the people would for the moment put their trust in the Administrator-General. They would await results.

'We will not provoke others, but we are not cowards,' said Mr Uazukuani. 'We will not sit back and watch our leaders being killed, while leaders of other parties run around all over the place.'

The funeral lasted seven hours.

SWA BATTALION

Before the funeral ceremonies began, white policemen in camouflage dress searched the churchyard for landmines, while others patrolled with automatic firearms.

Black soldiers from 41 battalion, SWA element of the South African Defence Force, provided the guard-of-honour.

Chapter 3
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US steps up role in southern Africa

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Since the Carter visit to Nigeria it has been the Americans who have been making all the running over Rhodesia.

While officials in London were saying only that Mr John Graham was going out to southern Africa to see if a two-tier conference could be arranged, Washington was already giving the date of April 15 and the place of Dar es Salaam for a preliminary meeting between the British and American foreign secretaries and the Patriotic Front.

OFFER

The Americans were even prepared to offer a slightly more tentative date for the full-scale conference.

It may still turn out that Mr Vance, Mr Nkomo, Dr Owen and Mr Mugabe meet in Dar es Salaam on April 15, but several days after an American announcement to this effect final details had still not been organised and Mr Mugabe, for one, had not even been asked.

The Carter Administration seems to have taken two firm decisions about southern Africa as a result of the Lagos visit by the President.

One is that the United States itself must become

Denis Sargent reports from London

a principal in the negotiations over Rhodesia, as well as those over SWA/Namibia not as it had been until the recent past, a loyal and powerful friend providing support for British views.

In Lagos Mr Vance had talks with Patriotic Front leaders as well as front-line state representatives, meetings at which the British presence was at no more than High Commissioner level.

CONTRAST

By contrast, until very recently, all the major discussions were between British representatives — with American officials in a supportive capacity — and the parties to the Rhodesian dispute.

Even the Anglo-American proposals published last September were described in the official announcement as proposals drawn up by the British Government with the full agreement of the United States.

Only 15 months ago the Geneva Conference was

entirely a British show, with a helpful American presence.

There is one obvious explanation for the current urgency with which settlements are being sought in Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia.

It was broadly hinted at in Dr Owen's surprisingly strong speech about Russian and Cuban involvement in Africa.

He spoke of the destabilising effect of having Cuban troops stationed in Africa and called on the United Nations to act against any such involvement in Eritrea.

SERIOUS

"Even more serious complications for Africa and East-West relations would flow if there were any attempt to use Cuban forces or any other outside forces to undermine current talks to bring peace and democracy to Rhodesia and Namibia through negotiated and internationally acceptable settlements," he said.

It was a clear warning to Russia and Cuba to stay out of southern Africa, or at least not to increase sharply the level of involvement which, except in the supply of arms to guerillas, has been on a small scale outside Angola.

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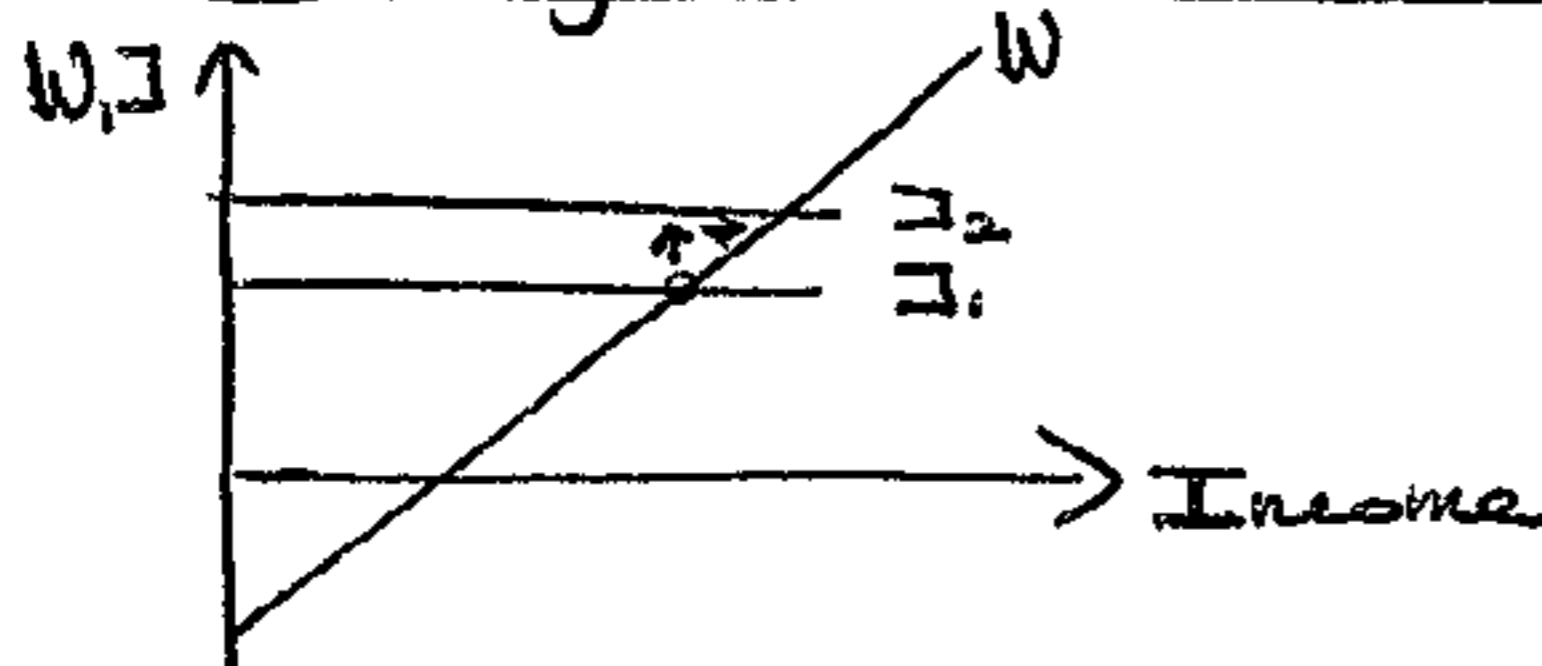
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A Shift in the I Function



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cliff plunge 80 m to death

cliff near the upper cable station
Andre, the third youngest of five children of well-known Dutch artist Mr Nico Verboom, fell more than 80 metres while he and Stuart were descending the mountain before dark

Stuart said he shouted to a passing cable car to summon help and waited on a ledge until a SA Mountain Club search party found him and brought him to safety about 1 am yesterday
The boys started their climb at 3 pm on Saturday

day afternoon and stopped to eat sandwiches at the bottom of Jacobs Ladder above the lower cable station
When we got to the top we thought we had better hurry as it looked like it was getting dark. We got a bit lost and

followed a path which we thought led downwards," Stuart said
"We climbed down about two faces and down a chimney. Andre was above me when he lost his footing about 6:30 pm and he fell past me and down



Stuart Dickson (17)

New SWA violence feared

Patrols in

Katutura

Star 10/4/78

22

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Riot police patrolled Katutura township throughout last night.

There were fears that violence would erupt again after the funeral of Chief Clemens Kapuuo

The situation remained quiet, although tense, to the surprise of police officers. They did not discount the possibility of further violence later in the week.

Ovambo supporters of Swapo kept out of sight as Herero supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance returned to the township in their thousands from the funeral in Okahandja.

In bloody clashes on Saturday four men were killed and 13 injured when DTA Hereros retaliated after Swapo Ovambos attacked the funeral procession as it left for Okahandja.

Clashes

Police fired teargas into the municipal compound for migrant workers from Ovambo to drive back and disperse the stone-throwing Swapo mob when the procession was attacked.

The funeral procession with the body of Chief Kapuuo had to take a detour to skirt the compound.

Immediately afterwards Herero headmen and homeguards opened fire on Swapo supporters elsewhere in the township.

The police chief in the territory, Brigadier Vic Verster, said a Swapo mob had attacked the Hereros.

Four men were shot dead and 11 wounded. The wounded were admitted to Katutura State-Hospital.

● Grieving Hereros warn Swapo — Page 11.



Grieving Herero women throw themselves over their slain leader's coffin outside his home in Windhoek's Katutura Township on Saturday. A multi-racial crowd of about 10 000 people attended the funeral of Chief Clemens Kapuuo in Okahandja, about 70 km from Windhoek yesterday.

Picture: DAVID FORRET

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

OKAHANDJA. — South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, yesterday blamed Swapo supporters for the weekend stone-throwing attack on Chief Clemens Kapuuo's funeral procession.

Speaking at the funeral ceremony in Okahandja, Judge Steyn said the "disgusting provocation" was "as serious as desecrating a grave."

"Leave it to me to take the steps that are necessary to correct this injustice," Judge Steyn said.

"Don't resort to violence or take the law into your own hands because this will dishonour Chief Kapuuo's name and aspirations."

Five people died and 10 others were wounded in Windhoek's Katutura township on Saturday when fighting broke out between Herero mourners and Ovambos.

Security arrangements were tightened at the funeral ceremony yesterday, and police swept the cemetery and surrounding

Swapo hit for funeral attack

areas with mine detectors. Shortly after the funeral procession to Okahandja was stoned and diverted away from Windhoek's Ovambo hostel on Saturday, shots rang out in the township.

Though the armed Herero Red Guards — the traditional Herero commando — apparently opened fire, police could not say whether they were responsible for the killings.

It was the first major incident of renewed violence between the two groups — which has already claimed more than 20 lives — since Chief Kapuuo was

gunned down by two assassins on Easter Monday.

The situation in Katutura was quiet but tense yesterday, and many of the 15 speakers at the funeral stressed the need for calm.

Almost 10 000 people attended the funeral ceremony, which lasted most of the day at Hero's Acre in Okahandja — the spiritual capital of the Herero people about 70 km north of Windhoek.

At least one more black man was injured when he was involved in a fight with Herero mourners early yesterday.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said if

Chief Kapuuo had not extended his hand of friendship to whites, he might have been alive today.

Thousands of colourfully dressed Hereros in Red Guard uniforms and Victorian-style dresses chanted, and sobbed, at the Herero Commando Hall in Windhoek before proceeding to Hero's acre.

The funeral ceremony was attended by Judge Steyn, the entire DTA management committee, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuis, General Officer Commanding SWA Command, and diplomatic representatives from the United States and Britain.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY,

CONSULATE GENERAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

221

O F F I C I A L T E X T
A M E R I C A N C U L T U R A L C E N T E R

4/78

April 11, 1978

NAMIBIA : AMBASSADOR MCHENRY SPEECH TO CAPE TOWN PRESS CLUB
AND SUBSEQUENT QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION: APRIL 7

BEGIN TEXT:

"I have only a few remarks to make and they are in the nature of general comments about where we are in a search for a resolution of a problem which many of you have been dealing with or your country has been dealing with, for more than thirty years, which I have devoted almost constantly the last year of my own life to, but which I have dealt with for many years before then, in the United States Government.

I just want to make simple points about where we are on the Namibian question. I think all of you know that roughly a year ago now the five Western members of the Security Council undertook to see what they could do to bring about an internationally acceptable settlement on that question. It's not generally known how that initiative got started. The fact is that Andre Young, in one of his early initiatives, invited members of the Security Council, it was a selective invitation, he invited the African members and the non-aligned, he excluded the socialist members of the Council, to an early morning breakfast, one of many early morning breakfasts which he had, and he asked them what could we do on the Namibian question. And he said, we don't want more resolutions, but we want a serious undertaking. And the response of the African and the non-aligned members there, was that we have to enter into some kind of talk with the South African Government. And they said, but you have to do it, you Western members of the Council have to do it. And you have to do it because you are the ones who maintain communication with both groups: we don't maintain communication with both groups. we don't maintain that kind of communication. And they said you have to do it without coming to us for any kind of mandate, because if you come to us for a mandate, we will give you one which so ties your hands that you will never get anywhere. So you go ahead and undertake this.

And so we did, with the encouragement of those groups, and with the encouragement of the President of the United States. We talked with the four other members of the Security Council and formed ourselves what we called a contact group. We've been referred to by many names since, some quite favorable and many unfavorable. I guess the one which has caught on in the international community, if not in South Africa, is to refer to us as the "gang of five". I hope our final days are not as uncomfortable as the infamous "gang of four". Our effort has been not to play favorites with any group, but to use our middle position role to talk with SWAPO, the South African Government, with the DTA, with ZANU, with any other organization which we felt had an interest and a role to play in this undertaking. We have been guided not by favoritism towards any group, but by one overriding goal which is that we want the people of Namibia, under conditions of free and fair elections, to elect their own leaders. We were fortunate, I think more fortunate than persons working on this subject will ever be again in the future, in that the U.N. Security Council had passed U.N. Security Council Resolution 385. It was not the usual one-sided resolution of the General Assembly, but one of those efforts similar to that breakfast morning discussion in the Waldorf Astoria, when there was an effort to treat, objectively, the criteria which were necessary for a resolution of this question. And so we have been fortunate to work with a resolution which enjoyed the unanimous support of the Security Council and yet which one can say objectively treats the situation in this area. After a year, during which we have suffered many wounds, and I understand from reading the South African press, that I have been fired from my own position many times, we believe we have finally concluded a set of proposals which can lead to the free and fair elections under which the people of Namibia can express themselves and hopefully get on with the job of governing themselves, the very difficult task of building a nation, the very difficult task of developing themselves economically, politically and culturally, of learning to work together.

I would be the first to say to you that the proposals which we have put together after a year are not perfect. If Don McHenry were writing these proposals, I might write them very differently from what they are now. But I would suggest to you that they, in their current form, represent the best effort which we can make towards reconciling the differences which exist under the current situation. I leave to you to speculate whether, under changed circumstances, we can come up with a different set of proposals. I leave to you to speculate whether, under changed circumstances, more time for example, we might be able to get improved proposals from the South African point of view, or improved proposals from the SWAPO point of view, or improved proposals from the DTA, or NNF or any number of the other groups which exist in this question. My own view is that that is a dangerous

crystal ball through which one is looking, that the future possibilities are likely to be more difficult, to introduce more complexities, and that the possibility of drastically improved proposals, without unacceptably high additional cost, is not great. I hope that the South African Government, I hope that the parties, will consider those proposals as a whole, not in their parts, not picking out those things which are uncomfortable, and ignoring those things which are valuable. They do represent an effort to reconcile sometimes irreconcilable and conflicting differences and what we hope will be done is that those proposals will be weighed, the differences will be weighed and that the parties will conclude as we concluded, that on balance they represent the best that can be done in the current situation.

But it is not just the best that can be done in the current situation which must be looked at. What also has to be looked at, it seems to me, are the alternatives. And I would ask you, and I would ask all of the participants, to consider the alternatives. As I look at the alternatives, there is no question in my mind that these proposals are those which ought to be accepted by the parties at this time. With doubts, to be sure, with question marks, to be sure, with concern about uncertainties here and there, all of those things are going to be there and they would be there if we worked on these proposals for another ten days or for another ten years. What we have to do is to consider what, on balance, they mean, and, as I say, what are the alternatives.

The alternatives to me are clear. We can continue with the current situation in the territory, with its constant increase in violence and the constant introduction of new complexities, such as the unfortunate and deplorable murder of Chief Kapuuo, such as the unfortunate and deplorable series of incidents which resulted in the murder of four Owambo such as the increase in violence which is taking place on the northern border, such as the increase in distrust which already exists in a situation of unbelievable distrust. We can continue along that path, and I can guarantee you that that is the path which is going to lead to further violence, to further distrust, and to further difficulty in resolving this question. One of the points which we never learn in society is that which today or which yesterday might have been the basis of a compromise, is today's and tomorrow's non-negotiable demand. We have the chance of a compromise now. Let us wait and let us introduce new complexities, and it will be gone. Ian Smith's internal settlement ten years ago would have been applauded by us all; Ian Smith's internal settlement today is one in which the possibility is in great doubt. There is another alternative, a very attractive alternative, and that is to go the so-called internal route, to say we know what the people of the territory want, even though the people of the territory have never, so far as I know, been in a position where they can express themselves under conditions which are manifestly free and fair and where they clearly have the right to choose

any alternative they wish. We could go ahead with the so-called internal solution. My suggestion to you is that that path is likely to lead, not to acceptance, not to a resolution, but to a further conflict among the races of Namibia, and to the possibility of the introduction into that question of outside forces that we all want to see stay away.

The internal settlement, the internal path, inevitably is going to lead to that kind of difficulty. We can finally take the risk, the risks which are inherent in any proposals, in any... which comes along, and accept the fact that there is no guarantee in this life that anything is going to be perfect, that any conclusion is going to be absolutely guaranteed. And under those circumstances, we can consider and look at the proposals that have been made in the fair and objective way in which they have been drawn together, to look at how one part balances the other, and to try and rid ourselves of the pre-conclusions which have existed and which continue to exist in this and other societies.

These alternatives are not just harsh alternatives which the South African Government would have to consider, but they are the harsh alternatives which the people of Namibia will have to consider, which the people who live in this region of the world will have to consider, and which the world at large will also have to consider. We are, as those astronauts of the United States said when they made their journey to the moon and looked back, "We are on a very small ship, and whether we think of ourselves as on many ships, the fact is that we're on one, very small, and we're on it together."

Let me make one final point. There is and does exist in Namibia and in South Africa and among the parties, the most amazing amount of distrust I have ever perceived. If the South African Government looked up at the sky outside this morning and said it was raining, SWAPO and a good many other people I know would say, because South Africa said it, it must be a damn lie, the sun must be shining. And if SWAPO and others could look up outside on a bright sunny day, the sun beaming down on this earth, and there are people in this society who would say, it must be a damn lie, there must be something behind it, it must be raining. The distrust which exists among the parties is one of the most difficult obstacles which we will have to overcome. It extends not just to the parties, it extends to us. To those of us who have been working on this question night and day, the question has always been said, the point has always been said and continues to be said, that the Western countries either favor SWAPO or are unconcerned about such things as communism and don't understand the situation which exists here. We have indeed approached this question not with favoritism towards anyone. I have said before, that if SWAPO wins they go off with my congratulations, if the DTA wins, they go off with my congratulations. They might also go off with my prayers. But the fact is they win, and they win an election which is undertaken under conditions which are

free and fair and where the choice is that of the people.

It seems to me that that is the only way that we are going to be able to guarantee or to have some chance that the future in that territory and the future in this part of the world has a chance of development in an atmosphere of peace. So, the point which I wish to make is that I think the time is late, the decisions must be made now. We can go along the road of certainty and I think the road of certainty is the internal settlement or a continuation of the current situation. It is that road of violence. Or we can take a chance and risk the road of peace. One is going to be difficult. One of those roads will be difficult at best. I would suggest to you that the two others are impossible."

END TEXT.

BEGIN QUESTION AND ANSWER:

Q: Ambassador, you were talking about the amount of distrust which exists between the two parties in this agreement. In order to remove part of this distrust, would the members of the five contact group be prepared to give a guarantee to both sides that if one tried to overthrow the agreement, the five, or one member of the five contact group, would see that this wasn't done?

A: I was talking with Mr. Fourie yesterday and I answered questions similar to yours and I said that I had had a similar question put to me a little while ago, and it was almost this, if I put it facetiously. The question was this: If the other side did not live up to the agreement, would the United States guarantee that we would send in the Sixth Fleet? There are no guarantees in this world. What we can do is try to minimize the possibility of the failure of one or the other party to live up to the conditions of the agreement. What we can try to do is to bring along an atmosphere in which the people learn to trust one another. Now, if you look at the proposals, and they have now been published here, you will find that we have very carefully taken a period of time in which we try and wind down the situation. Not act precipitately, immediately, but to act over a period of time, so that in time we can build up the trust and we can get to the point where we can start taking the actions which are necessary for the people to vote. I don't believe there are any guarantees, and I don't believe you will get any guarantees, from the five or anyone else. I can say this, that it is not in our interest to wash our hands of the Namibian question the moment the signature is put on a piece of paper. It is in our interest to try to assure that there is peace in this part of the world. It is in our interest to try and assure that an agreement which we

have spent a great deal of time trying to negotiate, is carried out completely and faithfully by all of the parties.

Q: Mr. McHenry, you said that the "gang of five" did not resort to favoritism. Despite this attitude, and in view of the implied threat of economic sanctions, by the West and specifically the United States, if South Africa should decide to reject the proposals, do you have anything in mind for SWAPO or any of the other participants should they decide to reject the proposals?

A: Your question reminds me of that series I had to answer for Mr. Saunders the other day. I am not in a position to answer questions which say do you still tickle your grandmother's toes? Or have you stopped beating your wife? I don't know of the threat that you refer to. The United States has made no threat. We are not making any threat. One does not get an agreement on the basis of threats. We can, however, point to fundamental facts. The fundamental fact is that the failure to reach an agreement in this situation, is, as I have said, likely to lead to further deterioration of the situation, and the introduction of further complexities. The fundamental fact is that the failure to get an agreement is likely to lead to pressures in the international community to take whatever course or measures are necessary and which may be available under international institutions, to try and persuade an agreement. But I do not believe that the United States has made a threat. We are not making a threat, I do not believe you can talk with people on the basis of threats.

Q: Ambassador McHenry, may I just ask one simple question. If the situation which you are presenting to us so simply, is applied to Puerto Rico, if one of the parties that is opposed to unification as a state within the United States, is supported by the same forces, Cuba and the Soviet Union, in Puerto Rico, what would be the attitude of the United States Government, would it regard it as a stabilizing element?

A: Will it regard who and what as a stabilizing element?

Q: The forces of Cuba and the Soviet Union that are supporting one of the parties that is seeking independence for Puerto Rico.

A:-- You know, I think in all of my discussions here I don't think I have mentioned the terms the Soviet Union or Cuba. In my statement I never mentioned either one of them. If you want to ask a specific question about Puerto Rico, I will be glad to answer it, but I'm afraid I don't follow your question.

Q: Obviously after having spent so much time on this issue, and having always gathered views from the various parties, have you any indication of whether the chances are real for a

settlement, and if not, what steps do you envisage taking after this?

A: First, let me say that I have not really gathered views from parties, I have talked with the existing institutions and groupings which exist in the Namibian society and in this society under the conditions which exist at the current time. I think it is very difficult to gather the views of the Namibian people. If there existed the machinery to gather the views of the Namibian people, we wouldn't have this long discussion. So the only thing I can tell you about my talks is that I have been able to talk with those representatives of the institutions which exist under conditions which many in the international community object to. I don't know that we have very much in the way of final answers. The South African Government has not answered finally, or even on a preliminary basis. We have not heard from SWAPO, the NNF, or the DTA or the churchmen or any number of the other parties, except you will hear their expressions about one aspect or the other. I read in the paper this morning that one group, which I gather is rather small, but which I gather may also be rather influential, AKTUR, has come out against the proposals, but that action was not unexpected.

Q: If SWAPO decides not to take part in the elections and obviously rejects the proposals, and the rest of the parties continue with an internal solution, as you refer to it, of having an election, and they manage to obtain a percentage poll of fifty-five percent or more, indicating that the majority of the people have participated, and express their desire, their wishes, how would you view such an internal solution?

A: I've just given you my views on the internal solution and they are the views which I would use in answering the question which you have. You ask a very hypothetical question about conditions, which make some assumptions which I can't address. A percentage poll of fifty-five percent in an election, or sixty percent or even ninety-nine percent, is not necessarily an indication of free and fair elections. The party in the Soviet Union gets elected almost every two/four years and the percentage is not fifty-five percent, it is ninety-nine, forty-four one hundredth percent, and I wouldn't suggest that those were free and fair elections. We would have difficulty, and what one wants to try to get is a situation in which all the parties participate in an electoral process, and they are able to participate under conditions which are susceptible to free and fair elections. It is entirely possible that SWAPO in its wisdom, or lack thereof, may decide that it does not want to accept the proposals. Our intention is to take these proposals to the U.N. Security Council, our intention is to try and get the Namibian people to speak out and to support these proposals. Our hope is that the South African Government, which is, in my view, the most important factor, in this, will also see the wisdom of taking a decision on its own and not using the various groups as a reason to avoid a decision.

Q: If the government of Namibia, elected under free elections, decided to keep South African troops inside the territory, would the West agree to that?

A: The proposals as written address the question of troops in the territory. I think you know it calls for a phased reduction of troops. Someone in a newspaper story said that I hinted that we would not object to South African troops. I think that if you read the statement that I made, it was that an independent government has the right to do whatever it damn well pleases. If an independent government in Namibia decided it wanted to invite troops from Mars, that's not any of our business.

Q: Mr. Ambassador, to get back to the question of if one side accepts and the other side does not, what would be the position if SWAPO were to reject the proposals and the South African Government accept them. Would this be in the terms of the proposals or not?

A: Right now we don't have that situation. We have a cat and mouse game going on, where South Africa seems to be standing back hoping that SWAPO might reject, or waiting at least until SWAPO reacts, and SWAPO is, with Sam Nujoma either in New Delhi, or Baghdad or wherever he can usually be found, doing the same thing. I really don't want to go into that hypothetical situation.

Q: Mr. McHenry, you spoke about the tremendous distrust between the parties, as background to this. Mr. Sam Nujoma has publicly rejected majority rule as the goal of SWAPO in South West Africa, as his obvious goal being to establish a Marxist state through the revolutionary class struggle. Are you surprised under these circumstances that there is this distrust between two parties?

A: Well, I've read in the newspaper, because Ambassador Bowdler and his staff were very good about sending us reports back, that that's been a great subject of discussion here in South Africa, and that it results from a television interview which was given. I haven't seen any publicity given in the South African press to Mr. Nujoma's denial of those statements and his accusation that they were taken out of context, I haven't seen that played here at all. I would hope that the press is sufficiently objective and feels that this is a sufficiently important thing, that it should want to do that.

Audience: It was reported.....very widely.

A: O.K. Then I have probably in my travels missed it. I cannot say that I have seen it, frankly, even if it was reported widely, given the kind of sustained attention that was given to the original story which was carried here. Let me say that I have no way of knowing what Mr. Sam Nujoma said in that interview. It was an interview which was apparently taped in New York, sat on for a couple of weeks, and then mysteriously used.

And therefore I can't speak of it. What I can say is this, that I would not be surprised to see SWAPO and other forces continue to fight on if there is no settlement. Just as there are those that say the South African Government has a two-track strategy, I am sure that SWAPO has one too. One strategy for what it would do if there is no settlement and another for what it would do if there is a settlement. I would say, in addition to that, that our own concern is a proposal based on U.N. Resolution 385, and that resolution, and the obligations which people would undertake under that resolution are pretty clear. Free and fair elections, and that in our discussions with all the parties concerned, we have made it very clear that that was the basis of any agreement and those are our expectations if an agreement is reached.

Q: Mr. McHenry, you said a little while ago that an independent government in South West could do what it liked. My question is, at what stage do we get an independent government?

A: At independence.

Q: Well, the plans at the moment call for two elections. One to elect a constituent assembly, which will then work out a constitution, which will then be put to the people in an election. After which election do you have an independent government?

A: I beg to differ with you. I think you are talking about the discussions which are taking place, and you haven't read that proposal. The proposal does not address two elections at all. The proposal takes you up to the constituent assembly, and a period of time for the constituent assembly to act before independence.

Q: Ambassador, you have referred to a cat and mouse game, now obviously.....

A: I don't know who the cat is and who the mouse is.

Q: I don't suppose your group is willing to sit waiting for this game to be played out indefinitely. What are the next steps you have in mind, are going to try, what is actually going to happen, whether it realizes your objective or not?

A: I can't predict the timing, but I think we have informed the parties that we plan to take it to the U.N. Security Council and my guess is that, and I can only say it's a guess, I am also somewhat out of communication. my guess is that that would be sometime next week.

Q: Mr. Ambassador, just to get back to the question that was asked previously, would a constituent assembly be regarded as a government?

A: A constituent assembly is not a government. The government continues under the Administrator-General, with also the presence and involvement of the Special Representative. A constituent assembly, to my knowledge, has never been considered a government.

Q: So it would not then have the right to ask the South African forces to stay on?

A: It has a right to ask anything.

Q: Would its right to ask this be recognized?

A: It can express its views. I know the question you're getting at (laughter). I want to make it very clear that the proposal is governed not by any secret understandings, there are no secret understandings; there are no secret pieces of paper; there are no governing pieces of paper, other than those proposals.

Q: Mr. McHenry, thank you for favoring me a second time. The South African Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, said in a meeting at Stellenbosch last week, that, among others, the United States Ambassador to South Africa was fully aware that the South African border post with Lesotho has never been closed, although the Ambassador wasn't prepared to speak up. In view of this, are you surprised that distrust exists?

A: I don't know what the Ambassador is aware of. If you want to address the question to him I am sure that (laughter) he is very willing to answer that question. I think, as you know, as any student knows, that the question which is involved here is a larger question than the way you pose it. What is involved here is the recognition of the Transkei. So please don't ask simplistic questions like that. I'd be glad to answer it directly if you wish.

Q: Please do.

Q: Can I just come back on another answer of yours. You said that you plan to make the proposal to the Security Council next week. Does this mean that you want to have all answers in before that, and if so, have you had any indication from the South African Government that you will get their answer before next week?

A: Well, we want the answers as soon as we can. But we want them with all deliberate speed.

Q: You spoke of the American interest in the situation. I think there are many South Africans who feel that there is a certain amount of bullying going on.

A: I think I got the sense of that question earlier. There has been in South Africa an amazing amount of distortion of the position of the United States. I suspect, if I can be generous, that part of this can be traced to the fact that you had a political campaign here, and I hope that the campaign is over and that the new election hasn't already started. But I don't believe that the American people or the big powers are out to bully South Africa. As a matter of fact, if you heard Mr. Carter's speech at Lagos the other day, a speech which I regret to say I read in the newspapers was dismissed Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, and it wasn't delivered until Saturday afternoon. But if you read it, you saw Mr. Carter holding out a helping hand. And I think this is his attitude, this is the attitude of the United States, and I would suggest to you that this is the attitude of much of the world. The world understands that there is a problem here. The world understands that this problem was not one of yesterday's creation, it comes from historical circumstances. And we understand that there is no easy solution, and the world also understands that it will take some time to solve it. What the world can't understand and what I can't understand, is that we aren't getting on with it.

Q: Mr. Ambassador, I don't know whether I can ask you this, but you said yesterday that one had to be optimistic in this situation, it was not a statement that you were necessarily optimistic. I seem to have detected in the whole of your speech this afternoon a feeling or a fear that this is not going right. Would you comment on that.

A: Well, if you have that, I think it's unfortunate. I don't mean to convey a feeling that it's not right, it is to convey what I think ought to be the considerations in making a decision. And I would hope that those persons who are involved in making a decision, whether here or elsewhere, would keep those factors in mind. I'm not necessarily optimistic or pessimistic, I think I also said yesterday that if you are in my field you are being paid to keep working, not to be either optimistic or pessimistic.

END QUESTION AND ANSWER

West makes SWA path easier

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11/4/78

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The West has given South Africa an "opening" to accept the security arrangements contained in the final Western proposals for a peaceful settlement in South West Africa.

This came to light yesterday (Monday) after recent talks between Western envoys and internal political leaders on the interpretation of the plan.

The explanatory discussions produced new insight into the West's plan, which is more favourable to South Africa than at first thought on the delicate question of South African presence on the war-torn Angolan border.

Security arrangements in the pre-election period is one of the major issues threatening to wreck the West's compromise formula, which is still in the balance.

However, it was revealed for the first time yesterday that Western envoys have told internal political leaders that they would have no objection to the South African Police being maintained at eight strategic points in the northern border area.

This would not be regarded as a "normal" function of the police and, therefore, the general restriction placed on them to carry only small arms would not apply.

Protection

These police units would protect installations such as power stations, hospitals and radio stations, a task the South African Government wanted allotted to troops.

The West's plan makes provision for 1 500 South African troops to be restricted to Oshivello and/or Grootfontein.

While Swapo has demanded that South African troops be stationed in the south of the territory, the Republic apparently has insisted on a residual military force of between 2 600 and 3 000 troops.

Half would be combat troops and the rest would provide logistic support. The West has suggested that the logistic support could be undertaken by civilians.

The Western explanations could overcome some of South Africa's strongest objections to the peace plan.

The Namibian National Front said yesterday the compromises in the plan were reasonable and appealed to Swapo and the South African Government to accept the proposals.

Mr. Bryan O'Linn, the NNF's publicity secretary, called on the two sides to negotiate urgently and seriously to settle any remaining differences.

The NNF, an umbrella organisation of predominantly Black political parties and tribal groups, is one of the three major political movements in the territory.

While the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance met in Windhoek yesterday to discuss the West's plan, there was still hope in the territory that an internationally acceptable agreement could be clinched.

It is reported from Cape Town that the leaders of three South West African Churches, which represent more than half the territory's population, yesterday came out in open support of the West's proposals.

"We believe that this proposal is a basis upon which can be founded the long-awaited united and free country," Dr. J L de Vries and Bishop I. Auala of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, Bishop R Koppman of the Roman Catholic Church and the Rev E S Morrow of the Anglican Church said.

Soviet Union call for Swapo takeover

RJ/PB

ROM

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By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The Soviet Union on Monday tore into the Western plan for a United Nations-supervised South West African independence when it told the UN Swapo must take over the new nation.

Within an hour of the five Western powers presenting their proposals to the Security Council the Soviets hit back during a meeting of the UN decolonisation committee.

The Soviet Union insisted that:

- South African forces withdraw immediately and unconditionally from the territory.

- The transfer of power to Swapo as the sole authentic representative of Namibians be ensured.

- Walvis Bay be included in the transfer.

The "true goal" of the Western settlement plan

was clear, declared the Soviet representative, Mr Mikhail Khalamov.

It was intended to make things difficult for Swapo and it could involve the "puppets" of the Turnhalle conference.

The strong Soviet response poses a fresh threat to hopes of the Western powers, whose main efforts have been directed at winning South African approval.

The Soviet Union has the power to block the plan with its veto.

There has been no South African response yet, but it is expected any day. Outright rejection is not anticipated, but any suggestion of acceptance is expected to be heavily hedged with conditions.

Private consultations in the Security Council will get under way swiftly, but hopes of a quick open meeting have begun to dim. For one thing, Swapo has indicated it is unhappy with this.

The Western aim is to deal with the matter in the council before the full-scale General Assembly debate gets under way on April 24.

The 149-nation assembly has a built-in majority for Swapo.

The Western plan follows the general outline of the proposals first put in February, but drops all reference to Walvis Bay, which, it argues, can only be dealt with after independence. It also rejects Swapo's demand that the UN operations chief should have veto powers over the South African administrator, Mr Justice Steyn.

Ceasefire

within a month

Swapo to get Tilo's backing

221 Star 12/4/78

Own Correspondent

MUNICH — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, has won an assurance of support for his movement from President Tilo of Yugoslavia via

Nujoma was granted a meeting with President Tito after extensive talks in Belgrade with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mr Milos Minc and other government officials

The official Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug — reported in Munich — said President Tito assured Nujoma that 'Yugoslavia will continue to extend comprehensive assistance, political and other, to Swapo and the people of Namibia in the struggle for independence

"In this context" said Tanjug the Yugoslav President pointed to the importance the UN General Assembly's scheduled special session on Namibia can have in realising the country's independence"

Yugoslavia is an influential leader of the non-aligned group of nations, and observers said Nujoma attached special importance to winning Yugoslav support for the Swapo cause

Hopes for West's SWA

peace plan

United Nations today, and probably will be debated by the Security Council later this week

It contains no surprises and is the formula "leaked" in Windhoek during the visit there last week of Mr Don McHenry, America's Deputy UN Ambassador

The five authors of the document say in an introduction that they believe the key to an internationally acceptable transition to independence is "free elections for the whole of Namibia as one political entity"

The elections will be supervised and controlled by the United Nations

A WEEK

Within a week of initial Security Council action, the body would adopt a plan submitted by the Secretary-General immediately thereafter would follow a general ceasefire and release of political prisoners

The UN special representative and members of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and UN military personnel would arrive in Namibia

Within six weeks South African troops, confined to bases, would be reduced to 12 000 men

The UN High Commissioner

Refugees would assist in the territory to return

Simultaneously, general rules for the election would be published, and discriminatory laws and restrictive legislation would be repealed

DISMANTLED

The command structures of citizen forces, commandos and ethnic forces would be dismantled

Within 12 weeks South Africa's military force would be reduced to 1500 men, restricted to Grootfontein or Oshivello Military installations on the northern border would be deactivated, or put under civilian control or UN supervision

Swapo fighters would be restricted to their bases until one week after certification of the election, when their bases would be closed, and all South African troops would be

can troops will have been withdrawn

Primary responsibility for maintaining law and order in the territory during the transition period will rest with the existing police forces

Neighbouring countries will be asked to respect the transitional arrangements and the outcome of the elections "to the best of their abilities"

LAST-DITCH

One western source sees the independence formula as a last ditch attempt at a compromise solution

The same source denied that any "secret treaties or unwritten assurances" had been given to the South African Government beyond the documented proposals

The five permanent Western members of the council who negotiated the package are calling for a meeting of the 15-nation council — possibly on Friday — to initiate primary steps in the changeover even before South Africa or Swapo have formally responded to the proposals

An African group member of the Security Council responded cautiously to queries about African assessment of the formula, saying strategy would be discussed when it was confirmed that the council would meet

backing

Own Correspondent

MUNICH — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, has won an assurance of support for his movement from President Tilo of Yugoslavia via

Nujoma was granted a meeting with President Tito after extensive talks in Belgrade with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mr Milos Minc and other government officials

The official Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug — reported in Munich — said President Tito assured Nujoma that 'Yugoslavia will continue to extend comprehensive assistance, political and other, to Swapo and the people of Namibia in the struggle for independence

"In this context" said Tanjug the Yugoslav President pointed to the importance the UN General Assembly's scheduled special session on Namibia can have in realising the country's independence"

Yugoslavia is an influential leader of the non-aligned group of nations, and observers said Nujoma attached special importance to winning Yugoslav support for the Swapo cause

Vote plan leaves three fronts in limbo

Star's Africa News Service

NDHOEK — If the UN's plan for independence in SWA/Namibia is into operation, the participation of at last three parties — out of a potential eight — in United Nations supervised elections is not certain

The three parties are

Party's election front, the Christian Democratic Party and the Herstigje Nasionale Party

Aktur has rejected the West's proposals for settlement

Its deputy leader, Mr Eben van Zijl, said Aktur would decide "in the light of circumstances as they exist there"

tions conforming to the West's proposals

"If our reservations are not heard we will wash our hands of the whole thing in innocence," he said

The leader of the Christian Democratic Party, Mr Ben Pillay, said "we will participate not in the true sense of the word, but to

"All who vote for us will be voting against a Western solution

When we get into the constituent assembly we will tell them it is illegal," he said

Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP, said his party hoped there would be no elections at all and that he saw "no chance" of

If the HNP felt the election was a fiasco — for example, if South African troops were reduced — it would not participate, he said

These three parties are regarded as having minority support

Their objections to the West's plan centre on security matters resultin

the UN in the proposals,

But only one party in Windhoek — Swapo — is not concerned that the United Nations transitional assistance group will not be biased towards Swapo

And only Swapo and the Namibia National Front have openly ap

UN opposition to SWA plan grows

13/4/78 R-007
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By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — The West is urgently seeking quick South African support for its South West African independence plan, which on Tuesday landed at the United Nations like a damp squib.

It has met strong opposition and in an effort to win support Western diplomats have dropped their request for total acceptance.

Instead, they are seeking only endorsement of a

request to have the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, examine the transition process.

Strongly denounced on Monday by the Soviet Union — which has the power to veto it — the Western plan was finally published on Tuesday as a Security Council document — with every sign that the council will reject the Western powers' pleas for a meeting on Friday to endorse it.

Instead the Soviets and

others are lobbying support for the special General Assembly meeting on SWA, which begins on April 24.

The tabling of the West's proposals had been timed to try to abort the assembly meeting.

Diplomatic sources said the West was still two or three short of the necessary nine votes in the 15-member Security Council.

One key Third World ambassador said the Western call for a quick meet-

ing was virtually impossible before the General Assembly session — unless South Africa first tabled its acceptance. "Then possibly we would have to look into things," he said.

The plan, designed to ensure elections and internally accepted independence by the end of the year, is the same as was leaked some weeks ago. It omits any reference to Walvis Bay and ignores Swapo's demand that the UN representative should have veto powers over the South African Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

One Western diplomat described the plan as a "golden opportunity" for South Africa. He pointed out that the West had rejected any tampering with South African sovereignty over Walvis Bay.

Also, the plan allowed for direct action by South African forces against any guerrilla incursion, "if, say, some UN troops chose to look the other way".

Swapo depllores shootings

WINDHOEK. — Swapo yesterday deplored the weekend shooting of five Ovambos in Windhoek's Katutura township while Chief Clemens Kapuuo's funeral procession was leaving the township.

Swapo's secretary for legal affairs, Miss Lucia Hamutenya, said in a statement Ovambos had been provoked by the Herero Red Guard to throw stones at the funeral procession.

The statement also expressed resentment at the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, for allegedly blaming Swapo for the incident.

Swapo alleged that police had also fired shots, but it did not positively blame the police for the shooting of the five men.

Miss Hamutenya said the Turnhalle had been created by South Africa

to be its "instrument of aggression against the legitimate struggle of the Namibian masses and thereby to cause communal strife."

The divisional head of the CID in South West Africa, Brigadier I G M van Niekerk, denied earlier that the police had opened fire at the stone-throwing Ovambos on Saturday. Ordinary .303 rifles had been used — Sapa

China and Russia bicker on SWA

Star 13/4/78

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By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — Russia and Red China, in the past two days at the United Nations, have demanded the immediate end of South African rule in SWA/Namibia, and have stressed Swapo's UN-backed right to represent its people

But their dismissal of Western efforts for the territory has been punctuated by rancorous exchanges between the communist states

In the background all this week was a meeting of the Decolonisation Committee, focusing on Namibia

The Soviet Union made clear its stance on the Namibia issue through its first deputy envoy to the UN. Immediate and unconditional withdrawal by South Africa, transfer of power to Swapo had to be ensured, all contact by member states of the UN should cease, and "new resolutions" should be implemented to back up those already passed on the Namibia question

Mr Mikhail Kharlamov said the Soviet Union would support sanctions against South Africa, and Walvis Bay had to be included in a transfer of power to Swapo

It was made plain that Russia would not support the Western package in the Security Council.

"AGGRESSION"

China, pursuing old ideological arguments with Russia, criticised both it and America for meddling in Namibia. The United States, said the Chinese Ambassador, was peddling its peaceful settlement proposals in collaboration with South Africa.

Russia, "motivated by its strategic needs of encircling Europe and launching wars of aggression, is going all out in its infiltration and expansion activities in Africa"



Mr Kharlamov . . . backs sanctions against SA.

China charged that Russia was attempting to control liberation movements in Namibia and other areas so it could ultimately replace "colonialists and racists"

The Decolonisation Committee is circulating a working paper, drawn up by Swapo and Tanzania, to assist preparation of a resolution on the territory

PRECARIOUS

An apparent waiting game delaying South Africa's and Swapo's responses to the West's last-chance independence plan for SWA/Namibia is causing some concern to Western diplomats at the United Nations.

Their nervousness about the transition formula's chance of success is being expressed privately just as the communist bickering shows up the Red power's interest in the territory

There is still hope that a Security Council meeting could be called for tomorrow to acknowledge the Western-drafted independence proposals and to initiate the programme of action suggested

Some observers said the independence plan hung precariously on a few votes to secure the nine which would authorise the council to act on the proposals.

Swapo ^{22/1}

feud keeps pupils out of school

Vr rkers (2)

x 2. Wat doen u gevoo.

WINDHOEK. — A minor political feud among the Rooi Nasie faction of the Namas at Hoachanas, a small village 200 km south-east of Windhoek, has kept almost 300 children away from school in the past month

eme op te los?

Bespreek u die 27 onder glase?

werkers op die plaas of op

Het u al ooit go span of acte te

The tiff, between supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo, has caused emotions to run high and parents belonging to both groups have forbidden their children to return to classes.

t ander werkers saam te

an toevallige en kort

It all began about a month ago when DTA supporters kept their children away from Hoachanas Primary School because, they said, Swapo children and teachers were planning to throw stones at them.

hij-

1. Ga-u u probeer om

Swapo supporters said their children would not return till the "disobedient DTA supporters" withdrew their children and left Hoachanas, he said

s te kom of nie?

waaron/vaaron nie?

Only 60 of the 356 children have returned to school



Call for ⁽²²⁾
white ^{star}
SWA poll ^{14/4/28}

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK The
leader of the National
Party's election front
here, Mr A H du Plessis
has called for an election
among whites in SWA/
Namibia before any steps
are taken to a new dispen-
sation for the territory.

Speaking to about 100
people, among them a
handful of blacks, he said
"We believe you will not
get out of this confusion
in South West Africa be-
fore the confusion among
the whites is cleared up"

Mr du Plessis said he
had appealed to the South
African authorities for a
white election and for
elimination of a one-man-
one-vote election to de-
cide the territory's future

A white election would
clarify what whites in the
territory wanted and the
NP which stood by the
Turnhalle principles,
would probably get 95
percent of the white vote,
he said.

Swapo sticks to Walvis guns

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) is insisting that Walvis Bay is an integral part of SWA/Namibia and must be included in independence negotiations

Swapo has not announced acceptance or rejection of the modified western-drafted independence proposals — nor has South Africa — but statements at the United Nations yesterday left no doubt that the guerilla organisation is not relinquishing its claim to the port

A Swapo representative helped draft a consensus criticism of South Africa's hold on Namibia for the UN's Decolonisation Committee yesterday, which unequivocally rejects "any political settlement not based on the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia"

The document also asks member states not to take any action which could "give any semblance of

legitimacy to South Africa's claim to Walvis Bay"

The Western drafters of the proposed conditions and programmes for Namibian independence have excluded direct mention of Walvis Bay from the final formula

Western sources said there was "general acceptance" of the plan for independence — except from the Soviet Union which belligerently maintains South Africa should be forced from the territory without concession

● Mr Vorster yesterday told Parliament that South Africa would not even consider reducing its troops in SWA/Namibia while violence continued

The Star

Friday April 14 1978

(221)

Playing it straight with the West

ON the eve of the Security Council debate on SWA/Namibia and high-level talks with Western Foreign Ministers, Mr Vorster in Parliament yesterday reiterated key aspects of South Africa's stance on the territory. They sounded forceful enough—but in point of fact contain nothing that should provide any fresh stumbling block in the delicate negotiations that are imminent.

The Prime Minister laid down three prerequisites:

- There would be no hand-over of Walvis Bay, which remained South African territory "until this Parliament decides otherwise";

- South African police would remain to enforce law and order until independence; and

- There would be no troop withdrawals or reductions before violence ceased in the territory.

All of this dovetails well with the detailed peace package which Mr Vance and Dr Owen hope to sell to the Swapo mili-

tants. The future of Walvis Bay is not an issue presently at stake (although it may well become a bargaining counter later). The plan allows for a continued SA Police presence, and in fact envisages some extra functions. And it is common cause that troops will withdraw only when an end to terrorist activity has been negotiated with Swapo.

Thus, very correctly, Mr Vorster has left the door open for the Western powers to press strongly ahead with their peace formula. It makes good sense for South Africa not to back away at this stage from an internationally negotiated solution for SWA/Namibia. The alternative of an "internal" settlement, as we have noted before, has its attractions; but it also has a fatal flaw. It would amount to a Rhodesian-style UDI, and it carries as little long-term chance of success as did Rhodesia's misguided step in 1965.

SA and Swapo coy (221)

The five Western members of the UN Security Council pushed their SWA settlement proposals a few steps nearer implementation this week, although SA and Swapo are holding back formal response to their plan

In New York the contact group formally handed over their proposals to US ambassador Andrew Young, Security Council president for April, requesting that the package be circulated among council members as an official UN document. At the same time they undertook private consultations with council members in an attempt to gain support for the plan, which they hope to have discussed as soon as possible in an open council meeting.

If successful, the contact group hopes to have a meeting convened, probably early next week, at which UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim would be authorised to appoint former Finnish ambassador to Tanzania, Martti Ahtisaari, as his special representative in SWA. Ahtisaari is the current UN commissioner for Namibia. SA has already indicated that his appointment is acceptable.

According to Western diplomats in Cape Town, the contact group is hoping that the council will adopt an unambiguous resolution favouring early implementation of the plan. They say such a resolution would give strong impetus to the proposals and reduce grounds for delay by Swapo and SA.

is the degree of credibility and support it should accord to the views of political leaders (excluding Swapo) when it formulates its formal response to the western proposals. For example are the views of Dirk Mudge, DTA more important than those of the churches?

It seems pretty certain, however, that SA will be spared this agonising choice, because it would be a major blunder if the DTA were to ignore the fact that the churches and the Namibia National Front (the other major political alliance) have already accepted the proposals.

At this stage, there is not a great deal of pressure on Swapo to announce its re-

sponse one way or another because its next move will be dictated largely by the way Nigeria and other black African states react to the plan. It can merely play along by announcing that it is willing to have further talks and that it remains basically committed to a peaceful solution.

Crucial to this strategy will be the response of Nigeria and, to a lesser extent, Gabon and Mauritius, the other African members of the Security Council.

Nigeria's support will almost automatically imply that of the front line African states, whose co-operation is vital. It may be assumed that President Carter devoted considerable effort to gain support for the plan when he paid his state visit to Nigeria recently.

If Nigeria supports the proposals, the argument goes, China and the Soviet Union (the permanent Eastern members of the Security Council) won't rock the boat. It will also mean that there is a strong possibility that Swapo will finally come up with a positive response to the plan because front line African support is vital to the nationalist movement.

The momentum generated by a favourable Security Council resolution

on the Western proposals will add to the pressure building up on Pretoria to show it favours the plan. It is by no means clear that the SA cabinet is unanimous in its approach to the proposals.

Two conflicting options have to be weighed. Acceptance of the proposals will doubtless have a favourable international diplomatic spin-off, to which could be added the bonus of a possible election victory by non-Swapo groupings later on.

But it does leave the door open for the installation of a hostile regime just across the Orange River.

On the other hand, there is probably influential cabinet opinion favouring placing military strategy uppermost, therefore favouring unilateral internal settlement and arguing that the West has abandoned SA in any event.

A development which is likely to

generate considerable pressure on Pretoria is the unqualified acceptance of the Western proposals this week by the three major church groups in SWA — the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Roman Catholic Church and the Anglican Church.

The churches command enormous influence and prestige at all levels of the territory's 850 000 black people, well

over half of whom can be claimed as ardent followers. It is not idle conjecture to say that the political movement which can win over the support of the churches has the best chance of gaining majority representation in the proposed constituent assembly election. Swapo, for one, carefully nurtures good relations with the churches.

The question confronting Pretoria now

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[3]

14/4/79 B. J. M.

Call for white poll in SWA

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By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The leader of the National Party in South West Africa, Mr A H du Plessis, yesterday called for an all-white election in the territory

His call is a direct challenge to the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, to test the support of his all-White Republican Party, which has joined the multiracial DTA since his walk-out from the NP last year.

Mr Du Plessis said in an interview with the NP's mouthpiece, Die Suidwester, a white election could end the uncertainty and be the beginning of a totally new initiative for a peaceful solution in SWA.

The NP's election front, Aktur (Action Front for the Preservation of Turnhalle Principles), has already rejected the final Western proposals for one-man, one-vote elections in SWA.

Large amounts of money were leaving SWA

because there was no confidence in the territory's future. To keep whites in SWA steps had to be taken to ensure stable conditions which would make them feel safe. Mr Du Plessis said.

In other developments concerning SWA:

● The Namibian Workers Committee said yesterday the mass meeting it had called following the fatal shooting of five inmates of the Ovambo hostel would go on as planned in Windhoek's Katutura township, although the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, would not address the meeting.

● World Vision, a Christian humanitarian organisation, has appealed for old clothes and blankets for 700 Angolan refugees who have fled to Owambo recently. The clothes and blankets can be delivered to World Vision of Southern Africa, Braamfontein Centre, Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

By HUGH MURRAY
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday stated categorically that until there was a cessation of violence in South West Africa the Government would not even consider reducing the number of its troops in the territory

And he added that the enclave of Walvis Bay will remain part of South Africa until "Parliament decides otherwise"

Mr Vorster's strong stand, made during his closing speech in the debate on his portfolio in the House of Assembly, came on the eve of Sunday's crucial talks in Pretoria between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his American and British counterparts

The US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, are flying to Pretoria to discuss deadlocks in negotiations for settlements in SWA and Rhodesia

Mr Vorster's statements yesterday were emphatic rejections of key demands made by the militant South West African People's Organisation (Swapo)

The Prime Minister's firm stand on the delicate issues of troop withdrawal and Walvis Bay was firmly supported by both the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Egin, and the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw

Describing the end of terrorist acts as "fundamental" and as a "precondition" to free elections in the territory, Mr Egin called on the West and the black states of Africa to see that "peace breaks out" in SWA.

Although Mr Vorster and Mr Botha met the

14/4/78 R.D.M
Violence

in SWA

must go

first—PM

leaders of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) yesterday to discuss their decision on Western proposals for a peace settlement, the Prime Minister said finality had not yet been reached

The leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, has said they have not rejected the proposals, but are awaiting clarification on certain points

In his speech yesterday Mr Vorster said the South African troops were there "to protect property and lives against people who come from the outside to damage property and kill"

"Until it is apparent that there is no violence, no killing, South Africa can't reduce her troops, let alone withdraw them"

Mr Vorster said he was not saying this to be provocative or to bedevil the talks, but as a fact

"If hostilities do not end the troops can't be re-

duced It speaks for itself that we want to bring our troops back, but if the West wants this too they must see that this violence stops," he said

He said Walvis Bay belonged to South Africa — "It is South African territory and will stay South African territory"

If people like the members of Swapo said they would not take part in discussions unless South Africa was prepared to give up Walvis Bay, then they would never be involved

Mr Vorster said the Government held "that we owe it to the inhabitants of South West Africa... that the South African police will control law and order until independence"

Mr Vorster said he could not make a broad statement on SWA because he was in the "difficult position that the people involved have not reached a final decision"

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15/4/78

(221)

PM's talk encourages the West

Political Correspondent

Cape Town

On the eve of the important foreign ministers' meeting in Pretoria tomorrow, Western diplomats have expressed growing optimism about the chances of success of their proposals for a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

They say they have been particularly encouraged by the stand taken by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Parliament this week.

He did not say anything which went outside the scope of the proposals or which seemed to preclude acceptance, said one senior diplomat who has been closely involved in negotiations.

He said the general feeling in diplomatic circles was that while Mr Vorster had not yet committed himself or his Government, the tone of his statements seemed to indicate that he was giving the proposals very serious consideration.

Diplomats believe the SWA/Namibian settlement attempt would be an important issue at tomorrow's meeting in Pretoria between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his British and American counterparts, Dr David Owen and Mr Cyrus Vance, although the Rhodesian issue seemed by far the major purpose behind their meeting.

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March, 1960-15
Van der
Bureau

NEWS

They said the meeting offered a good opportunity for an exchange of ideas and information about how the proposals and a workable measure of support from them by the various parties involved could secure an internationally-recognised independence process.

Answer

"We are doing a lot of lobbying among friendly countries at the United Nations and also not-so-friendly countries to get the largest measure of support for our proposals," said a representative of the Western Five contact group.

He discounted claims this week that the Western Five did not expect South Africa to give her reply to the proposals soon because it could influence the Russian stand on the issue at the United Nations.

The purpose, he said, remained to get a speedy answer. He believed the only reason for the South African delay was that the Administrator-General in SWA/Namibia was still consulting various groups.

● Patriotic Front puts screws on Malta 2 — Page 3.

nd Labour Relations, Development Studies of Natal, March, 1977.
Predicting Unemployment in South Africa
Research Group, University of Natal,

February 1, 1978.
age income plus all other income, whether
for unemployed expressed as a percentage
oyed ÷ unemployed.

WINDHOEK. — 'The church,' said the young minister, 'is the only place where politics is not discussed these days.'

His words reflect the strong political interest among ordinary people in South West Africa as they await the outcome of the settlement cliffhanger — certain to determine the recognition accorded the territory by the international community after independence.

'What do you think of Dirk Mudge's speech at Gobabis last night,' is a familiar line as businessmen, clerks, teachers and sportsmen of all races sit down for a sundowner in one of Windhoek's beer-gardens.

Or: 'Have you heard what the West is up to now?'

Ignorance

Their opinions often reflect blatant ignorance of the issues at stake, the alternatives and the consequences.

Information is usually gleaned from one of the local newspapers, all partisan one way or another.

The grapevine, on the other hand, is no more reliable.

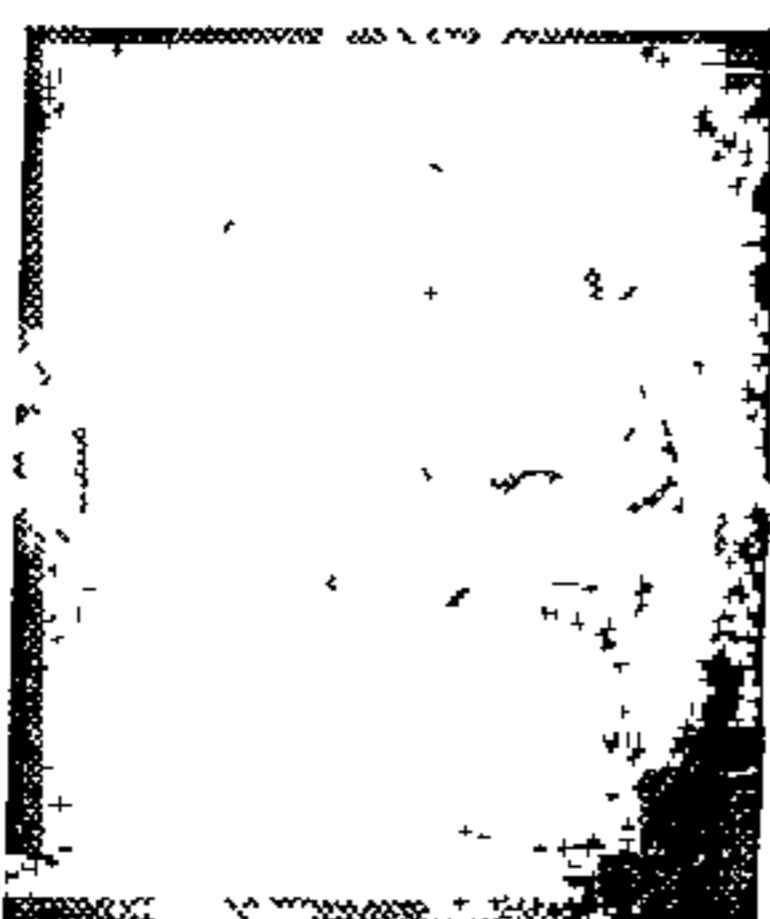
The situation is further confused by libellous stories being spread about political adversaries.

Interviews conducted in downtown Windhoek and the black township of Katutura, showed:

- A preference for an internal settlement. (It was clear, however, that the

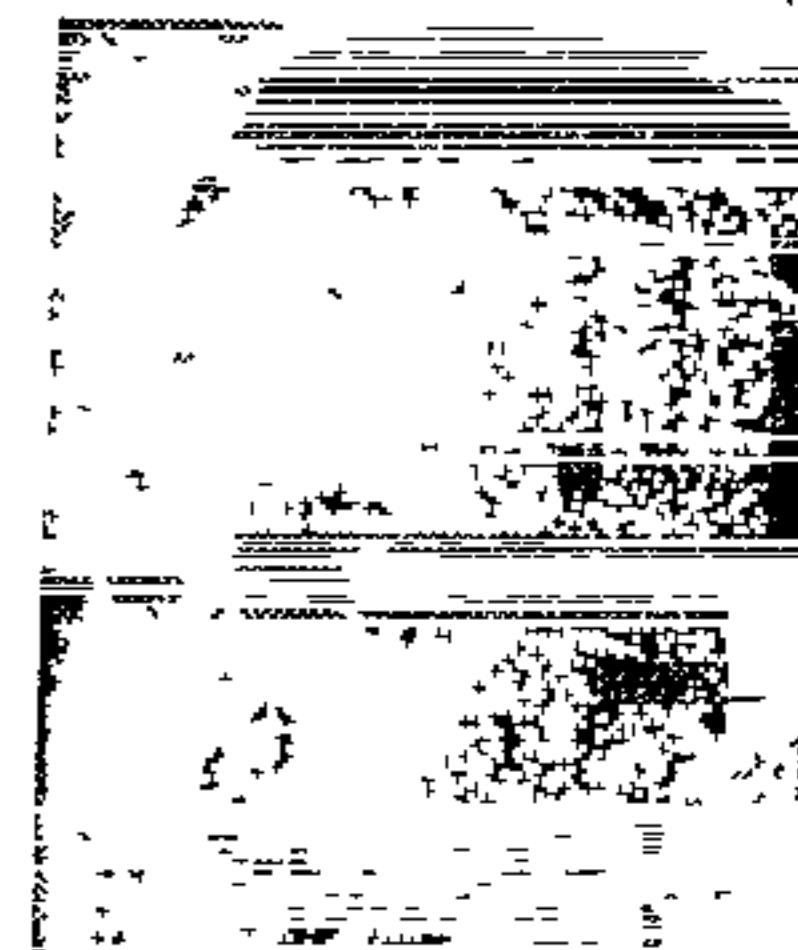


Miss Angelina Tobias ... serious doubts.



Mr Jan van der Berg ... UN forces not impartial.

What they want in SWA



Mr Wilfred Hoveka ... no interference.



Mr Gabriel Mufita ... Swapo line.

There is a strong political interest among the 'ordinary people

By **Colleen Hendriks**
of the Argus Africa News Service

consequences such as international ostracism, economic boycotts and increased military activity on the territory's northern border, were not fully appreciated.)

- Concern that a United Nations presence in the territory would not be impartial, and

- A feeling that the South African troops should stay on until independence. As one black

put it: 'Rather the devil you know, than the one you don't.'

- And uncertainty about the future, but determina-

tion to stay on 'unless all hell breaks loose.'

Mr Wilfred Hoveka, a black driver, was not concerned whether indepen-

dence came now or later — as long as it was peaceful.

He felt all political parties in the territory — including Swapo — should get together in an attempt to reach a settlement.

Outside interference, including a UN peacekeeping force, was unnecessary, he said.

Mr Roland Meissner, owner of a leading hair-

dressing salon, believed the quicker a solution was found the better.

He too, favoured an internal settlement which included Swapo.

'But they must stop their terror campaign first,' he said.

Mr Meissner, who immigrated to South West Africa 14 years ago, is optimistic about the future of the territory. 'I regard South West Africa as my home. I don't want to go back to Germany. I've been a refugee once in my life. I know what it's like.'

Mr Meissner's family fled to the West from East Germany after World War 2.

He spent three years in a refugee camp in East Berlin.

Mr Gabriel Mufita, a black clerk, took a typical Swapo line — immediate withdrawal of South African troops, independence by the end of the year and UN control in the interim.

Happy

Miss Heidi Potner, a trendy German-speaking South Wester, was happy about the demise of apartheid.

She, too, favoured an internal solution, with Swapo participation.

Mr Jan van den Berg, proprietor of one of the remaining 'whites only' restaurants in the city, said: 'I was quite happy with the old dispensation. These new developments are being forced on to us.'

Not that he had any objection to blacks — as long as they behaved civilly.

'But last week for instance,' he said, 'a coloured woman greeted me with the words "Hallo, sweetheart (Heilin)".'

Sceptical

He is sceptical of the so-called international settlement as 'neither the West nor the internal leaders can vouch for our safety.'

(EDA) Agency

Environment

He does not believe that the UN peacekeeping force would be impartial after all the UN has recognised Swapo as the sole legitimate representative of the people in the territory.

'I would like to see Swapo and the UN wiped off the face of the earth — particularly the UN,' he said.

19

Salp

Violence

Miss Angeline Tobias, a coloured receptionist, feared that violence was here to stay.

NI

Questioned about the UN's involvement, she expressed serious doubts about their impartiality.

A SUR

Mr Henrich Kandundu, a Katutura shopkeeper, felt independence should be postponed until law and order had been restored.

Leaning on the till in his dimly lit shop, he said: 'I'm a peace-loving man, you see. The sooner we can reach a peaceful settlement the better.'

He believed this could be achieved by the UN and South African troops joining forces.

'Ideally the territory should have its own army. But it doesn't. So I feel this would be the best way out,' he said.

Swapo group at UN block West's plan

15/4/78
22
RBM

By RICHARD WALKER
UNITED NATIONS —
With Western members
Australia and Sweden in
support, an angry, Swapo-
backed consensus was ad-
opted by the United Na-
tions decolonisation com-
mittee on Thursday calling
for punitive action to force
South Africa uncondition-
ally out of South West Af-
rica.

At the same time, the
Africa Group, meeting in
private, resolved to block
Western efforts to get
quick Security Council ap-
proval of the five-power
plan for UN-supervised in-
dependence.

The meeting to discuss
the issue has been post-
poned.

The African move came
just before the council
met in an informal closed-
door session to discuss the
issue.

The West had hoped for
swift Security Council ac-
tion in order to pull the
teeth of the special ses-
sion of the full General
Assembly, due to begin on
April 24.

Fierce lobbying follow-
ed, with deputy US Amba-
sador, Mr Don McHenry, in
the thick of it. The West
picked up some support
from Asian members.

Thursday's committee
consensus, prepared in
consultation with Swapo,
is expected to form the
launch plank of the week-
long Assembly session.

It hails Swapo as "sole
authentic representative"
of Namibians and insists
South Africa must quit
the entire area, including
Walvis Bay. It also calls

on the Security Council to
order mandatory sanctions
to see that it does.

While supporting elec-
tions under UN control, it
insists that any negotia-
tions must feature Swapo
and be limited only to
"the modalities of the
transfer of power."

The lengthy document
charges South Africa with
creating "an atmosphere
of terror and intimidation"
in SWA, endeavouring to
destroy unity and split up
the territory and with seek-
ing to consolidate its po-
sition with a massive mil-
itary build-up.

Supporting the consen-
sus, Sweden noted it had
reservations about direct
support for an armed
struggle, while Australia
promised a clarifying
statement later.

The decolonisation com-
mittee's action leaves the
Security Council deeply
divided, reports UPI.

The West's plan provides
for free elections in the
territory under UN super-
vision, the withdrawal of
South African troops ex-
cept for a token force of
1 500 during transition,
and the proclamation of
an independent state by
the end of 1978.

Diplomatic sources be-
lieve it would take 4 000
UN troops and at least
1 000 UN civilian staff to
carry it out.

Neither South Africa
nor Swapo have approved
the proposals.

The postponement was
a setback for the West,
which has expressed con-
cern that South Africa
may turn to its own in-
ternal solution, the Turn-

halle plan, if their propo-
sals are stalled in the UN.

The US Secretary of
State, Mr Cyrus Vance,
and the British Foreign
Secretary, Dr David Owen,
are expected to make a
strong bid for South Af-
rican acceptance of the
plan when they meet the
SA Foreign Minister, Mr
Pik Botha, in Pretoria
tomorrow.

The council decided to
continue its consultations,
"some time next week."

In Windhoek the leader
of the Action Front for the
Preservation of Turnhalle
Principles (Aktur), Mr
A H du Plessis said he
had made representations
to South Africa for an
election among the whites
of SWA and scrapping of
the one-man, one-vote el-
ection envisaged by the
West.

Mr Du Plessis was ad-
dressing a public meeting
on Thursday night reports
Sapa.

He devoted most of his
speech to criticism of Mr
Dirk Mudge, chairman of
the Democratic Turnhalle
Alliance (DTA).

Mr Percy Niehaus, an
executive member of
Aktur, said SWA de-
manded a decision on its
future now.

Intimidation was rife,
he said, especially in the
northern areas where most
of the voters were living.

The well-being of the
blacks depended to a large
extent on the whites.

"If things go well with
the whites, things also go
well with the non-whites,"
Mr Niehaus said — Sapa.

Angolans on show by Army

OSHAKATI.—Swapo is recruiting Angolans to boost military action in South West Africa, a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday.

The recruiting first came to the attention of the South African forces last June when David Manuel, an Angolan fighting for Swapo, was taken prisoner.

Manuel, on a stretcher after being wounded, was one of four Angolan prisoners interviewed yesterday at a meeting arranged by the Defence Force.

He told of being approached by Swapo men in a beershop. They offered him a job, he said, but took him to a training camp instead. He was trained to use a Soviet AK47 automatic rifle for a month before he was sent across the border as an ammunition carrier.

After taking ammunition to Swapo forces in Owambo his party was ambushed.

None of the men admitted having joined Swapo freely.

A Security Forces spokesman said the recruit-

ing campaign in Angola had apparently been launched because of a manpower shortage among Swapo guerrillas.

Swapo seemed to be recruiting among the Kwanyama, Ondjama and Chokwe tribes.

Paul Andreas, 24, said he had fled from a Swapo base camp 30 km north of the Angolan border and had given himself up to the security forces.

Abraham Alfons, a Chokwe, said he had been taken at gunpoint to an MPLA camp at Cassinga in Angola.

He was wounded and captured on his first sortie across the border.

Daniel Paulus, 22, from Omuandi, said Swapo took him to a training camp after killing his father. Paulus was captured three weeks ago while he and another terrorist were cutting the border fence to allow others through.

In Lusaka yesterday Swapo denied reports that more than 280 of its former members have been killed in clashes between rival factions.

Swapo arrests routine — police

By DAVID FORRETT
Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK

Swapo claimed yesterday that 42 of its members had been arrested in the past two weeks in a massive nationwide police crackdown in South West Africa.

Brigadier I J M van Niekerk, Divisional CID chief in SWA, confirmed that about 10 or 12 people were still being detained, including four men who were arrested in the south of the territory for questioning about Chief Clemens Kapuuos' killing.

"They are not suspects, but they might be able to give us information in connection with Chief Kapuuos' murder," he said. "This is part and parcel of a routine investigation."

Brigadier Van Niekerk said "several" people had been arrested in the past two weeks, but many of them were questioned and then released.

Mr Festus Naholo, Swapo's secretary for foreign relations, said about half of the 42 people arrested had been released after interrogation.

"It is disheartening to see that the South African police are arresting members of one political movement while talks for a free and fair national election continue," he added.

One of the Swapo office-bearers under arrest is Mr Axel Johannes, the movement's administrative secretary, who has been held for 10 days under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Naholo claimed he had information that Hereros were plotting to eliminate Swapo leaders, supporters and contract workers in Windhoek early next week.

Botha to push for West enforcement of SWA ceasefire

By TOM COPELAND
Political Correspondent

THE South African Foreign Minister, Mr. R. F. Botha, is likely to push for a firm Western assurance that a ceasefire can be enforced in SWA/Namibia when he meets the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance, and the British Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen, for critical talks on Southern Africa in Pretoria tomorrow.

If this requirement is met, government sources believe that South Africa and the most important political group in SWA/Namibia, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, might see their way clear to accepting the Western proposals for an internationally recognized settlement.

An end to violence in the territory was stipulated by the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, as a pre-condition for the reduction or withdrawal of South African troops.

This insistence is reconcilable with the Western proposals, which call for a cessation of all "hostile acts" and thereafter a phased withdrawal of South African troops.

However, there is considerable doubt both in government circles and in SWA/Namibia whether this provision can be enforced adequately by the United Nations force provided for in the proposals.

And to complicate matters, there is a strong feeling in these quarters that the UN

would not be impartial in enforcing a ceasefire, and would favour Swapo.

With the security issue clearly the major stumbling block to an agreement, South Africa has called on the West to use influence to persuade Swapo to halt its military activities.

At tomorrow's talks, Mr. Botha is likely to emphasize this point and to try to get some Western commitment that the "cessation of hostile acts" clause in its proposal will be enforced.

The SWA/Namibia issue apart, Mr. Vance and Dr. Owen will be seeking South African support for the proposed Malta all-party settlement conference on Rhodesia.

● In London it was announced yesterday that Mr. Vance and Dr. Owen plan to see the leader of Swapo, Mr. Sam Nujoma, as part of their mission to Africa.

British and American authorities said yesterday that Mr. Nujoma had flown unannounced to Dar es Salaam.

Colleen Hendriks,
The Star's
Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — "The church," said the young minister, "is the only place where politics is not discussed these days."

His words reflect the strong political interest among ordinary people in South West Africa/Namibia as they await the outcome of the settlement cliffhanger — certain to determine the recognition accorded the territory by the international community after independence.

"What do you think of Dirk Mudge's speech at Gobabis last night," is a familiar line as businessmen, clerks, teachers and sportsmen of all races sit down for a sundowner in one of Windhoek's beer-gardens. Or "Have you heard what the West is up to now?"

Their opinions often reflect blatant ignorance of the issues at stake, the alternatives and the consequences.

Information usually is gleaned from one of the local newspapers, all parti-

Everyone talks politics in SWA

STAR 15/4/78 (221)

san one way or another. The grapevine, on the other hand, is no more reliable. While the situation is further confused by libellous stories being spread by political adversaries.

Interviews in downtown Windhoek and the black township of Katutura, revealed:

● A preference for an internal settlement (it was clear, however, that the consequences such as international ostracism, economic boycotts and increased military activity on the territory's northern border, were not fully appreciated).

● Concern that a United

Nations presence in the territory would not be impartial,

● A feeling that South African troops should stay on until independence. As one black man put it: "Rather the devil you know, than the one you don't."

● Uncertainty about the future, but determination to stay on "unless all hell breaks loose."

Mr Wilfried Hoveka, a black driver, was not concerned whether independence came now or later — as long as it was peaceful.

He felt that all political parties in the territory — including Swapo — should

get together and attempt to reach a settlement.

Mr Roland Meissner, owner of a leading hair-dressing salon, believed that the quicker a solution was found, the better.

He, too, favoured an internal settlement which included Swapo.

Mr Meissner, who immigrated to SWA/Namibia 14 years ago, is optimistic about the future of the territory. "I regard SWA as my home. I don't want to go back to Germany. I've been a refugee once in my life. I know what it's like."

Mr Gabriel Mufitu, a black clerk, took a typical Swapo line: Immediate

can troops; independence by the end of the year, and UN control in the interim.

Miss Heidi Pottner, a trendy German-speaking South Wester, was happy about the demise of apartheid.

She, too, favoured an internal solution, with Swapo participation.

Mr Jan van der Berg, proprietor of one of the remaining "whites only" restaurants in the city, said: "I was quite happy with the old dispensation. These new developments are being forced on to us."

Miss Angeline Tobias, a coloured hotel receptionist, feared that violence was here to stay.

She expressed serious doubts about UN impartiality.

Mr Heinrich Kandundu, a Katutura shopkeeper, felt independence should be postponed until law and order had been restored.

He believed this could be achieved by UN and South African troops joining forces.

WALVISBAAI eksklusief wit Waltvisbasaal Weyer

(221)

WALVISBAAI word nou weer eksklusief blank. Skaars 15 dae nadat die strategiese hawedorp van Suidwes amptelik by die Kaapse Provinsiale owerheid ingelyf is, begin die tekens van veelvassigheid wat ongemerk saam met die Turnhalle-beraad die gemeenskap binnegesluit het, reeds verdwyn.

Stadig maar seker word die wiel van verandering se speke teruggedraai na die Suid-Afrikaanse manier van lewe. En dit gebeur nie sonder dat mense veral swart en bruin seerkry nie.

Die jongste voorbeeld hiervan is die Kleurlingprobleem wat nou, na jare, n'kwaai kopseer vir die stadsraad geword het. n'Ernstige woningnood in die dorp se moderne Kleurlingwoningbuurt, Narraville, het talle bruin gesinne gedwing om die laaste tyd huisvesting in blanke gebiede te gaan soek.

Hiervoor het die stadsraad tot nou toe oe toegekry, want die delikate veranderingsproses waarin Suidwes se politiek hom die afgelope twee jaar bevind, het drastiese voorkoningsmaatreëls ongewens gemaak.

Ook die blanke inwoners van die dorp het in die gesig van verandering verdra dat bruin gesinne huise en woonstele gebou langs hulre betrek. Maar nou het alles eensklaps weer verander.

Sewe dae n'Paar heidend Kleurlinge sit vandeeswek op straat as hulle nie linderhaas ander woonplek kan kry nie. Uitsettingsbevele wat die laaste paar dae op die eienaars van die woonplekke.

Baie van die bruinmense weet nog nie hulle sal moet padgee nie. Onder die mense is vissersmanne ter see wat se vroue, en kinders beangstig hulle sit en wag in die hoop dat die manne, by hul tuis komms iets aad, die saak sal kan doer.

Mr Charles Gouwus, stadsleier van Walvisbaai, verduidelik vandeeswek aan RAPPORT dat dit geen aangename taak is om hierdie mense uit hul huise te laat sit nie. Maar wet is wet, en so lank daar klages ontvang word, moet daar opgetree word.

Nog ses

Nog ses eienaars sal binnekort soortgelyke bevele ontvang. Hy glo daar sal nie onmenslik opgetree word nie en dat alles moontlik gedoen sal word om 'n redelike oplossing vir die probleem te vind.

Mr Gouwus sê dat daar sedert 1962 meer as 600 huise deur die stadsraad in Narraville opgerig is. Daar is nog n'waglys vir 50 huise wat teen baie redelike terme deur Kleurlinge gehuur of gekoop kan word. Lenings vir die koop van huise word ook deur die stadsraad voorsien.

Die woningnood skep nie alleen probleme vir die bruinmense en die stadsraad nie, maar ook vir die eienaars van die persele wat tans deur Kleurlinge bewoon word. Vir hierdie mense sal dit in baie

gevalle 'n groot geldelike verlies beteken indien die Kleurlinge nou moet uittrek.

Lenings

Mr Vaughan Webster, mede-eienaar van een van die woonstelblokke wat tans deur Kleurlinge bewoon word, sê die probleem het jare gelede al ontstaan toe die Suidwes-administrasie lenings deur die plaaslike owerheid aan blanke beskikbaar gestel het. Hierdeur is veroorsaak dat baie mense wat nooit eie huise kon bekostig nie, skielik in

staat gestel is om woonplekke van hulle eie te bekom. As gevolg hiervan het woonstelle en huurhuisebeleging leegloop en die eienaarsdare van het nie alleen die akonste aan huurgeld verloor nie, maar skielik ook ogesaal gesit met bykomstige onderhoudskoste.

Mr Webster vertel dat hy die stadsleier van Walvisbaai reeds verlede Julie gaan spreek het om die amptelike goedkeuring vir die stap te verkry. Destyds is aan hom gesê in die lig van die delikate politieke onderhandelinge wat aan die gang was, word dit aan die gang gesit. Mr Webster glo saam met mnr Gouwus indien al die betrokkenes saam om n tabel gaan sit, dat 'n oplossing vir die probleem gevind kan word.

WAARNATOE nou? Bruin woonstelbewoners in 'n blanke gebou in Walvisbaai moet op sewe dae kennis daaruit. Suid-Afrikaanse gebied, word nie langer deur Suidwes nie, maar nou deur Kaapland gedomineer, en die laar hulle nie in die blanke buurt toe nie.

HIERDIE twee blankes, mnr Parnell McEvoy en Frederick van Rooyen, het geen besware teen hul bruin bure nie. "Hulle plo ons glad nie", sê die twee mense waar hulle voor hul eie deur staan en vee

WALVISBAAI eksklusief wit

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Ok die blanke inwoners van die dorp het, in die gees van verandering verdra dat

bruin gesinne hulle eingevoerde stasiegeboue langs hulle betrekkinge. Maar nou het alles eersklips weer verander.

SOMME DINGE 'n Paarhonderd Kleurlinge sit vandeesweek op straat as hulle nie inderhaas ander woonplek kan kry nie. Uitsettingsbevele wat die laaste paar dae op die eienaars van

Solis Pieterzen bepaal dat sekere eiendomme stegs deur blankes bewoon mag word. Dit is ingevolge hierdie ordonnanse dat vier eienaars van woonpersele reeds bevele is om die persele hertde huise en woonpersele te laat ontroom.

W. Witsbeek hertde huise en woonpersele te laat ontroom.

Nog ses Nog ses eienaars sal binnekort soortgelyke bevele ontvang.

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Lenings

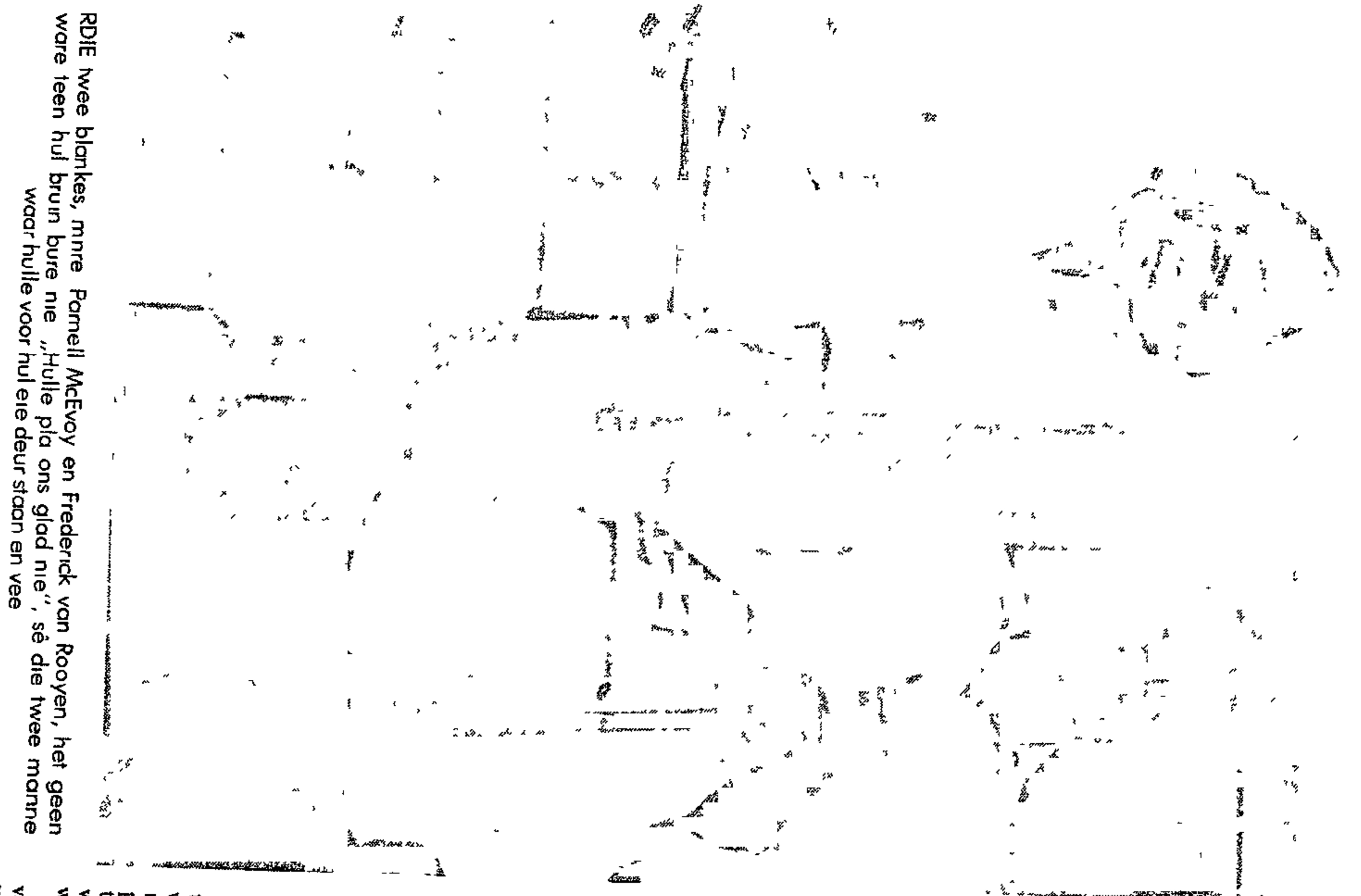
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WARNAATOE nou? Bruin woonstelbewoners in 'n blanke gebou in Walvisbaai moet op sewe dae kennis daartur Walvisbaai, Suid-Afrikaanse gebied, word nie langer deur Suidwes nie, maar nou deur Kaapland geadmistreer, en dié laai hulle nie in die blanke buurt toe nie.



The settlement cliffhanger

By Colleen Hendriks,
Tribune Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK "The Church," said the young minister, "is the only place where politics is not discussed these days"

His words reflect the strong political interest among ordinary people in South West Africa/Namibia as they await the outcome of the settlement cliffhanger certain to determine the recognition accorded the territory by the international community after independence

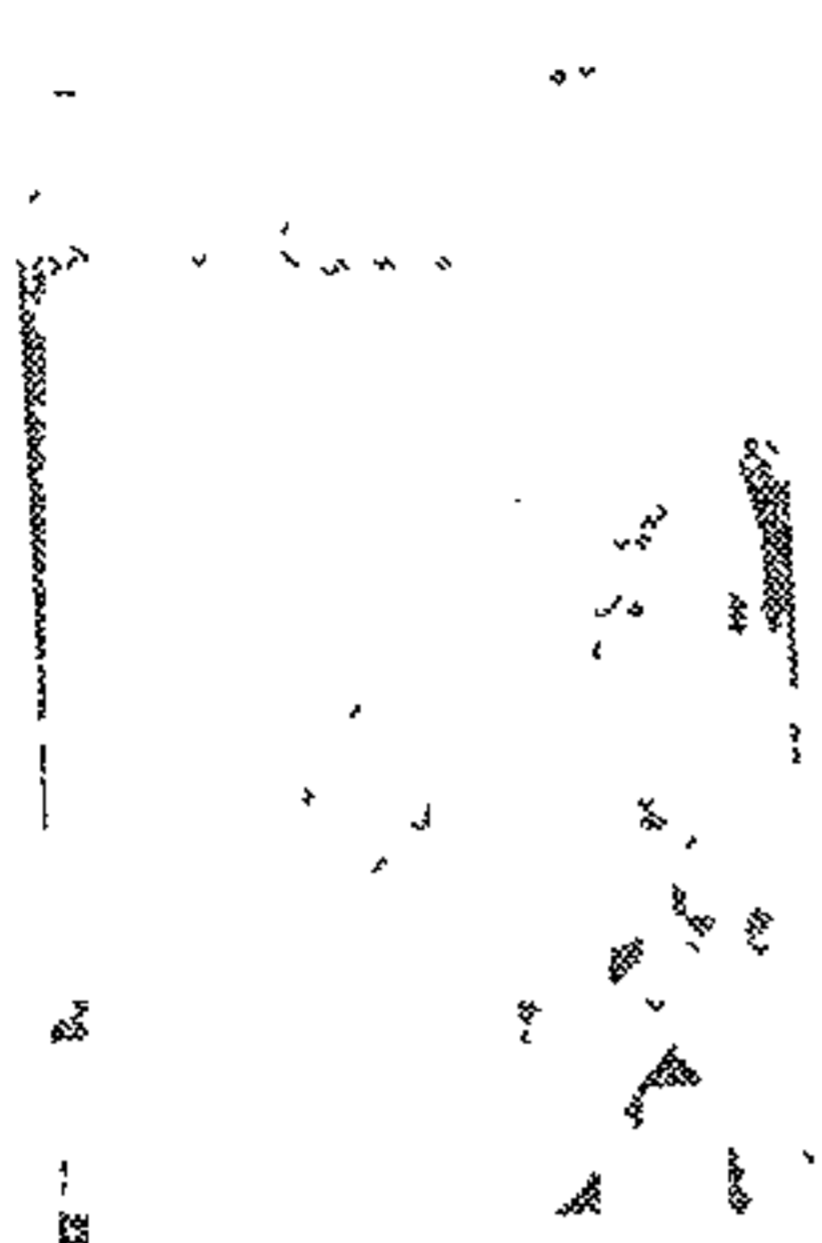
"What do you think of Dirk Mudge's speech at Gobabis last night?" is a familiar line as businessmen, clerks, teachers and sportsmen of all races sit down for a sundowner in one of Windhoek's beergardens. Or "Have you heard what the West is up to now?"

Sadly, their opinions often reflect blatant ignorance of the issues at stake, the alternatives and the consequences

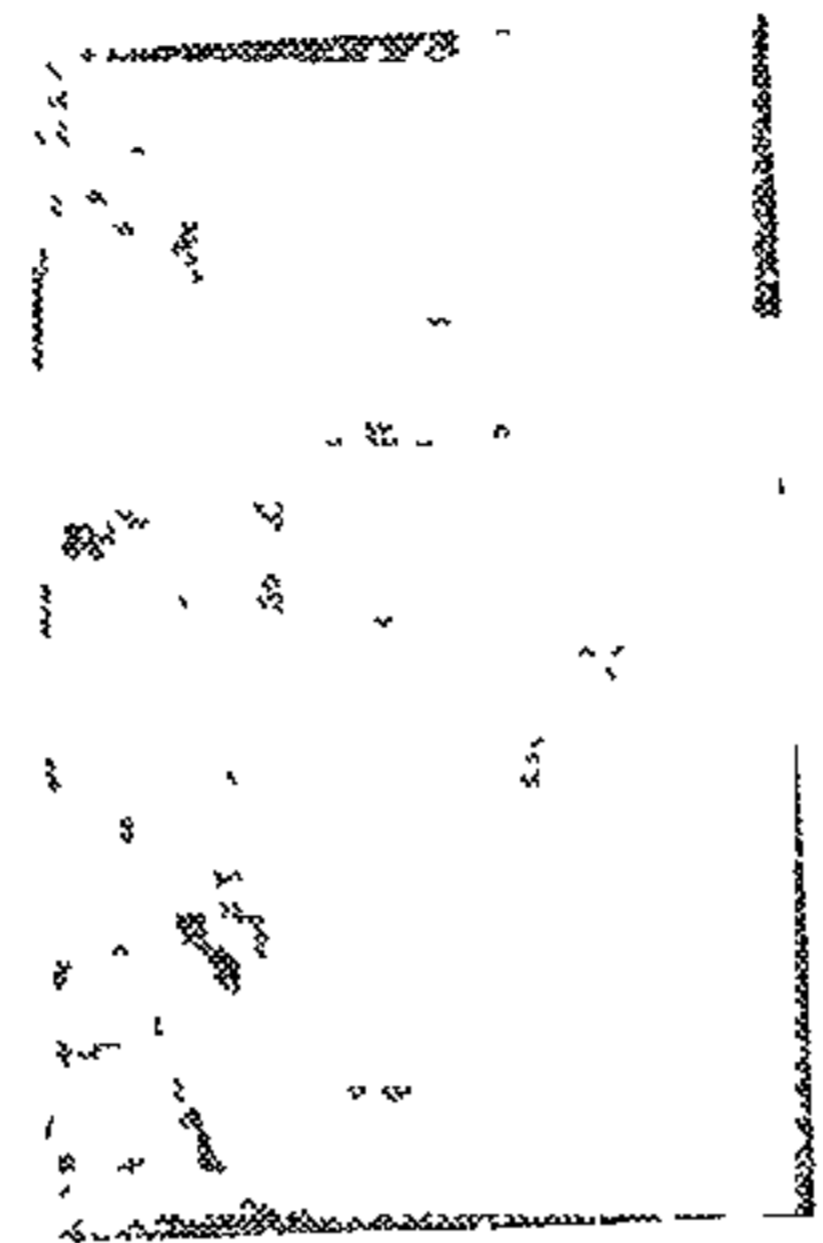
Partisan

Information is usually gleaned from one of the local newspapers, all partisan one way or another. The grapevine, on the other hand, is no more reliable, while the situation is further confused by libelous stories being spread by political aversaries

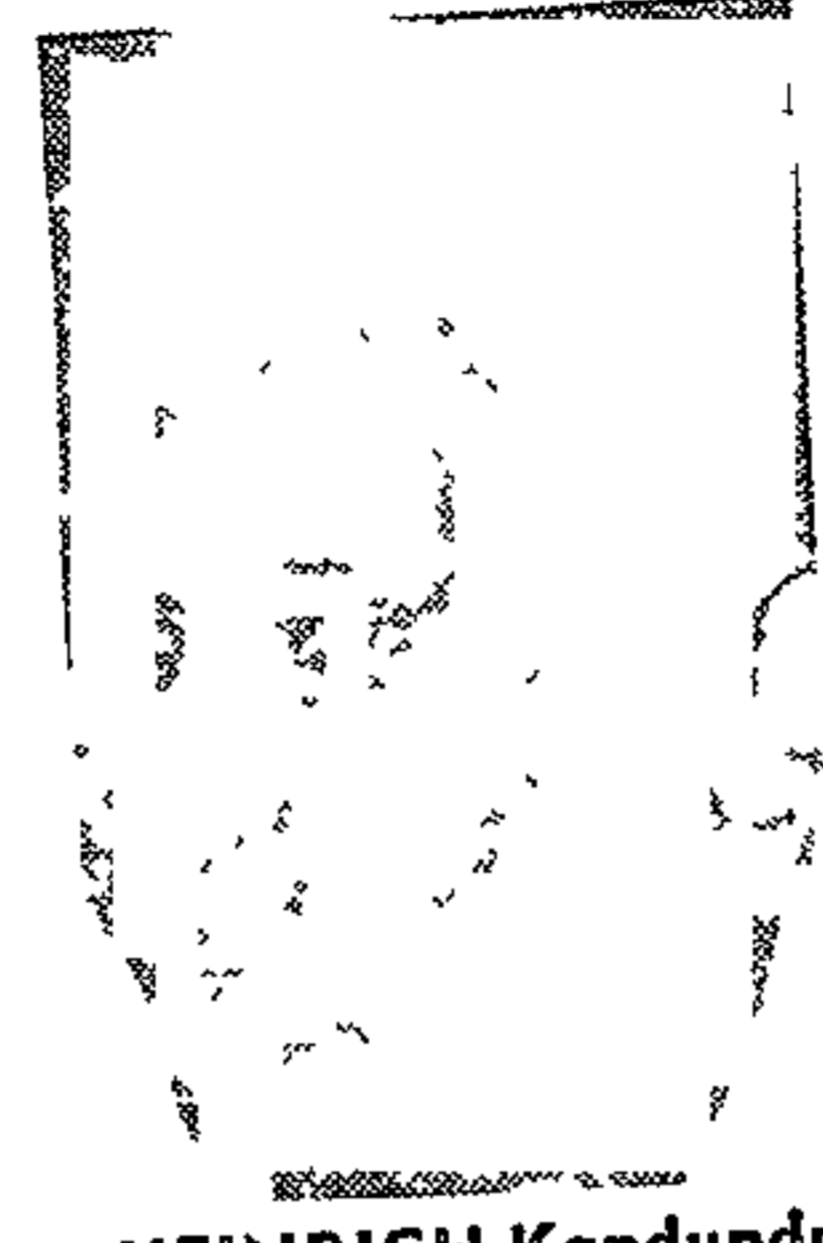
Interviews conducted in downtown Windhoek and the black township of Katutura revealed a preference for an internal settlement. (It



HEIDI Pottner:
Internal settlement



ROLAND Meissner:
Terror must stop



HEINRICH Kandundu:
Own army needed



GABRIEL Mufita:
The Swapo line

How ordinary folk look at the situation in South West Africa

was clear, however, that the consequences such as international ostracism, economic boycotts and increased military activity on the territory's northern border, were not fully appreciated).

Concern that a United Nations presence in the territory would not be impartial.

A feeling that South African troops should stay on until independence;

As one black put it: "rather the devil you know, than the one you don't" And uncertainty about the future, but determination to stay on "unless all hell breaks loose".

Wilfred Hoveka, a black driver, was not concerned whether independence came now or later — as long as it was peaceful. He felt that all political parties in the territory — including Swapo — should get together in an attempt to reach a settlement

Outside interference, including a UN peace-keeping force, was unnecessary, he said

Roland Meissner, owner of a leading hair-dressing salon, believed that the quicker a solution was found the better

He too, favoured an internal settlement which included Swapo "But they must stop

their terror campaign first," he said.

Mr Meissner, who immigrated to SWA/Namibia 14 years ago, is optimistic about the future of the territory. "I regard SWA as my home I don't want to go back to Germany I've been a refugee once in my life. I know what its like"

Refugee

Mr Meissner's family fled to the West from East Germany after World War 2. He spent three years in a refugee camp in East Berlin

Gabriel Mufita, a black clerk, took a typical Swapo line. Immediate withdrawal of

South African troops, independence by the end of the year and UN control in the interim

Heidi Pottner, a trendy German-speaking South Wester, was happy about the demise of apartheid. She, too, favoured an internal solution, with Swapo participation

Jan van der Berg, proprietor of one of the remaining "whites only" restaurants in the city, said "I was quite happy with the old dispensation. These new developments are being forced onto us"

Not that he had any objection to blacks — as long as they behaved civilly

"But last week for instance," he said, "a coloured woman greeted me with the words 'hello, sweetheart'"

He is sceptical of the so-called international settlement as neither the West nor the internal leaders could vouch for their safety

He does not believe that the UN peace-keeping force would be impartial "After all, the UN has recognised Swapo as the sole legitimate representative of the people in the territory

"I would like to see Swapo and the UN wiped off the face of the earth — particularly the UN," he said.

Violence

Angeline Tobias, a coloured receptionist, feared that violence was here to stay

Questioned about the UN's involvement, she expressed serious doubts about their impartiality

Heinrich Kandundu, a Katutura shopkeeper, felt independence should be postponed until law and order had been restored

Leaning on the till in his dimly-lit shop, he said "I'm a peace-loving man, you see. The sooner we can reach a peaceful settlement, the better."

He believed this could be achieved by the UN and South African troops joining forces.

"Ideally, the territory should have its own army. But it doesn't. So I feel this would be the best way out," he said.

West's SWA plan may get SA nod

Political
Correspondent

SOUTH Africa is moving towards acceptance of the Western plan for South West Africa. It is, however, expected to delay any announcement on the issue to give the five Western powers a chance to have the plan accepted in the UN Security Council

On the eve of tonight's summit meeting in Pretoria between the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, and the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, informed sources in Windhoek said that South Africa's response would be based on the fact that most of the groups in the territory had either accepted the proposals or were moving in that direction

South Africa has long said that its attitude to the future of South West Africa would be governed by the wishes of the people in the territory

Accepted

In the two weeks since the proposals were presented to South Africa, they have been accepted by the main churches, the Namibian National Front and organisations representing the German community

Yesterday, it was said, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swapo's main potential contender in an election, was close to acceptance.

Leaders of the DTA had lengthy talks in Cape Town this week with Mr Botha.

Only the Nationalist-based AKTUR, representing only five per cent of the people in the territory, has thus far openly rejected the plan. If the DTA does accept the proposals South Africa will have little choice but to follow suit.

News this week that the Security Council debate on the Western plan had been postponed because of African pressure was greeted with great disappointment in South African Government circles

Heated

It is believed that the debate — due to have been held yesterday — was postponed because African states did not want the Security Council resolution to interfere with a special UN General Assembly session on South West Africa, scheduled for April 24.

South African sources fear that the heat generated in the General Assembly could poison the atmosphere necessary for Security Council acceptance of the Western proposals.

Meanwhile, it is understood that at tonight's meeting in Pretoria Mr Botha will ask Mr Vance for explanations on certain key issues in the plan — especially the proposal that the remaining South African troops have to quit the territory seven days after the "certification" of the election of a constituent assembly

The "understandings" conveyed to South Africa by the five at the time when the proposals were handed over have done much to calm fears in South West Africa about the territory's security during the election process

Sun Times
16/4/78
221

Ovambos claim five killed in sniping attack

RDM 17/4/78

(221)

WINDHOEK — Residents at the Ovambo hostel complex in Katutura township near Windhoek have claimed they were shot at from outside the hostel complex last Saturday as Chief Clemens Kapuuo's funeral procession passed.

Five people died in the shootings.

Yesterday a meeting arranged by the Ovambo Workers' Union was attended by about 3 000 people.

A party of journalists and clergymen was taken on a conducted tour of the hostel complex before the meeting.

Spokesmen for the workers pointed out marks on walls, allegedly caused by bullets, and patches of earth, said to be stained

by blood, where people had been shot, it was claimed.

The divisional commissioner of police in South West Africa, Brigadier Victor Verster, dismissed the claims yesterday.

Brig Verster said "The bullet marks are utter nonsense. No shooting took place at the places mentioned

"The only shooting took place at the funeral cortege at Ovambos who, without any doubt, had attacked the cortege

"They had attacked the cortege at two different places when police fired teargas outside the compound"

Brig Verster said the Ovambos had also attacked the rear of the procession where five people, who had subsequently died

of their wounds had been shot

The Hereros later complained to the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, because police used teargas

The Ovambo spokesman alleged the shots had been fired from the south where armed men had manned a church tower and a municipal vehicle shed

A meeting of workers had been in progress close to the road along which Chief Kapuuo's cortege had travelled

Most of the dead people had been found in the vicinity of the meeting, the spokesman said.

A carton containing 18 teargas canisters was later shown to the meeting. The empty canisters were claimed to have been picked up in the single quarters, it was claimed

Brig Verster said yesterday the teargas canisters had "obviously been picked up all over Katutura and were canisters fired by the police during previous disturbances"

● Some of the Western proposals were acceptable to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) but more clarity was needed on others Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA said yesterday.

Addressing a multiracial public meeting attended by about 1 000 people, Mr Mudge said the DTA agreed with the proposal that Swapo forces should be removed to bases outside the territory before South African troops were withdrawn — Sapa

Claim made from captured papers

Swapo intent on sabotaging West

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) is intent on sabotaging the West's plans for a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia, according to documents which security forces say they seized in a hot-pursuit operation into Angola earlier this year

Blacks will decide on future of SWA, says Mudge

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, told nearly 1 000 students at Stellenbosch University last night it was clear the blacks of SWA/Namibia would decide how the territory was governed

"It stands to reason that if 90 percent of the population is black and the remaining 10 percent white and there is a one-man one-vote system, then the blacks will decide who is going to rule

"If South West Africa's political parties cannot come up with a scheme that will please the majority, then an outside group will impose a system," Mr Mudge said

COMMON ENEMY

All the political groups should have one common aim — to ensure that peaceful Western civilisation continued.

This meant that Swapo must be regarded as a common enemy of all the people of the territory. Swapo was not talking the language of the people

Future happenings in SWA/Namibia were closely linked with future happenings in South Africa itself

He deplored remarks in "certain South African quarters" which queried whether it was worth it to continue sacrificing South African lives on the northern borders of the territory

He said "shortly after the word mandate was used in connection with the territory, the British started using another word — colonise.

"That is just what was done. The Afrikaner

A Kapuuo man leads DTA team

Clive Cowley
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The first secretary of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, Mr Johannes Karuaihe, has been appointed acting leader of the Herero Delegation to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

The appointment will be reviewed once the Herero people have chosen a successor to Chief Kapuuo as traditional leader. A final choice is not expected before July

Chief Kapuuo, president of the DTA, was assassinated on Easter Monday when unknown gunmen, armed with Russian-made pistols, shot him outside his Katurura shop

Revolutionary literature, documents and military handbooks were found in a deserted Swapo base

The operation followed a hit-and-run attack by Swapo guerillas on South African security forces in Ovambo. Two South African soldiers died in the attack, and one in the follow-up operation. Seven guerillas were killed

The documents and books have been made available to the Press at the territory's military headquarters in Windhoek

PLANS

They reveal that

● Swapo intends to increase its military activity shortly before the United Nations General Assembly session of SWA/Namibia later this month

● Ghana, Angola, Nigeria and India have offered to train Swapo cadres in various aspects of conventional and guerilla warfare

● Swapo did plan to assassinate Herero Chief, Clemens Kapuuo

● Swapo does not want any more members of the rival South West African National Union admitted to the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka

● Discipline is bad among the guerillas

● More than 80 percent of the guerillas are illiterate

In a hand-written speech, one of Swapo's political commissars says "On the diplomatic front Swapo is making profound progress. Our diplomats are working day and night to see to it that the imperialist plans do not materialise."

A document dated July 22 1977, indicates that

● Ghana has offered to train 20 Swapo guerillas at its military academy

● Angola has promised

to train 11 cadres in the use of tanks

● A full battalion — between 500 and 1 000 men — will be armed by Nigeria

Another document says that there are Indians prepared to train Swapo combatants in the use of tanks and other military hardware

In the so-called "Mongolia Document," released to the Press by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last month, it is made clear that "all prominent puppets like Ndjoba and Kapuuo" will be assassinated

moved in under the impression that the area was to become a fifth province and at the same time, South Africa assumed responsibility for the territory

"How many white South Africans would opt for one-man, one-vote now? Yet we in South West are doing it because we know it is the only way to peace

"If there is peace in South West then there is more likelihood of peace in South Africa

"It is certainly not the time for South Africa to leave us in the lurch," he said

Nujoma ready for talks with Vorster on SWA

LUSAKA — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has said in Lusaka that he is prepared to meet the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, for discussions on the future of South West Africa.

However Mr Nujoma, in Dar es Salaam for talks with the United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, said deadlock had been reached over Walvis Bay.

Mr Nujoma said the five Western countries holding talks on the territory were demanding that Swapo leave Walvis Bay to South Africa. This demand, he said, was undermining Swapo's "Liberation struggle."

"As far as Swapo is concerned Walvis Bay is not negotiable. It has always been an integral part of Namibia and it will remain that way," he said.

The National Union Democratic Organisation meanwhile had nominated Chief Johannes Karauhe as temporary successor to Chief Clemens Kapuuo in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

His nomination will apply until a president is elected in Chief Kapuuo's place.

"Time" magazine, reporting on the death of the Herero leader, said South West Africa was halfway between a colonial past and an uncertain political future, and was already a stricken land threatened by a civil war that had begun to tear it apart.

The magazine said Swapo had about 4 000 guerrillas, most of them based in southern Angola, who have been carrying on an intermittent campaign of terror in SWA since 1966 — Sapa.

'Swapo plans new attack'

WINDHOEK. — Swapo was consolidating its position in northern South West Africa in preparation for a renewed offensive against South African security forces during the United Nations session on the territory, a spokesman for the SWA Command of the Defence Force said last night.

The spokesman told a Press conference few contacts had been made with Swapo terrorists during the past fourteen days.

Several reasons for the lack of activity were given, among them that Swapo had become involved in Cuban and MPLA action against the Unita liberation movement and the local populace in southern Angola.

Earlier reports said MPLA Government forces in Angola had launched an all-out campaign, including MiG jet and armed helicopter attacks, to destroy Unita.

The spokesman said

Swapo was consolidating its position for renewed fighting during the forthcoming UN debate on SWA.

There had been an escalation of hostilities every time the UN was due to discuss the future of the territory, he said.

Documents captured in Angola by Security Forces were made available to journalists. These made it clear that the Swapo army gave orders for an escalation of hostilities before each UN sitting concerning SWA.

Swapo seemed to use an escalation of fighting in northern SWA to strengthen its hand on the international negotiating front.

It was also possible that the lull could be ascribed to logistic problems or that Swapo had become more careful in its actions in northern SWA because of improved cooperation between the Security Forces and the local populace.

Sapa

22

Schwarz warns of Marxist threat to SWA

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South African military forces in South West Africa represented "a thin brown line" between a Marxist takeover and a stable, free, independent territory, said Mr Harry Schwarz, (PFP, Yeoville) yesterday.

Speaking during the Defence Vote in the Budget Debate Mr Schwarz said there was an impression abroad that South Africa needed a few soldiers on the SWA border to keep at bay a few badly-armed, and not very well trained, undisciplined Swapo insurgents who periodically tried to lay a few landmines or ambush a patrol.

If this is the impression, it is important that it be dispelled without delay

and that the South African public realises the realities of the situation.

"The territory is vast, the borders are lengthy, the bush is dense, the terrain is most difficult.

"Swapo forces are numerous, are trained by communist experts and possess modern arms.

"Our soldiers are good —and better than their opponents—but the enemy should not be underestimated

"The view of South Westers, as I understand it, is that if South African troops are withdrawn from Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi, then it will be impossible to conduct fair elections, that not only intimidation, but blood-

shed will result

"United Nations troops in this terrain, and under existing circumstances, cannot provide a substitute for South Africans.

"Not only can there not be fair elections, but if a non-Swapo government were elected, it could not survive for any length of time if Swapo continued to be armed, and there were no adequate military forces to support the new regime.

"It seems clear that it is the thin brown line of South Africans which stands between bloodshed, disorder and a Marxist-supported takeover on the one hand and a stable, free, independent Namibia on the other," Mr Schwarz said —Sapa.

ARCAS
Cape Times 18/4/78 (1) 221
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2

Ex-Nusas head jailed for year

A FORMER president of the University of Cape Town's SRC, Nicholas Haysom was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by Mr L P Smit in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday for refusing to answer questions concerning Mr Peter Manning, a Swapo official.

Bail pending appeal was refused.

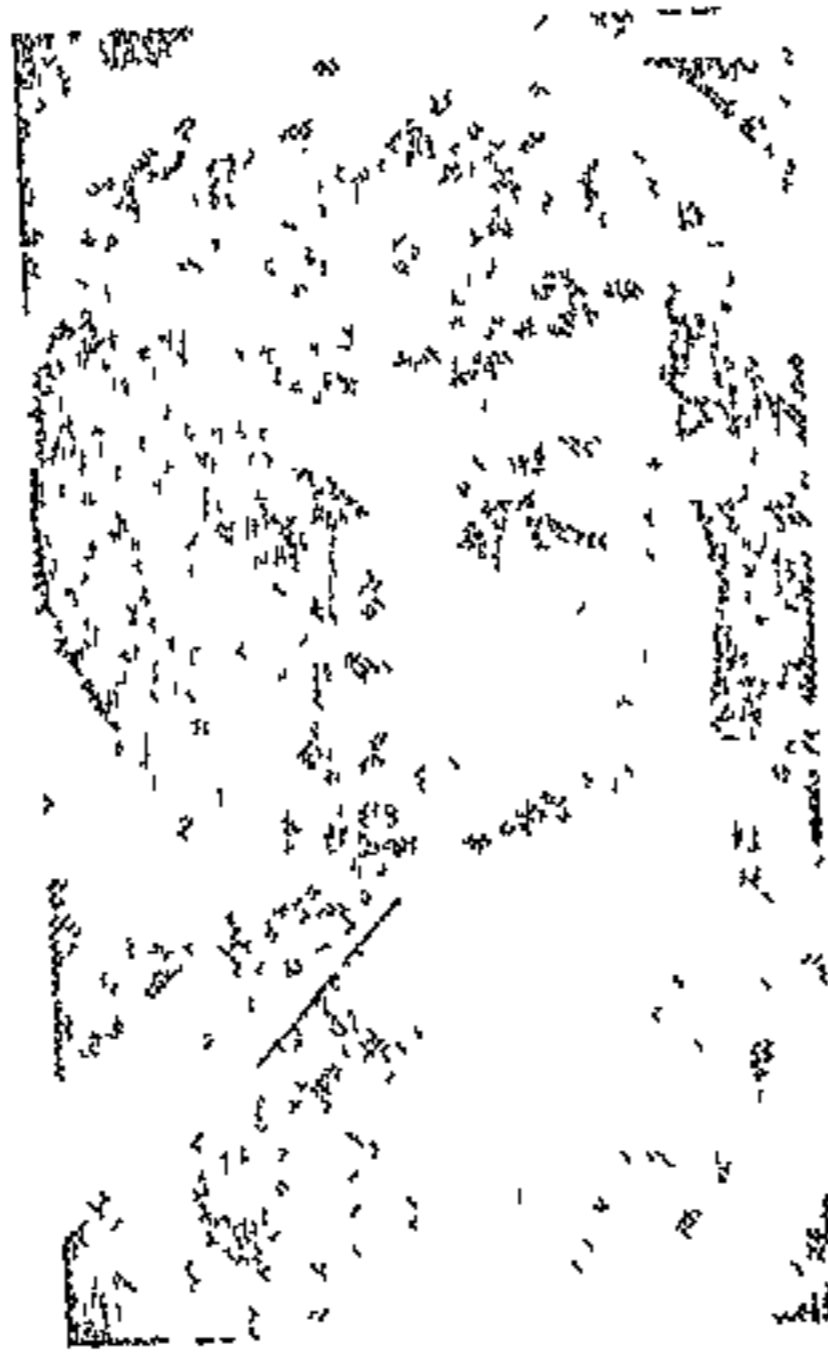
Haysom, 25, of Vine Street, Gardens, who was also Nusas president last year had been subpoenaed to answer questions concerning Mr Manning.

Mr Manning is appearing in Windhoek on charges under the Official Secrets and Terrorism Acts.

Haysom had been asked whether he knew or Manning, whether he knew about an alleged 'snarl' document, whether he and Mr Manning had met on the UCT campus and whether they had exchanged any publications.

BRIEF ENCOUNTER

On March 23 Haysom refused to answer the questions in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court, saying his presence in court was the result of a



Nicholas Haysom

'harmless and brief encounter' and that he believed Swapo held the most hope for harmony in the territory.

Mr E L King (for Haysom) said the State had not proved the court proceedings were appropriate to the matter and that it had been necessary to subpoena Haysom.

Mr L P Smit said he was satisfied the proceedings were in order, after the prosecutor, Mr P Theron, told the court Mr Manning was appearing on charges of espionage.

INFORMATION

Warrant Officer Petrus Johannes Gunter of the Security Police told the court he understood Haysom had certain information which would be helpful to the State in Mr Manning's trial.

Mr Smit said the State had to force Haysom to speak immediately.

Haysom was convicted yesterday under the new Criminal Procedures Act.

Mr King was instructed by Buchanans of W. J. J. J.

Handover 11 19 April 1978
 Question 15 Col. 660

Members of public service employed
 South West Africa

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
 replied to Question #4 by Mr R. B. Miller

Question:

- (1) Whether members of the public service employed in South West Africa have at any time been asked to indicate what their intentions in regard to their service are when the territory becomes independent, if so, what (a) was the nature and (b) the result of such requests,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the expected status of South African public servants employed in South West Africa when the territory becomes independent.

Reply:

(1) No

(a) and (b) fall away.

- (2) Public servants who serve in South West Africa enjoy the privileges and guarantees that apply to all officers in terms of the Public Service Act, 1957. The foregoing implies that when South West Africa becomes independent the public servants concerned will be absorbed in the remainder of the South African Public Service and that they will be seconded to the new South West African Public Service, only if they agree to it, unless they of their own free will choose to switch over to the South West African Public Service

661

WEDNESDAY

Mr R B MILLER Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it possible for him to give the House an indication of the number of public servants from South Africa employed in South West Africa at the moment?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon. member will have to table that question

Policeman found dead

DURBAN — Police are investigating the death of a Security Police sergeant whose body was found at the foot of a flight of stairs in an Umlazi beerhall.

Sgt G Thuse had a wound at the back of his head. A post-mortem examination is to be held to establish the cause of his death.

Sgt Thuse is survived by three wives and eight children — DDC.

Guarded acceptance of SWA proposals

19/11/78 R. DM
221

WINDHOEK. — A group of prominent German-speaking South West Africans, the Interessengemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Suedwester (IG), yesterday accepted with reservations the latest Western proposals on the territory's future.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, the IG said although international recognition was of cardinal importance to an independent SWA, internal security and the safety of the inhabitants was equally a prerequisite to total acceptance of the proposals.

Certain aspects of the proposals were ambiguous. Although the IG doubted that the latest Western proposals constituted an improvement on previous terms, it would conditionally accept the West's latest proposals

"But, in the event that the implementation of the proposals is placed in jeopardy as a result of deviations by any one of the parties concerned, the five Western powers should take up the initiative of continuing further negotiations," the IG said.

Earlier this month, the IG pledged its support for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). It is regularly consulted by the Western Five and South Africa in their constitutional talks on the territory's future.

The proposals remained an appeasement of Swapo's demand and made little effort to accommodate the justified requirements of the moderate political forces in SWA, the IG said.

Referring to the propos-

ed withdrawal of the South African security forces from the territory, the IG said the West's request that only 1 500 SA troops remain behind would be acceptable if the SA Government agreed

This would also have to meet the approval of the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn

He would also have to approve the methods to be adopted by the UN special representative to control the confinement of Swapo armed forces to defined bases — as was required in the case of the SA troops — outside the borders of SWA.

He would also have to approve the UN representatives' proposed methods of penalising any action by Swapo forces or SA troops, outside the context of this

agreement

"Law and order must be maintained in the country at all costs to safeguard a free and democratic political process," the statement said

And in Windhoek yesterday the general manager of the South West African Water and Electricity Supply Commission (SWAWEK), Mr J P Brand, said tests at the weekend had proved that if Angola had been more agreeable, the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme would now be supplying most of SWA's electricity requirements

Current from Ruacana on the Kunene River between SWA and Angola flowed briefly into the territory at the weekend — Sapa

Big emergency clamp on SWA

K. Dim 221 1977

By DAVID FORRET,
'Mail Africa Bureau'

WINDHOEK

EMERGENCY MEASURES, providing for the detention of people to prevent political violence and intimidation in South West Africa, were imposed on the territory last night.

The Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, assumed dictatorial powers of arrest and detention as a result of the escalating violence in SWA, which culminated in the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, at Easter.

He now has almost total control in SWA in the run-up to one-man one-vote elections for a constituent Assembly in the territory.

In terms of a proclamation, published in an extraordinary official gazette last night, Mr Justice Steyn may detain any person who is a threat to the peaceful political process in SWA indefinitely.

Detainees will have no recourse to the courts, and Mr Justice Steyn may ignore any recommendations made by a secret review committee set up in terms of the new legislation.

Mr Justice Steyn said he had taken the steps without consultation with the five Western powers involved in the initiative for an internationally acceptable solution in SWA.

He said the measure was aimed to preserve the Western initiative and its goal for a peaceful solution.

"I am sure that if a United Nations representative was here he would have agreed to the measure."

He said the measure and detentions under the law would be discussed with the UN representative if and when he arrived in Windhoek.

"Deep public outrage and repeated requests for action against political violence precipitated this move, which goes beyond the ordinary processes of law."

Political violence threatened to create internal chaos and enmity between the different ethnic groups and this would make co-operation and a peaceful transition to independence impossible, he said.

The reason for the "grave law" was to prevent this and protect the lives of politicians taking part in the peaceful political process.

Admitting that no law could stop assassinations, he emphasised that the measure was aimed at individuals and not at any particular political party.

Mr Justice Steyn said there were sinister developments recently of planned political murders and intimidation. He said whatever was devised in international negotiations would be of no avail if the community was "destroyed by inner dissension".

He said detainees would not be interrogated while held under the new measure. Their conditions of detention would be entirely at his discretion.

"I must be convinced that the man is a danger. Not just any man will be arrested under this law."

"A heavy responsibility rests on my shoulders, but it is a responsibility that I must accept for the general welfare of the people and to prevent pain, suffering and death."

Dictatorial powers for Steyn

Emergency

Cape Times 19/4/78

221

steps in SWA

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, last night announced tough emergency measures to curb political violence and intimidation in the territory.

Judge Steyn assumed dictatorial powers of arrest and detention as a result of the escalating violence in SWA/Namibia, which culminated in the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuu, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, at Easter

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Political violence threatened to create internal chaos and

"I must be convinced that the man is a danger. Not just any man will be arrested under this law," he said.

In terms of the proclamation a detainee will be held at a place decreed by Judge Steyn and will be visited at least once every three days by a doctor and every fortnight by a magistrate

A committee consisting of a judge or magistrate and two other members will consider written representations by a

detainee. The committee's deliberations and findings will be secret and Judge Steyn is not obliged to accept them.

A detainee's next-of-kin will be informed immediately he is arrested and will be told where he is held. Judge Steyn will furnish him as far as possible with reasons for his detention

Judge Steyn said people currently in detention would not be affected by the measure, which came into effect yesterday



Mr Justice Steyn

There are two, not necessarily exclusive, explanations

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enmity between the ethnic groups, and this would make a peaceful transition to independence impossible. The reason for the law was to prevent this and protect the lives of politicians taking part in the peaceful political process.

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Detainees would not be interrogated while held under the new measure, and their conditions of detention would be at his discretion.

relatively soon, not use they are trying out work better, he will come stable, settled in's growing responsibility by Table 26 cases, there is a tendency

Economic changes must follow independence

for SWA/Namibia

Cape Times 19/4/78
zzz

By JULIUS LEWIN

THE TIME has come for economic changes in Namibia (as we are learning to call South West Africa)

For 33 years there has gone on an endless international debate about the status of the territory. But men cannot live by legal fictions alone. Now that events in Windhoek are moving to a climax, it is imperative to turn to bread-and-butter questions. Independence is a fine word. However, it raises more questions than it settles. What is now contemplated is evidently a period, perhaps prolonged, of neither black rule nor white but what you might call grey rule. In other words, the phrase "sharing power" may begin to come alive. Whether it does or not, awkward issues will present themselves before long.

That much is made clear by an informative report made late last year by the International Labour Office in Geneva, and hitherto neglected. If the authorities want to improve, without delay, what Victorians called "the condition of the people" wages are the subject they should begin with. The ILO report shows that, even by South African standards, wages are low, indeed "considerably lower than in the Republic", both in industry and in mining. In farming they are to be even lower. A mine assistant farm manager at Tsumeb receives R450 a month while labourers get about R12 a month, food and accommodation. A minimum wage law is badly necessary, as well as trade unions which can get in free collective

bargaining

Most of the 9 000 white farmers must be prosperous or they would have left long ago. It would be easy enough for them to leave. Their return to the Republic was in fact contemplated as long ago as 1964 when the government bought more than 150 farms at high prices, paying out R8m. In all cases a special allowance was added "for sorrow and tears". However, their plight was not very sad. Four out of five remained on their farms as tenants, paying a small rent. It is not known how many more farmers have made a similar bargain in more recent years. The idea was to enlarge tribal areas at a future date when the farmers departed. Perhaps that time has now come. To make more land of better quality accessible to black peasants is surely another high priority.

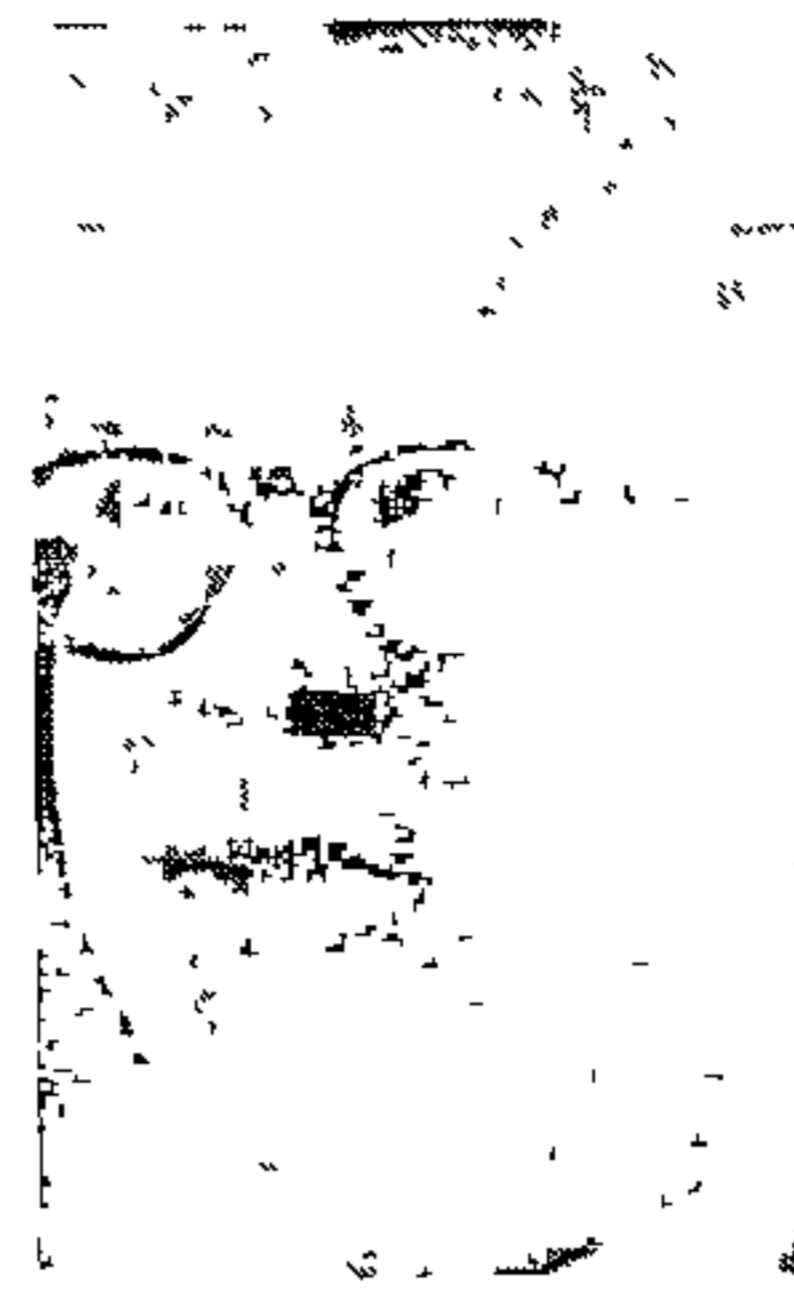
Yet it is not farming but mining that dominates Namibia's economy. There are profitable diamond, base mineral and uranium mines. What remains somewhat uncertain at present is the fate of the mining companies. Namibian exiles in London and New York talk as if their country was rich. Of course, it does have valuable resources, though these have diminished in the last 15 years as they have been exploited in haste. However, the mines are surrounded by vast desert-like areas which call for well-organized transport and communications. As white South Africans withdraw — and they will, if not treated well — who

will man these services? Some of the exiles who no doubt intend to return are well enough educated to take over key positions. Yet most of them will prefer to be politicians rather than engineers or accountants or magistrates, even if they are qualified.

So far the attempt made at the Namibia Institute in Lusaka to train men as future administrators is reported to be unimpressive and no technical training is offered. Windhoek should set up a technical college and one or two good secondary schools as a matter of urgency, and not attempt to open a university.

As the shape of things to come begins to emerge, it is clear that much depends on the detailed terms Pretoria lays down for withdrawal. South Africa claims that it has hitherto financed heavy deficits on rail, road, and air transport. It might even claim the ownership of rolling stock, trucks and aircraft. It would be unwise, however, to present the new Administration with an enormous bill which would mortgage its progress. On the contrary, what is needed is a degree of sympathy and imagination which Pretoria has not yet displayed in handling the crucial negotiations shortly coming to an end.

Not least over Walvis Bay. This is the only good harbour along "Skeleton Coast". Whatever happens in the coming years, white technicians from South Africa will be needed to run the port, as they



Professor Julius Lewin

are in Maputo. Would it not be wise to make a gesture in these difficult days by promising to consider later handing over Walvis Bay to the control of Windhoek?

Why not take a leaf out of the American book? President Carter has recently induced Panama to let the United States retain its control over the 533 square miles of the

Canal Zone until the year 2000. Similarly, Pretoria could declare that in 20 years' time, if not before, it will enter negotiations to withdraw.

It has international law on its side today. For exactly a century the port has been excluded from South West Africa. Britain annexed it in 1878 and let the Cape Colony take it over six years later. Oddly enough, it formed part of the Green Point parliamentary constituency from 1910 until 1922. Last year it was again proclaimed part of the Cape Province.

In all the circumstances and in the light of the military situation, it seems improbable that Namibia will see dramatic economic changes from 1979 when it attains its independence. To avoid disillusionment, however, some measurable changes must appear when the constitutional lawyers give way to economic realists. The latter agree that the government should concentrate without delay on the raising of wages and the redistribution of land. As in Rhodesia, these are the keys to stability and progress.

Cape Times 19/4/78 (221)

SWA laws aimed at people

WINDHOEK — The security legislation proclaimed in SWA/Namibia yesterday was aimed at preserving the peaceful political process — including the one man, one vote election proposed by the Western five, the

Administrator-General for the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said here last night

He told a press conference he could have invoked other measures, such as the Terrorism Act, which were still in force in

the territory

“But I felt that this should not be done and that the territory should have its own laws,” Mr Steyn said

“You will notice that the law is aimed at persons and not at

organizations”

Public outrage and repeated requests for steps to curb violence and intimidation had necessitated the new measures which were “going beyond the ordinary processes of law”

SWA/Namibia had been preparing for the past eight months for an election based on universal suffrage. The aim of that election was to attain independence in an orderly and peaceful fashion

“Unfortunately, as you well know, there has been an escalation of violence,” Mr Justice Steyn said

As the process of peaceful political evolution was deployed, it became apparent that the “sombre concomitant” of terrorism was the escalation of violence, he said

Mr Justice Steyn mentioned murders, abductions and the destruction of property and border violations in northern SWA/Namibia

Leaders who had been assassinated were Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, Minister of Health of Ovambo, and Mr Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader

“This last murder was planned and executed by people who had received training”

These acts could not be allowed to continue. The end result would be unmitigated violence and animosity between the population groups “which will destroy the structure of this society”

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the DTA had in its talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, requested measures to ensure peaceful political transition to independence

“It is my heartfelt wish that the new emergency legislation will have the desired effect,” Mr Mudge said “Should they not succeed, even more severe measures should be taken” — Sapa

Riot after mayor's death

ANKARA — Rioters set fire to shops and offices, stoned government buildings and overturned cars in the south-eastern Turkish town of Malatya yesterday after the mayor was killed by a parcel bomb.

Troop reinforcements were rushed to the town, 500 km south-east of here, and a security official said more than 1 000 people were detained in house-to-house searches

Fires were burning in several parts of the town. The main targets of the crowd seemed to be establishments run by known left-wing supporters

The mayor, Mr Hamid Fendoglu, a 59-year-old Kurd was killed instantly when he opened a parcel bomb in his home on Monday night. He was elected as an independent in December and was backed by rightist parties.

His 25-year-old daughter-in-law, Hamfe, and two grandsons aged five and one, were fatally wounded in the blast, which officials said came from a bomb posted in Ankara eight days ago

Aircraft and helicopters flew low over the town as troops began to restore order and police were replaced by soldiers, some of them commandos brought in from neighbouring provinces — Sapa-Reuter

Kidnappers in uniform

MILAN. — Three men dressed in police uniforms yesterday kidnapped Mr Carlo Lavezzari, 53, a Milan industrialist, on the outskirts of this north Italian city, authorities reported.

Police said the three kidnappers had stopped a taxi in which Mr Lavezzari was going from home to his office and dragged him out. Then they fled with their hostage in a waiting car



Pullback, but at own speed — Israel

JERUSALEM. — Israel yesterday assured UN secretary general Dr Kurt Waldheim of its intention to withdraw from Southern Lebanon, but disagreement remained on the speed of the pullback.

Before leaving for a helicopter tour of UN forces in the rugged mountains of South Lebanon, Dr Waldheim met Prime Minister Mr Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister General Moshe Dayan to complain of the slow pace of Israel's evacuation.

Dr Waldheim told newsmen there was still “concern in the United Nations about the delay in the full implementation” of a Security Council resolution calling for Israel's speedy withdrawal.

“The Prime Minister told me that it is the Israeli intention to withdraw from the occupied territory, but a vacuum has to be avoided, as he put it,” Dr Waldheim said

UN Mideast Commander Lieutenant-General Ennio Silasvuo and Israeli chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Raphael Eytan met yesterday to work out the timing of the pullback

General Dayan said: “Full agreement and full co-ordination is within reach” with the United Nations over the transfer of control to UN troops in the 1 250 square-kilometre bulge of Southern Lebanon captured by Israel one month ago. — Sapa-AP

House arrest claims false — Zapu

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA — The Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) of the Patriotic Front denied reports that some of its guerillas are under house arrest in Zambia for demanding to be allowed to go back to Rhodesia.

A Zapu spokesman commented on reports that about 2 000 Nkomo supporters were under house arrest in Zambia for demanding to return to Rhodesia. Under the Zambian law there are no people put under house arrest.

Mr Lavezzari was the second person abducted in Italy since former Italian premier, Mr Aldo Moro was kidnapped by terrorists in Rome on March 16. On April 4, kidnappers here abducted Miss Erica Ratti, 25-year-old daughter of an industrialist. She is still in her captors' hands

SWA

Settlement setback

221 FM 21/4/78

If SWA administrator-general Marthinus Steyn had deliberately set out to jeopardise the Western Five's settlement initiative in the territory, he could not have timed his promulgation of additional emergency detention powers on Tuesday night with greater accuracy.

In Cape Town, Western diplomats were picking up the first adverse international signals this week, as telegrams arrived noting that Steyn's move had dealt a severe blow to the Five's efforts to convene a special meeting of the UN Security Council to pre-empt what will probably be a hostile resolution emerging from next week's General Assembly session on SWA.

Although the Western group indicated that they would continue to lobby support for a Council meeting ahead of the Assembly session, Third World members of the Council, who had been wavering on the advisability of "up-staging" the Assembly debate, seemed certain to resist the Western overtures.

The reason why the West is anxious to arrange a Security Council meeting at this stage is two-fold. First, it wants formal Council recognition of its efforts — if not endorsement of the actual details of the proposals — in order to maintain the momentum of the exercise so that neither SA nor Swapo slip off the hook.

Second, it wants a limited Council resolution that would have the effect of a "certificate of respectability," and thus

protect its peace exercise from negative pressures in the Assembly debate.

As the *FM* went to press, Western sources confirmed that black African support for their initiative had been reinforced by the Vance-Owen visit to Pretoria on Sunday, although some of the front-line states noted disagreement with some details of the settlement proposals. Will African support be able to withstand the effect of what Steyn has done? the diplomats were asking

The Western sources noted, for example, that Nigeria had been instrumental in getting Swapo president Sam Nujoma to Dar-es-Salaam last week to meet Owen and Vance, an indication of that country's support of the Western plan. Does Nigeria's support now still hold?

And can the West continue to count on the backing of Gabon, which holds the 1978 chairmanship of the OAU and is a member of the Security Council?

Steyn's new indefinite detention-without-trial powers, gazetted under AG 26/1978, are taken in addition to those he already has under the draconian Terrorism Act. According to Western diplomats, this constitutes an additional infringement of the spirit of the settlement proposals, which demand an end to restrictive laws and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to a peaceful transfer of power.

Swapo will undoubtedly see Steyn's move as a measure designed to intimidate its internal leadership — or what is left of it. Both Steyn and senior police officers have publicly blamed Swapo for political violence in SWA in recent weeks.

But the factual situation, which shows that 25 to 30 Ovambo-speakers have been killed since February 28, against fewer than five Hereros and/or DTA supporters, suggests that people other than Swapo have been responsible for most of the violence in Windhoek and other non-operational areas.

Western diplomats are inclined to believe that Steyn's move will increase the potential for conflict, not lessen it. And they fear that it will jeopardise the Western proposals.

The Big Five gather in London for SWA talks

21/4/78
R.D.M.
221

LONDON — The French, West German and Canadian Foreign Ministers have been called to London for talks on South West Africa with the United States and British Foreign Ministers on Sunday or Monday it was announced yesterday.

The five Western Foreign Ministers belong to a group which has been putting proposals to South Africa for solving the SWA question.

The London meeting will discuss clarifications requested by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Swapo on the latest Western proposals.

Mr Botha told the US and British Foreign Ministers that he wanted clarification of a provision in the proposals requiring

that some 1500 SA troops be withdrawn from SWA one week after a free election.

The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, told a news conference in London yesterday that he and the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, could go no further without consulting the other members of the five-power Western initiative.

"We can't make decisions on behalf of the Five," he said.

Dr Owen was asked whether he is hopeful of settlements in SWA and Rhodesia.

"I see a glimmer of light, but whether the opportunity can be taken, I don't know," he said.

He said he was not sure whether "the necessary compromising mood" ex-

isted in Rhodesia "but the timing of any round table conference of all the parties will have to be chosen carefully."

Dr Owen reserved his opinion on the new security measures taken by the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

Mr Justice Steyn had a genuine concern for the maintenance of law and order in the territory, he said.

In situations where there was an Administrator-General and no democracy, one was bound to get difficulties.

A climate of law and order was necessary for the five-power initiative to work.

The killing of Chief Clemens Kapuuo had been a severe blow to the territory.

The Administrator-General of SWA said in Cape Town yesterday he believed reaction in the territory to the emergency measures proclaimed this week had generally been favourable.

Speaking after talks with Mr Botha, Mr Justice Steyn said some circles believed stronger measures might be necessary, while the Namibia National Front had voiced its disapproval.

The New Republic Party yesterday came out in support of the emergency measures adopted in SWA despite the party's objection to detention without trial. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI

22/4/78 R.M.
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West increases its pressure on Swapo

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Swapo is coming under intensified pressure to accept the West's proposals for UN-supervised independence in South West Africa.

The General Assembly will start debating the territory on Monday

"Sam Nujoma's getting it from all sides — the pressure is tremendous," said one African involved in the lobbying

Mr Nujoma, Swapo's president, will arrive in New York at the weekend and his aides say his long awaited response to the West's plan can be expected "in a few days"

The assembly session is virtually certain to be dominated by renewed calls for military support of Swapo as the territory's only authentic voice. This will probably be coupled with demands for calls on

the Security Council to impose sanctions to force South Africa out of South West Africa — including Walvis Bay.

Behind the scenes a much more moderate stance is adopted by the key frontline states and many Third World nations.

The Council for Namibia president, Mrs Gwen Konie, argues that the assembly's stance does not necessarily conflict with the Western plan which, she said, was mainly concentrated on the election process

The assembly approach was "a little wider than that", she said.

Asked if she felt angry resolutions would stiffen South African opposition, she said it was "very difficult to predict."

Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and

Canada meet in London on Sunday, Sapa-Reuter reports

The weekend talks were called by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, and the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, to brief the Five Western powers on their visit to Africa last week

From Cape Town, Sapa reports that the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn, conferred with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday

Mr Steyn also had talks with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha earlier

In Windhoek, Mr Dawid Hausiku, Swapo's chief in Kavango, said he was retiring from politics and had resigned his Swapo post. He had become disenchanted with Swapo because of violence in its ranks.

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Uproar at SWA paper take-over

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The take-over of South West Africa's two independent newspapers by a German millionaire yesterday caused a storm of protest and a call for the Administrator-General, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, to intervene.

Mr. Gerson Vei, the Swanu leader and vice-president of the Namibian National Front, deplored the deal and said he would discuss it with Judge Steyn next week.

He said Judge Steyn should investigate the matter thoroughly and consider urgent steps to curb foreign interference in South West Africa.

The newspapers, the Windhoek Advertiser and Allgemeine Zeitung, have fallen into the hands of Dr. Dieter Lauenstein, a German millionaire who is a staunch supporter of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

He has bought the complete shareholding of the territory's major publishing house, John Meinert (Pty.) Ltd, reportedly for more than R2 000 000, and will use the two newspapers to procure support for the DTA in the run-up to pre-independence elections.

Jeopardy

Mr Vei said the deal could jeopardise free and fair elections in the territory because three of the four major newspapers now would be mouthpieces for the DTA. The fourth newspaper, Die Suidwester, belongs to the National Party.

"This foreign interference in our affairs is dangerous," he added.

Very little is known about the new newspaper boss, Dr Lauenstein, who was not available for interviews yesterday because of ill health.

Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, said he was "happy to know that the newspapers have fallen into the hands of responsible people".

He said he had met Dr Lauenstein once about two or three years ago.

Staff Reporter

WINDHOEK. — A Swapo terrorist was killed yesterday as he laid a landmine in what appeared to be an assassination attempt on the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader, Mr Tara Imbili.

A spokesman for the South West African command of the South African Defence Force said yesterday the terrorist was blown up when a landmine he was laying detonated on a road 300 m from Mr Imbili's house.

Mr Imbili, the Owambo Minister of Justice, used the road almost daily.

The incident occurred at dawn yesterday, 10 km north of Ondangwa in northern South West Africa.

The assassination attempt follows the death of the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Chief Clemens Kapuuo who was shot by two assassins three weeks ago.

The chief of the Hereros was killed when several bullets from a Russian-made Tokarev pistol were pumped into his body from close range as he left his shop in Katutura township on the outskirts of Windhoek.

Chief Kapuuo had been tipped as the first president of Namibia. The assassination was widely condemned and followed the

Would-be assassin blown up

publication of an alleged Swapo plan to eliminate all "prominent puppets" in the territory.

Chief Kapuuo, 55, knew he was a prime target for assassins because of his influence and political involvement in the DTA. It was for this reason that he never went anywhere without at least one bodyguard.

There had been at least four other attempts on his life before he was killed.

In February this year the Owambo Minister of Health Mr Toivo Shiya-gaya was assassinated at a DTA political rally in Owambo. The assassin who used an identical weapon to the one used to kill

Chief Kapuuo was identified as Mathias Mauni, 25, a member of Swapo.

Chief Kapuuo narrowly escaped death on the same day. He had been standing next to the slain Mr Shiya-gaya.

In 1975 the former chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas was gunned down in a hail of bullets fired from a Russian-made automatic weapon.

In response to the renewed threat of violence throughout the territory the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice Steyn this week announced emergency measures providing for the detention of people to prevent political violence and intimidation.

● See Page 3

22/4/78

221 R.C.M.

Break Pik's campaign

A CONCERTED campaign to undermine the standing of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, has been launched within the National Party.

By Fleur de Villiers

An immediate victim of the battle in party ranks could be South African acceptance of the Western settlement plan for South West Africa.

It is no secret to diplomatic observers that the Government is badly divided on the plan and that the split extends right up to the Cabinet.

Hostility to a settlement has been fostered by Mr. Aden Du Plessis and his fellow-National Party leaders in South West Africa.

However, there is a growing belief among some Nationalist MPs that opposition to the Western

is unattached South West Africa plan could be hit

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plan is being deliberately helped in some quarters as a means of breaking Pik . . . who has staked his political future on a successful outcome of the South West African dilemma.

The South West African issue is seen as, merely another strategy in a verkrampste-inspired attempt to out-manoeuvre the verligtes in the increasingly bitter battle for the Premiership stakes.

Recently a verkrampste-inspired story was circulated among Nationalist MPs that Mr Botha and

his followers were actively campaigning to unseat Dr Connie Mulder as Transvaal leader at this year's Party congress.

Mr Botha's admirers in the party, who include all verligtes, have hotly denied the verkrampste charges.

And it is known that the Foreign Minister has been too involved with foreign policy issues to burnish his domestic political ambi-

tions.

Mr Botha commented yesterday: "I have more than enough to keep me busy to pay attention to stories of this nature."

However it is no secret that the National Party is in ferment.

It is divided between its right and left wings, the Mulder faction and the Pik Botha faction.

It serves notice on such men as Mr Pik Botha, Foreign Minister, and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Sport, that they will be fighting for their political survival after the election.

The Sunday Times reported last November that Party verkrampstes were plotting a purge of verligtes after the election and that the Foreign Minister would be one of the principal targets.

Party sources, joined forces to get South Africa to reject the plan and to discredit Mr Botha

Diplomats believe that the campaign against Mr Botha is manifesting itself in extraordinary ways.

His annual banquet in the castle this year was attended by only half the Cabinet

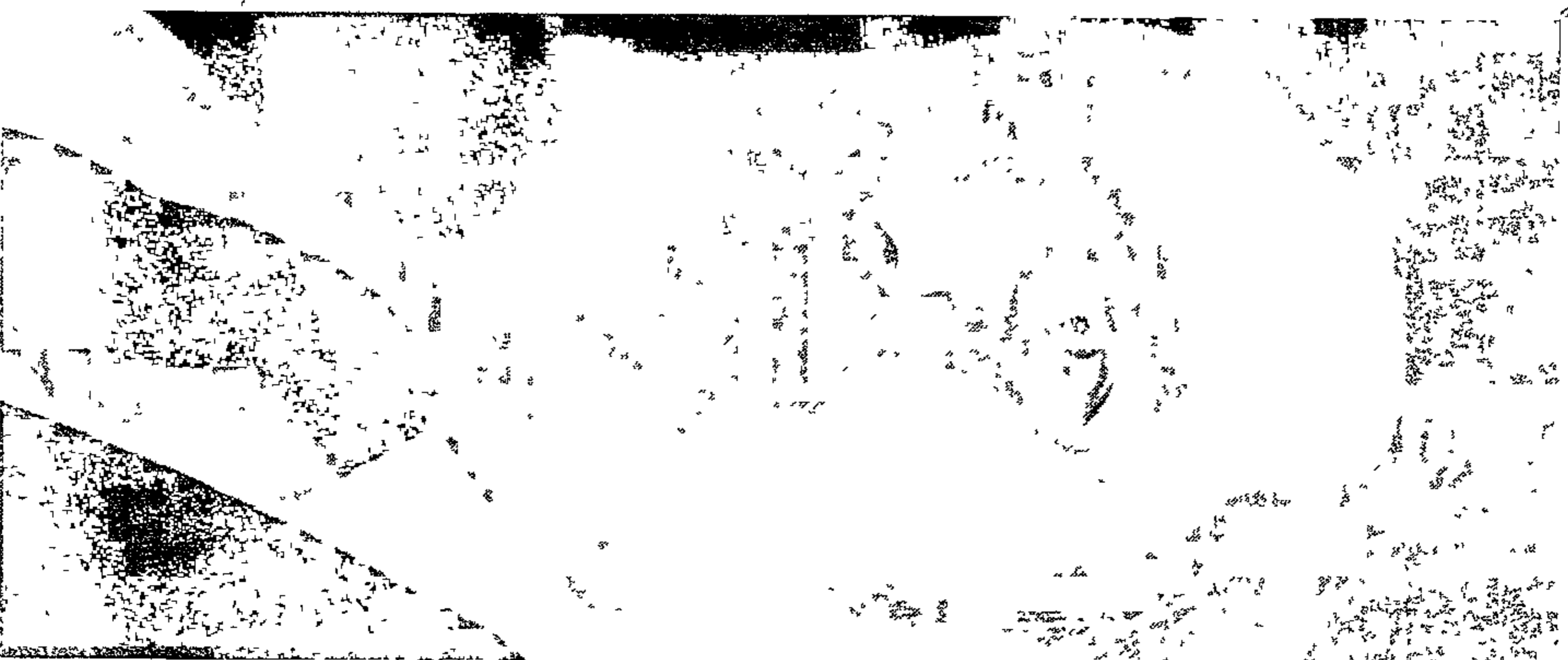
And he is often the only Cabinet Minister to attend major functions of Western diplomats.

Verkrampste hostility to Mr Botha, who is seen as a major threat because of his enormous public appeal, extends to his supporters.

These include verligte MP and head of the foreign affairs group in the National Party caucus, Mr Dawie de Villiers.



DAWIE DE VILLIERS Target for hostility -- 2



PIK BOTHA Target for hostility -- 1

A.H. agter 'een mens, een stem'

Rapport 23/4/78

(221)

Van Ons Suidweskantoor

USAKOS.

DRINGEND ontbied het hy in die nag na Kaapstad gevlieg, en daar verneem dat mnr. A. H. du Plessis en die ander tien Turnhalle-leiers in sy afwesigheid tot 'n een-mens-een-stem-verkiesing ingestem het.

So het mnr. Dirk Mudge, leier van die Republikeinse Party, op 'n vergadering op Usakos gereageer op aantyginge dat hy die aandeel had in hierdie besluit.

Hy sê die besluit is geneem tydens van Kaapstadse besprekinge tussen mnr. van Vorster en die elf Turnhalle-leiers. Hy self was vroeger saam met hulle in Kaapstad en sommige wou hê dat hy as beraadvoorsitter ook in verdere besprekinge moes betrek word. Mnr. A. H. du Plessis het egter besluit hy moet eers terug na Suidwes om te gaan met die destydse referendum-veldtog, het mnr. Mudge op sy vergadering hier sê.

Ná die lang naweek, nadat die vorige dag twee verga-

derings in Suidwes toegesprek het, is ek om halfdrie in die oggend deur mnr. Pík Botha na Kaapstad terug ontbied.

„Ek is direk soontoe en het die oggend vroeg daar aangekom.”

Daar het hy verneem dat die beoogde verkiesing nie op etniese grondslag sou wees nie, maar op dié van een mens, een stem, sê hy.

„Ek wil nie voorgee dat mnr. Du Plessis daarvoor en ek daarteen gekant was nie, maar hy kan nie sê iemand anders het dit namens die blankes aanvaar nie.” sê mnr. Mudge.

* Intussen vra mnr. Du Plessis dat vrye verkiesings van die baan moet wees, en dat 'n blanke verkiesing gehou moet word.

Mnr Mudge: Die Eerste Minister moet oor 'n blanke verkiesing besluit. Hy self reken so 'n verkiesing sou 'n dwase stap wees deurdat dit bestaande bitterheid sal vererger, en omdat dit nie die vreedsame oplossing van

die gebied se probleme sal bevorder nie.

Dit maak geen verskil of die RP so 'n verkiesing wen of verloor nie. Daar sal steeds 'n DTA wees, en die RP sal lid daarvan wees, het hy gesê.

SWAPO

RAPPORT 23/4/78 (22)

MINDER GEHOOR

Van Ons Suidweskantoor WINDHOEK

DIE oorname van die twee Meinert-koerante in Windhoek, die Advertiser en die Allgemeine Zeitung, bring mee dat die standpunte van Swapo en die Namibia National Front nie meer so gereeld soos voorheen gepubliseer sal word nie.

Die koerante het sover 'n onafhanklike standpunt gehuldig, maar was nie ongenee om publisiteit aan Swapo en die NNF te gee nie.

Die oorname het ook ander implikasies.

Die koper, dr Dieter Lauenstein, miljoenêr-uitgewer van Bielefeld in Wes-Duitsland, is 'n ondersteuner van mnr. Dirk Mudge se DTA. (Hy betaal R1,6 miljoen in die grootste koeranttransaksie nog in Suidwes)

Mnr. Mudge het vroeër gesê Duits- en Engelsprekendes sal koerante in hul eie taal kry wat die DTA-standpunt steun. Hy het belangstelling in die twee Meinert-koerante getoon. Nou word bespiegel oor 'n nuwe maatskappy waarin mnr. Mudge en dr Lauenstein 'n gelyke aandeel sal hê. Mnr Mudge is voorsitter van die direksie van die Republiek, lyfblad van die RP en die DTA.

Mnr Mudge het gister aan RAPPORT gesê dat die ooreenkoms tussen hom en dr

Lauenstein sover net op 'n verstandhouding berus.

Al ander koerante in Windhoek is Die Suidwester, lyfblad van die Suidwes-NP, en Joernaal, 'n weekblad vir swart en bruin lesers wat Aktur steun.

Mnr J N Smith, redakteur van die Advertiser, en mnr. Kurt Dahlmann, redakteur van die Zeitung, het aangekondig dat hulle bedank. Mnr Smith sê hy gaan aan die spits staan van 'n nuwe Engelstalige week-koerant wat glo oor twee weke sal verskyn. Steun kom van sekere sakemanne, word gesê.

Cape Times 24/4/78 0221
'They are free to talk' — Manning

LONDON. — Peter Manning, the Swapo official who left Windhoek on an exit permit on Friday, has told the people sentenced to jail for refusing to tell police about their conversations with him that they can now disclose all

This applies to Nicholas Haysom, who was sentenced to 12 months for refusing to disclose details of his conversation with Mr Manning to the security police, and to Mr Manning's sister, Mrs Kathy Burt, who has a four-month sentence against her for a similar offence.

Both are on bail.

Mr Manning told reporters on his arrival at London's Heathrow Airport on Saturday morning; "They are free to talk. The only other person that could have been implicated is my fiancée, Anne Murray-Hudson, and she is here."

She was deported from SWA/Namibia on March 10 and had since been campaigning for Mr Manning's release.

Mr Manning was arrested on January 9 and held in prison until his release on Thursday. He was charged under the Official Secrets Act, alternatively under the Terrorism Act.

He said he had left SWA/Namibia "under protest" on an exit permit, which automatically removed his South African citizenship and declared him a prohibited immigrant in the Republic and SWA/Namibia.

He has been given three months to stay in Britain, but said he expected to have this extended — Sapa

US—Swapo deal on Walvis?

2471 (221)
R.D.M.

LONDON. — The United States has privately promised backing for Swapo claims to the south Atlantic port of Walvis Bay, US and British authorities disclosed in London at the weekend.

South Africa wants to keep Walvis Bay as an enclave within independent Namibia.

The informants reported that the four other Western nations working with the US for a peaceful South West African settlement did not dissent from the US promise to Swapo — but they have not yet endorsed it either, reports Sapa-AP.

The foreign ministers of the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council held talks in London yesterday on the future of SWA, reports a Rand Daily Mail correspondent in London.

The five members of the "contact group" — Britain, the US, Canada, France and West Germany — are expected to concentrate on coordinating policies on the territory's proposed independence.

Mr Cyrus Vance, US Secretary of State, broke his homeward journey from Moscow to take part in the discussions.

The group has spent nearly a year formulating a plan for independence and believed the plan was virtually sold to the South African Government and Swapo.

But development since the murder of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader, and subsequent emergency measures have given rise to Western fears that the proposals could run into trouble.

A UN debate on SWA is scheduled for this week.

The future of Walvis Bay is a major issue of dispute between South Africa and Swapo and could upset Western plans for a SWA independence programme due to be fulfilled this year.

South Africa argues that Walvis Bay was never part of the former German colony.

The South Africans maintain a garrison in the port and would expect to run it as an enclave within SWA providing special arrangements that would allow the Namibians to use its facilities.

But Swapo's counter-argument is that the port is a natural part of South West Africa.

The US, in private exchanges with Swapo leaders, has indicated it agrees with this argument and will back it if the issue becomes the subject of negotiations.



No election until Swapo ceasefire, Mudge insists

24/4/78 RDM (221)

SWAKOPMUND — The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Mr Dirk Mudge, said at the weekend the DTA would not fight an election in South West Africa until Swapo had stopped its military activities in the territory.

Mr Mudge also warned that the people of SWA would not tolerate communist involvement in the territory.

Addressing the first Republic Party youth conference in Swakopmund on Saturday, Mr Mudge, who is also chairman of the party, said:

"The DTA insists that Swapo stop its current acts of terrorism and inti-

midation and withdraw from the territory militarily before we will take part in an election.

"We would also like better conditions in which to fight an election."

Mr Mudge reiterated the DTA stand that the West should agree that South African troops would remain in SWA should an elected constituent assembly request it.

"Should the West not agree to this I appeal to the SA Government to see to it the troops remain."

Mr Mudge mentioned several other points on which the DTA disagreed with the Western proposals or wanted additional aspects brought into the

proposals.

Among these were:

- The DTA wanted the maintenance of law and order to be controlled by the Administrator-General Mr Justice M T Steyn, up to independence of SWA;

- Commandos and Citizen Force units should be placed under control of the Administrator-General,

- The DTA did not envisage a government in which over-emphasis of ethnicity would lead to conflict. But it recognised the existence of different ethnic groups,

- The DTA believed the different ethnic groups should accept responsibility for all their people in

SWA but not on a regional basis. "In this way we are moving away from the hated bantustan concept."

Later, Mr Mudge told a DTA rally in Kamanjab the people of SWA would solve their own problems.

Russia and Cuba desperately wanted SWA for themselves and were using Swapo to achieve this aim.

"But Swapo must be warned: Russia and Cuba don't give people money and guns for nothing. One day they will want to be repaid.

"We certainly will not tolerate a government which is deep in debt," Mr Mudge said — Sapa.

BUS grab

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73 taken over Angolan border

Clive Cowley, The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Swapo terrorists hijacked a bus with 85 people aboard in Owambo on Saturday and forced the driver to cross the border into neighbouring Angola.

This was announced today by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, who said 12 people — women and children — were allowed to get off the bus before it entered Angola.

He said three armed terrorists in uniform brought the bus to a halt 120 km north west of Oshikati, on the road to Ruacana, by chasing a herd of goats across the road.

They ordered the driver to turn off on to a dirt road. There a larger group of terrorists, also armed and wearing uniform, boarded the bus and accompanied it to the border.

Allowed out

At a point on the border known as Beacon Eight-and-a-Half, 12 women and children were allowed out.

The bus then crossed the border with the remaining 73 passengers and the terrorists.

Judge Steyn said the police later spoke to some of the people who had been freed.

Investigations were continuing, he said.

Sapa reports this was the second major abduction of Ovambos across the Angolan border this year.

In February 119 pupils were abducted from the Anglican school at Odibo.

Nothing has since been heard of the pupils, although Swapo later denied abducting them.

The latest incident came a day after an attempt was made to blow up the

Steyn says it's time for decision in SWA

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Cape Times
24/4/78

JOHANNESBURG. — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said last night that the stage had been reached where a final decision on the future of the territory would have to be made soon, one way or the other.

Speaking on the SABC programme, Weekend Newsroom, he said as far as the announcement of an election was concerned, he defined the word "soon" as within a matter of weeks. The longer the delay, he said, the greater the uncertainty and indignation in SWA/Namibia. This process could not be allowed to continue indefinitely.

Defending the delay Mr Justice Steyn emphasized that the issues involved were so vital, enormous and far-reaching that everything possible had to be done. This even meant sacrificing a further amount of confidence in the territory, if it led to a peaceful and international recognized settlement and lasting independence.

Mr Steyn added that if Swapo decided against participation in an election in the territory, it would be that organization's choice.

But it should not be allowed to deprive the other political parties in the territory from doing so. After independence, he said, Swapo should be persuaded to halt violence and show loyalty to the new government of SWA/Namibia by not seeking to overthrow it.

Addressing a rally at Kamanjab, SWA/Namibia on Saturday, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, warned that communist involvement would not be tolerated in the territory.

"Stay where they are"

He said the people of the territory would solve their own problems and that "the Russians and the Cubans must just stay right where they are"

Russia and Cuba desperately wanted the territory for themselves and were using Swapo to achieve this aim.

"But Swapo must be warned — Russia and Cuba don't give people money and guns for nothing. One day they will want to be repaid," Mr Mudge said.

"And, if Swapo ever had to take over the territory, and I am convinced it will not, the Russians and Cubans will be standing over them with their accounts. And we certainly will not tolerate a government in this country which is deep in debt," he said.

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town yesterday were sceptical of reports from London that the United States had privately promised Swapo backing for its claims to Walvis Bay in an independent Namibia.

Sir David Scott, the British Ambassador, approached by the Cape Times, said: "It is not for me to speak for the Americans, but on the other hand I cannot believe this is true."

Diplomatic observers in Cape Town point out that the Western nations have consistently indicated that they are prepared to shelve the contentious matter of Walvis Bay during the present negotiations over SWA/Namibia.

Associated Press reported from London on Saturday, that the United States privately promised backing for Namibian claims to the South Atlantic port of Walvis Bay, which South Africa wants to keep after SWA/Namibia becomes

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SWA

Continued from page 1

requested by the winners of an election, and on other security matters such as the stopping of violence and infiltration before the troop pull-back.

Without such assurances it is unlikely that Turnhalle-related groups in the territory would consider settling on the basis of the Western proposals.

It is significant that the provisos so far mentioned by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Parliament — on the use of police and troops, an end to violence before the troop pullback and the status of Walvis Bay as part of South Africa — do not appear to conflict with the Western proposals, and have been strongly backed by opposition groups in Parliament. A lot will depend on how convincing any assurances are.

Difficulty arose at the weekend over reports from London that the United States has privately promised backing for Swapo's claim for Walvis Bay to be incorporated in an independent Namibia, but senior diplomatic sources in Cape Town tend to discount these reports.

Run high

The Western position all along has been that the Walvis Bay issue need not come up now, but should be left till after independence when the two governments concerned can discuss it if they wish.

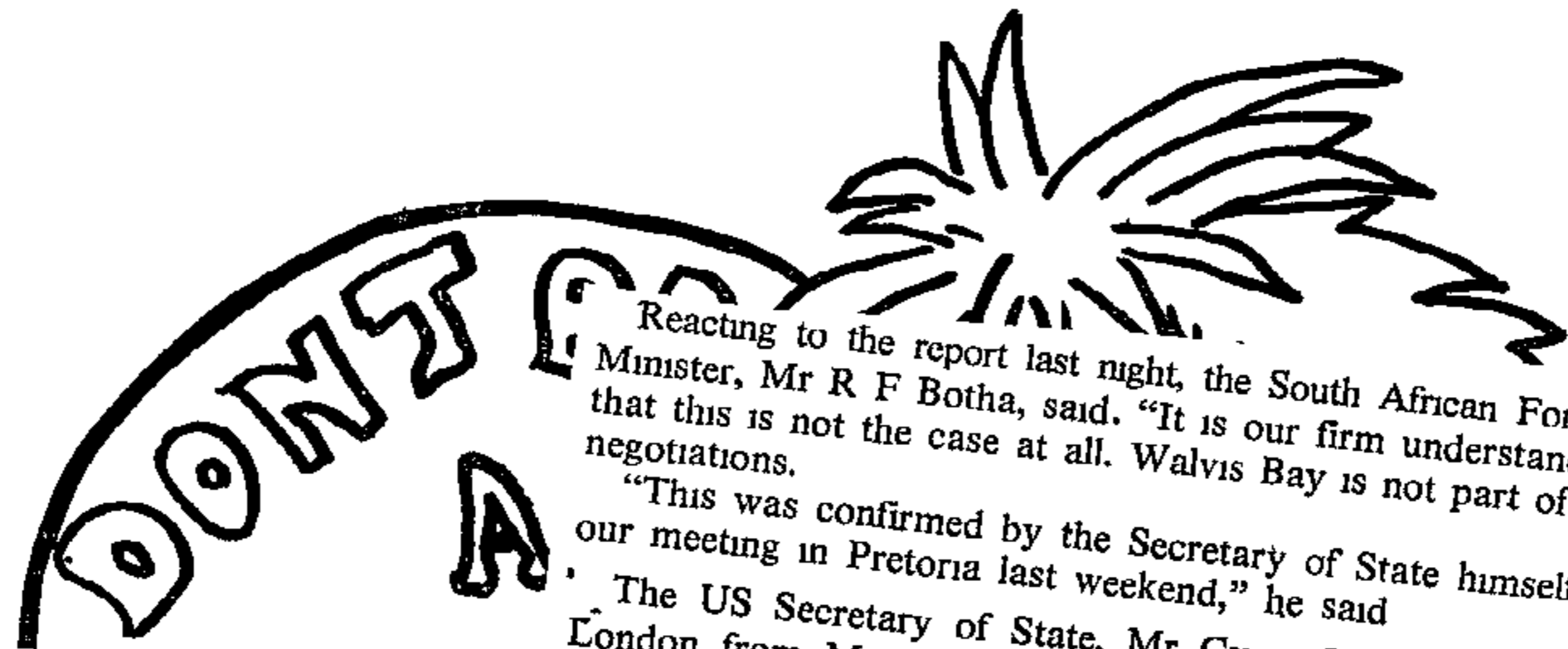
Another complication is the UN General Assembly debate, for it takes place at a most delicate moment. Emotions are expected to run high, irrevocable positions may be taken up and the stage could be prepared for powerful moves against the Western plan when it reaches the Security Council.

But observers point out that even if Swapo rejects the plan after a South African acceptance, and Russia consequently vetoes it as the Security Council, South Africa will at least find itself "locked in" with the West and will be able to demand considerable help from the West in implementing the agreed scheme.

The main problems would then be the West's, not South Africa's. It would be far better than going it totally alone with an internal settlement, say these sources.

WESTERN PROVINCE BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

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The point is also made that the package as presented by the West is likely to be the best possible. A later attempt — and it is conceded that there is really no last word in diplomacy — would probably produce less favourable terms for South Africa, as has already happened to Mr Smith in Rhodesia.

Events this week are thus being viewed with utmost seriousness by those who have been involved in the marathon diplomacy which has brought the issue to the brink of a settlement.

Reacting to the report last night, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, said. "It is our firm understanding that this is not the case at all. Walvis Bay is not part of the negotiations."

"This was confirmed by the Secretary of State himself at our meeting in Pretoria last weekend," he said.

The US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, flew into London from Moscow yesterday for the meeting with the foreign ministers of Britain, West Germany, France and Canada.

Addressing the first Republican Party youth conference earlier on Saturday, Mr Mudge said the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would not fight an election in SWA/Namibia till Swapo had effectively stopped its military activities in the territory. Mr Mudge, chairman of the DTA, is leader of the Republican Party.

He said Swapo insisted that South African troops be withdrawn from the territory before free elections could be held.

"The DTA insists that Swapo stop its current acts of terrorism and intimidation, and withdraw from the territory militarily before we will take part in an election," he said.

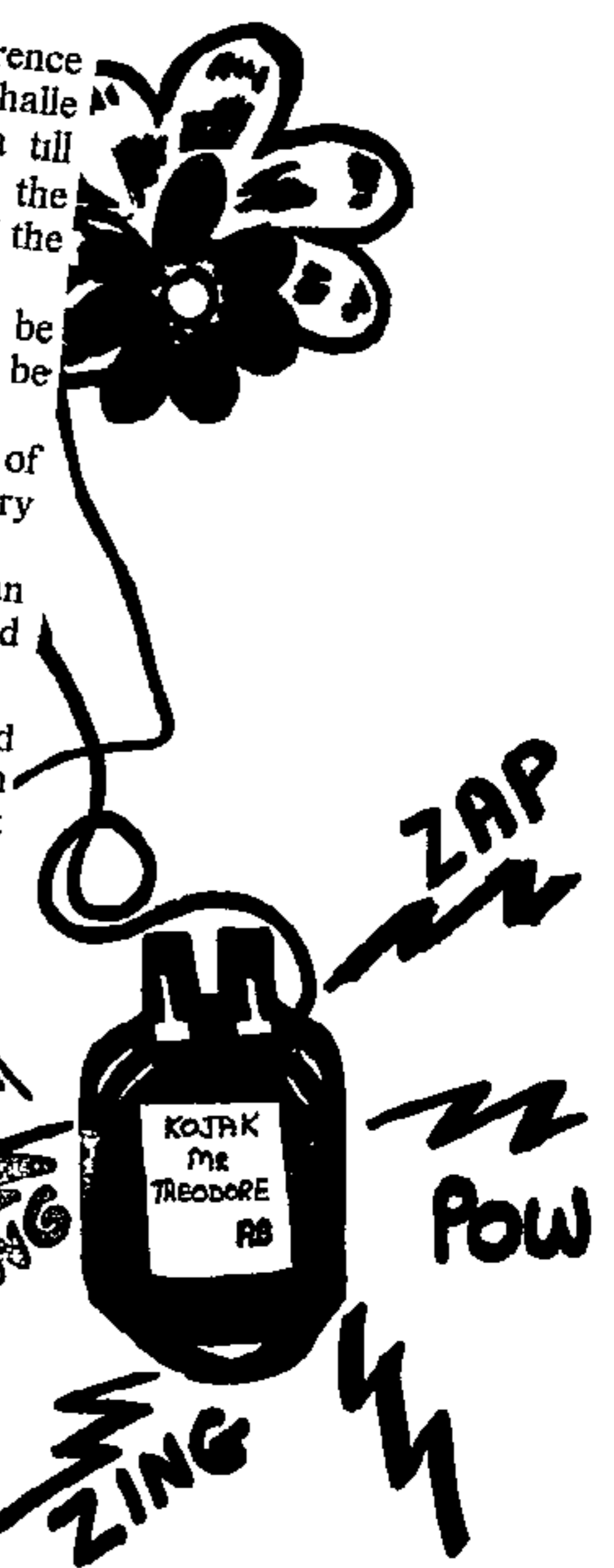
"We would also like better conditions in which to fight an election. You can imagine our feelings when we have to hold meetings in the northern operational area."

Mr Mudge reiterated the DTA stand that the West should agree that South African troops would remain in SWA/Namibia should an elected constituent assembly request it.

"Should the West not agree to this, I appeal to the South African Government to see to it that the troops remain on," Mr Mudge said.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Dr Paul van der Merwe, former Deputy Speaker of the South African Parliament, had walked over from the National Party in SWA/Namibia to the Republican Party — Sapa.

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BLEED
17-18-19 APRIL
Upper Sports Hall
9am - 3:15pm



Pik waits for West's final SWA terms

Star 24/4/78

Foreign Ministers (from left) at last night's London talks: Mr D C Jamieson (Canada), Mr L de Guiringaud (France), Mr David Owen (Britain), Mr Cyrus Vance (America) and Mr H D Genscher (Germany).

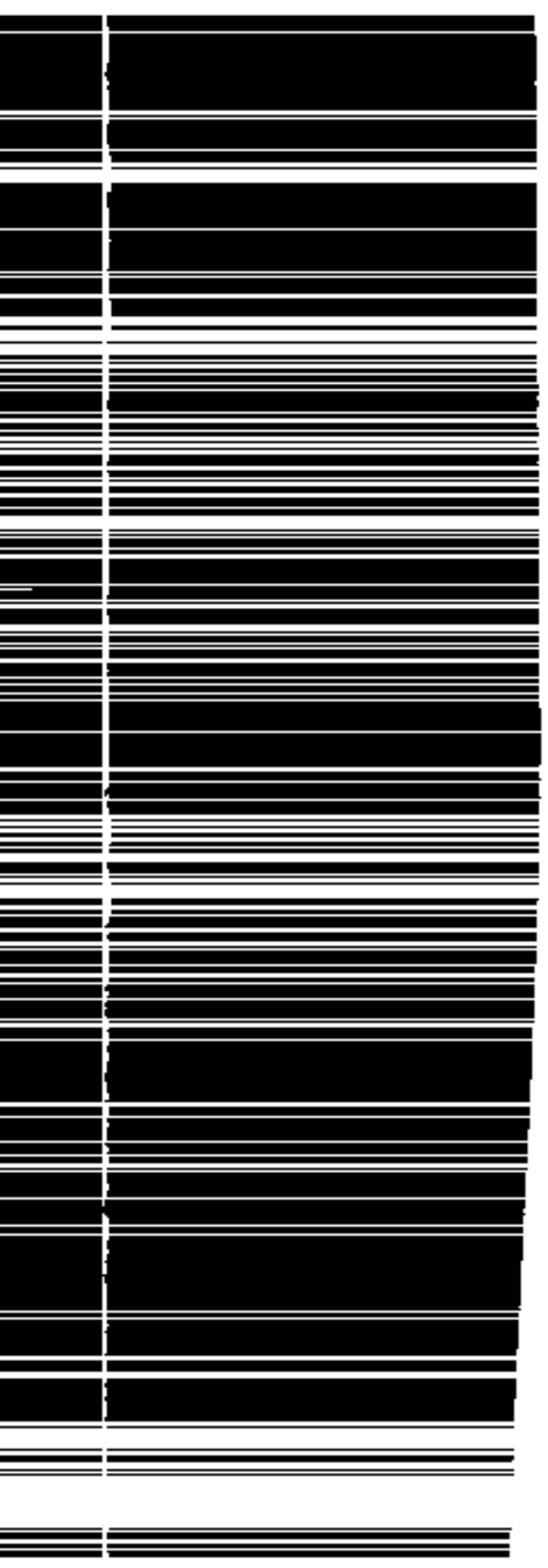
Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — Negotiations on independence for SWA/Namibia enter their final phase this week with key aspects of the security arrangements still having to be clarified. Western diplomats said they expected to give answers to the South African Government's queries mainly about the security aspects of their proposals at the earliest possible opportunity.

This could be some time, today or early this week. It follows the meeting in London yesterday of the Western Five's Ministers of Foreign Affairs, where their proposals for a settlement were completed and certain points were discussed which the parties to the SWA/Namibia settlement attempt have asked to be clarified.

One diplomat said he expected the ambassadors of the five Western nations to meet in Cape Town today before meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. Mr Botha has held discussions with the Ad-Administrator General for SWA, Mr Steyn, the past three days.

While the negotiations have entered their final phase, diplomatic observers do not expect a definite decision to be taken before the end of the UN General Assembly's meeting on SWA/Namibia, starting today. Sapa-Reuters reports that the UN is likely to call for fresh international pressure on South Africa. The session is expected to strongly urge the Security Council to adopt economic sanctions and an oil embargo.

The Star's London Bureau says Western fears have been that the General Assembly, with its built-in majority for a combination of the Russians and their supporters plus the Third World countries, will destroy the work of the past year, aimed at bringing about peaceful change. Some, at least, of the Third World and communist countries will be tempted to take a pro-Swapo line as part of a process of bringing additional pressure on South Africa itself.



Crucial SWA debate at UN

By STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — The Foreign Ministers of "The Big Five" ended their discussions on South West Africa in London yesterday and agreed that the Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Donald Jamieson, would represent their views at the United Nations special session on SWA.

The 10-day UN session started yesterday. Although UN General Assembly resolutions are not mandatory, the special session will be asked to make a final decision on SWA independence. This could crucially affect the territory's future.

The session opened without delegates knowing what South Africa's or Swapo's final response will be to the Western proposals put to them more than a fortnight ago.

Swapo's two major objections are to South Africa's claim to Walvis Bay and to the size and location of South African armed forces in SWA.

The West's view is that the issue of Walvis Bay should not be brought into the negotiations at this stage but should be left as a matter to be dealt with between an independent Namibian Government and the SA Government.

It is understood the United States Administration has promised Swapo that if it leaves the matter over, it will support it in later negotiations for the incorporation of Walvis Bay — provided, that is, Swapo becomes the government.

The main stumbling block remains the South African troop presence.

South Africa, according to reports, has offered to reduce its troop strength to about 3 000—about half of them to be combat troops and the other half to be base personnel.

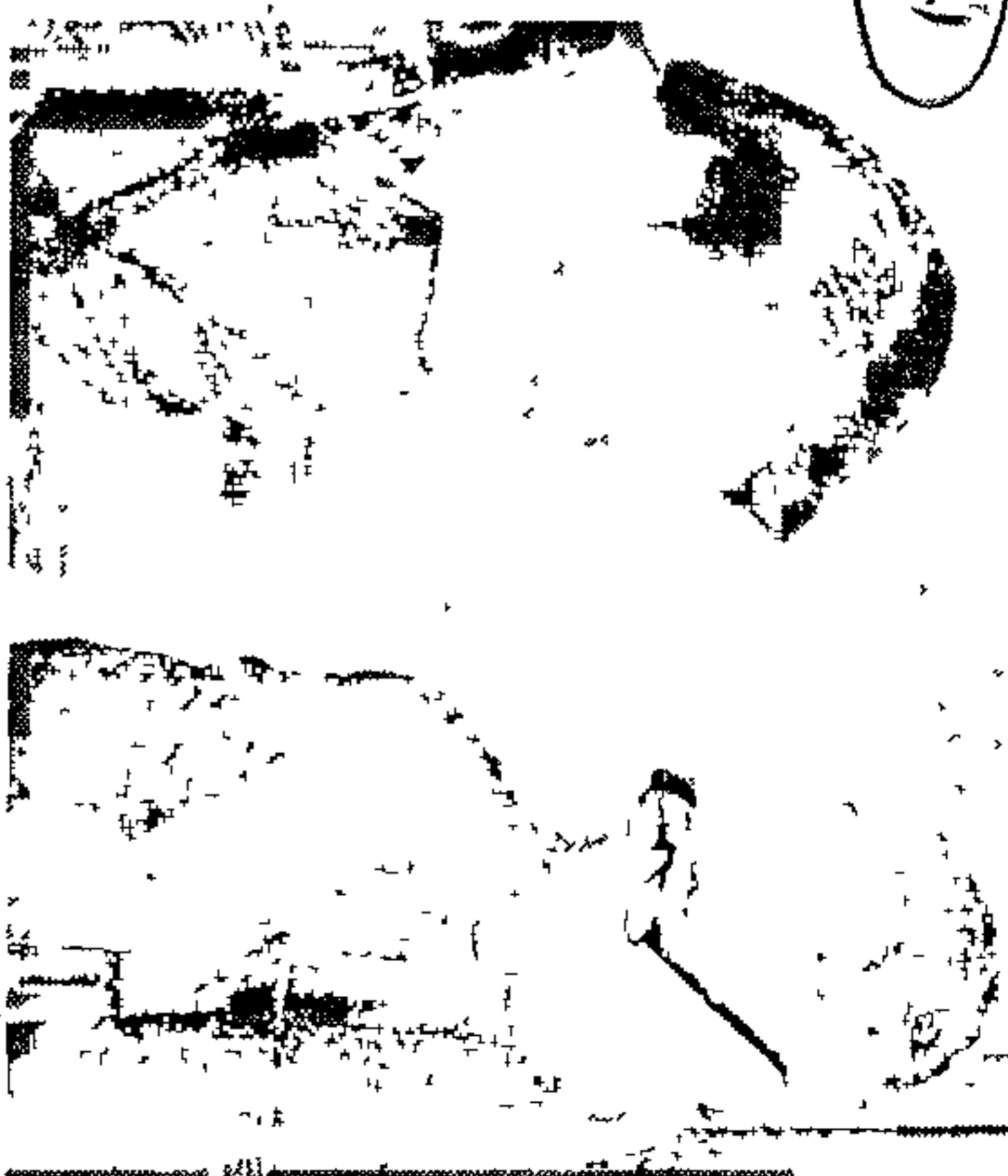
South Africa wants them to operate in the sensitive northern areas of SWA, while Swapo wants them

confined to barracks at Karasburg in the South.

The Western plan provides for the appointment by the UN of a special representative, whose task would be to ensure the establishment of conditions necessary to hold free elections under UN supervision.

The representative would be aided by a United Nations transition assistance group, including a military section.

The UN peacekeeping force would be a large one, and the Western proposal is that this force would "surround" the SA force. This means the SA for-



Heads together, Dr David Owen and Mr Cyrus Vance in London this week.

ces could remain in northern SWA and would not be confined to barracks. However, their presence would be neutralised.

It is not known whether the SA Government or Swapo will accept this proposal. The five Western nations feel the gap

between South Africa and Swapo has been reduced so considerably that it would be unreasonable for either side to reject an internationally acceptable settlement.

But this does not mean South Africa or Swapo share this view.

Swapo leaders held on orders from Steyn

25/4/78 Star 221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Police have arrested 10 people in the city, including senior members of Swapo's national executive, on instructions from the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia

It was the start of a crackdown on political radicals. Announcing the names of the detainees, Mr Justice Steyn said further steps would be taken.

He said the arrests had taken place under the preventive-detention proclamation AG26/1978 in order to ensure that constitutional development took place in a peaceful and democratic manner.

From information at his disposal, he was satisfied that the "personal and individual activities" of all the persons concerned were "promoting the commission of violence and intimidation."

They were trying to hinder and obstruct peaceful and orderly political process and constitutional development.

Among the detainees are Swapo's secretary for foreign affairs, Pastor Festus Naholo, the secretary for labour, Mr Jason Angula and the secretary for transport, Mr Frans Kambangula.

Most of the others are regional and branch officials of Swapo.

They are Mr Engelhardt Gariseb, Mr Marcus Hausiku, Mr Skinny Hilundua, Miss Anna Kambambo, Mr Adolph Kaue and Miss Helena Uwukais.

The arrests were the first to take place under the proclamation, which came into force last week.

The detentions have reduced Swapo's internal wing to a body without a head.

Swapo grabs bus

◆ FROM PAGE 1

Zachariah Jacob, his entire family and a number of women shop assistants had been abducted by terrorists last Monday

Mr Jacob's cattle had also been driven across the border

In an incident on Thursday security forces, following the tracks of a group of insurgents, had come across a deserted kraal with burning huts just south of the border

The tracks led to the border but it was not known whether people from the kraal had been forced into Angola.

Contacts

General Geldenhuys said two terrorists had been killed and one wounded in contacts with security forces in the operational area during the past week. There had been no South African casualties.

On Tuesday last week terrorists inside Angola violated the border by opening fire on what they thought to be a security force patrol.

"This heavy machine-gun fire was sustained for between seven and 10 minutes. The fire was returned and there were no losses on our side."

Reacting to the hijacking Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Ovambo's Chief Minister

and leader in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, last night urged the South African military authorities to launch a hot-pursuit operation into Angola to get the kidnapped Ovambo bus passengers back.

25/4/78 (22)

Swapo snatches

full bus across border

Mercury Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Armed terrorists hijacked a bus and forced 73 Ovambo passengers across the South West African border into Angola at the weekend, it was announced yesterday

This was the major incident in an increasing number of border violations from Angola on the eve of the crucial debate on South West Africa in the United Nations General Assembly.

Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, said yesterday the South African Department of Foreign Affairs had been asked to lodge an official objection about the border violations.

Referring to 11 incidents during the past week, General Geldenhuys said the increased number of border violations had been predicted by military authorities.

"Experience from previous incidents and information obtained from captured documents indicate that the actions of the terrorists are influenced by debates and discussions in the United Nations and other world forums," he said

Administrator - general

Mr Justice M T. Steyn said it was "with indignation and regret" that he heard of the latest terrorist atrocity.

He said a bus carrying 85 passengers had been stopped by three armed terrorists in uniform on the Ruacana Road about 120km northwest of Oshakati on Saturday afternoon

The bus, belonging to a Mr Shipiki's private bus service, had stopped when the terrorists drove a number of goats across its path near the intersection of a dirt road leading to the border.

"The terrorists ordered the driver to follow the dirt road and a further group of armed terrorists in uniform later joined the bus and accompanied it to the border."

Judge Steyn said 12 women and children had been off-loaded at the border before the terrorists and about 73 passengers crossed into Angola.

"The South African Police investigated the matter and established that the tracks of the bus crossed the border at Beacon 8½," he said.

"Contact was made with the passengers who were off-loaded from the bus and investigations are continuing."

Children

It was the second mass abduction claimed by the authorities in Ovambo this year. In February 115 Ovambo children were abducted by armed terrorists from an Anglican church mission school at Odibo.

General Geldenhuys revealed yesterday that the Ovambo sub-headman, vi

ARGUS 25/4/78 (221)

Three more Swapo men held

The Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Police here have detained three more senior members of Swapo's national executive, according to a spokesman for the revolutionary organisation.

Miss Lucia Hamutenya, Swapo's secretary for legal affairs, said those held were Swapo's secretary for foreign affairs, Pastor Festus Naholo, the secretary for labour, Mr Jason Angula, and the secretary for transport, Mr Frans Kambangula.

She said Pastor Naholo and Mr Angula were detained in Swapo's head of-

office in Windhoek yesterday afternoon while interviewing an Australian diplomat.

Mr Kambangula was detained yesterday in Katutura, Windhoek's black township.

Security Police referred inquiries to the office of the Administrator, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, who last week proclaimed detention without trial powers.

Mr Justice Steyn confirmed through a spokesman today that 'action had been taken' in terms of the Preventive Detention proclamation.

The detentions have re-

duced Swapo's internal faction to a body without a head.

Also in detention is the administrative secretary-general, Mr Axel Johannes who was held under the Terrorism Act.

Swapo's chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, national treasurer Mr Tauno Hatuikulipi, women's league secretary Mrs Martha Ford, and publicity and information secretary Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello are all overseas.

It was also learnt that Mr Nashilongo Taapopi, secretary for youth, had fled the country in the past few days. Miss Ham-

utenya said he did not give reasons.

Mr Skinny Hindulwa, Swapo's chairman in the northern province of Ovamboland was detained, but released again, Miss Hamutenya said.

The purpose is to silence Swapo, which is opposed to the imposition of an undemocratic puppet regime on Namibia.

The Administrator-general was a 'colonial oppressor' and the strength of Swapo 'should not be under-estimated,' she said.

● Upsurge in border raids — P2.

● SWA. Hopes for Cabinet 'yes' — P3.

Hijacked bus forced across SWA border

(22/)

WINDHOEK — Armed terrorists hijacked a bus and allegedly forced 73 Ovambo passengers across the South West African border into Angola at the weekend, it was announced yesterday.

This was the major incident in an increasing number of border violations from Angola on the eve of the crucial debate on South West Africa in the United Nations General Assembly.

Maj-Gen J Geldenhuys, general officer commanding SWA Command, said yesterday the South African Department of Foreign Affairs had been asked to lodge an official objection about the border violations.

Pointing to 11 incidents during the past week, Gen Geldenhuys said the increased number of border violations had been predicted by the military authorities.

"Experience from previous incidents and information obtained from captured documents indicate that the actions of the terrorists are influenced by debates and discussions in the United Nations and other world forums," he said.

Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Ovambo's Chief Minister, last night urged the South African military authorities to launch a hot-pursuit operation into Angola to get the passengers back.

Blaming Swapo for the hijacking, he appealed to the five Western powers involved in the South West African settlement

attempt to press Angola into denying bases to terrorists.

The Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, said it was with "indignation and regret" that he heard of the latest atrocity committed by terrorists.

He said that a bus carrying 85 passengers was stopped by three armed terrorists in uniform on the Ruacana road, about 120 km north-west of Oshakati, on Saturday afternoon.

The bus, belonging to a private bus service, was brought to a halt when the terrorists drove a number of goats across its path near the intersection of a dirt road leading to the SWA-Angola border.

"The terrorists ordered the bus driver to follow the dirt road and a further group of armed terrorists in uniform later joined the bus and accompanied it to the border."

Judge Steyn said that 12 women and children were off loaded at the border before the terrorists and about 73 passengers crossed into Angola.

It was the second mass abduction claimed by the authorities in Ovambo this year. In February 119 Ovambo children were allegedly abducted by armed terrorists from an

Anglican Church mission school at Odibo.

Gen Geldenhuys also revealed yesterday that an Ovambo sub-headman, Mr Zachariah Jacob, his entire family and a number of women shop assistants were abducted by terrorists last week. The terrorists, also drove Mr Jacob's cattle across the border.

In another incident last week, security forces following the tracks of a group of insurgents came across a deserted kraal with burning huts just south of the border. The tracks led to the border, but it was not known whether people from the kraal had been forced into Angola.

Gen Geldenhuys said two guerillas were killed and one was wounded in contacts with security forces in the operational area during the past week. There were no South African casualties.

On Tuesday last week guerillas inside Angola violated the border by opening fire on what they thought to be a security force patrol.

"This heavy machinegun fire was sustained for between seven and ten minutes. The fire was returned and there were no losses on our side," Gen Geldenhuys said — DDC

SWA terror raids show big upsurge

ARGUS
25/4/78

221

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The number of border violations by Angola-based terrorists had shown a sudden upsurge in the past week, General J J Geldenhuys, Chief of the South African Security Forces in South West Africa said here.

There had been 11 incidents in the past seven days, compared to the relatively few border violations during the previous 14 days.

The Defence Force had predicted a sudden increase when the South West African issue was debated in the United Nations, the general said. Experience had shown that the intensity of the terrorists' activity was influenced by this type of debate in the United Nations and other international forums.

FORMAL PROTEST

General Geldenhuys said that the Department of Foreign Affairs had been asked to lodge a formal protest over the border violations.

In the past week at least two terrorists were killed and one wounded, he said. The security forces had suffered no losses.

Incidents reported during the past week are:

● April 17 — Terrorists abducted a sub-headman, Mr Sacharia Jacob, his family and some cattle. They were taken across the border to Angola.

● April 18 — A black woman was raped by terrorists in Eastern Ovamboland.

● April 18 — Angola-based terrorists opened fire on what they believed to be a security force position.

● April 20 — A terrorist blew himself up while trying to plant a landmine

on the road to the home of the Ovambo Minister of Justice, Mr Trah Imbili.

● April 20 — One terrorist was killed in a contact with the security forces.

● April 20 — A security force patrol followed the tracks of a gang of terrorists to a village on the border with Angola. Some of the huts were burning.

● April 20 — A security force patrol drew fire from Angola-based terrorists. The patrol returned the fire.

● April 20 — A security force patrol followed tracks, thought to have been made by terrorists, to a village in western Ovamboland. Uniforms usually worn by Swapo terrorists were found in the village. Three suspects were detained.

● April 22 — Terrorists hijacked a passenger bus to Angola.

● April 23 — A terrorist was badly wounded in a clash with security forces. He escaped across the border with his comrades.

Hot-pursuit call by Owambo chief

RDM 25/4/78

(22)

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

A CALL for the South African Army to cross Angola's border to rescue 73 kidnapped Ovambo was made by Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Owambo's Chief Minister, last night.

Blaming Swapo for the bus hijacking, which resulted in the kidnapping, he appealed to the five Western Powers involved in the South West African settlement bid to press Angola into denying bases to terrorists.

"I would like to see the security forces cross the border to get my people back," said Mr Ndjoba, who is also a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader.

The kidnapping was the major incident in an increasing number of border violations on the eve of the crucial debate on SWA in the United Nations General Assembly.

Major-General Jeanne Geldenhuys, General Officer commanding SWA Command, said yesterday the South African Department of Foreign Affairs had been asked to lodge an official objection about the border violations.

Pointing to 11 incidents during the past week, General Geldenhuys said the increased number of border violations had been predicted by the military authorities.

"Experience from previous incidents and information obtained from captured documents indicate that the actions of the terrorists are influenced by debates and discussions in the United Nations and other world forums," he said.

The Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, heard of the latest violation "with indignation and regret."

He said that a bus carrying 85 passengers was stopped by three armed terrorists in uniform on the Ruacana Road, about 120 km north-west of Oshakati, on Saturday.

The bus was halted when armed terrorists drove goats across its path.

General Geldenhuys also revealed yesterday that an Ovambo sub-headman, Mr Zachariah Jacob, his entire family and a number of women shop assistants were abducted by terrorists on Monday last week.

Mr Jacob's cattle were driven across the border into Angola.

In another incident on Thursday, security forces following the tracks of a group of insurgents came across a deserted kraal with burning huts just south of the border.

The tracks led to the border, but it was not known whether people from the kraal were forced into Angola.

General Geldenhuys said two guerrillas were killed and one was wounded in contacts with security forces in the operational area during the past week.

There were no South African casualties.

On Tuesday last week guerrillas inside Angola violated the SWA border by opening fire on a patrol.

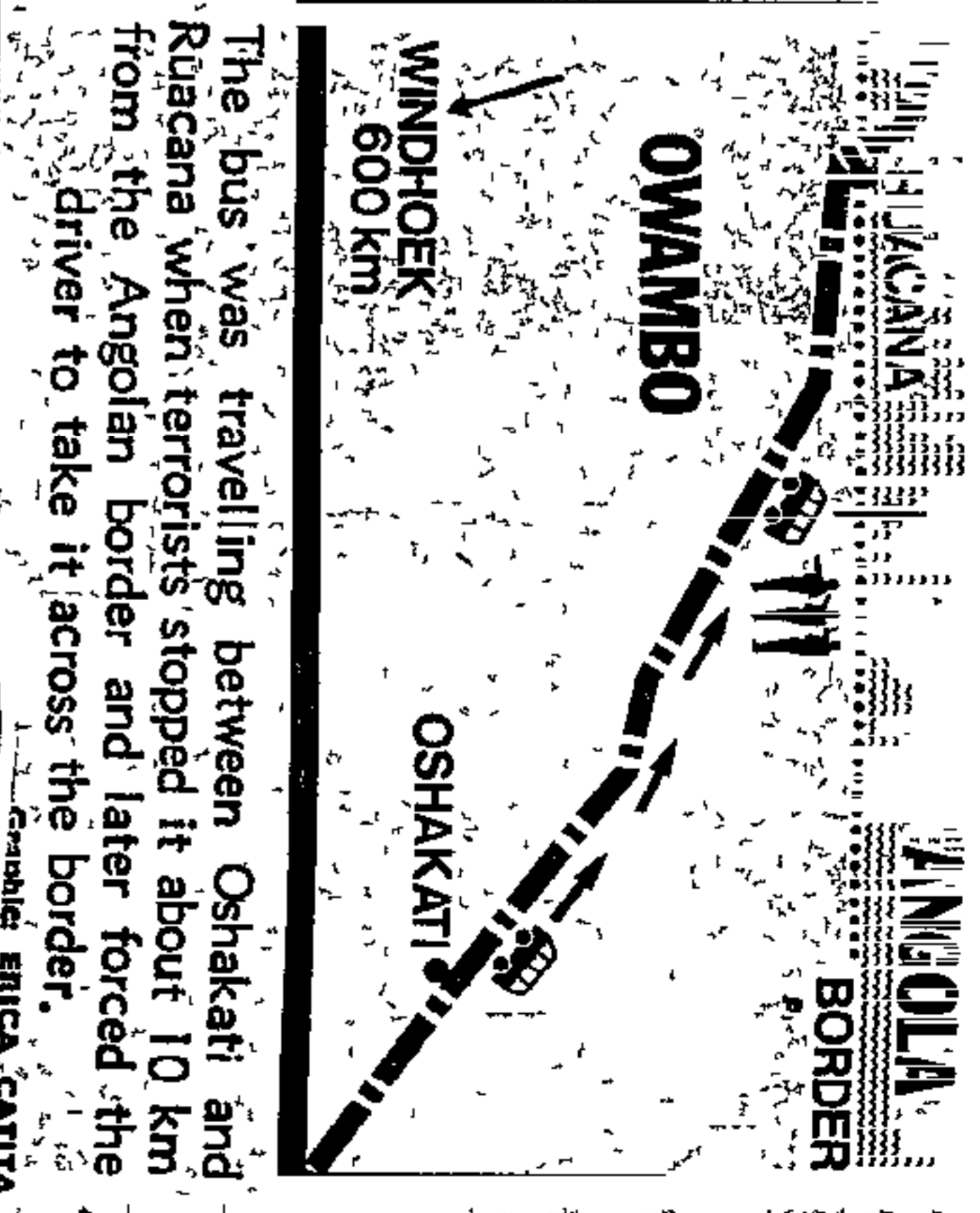
"This heavy machine-gun fire was sustained for between seven and ten minutes. The fire was returned."

General Geldenhuys claimed, too, that a group of terrorists also assaulted and raped an Ovambo woman at her home in eastern Owambo on Tuesday last week.

In London the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma said Swapo didn't need Cuban or any other foreign troops to help it fight against South African forces in South West Africa," reports Sapa.

In an interview with Independent Television news he said Swapo needed only arms and military equipment.

It got these from the Soviet Union, Eastern European countries and several OAU members.



Nujoma stops short of rejection

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Intensified Swapo-led warfare is the only way to genuine Namibia independence, Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, declared in an opening broadside to the United Nations General Assembly yesterday.

Swapo was "forever convinced" of this and would not allow itself to be deflected from the "correct course" of armed liberation.

Then he criticized the UN Security Council, which he said had been "rendered ineffective" by Western vetoes, but stopped short of rejecting the Western plan for peaceful UN-supervised elections. Swapo will respond "in due course", he told the Assembly.

Swapo has been under intense pressure from many quarters, including frontline states, to accept the Western formula. Some form of conditional acceptance has been confidently expected in the course of the assembly session, which will last deep into next week.

Mr Nujoma lashed out at the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, as "a passionate believer in the philosophy of white supremacy", and "definitely an agent of the system".

SA colonial hold

In exercising his "new dictatorial powers he has come out in his true colours . . . he is there to entrench and perpetuate the South African colonial hold".

But he spoke of assassinated Chief Clemens Kapuu as "a victim of circumstances that he was wittingly a part of without having the slightest understanding of their political consequences".

Swapo "had nothing to do with his death", he emphasized. Mr Nujoma catalogued at length alleged persecution of Swapo members in "a new wave of official violence" waged through "tribal and reactionary" Turnhalle elements. The police showed no interest as long as the victims were Swapo supporters, he claimed.

He cited "irrefutable evidence" of an extensive South African military build-up, with new types of heavy and sophisticated arms and the shipment into the territory of tanks, combat aircraft and artillery. New bases and military airfields were being built in strategic sites.

At the same time, South Africa continued to train and finance Angolan counter-revolutionary Unita and FNLA forces from Namibia bases.

● The Indian Foreign Minister, Mr A B Vajpayee, insisted that Walvis Bay be made an integral part of SWA/Namibia in the Western proposals on independence for the territory.

Addressing the General Assembly, Mr Vajpayee said India considered the Western proposals "a basis of negotiation" for obtaining the territory's freedom from South Africa.

But he said India could not support the Western plan "unless Walvis Bay is made an integral part of Namibia and (there is) agreement about the interim arrangement leading to the transfer of power".

"The Western proposals do not recognize this reality," he said.

Mr Vajpayee said the current proposals "fall below the expectations of the Namibian people, the frontline (African) states, and all those who would like majority rule by the end of the year".

"Swapo cannot be persuaded to join the present affairs," he said.

● The president of the United Nations General Assembly endorsed armed rebellion against South African rule but also gave

SWA replies

Continued from page 1

settlement on SWA/Namibian independence

It is thought that the points on which South Africa sought "clarification" from the West during Mr Botha's meeting in Pretoria with US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen centred largely on the security issue during the independence run-in.

The most important issue is likely to have been the withdrawal of South African troops from the territory.

During his vote, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, laid down South Africa's minimum conditions for withdrawal and said the troops would not be reduced until violence in the territory had ceased.

He also said South African police would have to remain in the territory until independence and that Walvis Bay would not be part of the independent settlement.

There have been conflicting reports about the future of the South African harbour enclave.

Swapo spokesmen in London have said Mr Vance agreed that Walvis Bay would have to form part of the agreement, but Mr Botha said in Cape Town at the weekend that he had had an assurance from Mr Vance that it would not be.

From London a correspondent reports that the foreign ministers who met there agreed that the Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Donald Jamieson, would represent their views at the UN debate.

General Assembly resolutions are not mandatory, but the special 10-day session will be asked to make a final decision on SWA/Namibian independence and this could crucially affect the territory's future.

conditional endorsement of Western proposal for the territory's peaceful transition to independence.

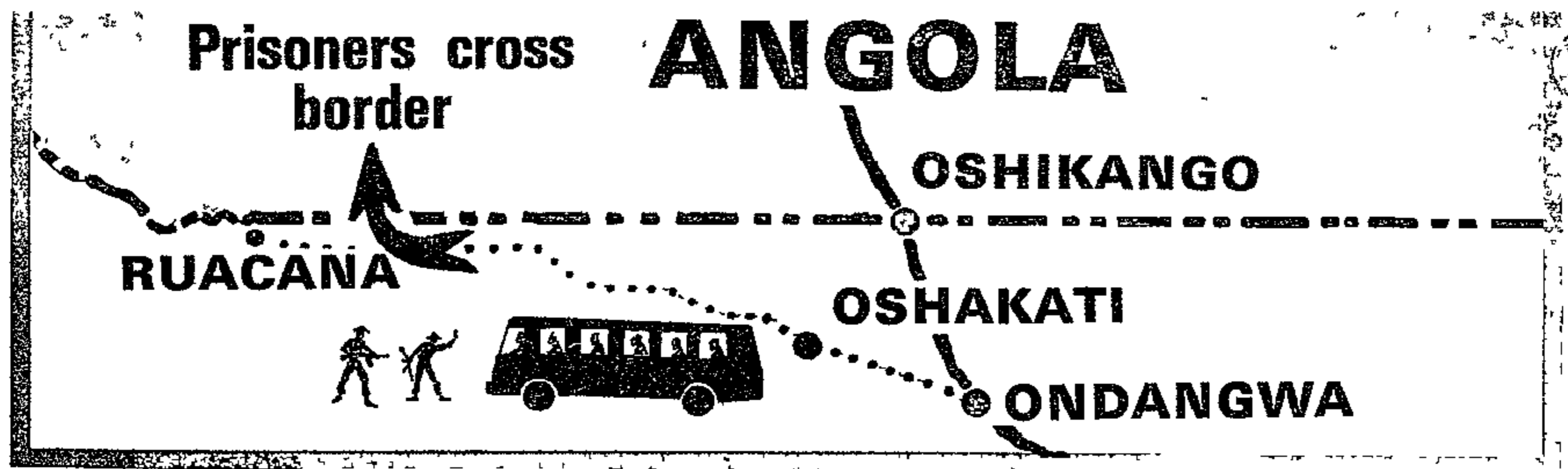
The Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Lazar Mojsov, president of the 149-nation assembly's 1977 regular session, said "The armed struggle of Swapo is continuing and meeting the just support of the international community".

Alluding to the Western proposal, he said:

"Other efforts to settle the question are welcome to the extent that they will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people."

Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, told reporters his organization had not rejected the Western proposal and would submit a counter proposal.

But he said the latest version, submitted at the end of March, was the same as an earlier version submitted in mid-February.



72 Ovambos

hijacked

Cape Times 25/4/78

221

to Angola

WINDHOEK. — At least 72 Ovambos were abducted across the Angolan border when their bus was hijacked by a group of about 70 armed terrorists, Colonel Koos Myburgh, head of the security police in SWA/Namibia, said yesterday.

He said the bus with 85 passengers was on its way between Oshakati and Ruacana on Saturday afternoon when it was hijacked.

The bus, belonging to a Mr Shipiki's private service, was driving along the Ruacana Road about 3pm when three armed terrorists forced it to stop by driving a herd of goats across the road at a spot about 10 km from the Angolan border.

The terrorists climbed on and forced the driver to turn up a by-road to the border.

Then between 60 and 70 armed terrorists appeared from the bush and surrounded the bus, Colonel Myburgh said.

The terrorists forced the driver to slow down and they marched around it, training their automatic weapons on the vehicle all the time.

WESTI

Elderly women

At the border 12 elderly women were allowed to disembark and the bus was taken into Angola with an estimated 72 people still on board

Colonel Myburgh said an investigation into the incident had been initiated and a number of elderly women released from the bus had already been interviewed by the police

Last night Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the Chief Minister of Ovambo, and a leader in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, urged the South African military authorities to launch a hot-pursuit operation into Angola to get back the people

Blaming Swapo for the hijacking, he appealed to the five Western powers involved in the South West African settlement bid to press Angola into denying bases to terrorists

"I would like to see the security forces cross the border to get my people back But that is their decision," he said

Yesterday afternoon the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, expressed his indignation and regret

He said it had been established without doubt that the bus had crossed into Angola.

Police had followed the tracks right up to the border, he said

11 incidents

Major-General Jaime Geldenhuys, general officer commanding SWA Command, said yesterday the South African Department of Foreign Affairs had been asked to lodge an official objection about the increasing number of border violations from Angola

Pointing to 11 incidents during the past week, General Geldenhuys said the increase had been predicted by the military authorities

"Experience from previous incidents and information obtained from captured documents indicate that the actions of the terrorists are influenced by debates and discussions in the United Nations and other world forums," he said

The United Nations General Assembly debate on SWA/Namibia began yesterday

This was the second mass abduction from Ovambo this year. In February 119 Ovambo children were abducted by armed terrorists from an Anglican Church Mission school at Odibo

General Geldenhuys also said yesterday that an Ovambo sub-headman, Mr Zachariah Jacob, his entire family and a number of women shop assistants were abducted by terrorists on Monday last week

In another incident on Thursday, security forces following the tracks of a group of insurgents came across a deserted kraal with burning huts just south of the border

On Tuesday last week guerillas inside Angola violated the SWA/Namibian border by opening fire on what they thought to be a security force patrol

"This heavy machine-gun fire was sustained for between seven and ten minutes The fire was returned and there were no losses on our side" - Sapa and Own Correspondent

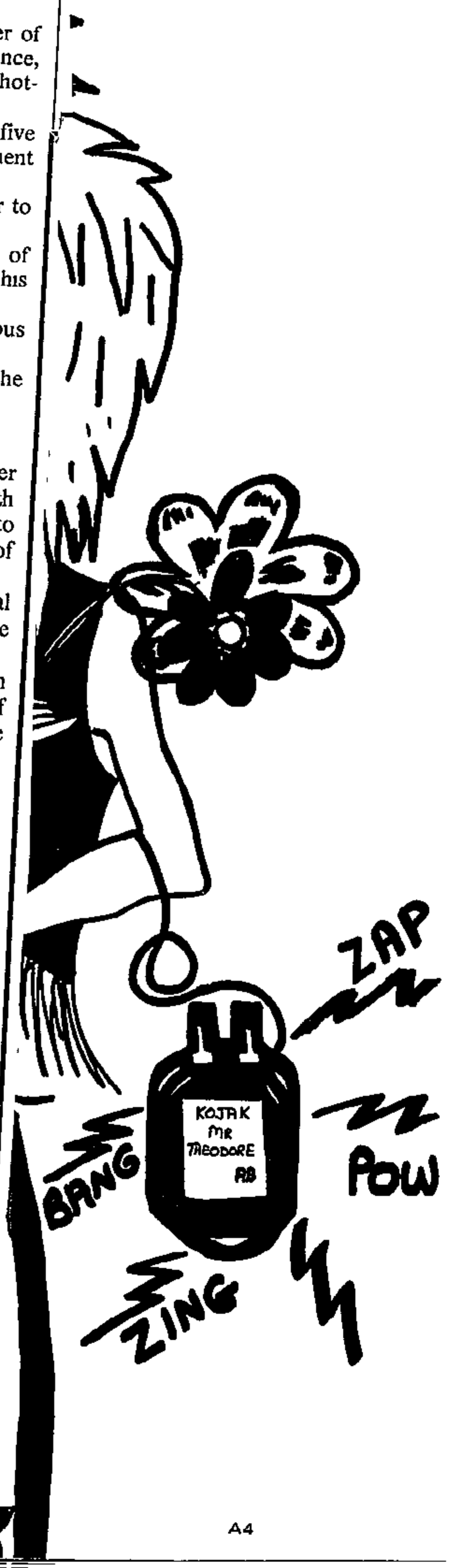
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Botha gets SWA replies

221

Cape Times 25/4/78

Political Staff

THE West's replies to South African queries about the settlement proposals were given to the Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, yesterday afternoon by the British ambassador, Sir David Scott.

The replies were delivered about the time the General Assembly debate on the territory opened at the United Nations.

So far there has been no indication of the contents of the replies worked out at a foreign ministers' meeting of the five Western contact group members in London at the weekend.

Sir David was acting as an emissary for the "big five" after an earlier meeting with the secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

The Western response conveyed by Sir David yesterday is expected to form the basis of the West's approach in the UN debate.

Sir David said after his

hour-long meeting with Mr Botha that no written document had been handed to the South African Government but that he had set out the West's understanding "of certain points".

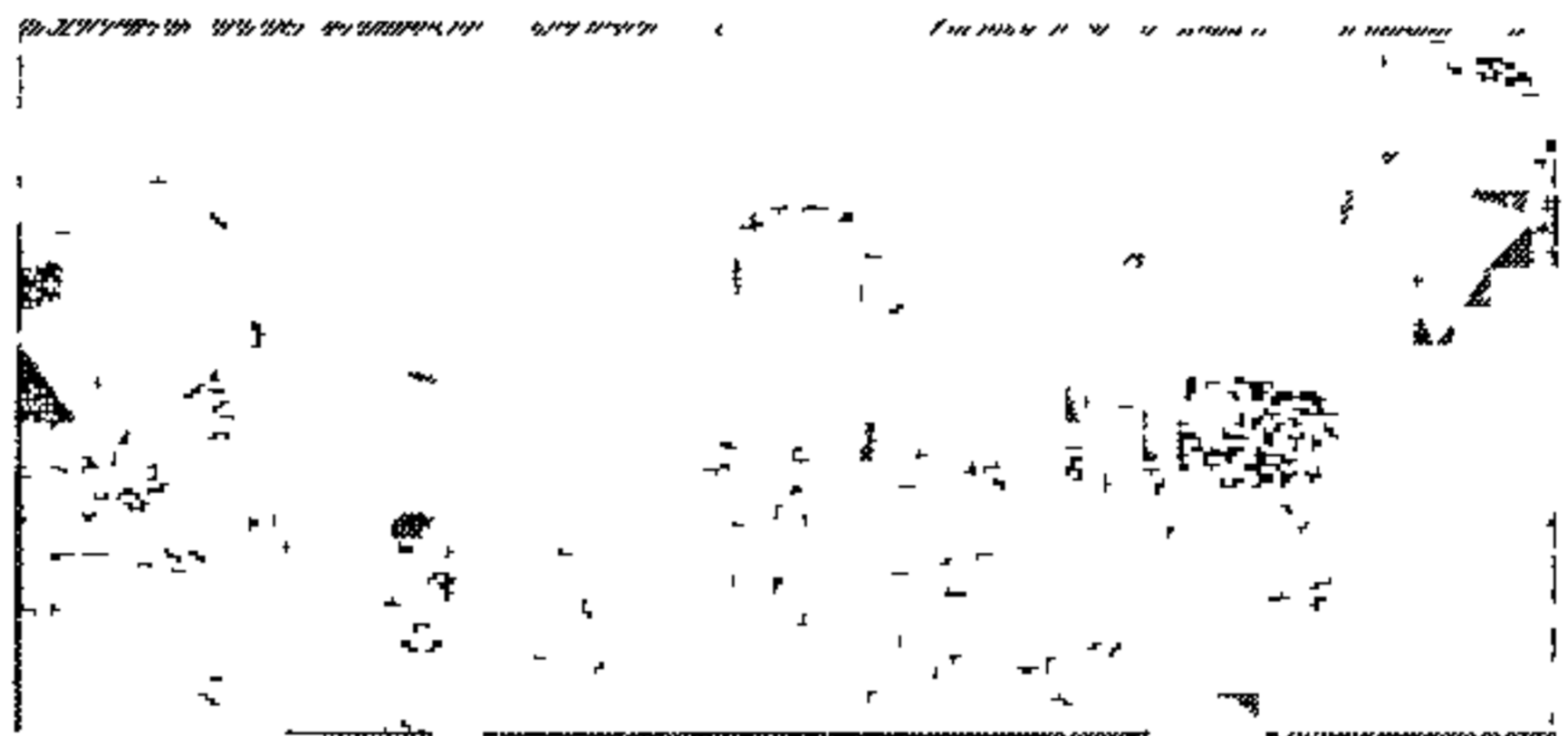
He emphasized that no "secret agreement" was involved and he said he expected a South African reply to the West's proposals fairly soon.

A spokesman in the

Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed last night that Mr Botha would present the Western replies to the Cabinet at its weekly meeting this morning.

There has been strong speculation in political circles that this could be the final exchange between the South African Government and the contact group on the prolonged negotiations for an internationally acceptable

Continued on page 2



"Big five" foreign ministers in London at the weekend for SWA/Namibia talks. From left: Mr D Jamieson (Canada), Mr L de Guiringaud, Dr David Owen (UK), Mr Cyrus Vance (US) and Mr H-D Genscher (West Germany).

NATAL

Excerpts from a discussion with Tom Pike of Natal Parks Board

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The Star

Wednesday April 26 1978

(221)

A long way to go for SWA/Namibia

SOUTH AFRICA'S acceptance of the Western proposals for SWA/Namibia has abruptly shifted the focus of the dispute to Swapo and those who have supported it in the past. On the one hand there is a set of independence proposals drawn up and negotiated by the world's major democracies—and accepted in full by South Africa. On the other hand there is Swapo's hitherto expressed determination to continue fighting and—regardless of “freedom”—to seize power in the territory. This Swapo objective is vigorously backed by Russia, Cuba and some third world countries which are less interested in true independence for SWA/Namibia than they are in advancing their brand of ideology.

The Western “Big Five”—which succeeded in pushing South Africa so far beyond its original SWA/Namibia parameters—dare not go back on their proposals. Indeed, Mr

Donald Jamieson, the Canadian Ambassador to the UN and spokesman for the “Big Five” yesterday, told the world body that they had a final package, not a negotiating proposal. He also gave the international community the choice: “All parties concerned must decide whether to accept this proposal or face the tragic alternative of many years of turmoil and violence.”

All of which means the Western nations have a long and difficult task at the UN. They must try to persuade Swapo and a majority of UN members to support peaceful change—and they will have to do this in the face of determined opposition from Russia which has invested so much money and so much effort in disruption in Africa.

Thus far SWA/Namibia has been, internally and externally, a triumph for negotiated change. Millions of people in southern Africa have a direct interest in keeping it this way.

Grass carp spawn only in a few rivers outside their natural habitat. They have been reported to spawn in a few rivers in America. These are big, slow-flowing rivers, the Mississippi for instance. We get them to spawn by intramuscular injections of pituitary extract from ordinary carp. There are various factors against getting a successful spawning; Mr Pruginin says that the Israelis don't get more than about 30% success with their spawning.

SA accepts Big Five's plan for SWA independence

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE Government took the historic step yesterday of accepting the West's plan for South West African independence — but official doubts remain that a truly international deal will be struck.

In an atmosphere of tense anticipation, the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, rose in the Assembly to announce that the Administrator General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn, recommended acceptance of the plan with the majority backing of political and church organisations in the territory.

Only an hour earlier, the Government's acceptance of the recommendation on this basis was conveyed to the 'Big Five' Western members of the United Nations Security Council by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha.

Leading role

In the Assembly, the acceptance was forcefully supported by both the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, and the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw.

The acceptance came a year after intensive negotiations began in which the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada took the leading role in trying to reconcile the differences between SWA political groups and the South

African Government on one side, and Swapo, the front-line presidents, black Africa and the United Nations on the other.

The Government's reply yesterday placed on the record its interpretation of Western assurances on key issues, which were essential to eventual acceptance of the plan.

These points include

- That the South African Government will be guided by the wishes of the proposed constituent assembly on the withdrawal of its troops after elections, though the Western plan has specified troops would be withdrawn one week after certification the election was fair.

- That the Administrator General will remain head of the SWA administrative structure and that the UN special representative will work with the Administrator General in ensuring an orderly transition to independence.

- That there would be a complete cessation of hostilities before any reduction of South African troops takes place;

- That primary responsibility for maintaining law and order during the transitional period would rest

with the existing police forces, and

- That the issue of Walvis Bay is not included in the proposals.

Commenting afterwards, Mr Vorster said 'I wish to say South West Africa has behaved in a very responsible manner and South Africa cannot be faulted for the reasonable manner in which it has approached this matter.'

Assurance

'South West Africa can have the assurance in this document that its safety will not be in jeopardy.'

Emphasising that the reduction of troops could only follow a cessation of hostilities, he said 'It stands to reason there will have to be peace throughout the electoral process. If peace is broken, then the necessary steps can and will be taken.'

He added that if the international community really wanted peace in South West Africa, then the way was open to achieve it 'I see not a single reason why the territory cannot become independent by the end of the year,' he said.

Speaking in the Assembly after Mr Vorster's announcement, Mr Eglin said: 'We believe the statement is of a momentous nature affecting the course of history.'

'The official Opposition supports the Government unreservedly in terms of the Prime Minister's statement.'

'We do not see the end of the road. We see of faith on South Africa's part in its people of South Africa.'

West Africa and will ensure the security of these people in an international situation.'

Mr Vorster's speech was listened to closely by the ambassadors from the Western nations involved. Sir David Scott, the British Ambassador, said he was 'very pleased' with Mr Vorster's statement. It had immediately been transmitted to his Government.

Another Western diplomat said the statement was 'a positive step in the right direction' and he regarded it as acceptance of the West's plan.

Full support

Mr Raw stood up immediately afterwards and also pledged the NRP's full support.

Congratulating Mr Vorster and Mr Botha, he said: 'We believe they have acted in the interests of the people of South

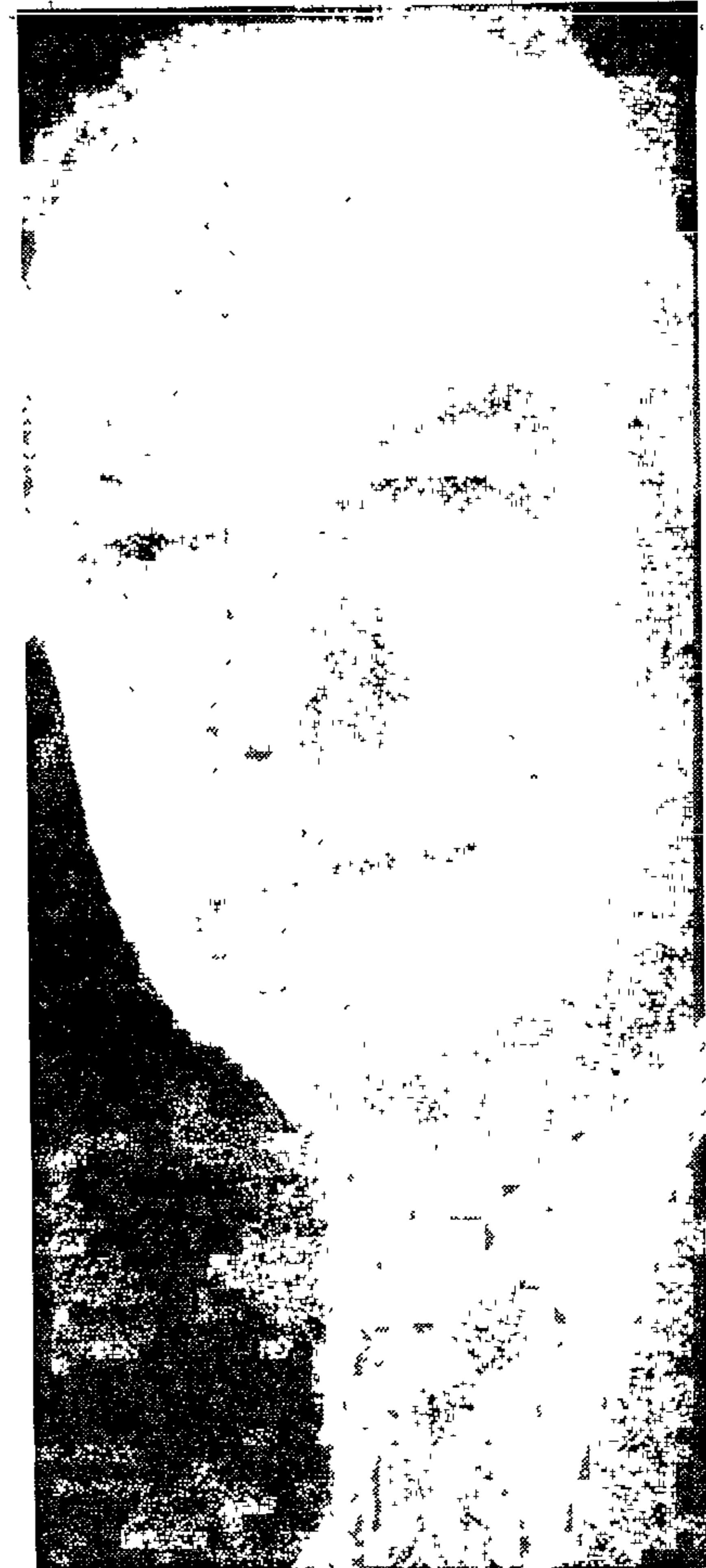
Owen is pleased

LONDON — Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, last night warmly welcomed the South African Government's decision to accept the Western settlement proposals for South West Africa.

A Foreign Office spokesman, who relayed Dr Owen's message from Helsinki where the Foreign Secretary is attending a meeting of the Socialist International, said there would be no comment at this stage on the Rhodesian Government's rejection of Anglo-American proposals for all-party talks aimed at a Rhodesian settlement.

'On South West Africa, Dr Owen said he hoped that Swapo would make a similar decision to that announced by the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster.'

The Foreign Office spokesman said Dr Owen 'looks forward to the early independence of Namibia after fair and free elections.' — Sapa.



MR B J Vorster — no reason why independence should not be achieved by the end of the year.

Cont

Long, hard road in key negotiations

The Argus Political Staff

THE Government's decision announced yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, to accept the Western proposals for a settlement in South West Africa did not come easily.

The negotiations which led to the decision stretched over more than a year and often verged on total breakdown, facing South Africa and the moderates co-operating in South West Africa towards a peaceful transition with the decision of going it alone in the face of a hostile world, large-scale sanctions and the possibility of vastly increased armed hostility.

It proved a severe test for the negotiators on both sides, but particularly for Mr R F Botha, who was thrown into the deep-end immediately as the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, and for his more seasoned secretary, Mr Brand Fourie.

CRUCIAL

While Mr Vorster was usually involved at crucial stages of the negotiations it was Mr Botha and Mr Fourie who were faced with the day-to-day talks and decisions.

The process of negotiation was set off on April 7 last year when the ambassadors of the five Western Security Council members — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — met the Prime Minister in Cape Town to hand him a diplomatic note informing the South African Government that its policy on South West Africa was unacceptable to the West.

It came at a time when considerable progress had been made towards establishing an independence process for the territory on the basis worked out by the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

DEMARCHE

The day after the Western demarche to Mr Vorster, it became known that while not ditching the Turnhalle, the Prime Minister had left the door open for further talks with the West. It set in train the events which led to yesterday's important breakthrough.

On April 22, Turnhalle delegates met Mr Vorster in Cape Town, for their first direct discussion of his talks with the Western five's ambassadors.

Five days later the first round of real negotiations started in Cape Town between the Prime Minister and Mr Botha and the negotiators of the Western nations, with 11 representatives of the Turnhalle standing by for consultation.

Three days later the talks ended with a statement that further talks would take place.

TURNHALLE

It was the start of the long and often arduous process of negotiations between South Africa and Western nations on the one hand, between the South African Government and the Turnhalle

and between the West and Swapo and certain African states.

'Sup with long spoon', says Raw

The Argus Political Staff

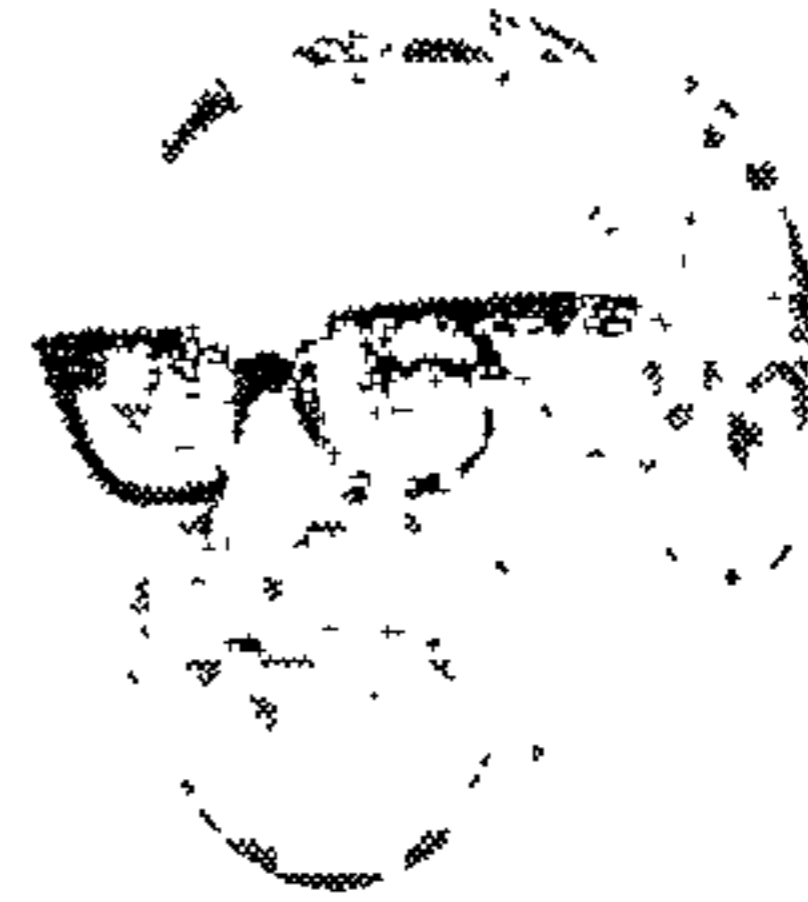
THE main opposition parties last night welcomed the Government's acceptance of the Western proposals for South West Africa — but the New Republic Party warned that Swapo might yet have to be eliminated militarily.

Mr Colin Eghin, Leader of the Opposition, said the agreement created conditions in which, after years of increasing isolation, South Africa could be brought into accord with the West and with the responsible states of Africa.

It could also strengthen the non-aligned states of Africa in countering Soviet expansionism in the continent.

THRUST

It could also give a new sense of purpose and thrust to those South Africans who were committed to negotiation and



Mr Vause Raw

conciliation rather than confrontation and conflict.

'At this time of momentous national decision, all South Africans should re-examine their own priorities and their own strategies for the most important settlement of all — that of finding a way of living at peace as full citizens in this great country of ours.'

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, paid tribute

to the Turnhalle leaders and said the ball was now in Swapo's court.

LONG SPOON

However, South Africa should 'sup with a long spoon' Mr Nujoma's commitment to violence and Swapo's record offered little encouragement.

'I want to go further and say that I believe that if Swapo breaks the conditions of settlement by so much as one single act of violence or armed aggression, the time will have finally come to deal with them according to their own rules and to eradicate once and for all the cancer which seeks to deter the right to full self-determination of the peace-seeking peoples of South West Africa.'

Mr Raw said the agreement was the child of the Western nations, who should now be committed to guarding and guaranteeing it.

The Argus

Wednesday

April 26

1978

UN force of 5 000 to keep the peace

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The West's diplomatic team plans a 5 000-strong United Nations force to oversee the proposed run-up to elections in South West Africa.

And, perhaps unique in UN supervisory and peacekeeping roles, the contingent might have about 1 000 civilians to assist in administration.

The Western group believes it can secure a ceasefire between South African security forces and Swapo guerrillas, and had pledged to 'act accordingly' to counter any threat to security in South West Africa.

Mr Donald Jamieson, Canada's foreign minister, said on behalf of the contact group: 'For our part, as members of the Security Council, we would view with grave concern any actions during the transition period that could threaten the security of South West Africa and we would act accordingly.'

The Western group had discussed the proposals with neighbouring states which might harbour guerrilla bases.

'In our judgment there is a good intention to end hostilities,' he said.

SA reply to five

US near moment of truth on Africa policy

The Argus Bureau
WASHINGTON — There is an uneasy realisation in the Carter administration that South Africa's acceptance of the Western proposals for a South West Africa settlement brings the White House close to a moment of truth on Africa policy.

Having persuaded South Africa to agree to the proposals, Washington must now depend entirely on the mercurial decision-making of Swapo and the front-line states to get the whole plan off the ground.

ANXIOUS CONTACT

And knowing what failure would mean, there was anxious contact today between the State Department and the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, who is in New York for the UN General Assembly's special session on South West Africa.

But at the end of a day of high hopes, administration officials conceded that they knew neither what Mr Nujoma thought of the proposals or what Swapo's reaction was to South Africa's acceptance of them.

EQUALLY UNSURE

And judging from statements in the UN debate yesterday, the front-line states seemed to be equally unsure of how to react to South Africa's move, though they went through their well-worn litany of condemnation.

If Swapo rejects the plan, it would place Washington, London, Paris, Bonn and Ottawa in an uncomfortable alliance with South Africa on the issue — against what would probably be the combined forces of Africa and the Third World.

And it would bring home the point that in spite of its laboured courting of the front-line states and 'liberation movements' like Swapo, the Carter administration would have failed to win either their trust or their co-operation on a crucial matter.

Western nations

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE text of South Africa's reply to the five Western nations which were conveyed to their ambassadors in Cape Town yesterday afternoon was read out in the Assembly by the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster.

It stated:

'You will recall that our main preoccupation with your proposals for a settlement for the South West Africa situation centered on paragraph 8B of your proposals, in particular the provision that the remaining South African forces would be withdrawn one week after the certification of the election of the Constituent Assembly

'In the light of your clarification conveyed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Monday, April 24 1978, we are now giving the people of South West Africa, the assurance that we will be guided by the wishes of the Constituent Assembly in regard to this very important matter.

SATISFIED

'Bearing in mind also our discussions last week in Pretoria, we are now satisfied that the role of the Administrator-General, as all along envisaged, remains unimpaired — that he will head the administrative structure of the territory. Furthermore that the special representative of the Secretary-General in carrying out his responsibilities will work together with the Administrator-General to ensure the orderly transition to independence.

HOSTILITIES

'My Government, in coming to its decision, has also been influenced decisively by the provision that there should be a complete cessation of hostilities (including, inter alia, minelaying, killings, abductions, etc) before any reduction in the South African forces takes place; that primary responsibility for maintaining law and order during

the transitional period shall rest with the existing police forces and that the issue of Walvis Bay is not included in the proposals.

'Having now been advised by the Administrator-General that he has consulted the various political parties and church organisations in the territory and that he is satisfied that the proposals are acceptable to the majority, he has recommended acceptance by the South African Government

BACKING

'Bearing this in mind and also the assurance by the five Western powers on the Security Council that their proposals are now in a final and definitive form and that the five are giving them their unreserved backing, the South African Government accepts these proposals

'In accepting them we are not placing the maintenance of law and order and the security of the people of South West Africa in jeopardy. You, yourselves, emphasised that the transitional period should be stable and peaceful.

'The people of South West Africa are anxiously and impatiently awaiting their independence which has been promised them not later than the end of this year. We assume we can rely on the co-operation of the five Western powers as well as others concerned to move rapidly in order to realise this goal.'

US welcomes decision

WASHINGTON. — Mr Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said the decision represented a major step forward in the search for a solution by the United States and other Western members of the UN Security Council.

'An extraordinarily statesmanlike and constructive step has been taken by the South African Government,' Mr Moose told a Senate hearing.

Mr Moose said he was hopeful that the development would presage a similar breakthrough on Rhodesia — Sapa-Reuter.

The Argus Wednesday

Swapo

April 26

wavers

1978

between

Russia,

West

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Swapo stands uncertainly between its Soviet military suppliers and intense Western pressure to accept the democratic blueprint for independence in South West Africa after South Africa's acceptance of the independence proposals.

United Nations diplomats of the five-nation Western contact group were obviously relieved by Mr Vorster's statement.

One said the South African announcement had 'completely flat-footed' communist and Third World opposition.

SMILING

'They (South Africans) must be smiling from Cape Town to Pretoria,' he said.

However the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, has not issued a direct response.

Speaking privately after yesterday's session of the General Assembly debate on SWA he denied a report that he wanted a face-to-face talk with the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr Vorster.

He would not say when he would reply formally and publicly.

The head of South Africa's permanent mission to the UN, Mr Adrian Eksteen yesterday informally conveyed the text of Mr Vorster's statement to the General Secretary of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

SETBACK

Diplomatic sources said South Africa's acceptance of the proposals was a severe setback to radical opponents of the Western initiative.

However, a comfortable passage for the plan is still not guaranteed in the Security Council.

NM 26/4/78

S.A. accepts Big 5 SWA proposals

(22)

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, announced in the Assembly yesterday that South Africa had accepted the latest Western proposals for a settlement in South West Africa.

In a special statement to the Assembly, Mr. Vorster read out the Government's reply given earlier yesterday to the ambassadors of the five Western United Nations Security Council countries.

The Government was now satisfied that the issue of whether or not South African troops remained in the territory after the elections would be determined by the constituent assembly there and that it would be guided by the wishes of the constituent assembly in regard to this important matter.

The Government's reply said:

“You will recall that our main preoccupation with your proposals for a settlement for the South West African situation centered on paragraph 8B of your proposals, in particular the provision that the remaining South African forces would be withdrawn one week after the certification of the election of the constituent assembly.

In the light of your clarification conveyed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Monday, April 24, 1978, we are now giving the people of South West Africa the assurance that we will be guided by the wishes of the constituent assembly in regard to this very important matter.

Bearing in mind also our discussions last week in Pretoria, we are now satisfied that the role of the Administrator-General, as all along envisaged remains unimpaired, namely, that he will head the administrative structure of the territory.

Furthermore that the special representative of the Secretary-General in carrying out his responsibilities will work together with the Administrator-General to ensure the orderly transition to independence.

My Government in coming to its decision has also been influenced decisively by the provision that there should be a complete cessation of hostilities (including, inter alia, minelaying, killings, abductions, etc.) before any reduction in the South African forces takes place, that primary responsibility

for maintaining law and order during the transitional period shall rest with the existing police forces and that the issue of Walvis Bay is not included in the proposals.

Acceptable

Having now been advised by the Administrator-General that he has consulted the various political parties and Church organisations in the territory and that he is satisfied that the proposals are acceptable to the majority, he has recommended acceptance by the South African Government.

Bearing this in mind and also the assurance by the five Western Powers on the Security Council that their proposals are now in a final and definitive form, and that

the five are giving them their unreserved backing, the South African Government accepts these proposals.

Territory

In accepting them we are not placing the maintenance of law and order and the security of the people of South West Africa in jeopardy.

You yourselves emphasised that the transitional period should be stable and peaceful.

The people of South West Africa are anxiously and impatiently awaiting their independence which has been promised them not later than the end of this year.

We assume we can rely on the co-operation of the five Western Powers as well as others concerned to move rapidly in order to realise this goal. 9

Settlement was 'never so close before'

SOUTH Africa's historic acceptance yesterday of the Western proposals for an independence settlement in South West Africa brings a solution to the years of international wrangling over the territory closer than ever. A final settlement now depends entirely on Swapo and the United Nations

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The dispute dates back to the end of World War I when the League of Nations granted South Africa a mandate to administer the former German territory

For 26 years South West Africa was administered by South Africa without much international attention, but this changed soon after the United Nations was formed in 1945

A year later General Smuts proposed the incorporation of the territory in South Africa, but this was rejected by the UN

In 1949 the new Nationalist Government discontinued the practice of submitting an annual report on South West Africa to the UN and this led to various advisory opinions handed down by the International Court of Justice

The Court found that South Africa was not under a legal obligation to place South West Africa under the trusteeship of the UN, but that the UN had become vested with supervisory powers in respect of the mandate.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's various UN delegations visited the territory to submit evidence concerning South Africa's administration

A suggestion by South Africa in 1956 that South West Africa should be partitioned with the northern

part to be put under UN trusteeship and the southern part to be incorporated in South Africa, was rejected

Rejected

In 1966, after legal proceedings instituted by Ethiopia and Liberia, the World Court rejected claims that the application of apartheid and the establishment of military bases in the territory was a violation of the mandate, and ruled that the two countries had no legal right or interest in the subject matter of their claim

In 1969, the dispute went before the Security Council for the first time and a deadline was set for the withdrawal of South Africa's administration from South West Africa. The ultimatum was rejected by South Africa.

In 1971 South Africa proposed to the World Court that a plebiscite be held among all races in South West Africa to determine whether the majority wished to be administered by the UN or by South Africa

The offer was rejected and later that year the World Court ruled that South Africa's mandate had been lawfully revoked by the UN because South Africa, by applying apartheid, had breached its mandatory obligations

South Africa rejected the Court's finding and announced that its administration would continue with "a view to self-determination

for all population groups'

In 1972 the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and later his representative, Dr Escher, visited South Africa and South West Africa for discussions

Transfer

Two year later the Security Council again passed a resolution requesting withdrawal by South Africa and a transfer of power to the territory with UN assistance

May, 1975, was set as the date for the council to review the matter and consider action in the event of non-compliance by South Africa

South Africa set up the Turnhalle constitutional conference but this was condemned by the UN General Assembly as a bid to maintain ethnic divisions

In 1976 the UN Commissioner for Namibia sponsored a conference in Dakar which appealed to the West to back effective action to obtain South African withdrawal and an internationally - recognised independence

In March last year the Turnhalle, after 18 months of bargaining, produced a draft constitution on a basis of consensus.

But by then the Western bid to achieve an internationally - recognised settlement on the basis of Security Council Resolution 385 had begun in earnest

In April a strongly-worded diplomatic note from the five Western members of the Security Council demanding free elections under UN supervision and the withdrawal of South African troops was delivered to Mr Vorster.

Envoys

At the same time envoys of the "Big Five" Western powers began a series of talks with Swapo and with Turnhalle delegates

Progress was made and the idea of an interim government based on the Turnhalle was dropped and an Administrator-General (Mr Justice M T. Steyn) was appointed to administer the territory

Intensive negotiations continued throughout the year between the West and Swapo and South Africa, with the West acting as a neutral mediator.

In February this year the talks suffered a set-back when Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr R F Botha returned suddenly home from a meeting in New York with the Western foreign ministers for "consultations."

On March 30 the West's final proposals were presented to South Africa; Swapo and political and church groups in South West Africa They were clarified to South Africa's satisfaction on Monday and approved yesterday by the Cabinet

S.A.'s eye

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa yesterday accepted the Western proposals for South West African independence and international recognition now rests firmly with the United Nations.

The historic announcement was made by Prime Minister Mr Vorster to a hushed House of Assembly at 4 pm and was strongly supported by the Leader of the Opposition Mr Cohn Eglin, and Mr Vause Raw leader of the New Republic Party

It was clear from Mr Vorster's statement — heard by the ambassadors of Britain France and Germany — that as far as South Africa is concerned South West Africa is set on the road to independence

He told the Assembly that in terms of assurances received from American Secretary of State Mr. Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen the last stumbling blocks concerning the security of the territory in the transitional period had been met

Later, in an interview Mr Vorster said he saw no reason why, if the international community really wanted peace in the territory, it should not be independent before the end of the year

Reductions

Major points in Mr Vorster's statement were that there would be no troop reductions without a complete cessation of hostilities, that South Africa would be guided by the wishes of the constituent assembly concerning final withdrawal

Vorster says SWA 'can be independent by year's end'

and that the police force remained responsible for law and order

He said Walvis Bay would not be part of the settlement agreement and that Administrator-General Mr Justice M T Steyn would head the administrative structure in the territory while working together with the special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General

South Africa's stand was conveyed to the representatives of the Western contact group at 3 pm They transmitted it directly to their Governments and to the UN

Mr Vorster said the Administrator-General had told South Africa that a majority of the political parties and church organisations in South West Africa backed the agreement

"Bearing this in mind and also the assurance by the five Western powers on the Security Council that their proposals are now in a final and definitive form, and that the five are giving them their unreserved backing, the South African Government accepts these proposals," he told Parliament

It is clear from Mr Vorster's statement that he has accepted the Western

terms with or without Swapo agreement

Diplomatic and political sources have indicated that South Africa is likely to implement the Western proposals even if the United Nations does not ratify them and that the West may be committed to supporting this action

Reaction

Swapo's reaction is expected soon but immediate reaction in Cape Town was that it could reject the proposals

Later yesterday Mr Vorster said "South West Africa has the assurance that security will not be jeopardised

"South Africa has agreed to reduce its troops but on the condition that there will be no reduction without a complete cessation of hostilities

"The only reason our troops are there is to protect lives and property If these are not threatened there is no reason for them to be there

"It stands to reason that there will have to be peace in the territory throughout the electoral process and if the peace is broken the necessary steps and action can and will be taken

"If the international community really wants peace in the territory, then the way is open to achieve this and I see no reason why the territory cannot be independent before the end of the year."

UNITED STATES

April 26, 1978

WMI

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still prove the main flaw - added to Swapo's continued claim that Walvis Bay should be incorporated in an independent Namibia

One foreign envoy put it .. Swapo will go for everything they can get, and this could still cause serious problems "

However it was also emphasised that the South African Government's approval of the Western plan could take some of the international heat off South Africa itself. And to a very great degree the credibility and weight of the "Big Five" Western powers will face a

S.A. SAYS YES TO WEST'S SWA PLAN

stern test at the United Nations

Mr Vorster has placed the ball fairly and squarely in the UN court," one diplomat said

Dealing with the position of the police force Mr Vorster said that in terms of the proposals they would be limited to the use of "small arms in the normal performance of their duties." He believed South Africa

and the international community had never been closer to a solution for South West Africa

"If this settlement is accepted and the Rhodesian question is settled, then I do not see any reason why peace should not come to the sub-continent," said Mr. Vorster

On Walvis Bay Mr Vorster made it clear that South Africa would be perfectly happy to hold

negotiations with the South West African Government in order to conclude certain arrangements. However, he emphasised that Walvis Bay was not part of the Western settlement proposals

See Page 2, Page 13 and Editorial Opinion.

SA accepts the Western SWA plans

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, announced yesterday South Africa had accepted the latest Western proposals for a settlement in South West Africa.

In a special statement to the Assembly, Mr Vorster read out the Government's reply given earlier yesterday to the Ambassadors of the five Western United Nations Security Council countries.

The Government was now satisfied that the issue of whether or not SA troops remained in the territory after the elections would be determined by the constituent assembly there and that it would be guided by the wishes of the constituent assembly in regard to this.

The Government's reply said:

"You will recall that our main preoccupation with your proposals for a settlement for the SWA situation centred on paragraph 8B of your proposals, in particular the provision that the remaining SA forces would be withdrawn one week after the certification of the election of the constituent assembly.

"In the light of your clarification conveyed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Monday, 24 April 1978, we are now giving the people of SWA the assurance that we will be guided by the wishes of the constituent assembly in regard to this very important matter.

"Bearing in mind also our discussions last week in Pretoria, we are now satisfied that the role of the Administrator-General, as all along envisaged remains unimpaired namely,

that he will head the administrative structure of the territory

"Furthermore that the special representative of the (UN) Secretary-General in carrying out his responsibilities will work together with the Administrator-General to ensure the orderly transition to independence

"My government in coming to its decision has also been influenced decisively by the provision that there should be a complete cessation of hostilities (including, inter alia, mine-laying, killings, abductions, etc) before any reduction in the SA forces takes place, that primary responsibility for maintaining law and order during the transitional period shall rest with the existing police forces and that the issue of Walvis Bay is not included in the proposals

"Having now been advised by the Administrator-General that he has consulted the various political parties and church organisations in the territory and that he is satisfied that the proposals are acceptable to the majority, he has recommended acceptance by the SA Government

"Bearing this in mind and also the assurance by the five Western powers on the Security Council that their proposals are now in a final and definitive form, and that the five are giving them their unreserved backing, the SA Government accepts these proposals

"In accepting them we are not placing the maintenance of law and order and the security of the people of SWA in jeopardy. You yourselves em-

phasised that the transitional period should be stable and peaceful.

"The people of SWA are anxiously and impatiently awaiting their independence which has been promised them not later than the end of this year.

"We assume we can rely on the cooperation of the five Western powers as well as others concerned to move rapidly in order to realise this goal"

Speaking immediately after Mr Vorster's announcement, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, described the Government's decision to accept the Western proposals for SWA as of a momentous nature.

Mr Eglin thanked Mr Vorster for informing the House of the decision at the earliest opportunity

"The decision is of a momentous nature which will affect the course of history," he said

Mr Eglin said the decision had the unreserved support of the Progressive Federal Party. He wished to congratulate the Prime Minister, the people of SWA, and others concerned

It was an act of faith between the SA Government and the people of SWA and he hoped they would now be able to enjoy peace and freedom, and that South Africa could live in peace.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the decision had the full support of his party. He congratulated the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and said they had acted in the interests of the people of SWA — Sapa

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Step that puts us on the right side

SOUTH AFRICA'S acceptance of the Western settlement proposals for South West Africa is a wise and welcome step. Indeed it was the only possible decision for the Cabinet, since the alternative of a go-it-alone independence was really no alternative at all but a formula for isolation, sanctions and a no-win war.

Even so, our acceptance of the plan by no means guarantees a peaceful settlement. Far from it. The air is heavy with the possibility that the plan will fail to gain international endorsement. That it will be denounced by the current General Assembly debate seems certain, more significantly it may also meet with a Russian veto in the Security Council.

Moreover, after Mr Sam Nujoma's bellicose speech in the General Assembly on Monday, rejection by Swapo itself must be on the cards. True, he didn't turn down the Western plan in so many words, but his denunciation of the West as "collaborators" of South Africa and his commitment to armed liberation were not exactly

promising.

However, even if the plan suffers this fate, South Africa's acceptance of it is still important. It must put us in better standing with the Western powers. Their position would become extremely difficult and it may be that they could still not recognise an "internal settlement" that excluded Swapo, but they would surely be bound to veto any sanctions move against the innocent party in the failure of their plan.

Having thus placed ourselves on the side of the angels, we should do everything to retain this advantage. That is what makes the severe action being taken by the Administrator-General so disappointing, with his introduction of emergency measures last week and the detention now of almost the entire Swapo executive. Obviously violence has to be curbed, but such actions are of doubtful efficacy. Instead they can only diminish our diplomatic advantage and give Swapo the pretext it needs for refusing to join South Africa in the agreement.

We'll step up bush war, says guerrilla chief

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MAPUTO. — Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) guerrillas are to step up their attacks on Rhodesian towns and cities from their bases in the rural areas of the country, the Zanu secretary of defence, Mr Josiah Tongogara, said yesterday.

Mr Tongogara who has just returned to Maputo from a visit to guerrilla bases inside Rhodesia said Zanu guerrillas had been launching "at least one major battle every week in each province".

He noted as examples the recent attack by Zanu on Beit Bridge in the southeastern war zone "and the heavy offensive which the enemy himself has admitted is being carried out."

Asked whether the guerrillas would concentrate their attacks on Rhodesian cities and towns instead of rural areas, he said.

"Although some operations are being carried out in urban areas, concentration would be in rural areas where the enemy is weak."

Mr Tongogara also said rural areas would be used as launching pads for attacks because of the concentration of rural people from whom the nationalist

movement draws most of its support.

The guerrilla leader said the internal settlement reached between the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, and three moderate nationalist leaders would not prevent the bush war from intensifying.

He added that since the Rhodesian interim government announced its amnesty, none of the Zanu guerrillas of the Patriotic Front had responded.

"We will not change today because Ian Smith now has the blessing of three African puppets willing to help him murder and torture the African people in Zimbabwe," he said.

Sapa reports from Lusaka that Somalia and Ghana would not accept any settlement in Rhodesia which did not bring about effective transfer of power to blacks.

The Somali Ambassador, Mr Michael Mariano, said this week independence in Rhodesia was meaningless as long as real power was still in the hands of Mr Smith.

The Ghanaian High Commissioner, Major-General Joshua Hamidu, said his country would never support the internal settlement which excluded the Patriotic Front.



Prime Minister's Statement in the House:

TROOPS WITHDRAWAL:

We are now giving the people of South West Africa the assurance that we will be guided by the wishes of the constituent assembly in regard to this very important matter.

HOSTILITIES:

There should be a complete cessation of hostilities (including inter alia, mine-laying, killings, abductions, etc) before any reduction in the South African forces takes place.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL:

The special representative of the Secretary-General in carrying out his responsibilities will work together with the Administrator-General to ensure orderly transition to independence.

POLICE, WALVIS BAY:

Primary responsibility for law and order during the transitional period shall rest with the existing police forces. The issue of Walvis Bay is not included in the proposals.

Full statement page 3

SA SAYS 'YES'

CT 26/4/78
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Cape Times 26/4/78

Vorster accepts West's proposals

By TOM COPELAND
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA yesterday formally accepted the Western proposals to bring independence to South West Africa/Namibia, thus paving the way for an internationally recognized solution.

The dramatic announcement, made by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to a hushed

INSIDE

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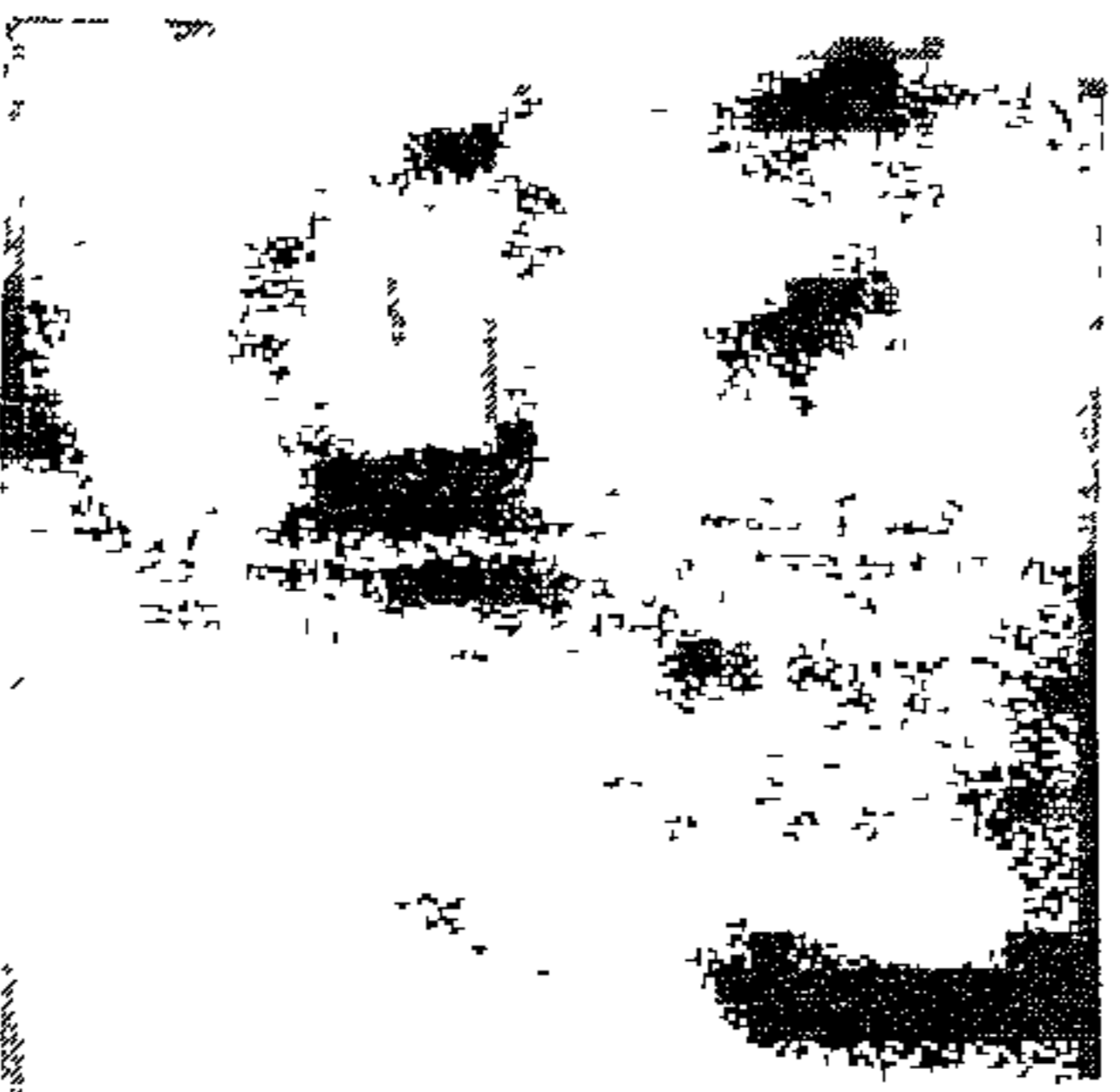
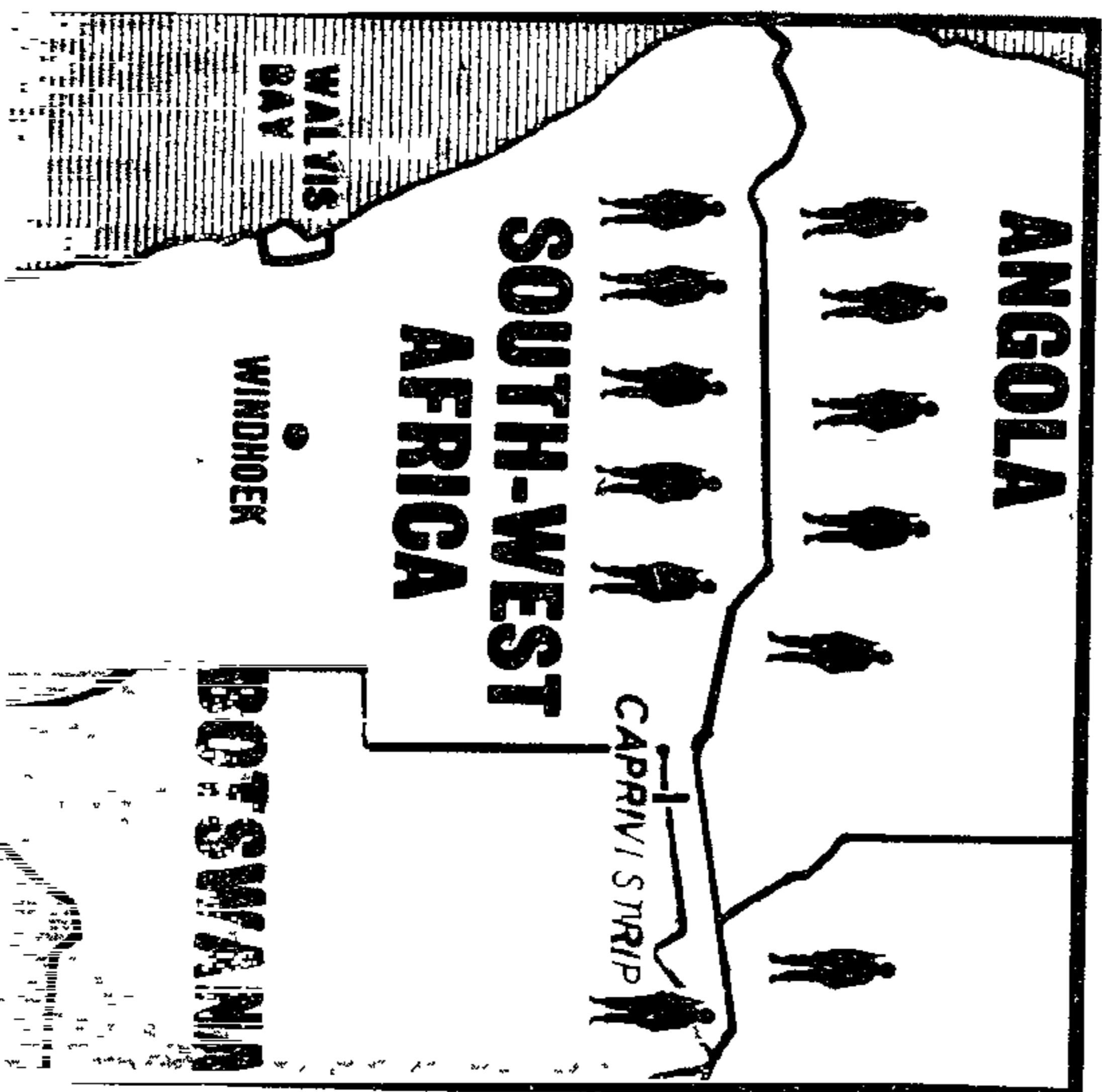
- PFP, NRP hail SA's acceptance
- West asks UN to back proposals
- The proposals in full
- 11 Swapo members held in swoop

ON PAGE 3

- Wrangling years could be over



Mr. P. W. Botha
the Foreign Minister



Mr. Sam Nujoma
President of Swapo

Mr Justice M T Steyn
Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia

Dr Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the UN

REPUBLIC

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● SWA bullish for markets

ON PAGE 14

● Leading article: In concert with the West



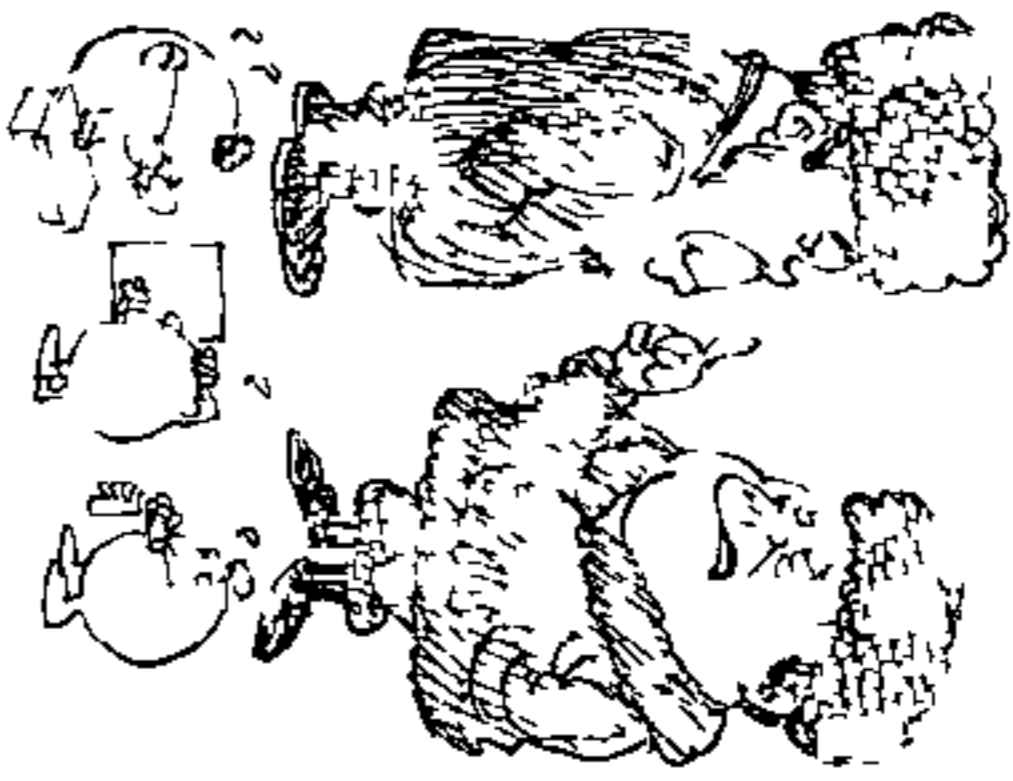
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Rice to take Notts to court

NOTTINGHAM — South African cricketer Clive Rice said yesterday he was taking Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club to court over his sacking last week

● **The Guardian criticizes Notts** — Back page

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Rhodesia rejects new conference

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — After a week of consideration the Rhodesian transitional government has rejected the idea of an all party conference to try to resolve the country's prolonged constitutional crisis.

The announcement of the rejection came last night after the meeting of the Executive Council of the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, and the three black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabanganga Sithole and Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

The reply to the British and American governments was that the Salisbury leaders intend to implement the internal settlement agreement signed last month.

The statement, which reached the British and American foreign secretaries by 7pm last night, said: "We appreciate the earnest desire of the British and United States governments to assist in achieving a peaceful transition to majority rule in our country through the democratic process of free and fair elections.

"We do not believe, however, that a conference on the lines suggested would have any more prospect of success than the Geneva conference of 1976. It appears to us to be doomed to certain failure."

The Salisbury leaders called on the British and American governments to re-examine their policies in the light of what they called the radically changed circumstances in Rhodesia.

Grenade blast injures 15

PRETORIA — One of the police's top explosives experts was injured in a hand grenade accident at the police training centre near Groblersdal yesterday.

The commissioner-designate, General Mike Geldenhuys, said Major Frans van Eeden and 14 others were injured when a hand grenade exploded about 9.30am.

The men, all members of the security branch, were taken first to Groblersdal Hospital and later transferred to Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital by helicopter. No one was killed.

It is believed Major Van Eeden was severely injured in the hand.

General Geldenhuys said the injuries had been caused by an accident — "there is no doubt about that."

Details of the cause were not available yesterday.

'Decent people' like birching

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man — Local advocates of birching — being beaten with a bundle of twigs — yesterday criticized a European court ruling condemning the practice.

"It is a sickening thought," said pro-birching campaigner Mrs Peggy Irving. "We feel very, very badly that a decent little people like us are being so ground down by forces over which we have no control," he added.

The European court of human rights in Strasbourg yesterday described birching as a degrading punishment.

"Naturally we are very disappointed," said Mr Clifford Irving, chairman of the Man executive council.

He said the implications of the judgment would have to be carefully considered before any action was decided on. — Sapa-Reuter

a peaceful settlement in the territory now rests firmly with Swapo and the United Nations.

At the same time, it commits the big five Western members of the UN Security Council — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — to back South Africa at the UN on the whole SWA/Namibia issue.

It also means that the Western countries will have to support South African efforts to implement the proposals should they be rejected by Swapo or not be ratified by the UN. It is understood from authoritative South African sources that South Africa will implement the proposals regardless of whether Swapo or the UN accepts them.

In his statement yesterday, Mr Vorster made it clear that the Western clarifications on the security aspects of the proposals received this week had removed the last remaining stumbling blocks to South Africa's acceptance.

The Administrator-General in SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, was satisfied that the proposals were acceptable to the majority of people in the territory and had "recommended acceptance by the South African Government".

Guided by wishes

The Western clarification, Mr Vorster said, meant that South Africa could give the people of the territory the assurance that it would be guided by the wishes of an elected constituent assembly on the question of South African troops remaining after the election.

South Africa was also now satisfied on the envisaged role of the administrator-general: on a complete cessation of hostilities before any reduction of South African troops, on primary responsibility for maintaining law and order during the transitional period resting with the existing police forces, and on the exclusion of Walvis Bay from the proposals.

Later, Mr Vorster told pressmen that he saw no reason why SWA/Namibia should not be independent before the end of the year if the international community really wanted peace in the territory.

He emphasized that the people of the territory had an assurance from South Africa that their security would not be jeopardized.

"South Africa has agreed to reduce its troops, but on the condition that there will be no reduction without a complete cessation of hostilities."

Protection

"The only reason our troops are there is to protect lives and property," he said. "If these are not threatened there is no reason for them to be there."

He believed South Africa and the international community had never been closer to a solution for SWA/Namibia.

"If this settlement is accepted and the Rhodesian question is settled, then I do not see any reason why peace should not come to the sub-continent," he said.

On Walvis Bay, Mr Vorster made it clear that South Africa would be quite prepared to negotiate with an elected government in the territory, although the issue formed no part of the Western settlement proposals.

The South African decision was yesterday warmly welcomed by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, and the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw. The historic South African reply to the Western clarifications was conveyed to Western representatives at 3pm yesterday. They transmitted it directly to their governments

Continued on page 3

P.T.O.



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Political Correspondent
SOUTH AFRICA'S historic acceptance yesterday of the Western proposals for an independence settlement in South West Africa/Namibia brings a solution to the years of international wrangling over the territory closer than ever before. A final settlement now depends entirely on Swapo and the United Nations.

League of Nations

The dispute dates back to the end of World War I, when the League of Nations granted South Africa a mandate to administer the former German territory.

For 26 years, SWA was administered by South Africa without much international attention, but this changed soon after the United Nations was formed in 1945.

A year later, Field Marshal Smuts proposed the incorporation of SWA into South Africa, but this was rejected by the UN.

In 1949, the new Nationalist government discontinued the practice of submitting an annual report on SWA to the UN, and this led to various advisory opinions handed down by the International Court of Justice.

Supervisory powers

The court found that South Africa was not under a legal obligation to place SWA under the trusteeship of the UN but that the UN had become vested with supervisory powers in respect of the mandate.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's various UN delegations visited the territory to collect evidence concerning South Africa's administration.

A suggestion by South Africa in 1956 that SWA should be partitioned with the northern part to be put under UN trusteeship and the southern part to be incorporated in South Africa, was rejected.

In 1966, following legal proceedings instituted by Ethiopia and Liberia, the World Court rejected claims that the application of apartheid and the establishment of military bases in the territory was a violation of the mandate and ruled that the two countries had no legal right or interest in the subject matter of their claim.

One month later, the first clashes between Swapo guerrillas

Wrangling years could be over



Dr Malan discontinued annual reports to UN

and South African security forces took place in Ovambo, and later that year the UN General Assembly resolved that the mandate had been terminated, declaring SWA to be the direct responsibility of the UN.

In 1969, the dispute went before the Security Council for the first time and a deadline was set for the withdrawal of South Africa's administration from SWA. The ultimatum was rejected by South Africa.

Condemned

The Security Council then adopted a resolution, "strongly condemning" South Africa's refusal to comply with UN resolutions and declaring South Africa's presence there illegal.

In 1971, South Africa proposed to the World Court that a plebiscite be held among all races in SWA to determine whether the majority wished to be administered by the UN or by South Africa.

The offer was rejected, and later that year, the World Court ruled that South Africa's mandate

had been lawfully revoked by the UN because South Africa, by applying apartheid, had breached its mandatory obligations.

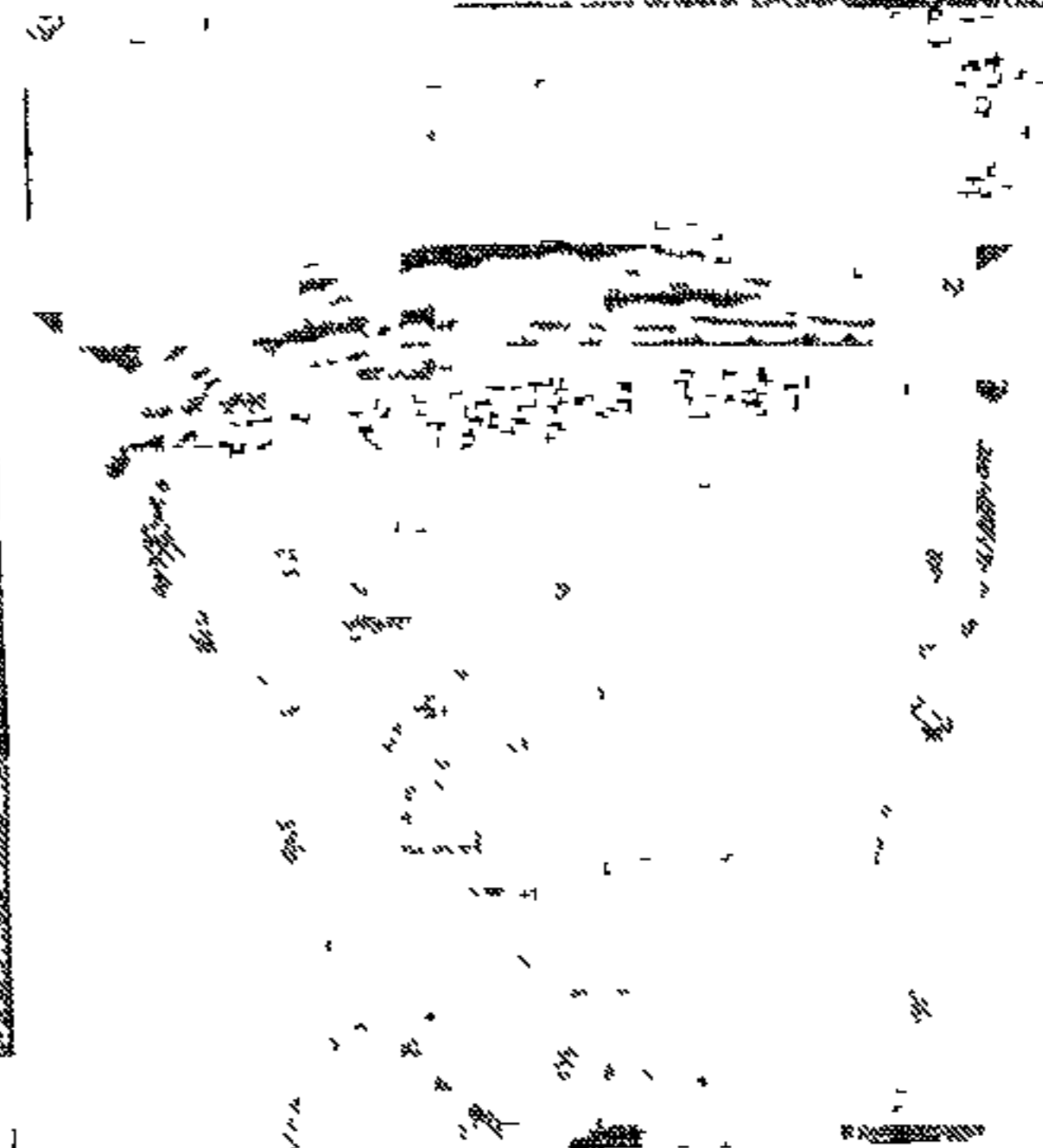
South Africa rejected the court's finding and announced that its administration would continue with "a view to self-determination for all population groups."

In 1972, the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and later his representative, Dr Escher, visited South Africa and SWA for discussions.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, agreed to establish an advisory council, but a year later the UN was told that self-determination, but not independence, was anticipated within 10 years.

Two years later, the Security Council again passed a resolution requesting withdrawal by South Africa and a transfer of power to the territory with UN assistance.

May, 1975 was set as the date for the Council to review the matter and consider action in the event of non-compliance by South Africa.



General Smuts proposed incorporation into SA

In June, a Western veto blocked the Security Council resolution forcing South Africa's withdrawal, but Western nations later made a number of appeals to South Africa to withdraw so that a unitary, independent state could be established.

South Africa then set up the Turnhalle constitutional conference, but this was condemned by the UN General Assembly as a bid to maintain ethnic divisions.

Mr Vorster then offered to open negotiations again with the UN, but not with Swapo, and stated that "all options" were open for independence.

In 1976, the UN Commissioner for Namibia sponsored a conference in Dakar which appealed to the West to back effective action to obtain South African withdrawal and an internationally recognized independence.

The Turnhalle, meanwhile,

made considerable progress and suggested an interim government be established while a final constitution was drafted, with independence by the end of 1978.

In March, last year, the Turnhalle, after 18 months of bargaining, produced a draft constitution on a basis of consensus.

But by then, the Western bid to achieve an internationally recognized settlement on the basis of Security Council resolution 385 had begun in earnest.

In April, a strongly-worded diplomatic note from the five Western members of the Security Council demanding free elections under UN supervision and the withdrawal of South African troops, was delivered to Mr Vorster.

At the same time, envoys of the Big Five Western powers began a series of talks with Swapo and with Turnhalle delegates.

Three days of talks took place in Cape Town between the South African Government and the ambassadors of the Western five, and a further meeting was held in June at which the West's independence proposals were discussed.

Administrator

Progress was made and the idea of an interim government based on the Turnhalle was dropped and an administrator general (Mr Justice M T Steyn) was appointed to administer the territory.

Intensive negotiations continued throughout the year between the West and Swapo and South Africa, with the West acting as a neutral mediator.

In February, this year, the talks suffered a setback when the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, returned suddenly home from a meeting in New York with the Western Foreign Ministers for "consultations".

On March 30, after the other negotiations, the West's final proposals were presented to South Africa, Swapo and political and church groups in SWA. They were clarified to South Africa's satisfaction on Monday and approved yesterday by the Cabinet.

Cont 1

Yes to West's SWA plans

26/4/78 RDM
221

By HUGH MURRAY
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA yesterday announced its acceptance of the Western proposals for a peaceful settlement in South West Africa.

The acceptance was described as constructive by the US State Department and as an improvement and an advance by the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen.

Opposition leaders and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in SWA immediately welcomed the decision, but Swapo has not yet reacted.

But the British Ambassador, Sir David Scott — though very happy with the decision — cautioned that the parties involved were "not yet out of the woods" Other senior diplomats reacted similarly.

Making the long-awaited announcement yesterday afternoon, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, told a hushed House of Assembly in Cape Town the Government was complying with the wishes of the Administrator-General of SWA in accepting the proposals

Mr Vorster told Parliament that in terms of assurances received from the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and Dr Owen, the last stumbling blocks concerning the security of the territory in the transitional phase had been met.

In an interview later, Mr Vorster said he saw no reason why SWA should not now be independent before the end of the year.

"SWA has the assurance that security will not be jeopardised.

"South Africa has agreed to reduce its troops but on the condition that there will be no reduction without a complete cessation of hostilities," he said.

Dealing with the position of the police force which will be responsible for the maintenance of law and order during the independence run-in, Mr Vorster said in terms of the proposals they would

NEW YORK. — The five Western nations in the Security Council yesterday urged United Nations members to rally behind their proposals for a settlement of the South West Africa issue.

Speaking for the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and his own country, the Canadian Minister of External Affairs, Mr Donald Jamieson, said differences had narrowed to the point that reasonable middle ground had clearly emerged.

His statement was drafted before the announcement that South Africa accepted the Western plan for SWA independence of the territory after UN-supervised elections. — Saps-Reuters.

West urges UN
backing on SWA

Massive
police
swoop
on
Swapo

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — At least 11 Swapo members have been detained in a major crackdown on Swapo in South West Africa yesterday, launched by SWA's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, under his week-old emergency measures.

The Swapo detainees include three members of the national executive committee.

Swapo's internal machinery has been dealt a severe blow by the nationwide clampdown, which coincides with South Africa's acceptance of the Western settlement propo-

sais on SWA.

Under the new measures the detainees may be held indefinitely without recourse to the courts. It is the first time Mr Justice Steyn has used his new powers.

A Swapo spokesman told Sapa the detentions made a farce of free elections in SWA.

The three national executive members — Mr Jason Angula, secretary for labour, the Rev Festus Naholo, secretary for foreign affairs, and Mr Frans Kambangula, secretary for transport — were arrested at Swapo's Windhoek offices during an interview with Mr Omer Stuart, third secretary to the Australian Embassy in South Africa.

Mr Justice Steyn said yesterday he was "satisfied" that the activities of the detainees promoted the commission of violence and intimidation.

"Further steps are being taken," he said.

Other detainees named by Mr Justice Steyn were Mr Engelhardt Gariseb, Mr Markus Hausiku, Mr Skinny Hlundua, Miss Anna Kambambo, Mr Adolf Kaure, and Miss Helena Uwukals. Swapo said another Mr Zachariah Muchimba and Mr William Heuva, were also arrested.

be limited to the use of "small arms in the normal performance of their duties."

He believed South Africa and the international community had never been closer to a solution for SWA.

"If this settlement is accepted and the Rhodesian question is settled, then I do not see any reason why peace should not come to the sub-continent."

Mr Vorster's announcement of acceptance of the Western proposals received wide backing.

In Cape Town his acceptance was immediately supported by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, and the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw.

In Washington Mr Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said the decision represented a major step forward in the search for a peaceful solution in SWA, reports Sapa-Reuter.

"An extraordinarily statesmanlike and constructive step has been taken by the SA Government," Mr Moose told a Senate hearing.

Speaking in Helsinki, where he is attending a meeting of the Socialist International, Dr Owen said South Africa's acceptance was an improvement and an advance. Dr Owen said he was sure Swapo would go along with the plan provided there was no catch.

In Windhoek, Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, welcomed the acceptance, and urged that an election date be announced as soon as possible, reports DAVID FORRET.

Mr Mudge said time was a very important factor and the election should be held well before the end of the year.

"If Swapo rejected the proposals and tried to upset the Western plan, SWA should still go ahead with an election," he said.

Mr Bryan O'Linn, secretary-general of the Namibian National Front, said SA's decision was a wise one.

● See Page 2

2 The Cape Times, Wednesday, April 26, 1978

NAMIBIA +++ SWA/NAMIBIA +++ SWA/NAMIBIA

Western 'puppet' plan

CAIRO — The Rhodesian black nationalist leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday said the Western plan for independence in SWA/Namibia was part of a Western plan to set up puppet regimes in Southern Africa.

Mr Nkomo, on a short visit, told a news conference "The West are not happy about Mozambique, Angola and now Zambia."

The co-leader of the externally-based Patriotic Front added that the plan for SWA/Namibia was like the Rhodesia settlement.

"They are not settlements, they are just agreements," said Mr Nkomo.

Proposals on SWA: The text

IA +++ SWA/NAMIBIA +++ SWA/NAMIBIA +
 Cape Times Wednesday 26 1978

NEW YORK — The text of proposals submitted in April by the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council to the parties to the SWA/Namibia dispute appears below.

Introduction

1 Bearing in mind their responsibilities as members of the Security Council of the United Nations, the governments of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States have consulted with the various parties involved with the Namibian situation with a view to encouraging agreement on the transfer of authority in Namibia to an independent government in accordance with Resolution 385, adopted unanimously by the Security Council on January 30 1976.

2 To this end, our governments have drawn up a proposal for the settlement of the Namibian question designed to bring about a transition to independence during 1978 within a framework acceptable to the people of Namibia and thus to the international community.

While the proposal addresses itself to all elements of Resolution 385, the key to an internationally acceptable transition to independence is free elections for the whole of Namibia as one political entity with an appropriate United Nations role in accordance with Resolution 385.

A resolution will be required in the Security Council requesting the Secretary General to appoint a United Nations special representative whose central task will be to make sure that conditions are established which will allow free and fair electoral process. The special representative will be assisted by a United Nations transition assistance group.

3 The purpose of the electoral process is to elect representatives to a Namibian constituent assembly which will draw up and adopt the constitution for an independent and sovereign Namibia. Authority would then be assumed during 1978 by the government of Namibia.

4 A more detailed description of the proposal is contained below. Our governments believe that this proposal provides an effective basis for implementing Resolution 385 while taking adequate account of the interests of all parties involved.

In carrying out his responsibilities the special representative will work together with the official appointed by South Africa (the Administrator-General) to ensure the orderly transition to independence. This working arrangement shall in no way constitute recognition of the legality of the South African presence in an administration of Namibia.

The electoral process

5. In accordance with Security Council Resolution 385, free elections will be held for the whole of Namibia as one political entity, to enable the people of Namibia to freely and fairly determine their own future.

The elections will be under the supervision and control of the United Nations in that, as a condition to the conduct of the electoral process, the elections themselves, and the certification of their results, the United Nations special representative will have to satisfy himself at each stage as to the fairness and appropriateness of all measures affecting the political process at all levels of administration before such measures take effect.

Moreover, the special representative may himself make proposals in regard to any aspect of the political process. He will have at his disposal a substantial civilian section of the United Nations transition assistance group, sufficient to carry out his duties satisfactorily.

He will report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, keeping him informed and making such recommendations as he considers necessary with respect to the discharge of his responsibilities. The Secretary-General, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by the Security Council, will keep the council informed.

6 Elections will be held to select a constituent assembly which will adopt a constitution for an independent Namibia. The constitution will determine the organization and powers of all levels of government.

Every adult Namibian will be eligible, without discrimination or fear of intimidation from any source, to vote, campaign and stand for election to the constituent assembly. Voting will be by secret ballot, with provisions made for those who cannot read or write.

The date for the beginning of the electoral campaign, the date of elections, the electoral system, the preparation of voters' rolls, and other aspects of electoral procedures will be promptly decided upon so as to give all political parties and interested persons, without regard to their political views, a full and fair opportunity to organize and participate in the electoral process. Full freedom of speech, assembly, movement and press shall be guaranteed.

The official electoral campaign shall commence only after the United Nations special representative has satisfied himself as to the fairness and appropriateness of the electoral procedures.

The implementation of the electoral process, including the proper registration of voters and the publication of voting results will also have to be conducted to the satisfaction of the special representative.

7 The following requirements will be fulfilled to the satisfaction of the United Nations special representative in order to meet the objective of free elections.

● Prior to the beginning of the electoral campaign, the Administrator-General will repeal all remaining discriminatory or restrictive laws, regulations, or administrative measures which might abridge or inhibit that objective.

● The Administrator-General shall make arrangements for the release, prior to the beginning of the electoral campaign, of all Namibian political prisoners or South African authorities so that they can participate fully and freely in that process without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment.

Any disputes concerning the release of political prisoners or political detainees shall be resolved to the satisfaction of the special representative acting on the independent advice of a Just

of international standing who shall be designated by the Secretary-General to be legal adviser to the special representative.

● All Namibian refugees or Namibians detained or otherwise outside the territory of Namibia shall be permitted to return peacefully and participate fully and freely in the electoral process without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment.

Suitable entry points will be designated for these purposes.

● The special representative with the assistance of the United Nations high-commissioner for refugees and other appropriate international bodies will ensure that Namibians remaining outside Namibia are given a free and voluntary choice whether to return. Provision will be made to attest to the voluntary nature of decisions made by Namibians who elect not to return to Namibia.

8. A comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts shall be observed by all parties in order to ensure that the electoral process will be free from interference and intimidation. Annex A describes provisions for the implementation of the cessation of all hostile acts, military arrangements concerning the United Nations transition assistance group, the withdrawal of South African forces, and arrangements with respect to other organized forces in Namibia, and with respect to the forces of Swapo.

These provisions call for:

● A cessation of all hostile acts by all parties and the restriction of South African and Swapo armed forces to base.

● Thereafter a phased withdrawal from Namibia of all but 1 500 South African troops

within 12 weeks and prior to the official start of the political campaign. The remaining South African force would be restricted to Grootfontein or Otshwello or both and could be withdrawn after the certification of the election.

● The demobilization of the citizen forces, commandos, and ethnic forces and the dismantling of their command structures.

● Provision will be made for Swapo personnel outside of the territory to return peacefully to Namibia through designated entry points to participate freely in the political process.

● A military section of the United Nations transition assistance group to make sure that the provisions of the agreed solution will be observed by all parties.

In establishing the military section of the United Nations transition assistance group, the Secretary-General will keep in mind functional and logistical requirements. The five governments as members of the Security Council will support the Secretary-General's judgment in his discharge of this responsibility.

The Secretary-General will, in the normal manner, include in his consultations all those concerned with the implementation of the agreement.

The special representative will be required to satisfy himself as to the implementation of all these arrangements and will keep the Secretary-General informed of developments in this regard.

9 Primary responsibility for maintaining law and order in Namibia during the transition period shall rest with the existing police forces. The Administrator-General to the satisfaction of the

United Nations special representative shall ensure the good conduct of the police forces and shall take the necessary action to ensure their suitability for continued employment during the transition period.

The special representative shall make arrangements when appropriate for United Nations personnel to accompany the police forces in the discharge of their duties. The police forces would be limited to the carrying of small arms in the normal performance of their duties.

10 The United Nations special representative will take steps to guarantee against the possibility of intimidation or interference with the electoral process from whatever quarter.

11 Immediately after the certification of election results, the constituent assembly will meet to draw up and adopt a constitution for an independent Namibia. It will conclude its work as soon as possible so as to permit whatever additional steps may be necessary prior to the installation of an independent government of Namibia during 1978.

12 Neighbouring countries shall be requested to ensure to the best of their abilities that the provisions of the transitional arrangements, and the outcome of the election, are respected. They shall also be requested to afford the necessary facilities to the United Nations special representative and all United Nations personnel to carry out their assigned functions and to facilitate such measures as may be desirable for ensuring tranquility in the border areas.

SWA/NAMIBIA +++ SWA/NAMIBIA +

SWA/NAMIBIA +++ SWA/NAMIBIA +

But we're to eradicate the cancer which seeks to deter the right to full determination by the peace seeking people of South West Africa.

"The agreement now accepted by South West Africa and South Africa is the child of the Western nations who now stand committed as both guardian and guarantor of good faith in its implementation."


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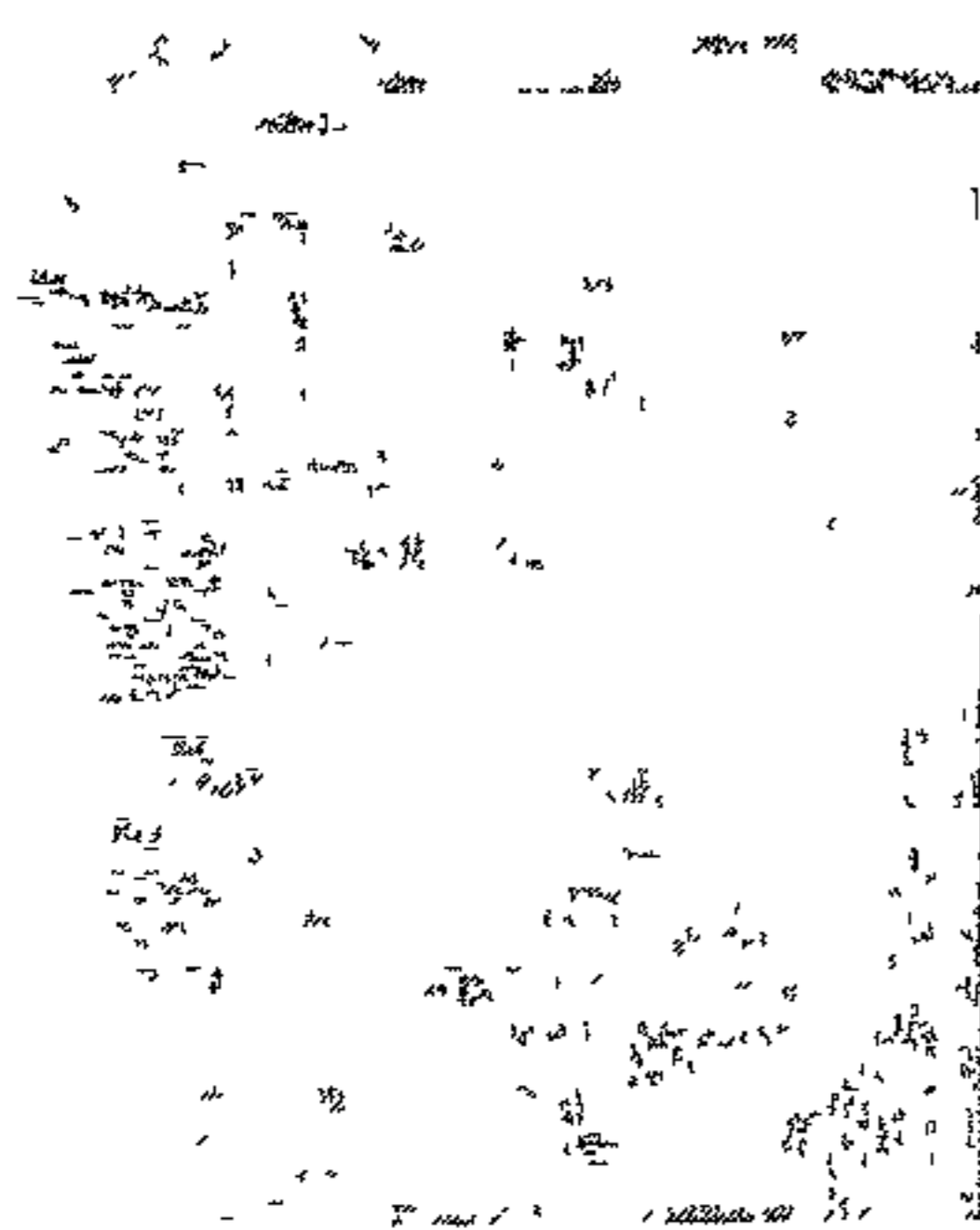
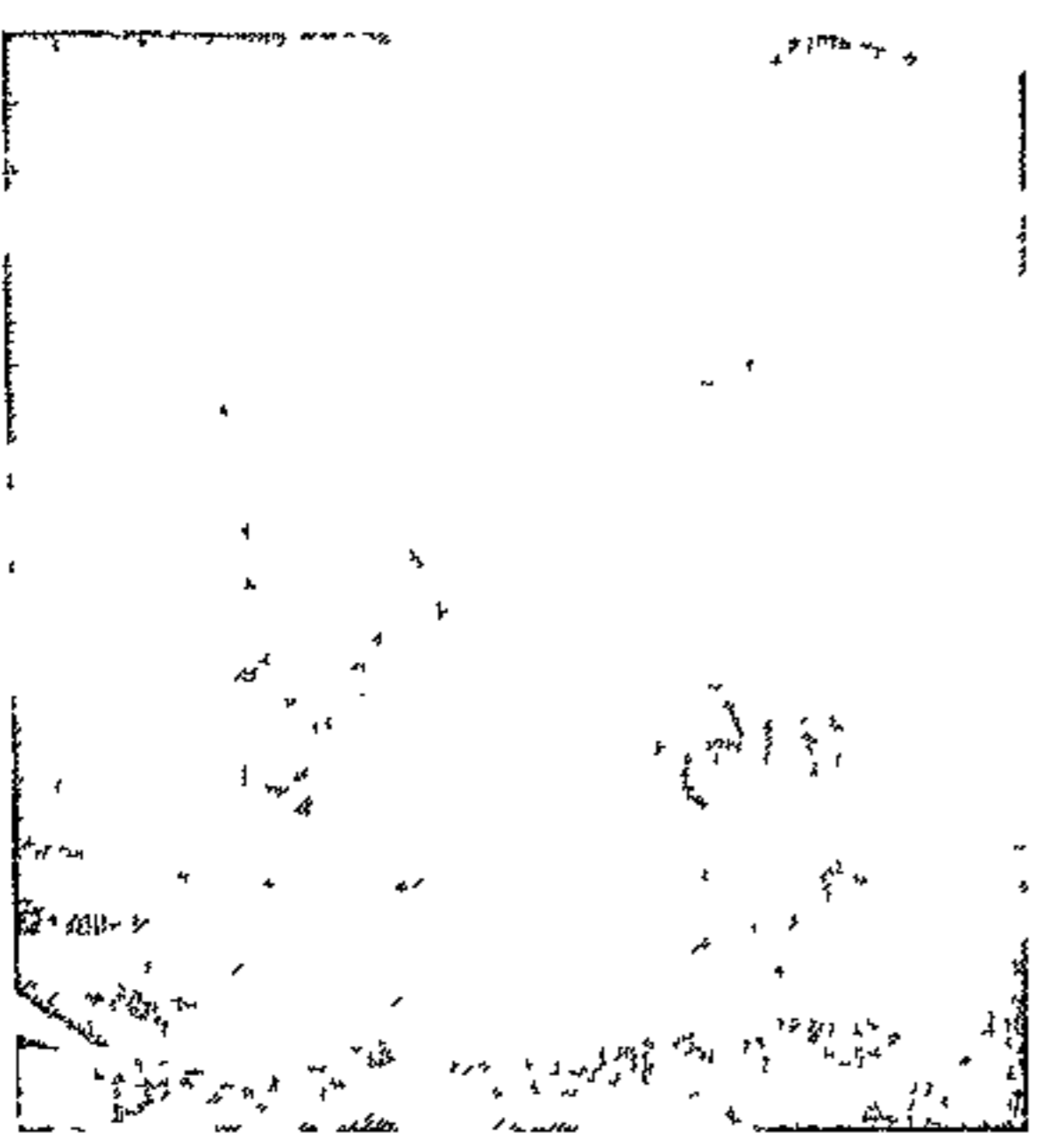
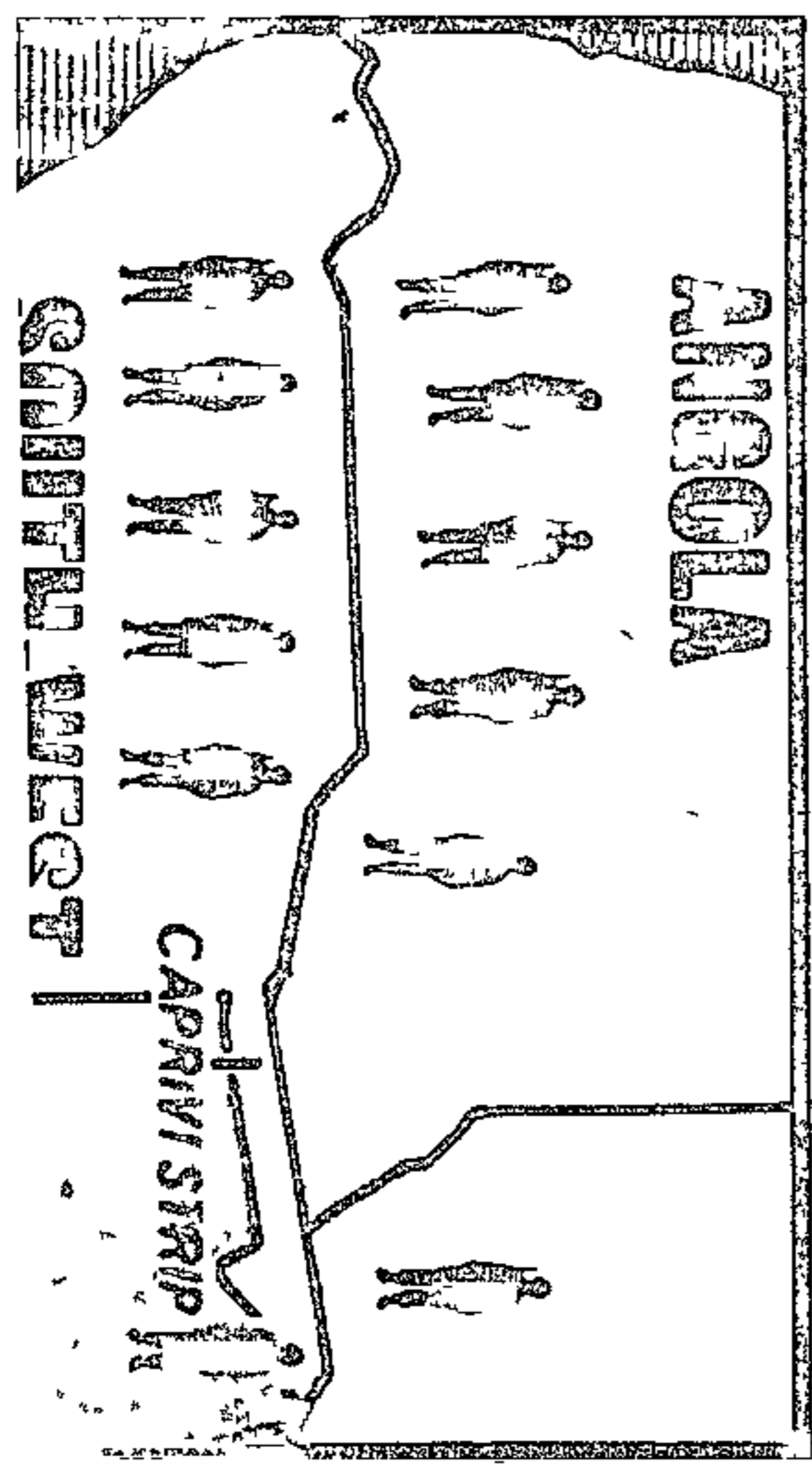
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By TOM COPELAND

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA yesterday formally accepted the Western proposals to bring independence to South West Africa/Namibia, thus paving the way for an internationally recognized solution.

The dramatic announcement, made by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to a hushed House of Assembly, means that all hope for a peaceful settlement in the territory now rests firmly with Swapo and the United Nations.

At the same time, it commits the big five Western members of the UN Security Council — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — to back South Africa at the UN on the whole SWA/Namibia issue.

It also means that the Western countries will have to support South African efforts to implement the proposals should they be rejected by Swapo or not be ratified by the UN.

It is understood from authoritative South African sources that South Africa will implement the proposals regardless of whether Swapo or the UN accepts them.

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The Administrator-General in SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, was satisfied that the proposals were acceptable to the majority of people in the territory and had "recommended acceptance by the South African Government".

Guided by wishes

The Western clarification, Mr Vorster said, meant that South Africa could give the people of the territory the assurance that it would be guided by the wishes of an elected constituent assembly on the question of South African troops remaining after the election.

South Africa was also now satisfied on the envisaged role of the administrator-general; on a complete cessation of hostilities before any reduction of South African troops; on primary responsibility for maintaining law and order during the transitional period resting with the existing police forces, and on the exclusion of Walvis Bay from the proposals.

Later, Mr Vorster told pressmen that he saw no reason why SWA/Namibia should not be independent before the end of the year if the international community really wanted peace in the territory.

He emphasized that the people of the territory had an assurance from South Africa that their security would not be jeopardized.

"South Africa has agreed to reduce its troops, but on the condition that there will be no reduction without a complete cessation of hostilities.

Protection

"The only reason our troops are there is to protect lives and property," he said. "If these are not threatened there is no reason for them to be there."

He believed South Africa and the international community had never been closer to a solution for SWA/Namibia.

"If this settlement is accepted and the Rhodesian question is settled, then I do not see any reason why peace should not come to the sub-continent," he said.

On Walvis Bay, Mr Vorster made it clear that South Africa would be quite prepared to negotiate with an elected government in the territory, although the issue formed no part of the Western settlement proposals.

The South African decision was yesterday warmly welcomed by the East.

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"The only reason our troops are there is to protect lives and property," he said "If these are not threatened there is no reason for them to be there"

He believed South Africa and the international community had never been closer to a solution for SWA/Namibia

"If this settlement is accepted and the Rhodesian question is settled, then I do not see any reason why peace should not come to the sub-continent," he said

On Walvis Bay, Mr Vorster made it clear that South Africa would be quite prepared to negotiate with an elected government in the territory, although the issue formed no part of the Western settlement proposals

The South African decision was yesterday warmly welcomed by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Egan, and the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw.

The historic South African reply to the Western clarifications was conveyed to Western representatives at 3pm yesterday. They transmitted it directly to their governments

Continued on page 3

SWA/NAMIBIA +++ SWA/NAMIBIA +++ SWA/NAMIBIA +++ SWA/NAMIBIA +++ SWA/NAMIBIA +++

Political Correspondent
 SOUTH AFRICA'S historic acceptance yesterday of the Western proposals for an independence settlement in South West Africa/Namibia brings a solution to the years of international wrangling over the territory closer than ever before.
 A final settlement now depends entirely on Swapo and the United Nations

League of Nations
 The dispute dates back to the end of World War I, when the League of Nations granted South Africa a mandate to administer the former German territory.
 For 26 years, SWA was administered by South Africa without much international attention, but this changed soon after the United Nations was formed in 1945.
 A year later, Field Marshal Smuts proposed the incorporation of SWA into South Africa, but this was rejected by the UN.
 In 1949, the new Nationalist government discontinued the practice of submitting an annual report on SWA to the UN, and this led to various advisory opinions handed down by the International Court of Justice

Supervisory powers
 The court found that South Africa was not under a legal obligation to place SWA under the trusteeship of the UN but that the UN had become vested with supervisory powers in respect of the mandate.
 In the late 1950's and early 1960's various UN delegations visited the territory to collect evidence concerning South Africa's administration.
 A suggestion by South Africa in 1956 that SWA should be partitioned with the northern part to be put under UN trusteeship and the southern part to be incorporated in South Africa, was rejected.
 In 1966, following legal proceedings instituted by Ethiopia and Liberia, the World Court rejected claims that the application of apartheid and the establishment of military bases in the territory was a violation of the mandate and ruled that the two countries had no legal right or interest in the subject matter of their claim.
 One month later, the first clashes between Swapo guerillas

Wrangling years could be over



Dr Malan discontinued annual reports to UN General Smuts proposed incorporation into SA

and South African security forces took place in Ovambo, and later that year the UN General Assembly resolved that the mandate had been terminated, declaring SWA to be the direct responsibility of the UN.
 In 1969, the dispute went before the Security Council for the first time and a deadline was set for the withdrawal of South Africa's administration from SWA. The ultimatum was rejected by South Africa.
Condemned
 The Security Council then adopted a resolution, "strongly condemning" South Africa's refusal to comply with UN resolutions and declaring South Africa's presence there illegal.
 In 1971, South Africa proposed to the World Court that a plebiscite be held among all races in SWA to determine whether the majority wished to be administered by the UN or by South Africa.
 The offer was rejected, and later that year, the World Court ruled that South Africa's mandate,

had been lawfully revoked by the UN because South Africa, by applying apartheid, had breached its mandatory obligations.
 South Africa rejected the court's finding and announced that its administration would continue with "a view to self-determination for all population groups".
 In 1972, the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and later his representative, Dr Escher, visited South Africa and SWA for discussions.
 The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, agreed to establish an advisory council, but a year later the UN was told that self-determination, but not independence, was anticipated within 10 years.
 Two years later, the Security Council again passed a resolution requesting withdrawal by South Africa and a transfer of power to the territory with UN assistance.
 May, 1975 was set as the date for the Council to review the matter and consider action in the event of non-compliance by South Africa.

In June, a Western veto blocked the Security Council resolution forcing South Africa's withdrawal, but Western nations later made a number of appeals to South Africa to withdraw so that a unitary, independent state could be established.
 South Africa then set up the Turnhalle constitutional conference, but this was condemned by the UN General Assembly as a bid to maintain ethnic divisions.
 Mr Vorster then offered to open negotiations again with the UN, but not with Swapo, and stated that "all options" were open for independence.
 In 1976, the UN Commissioner for Namibia sponsored a conference in Dakar which appealed to the West to back effective action to obtain South African withdrawal and an internationally recognized independence.
 The Turnhalle, meanwhile,

made considerable progress and suggested an interim government be established while a final constitution was drafted, with independence by the end of 1978.
 In March, last year, the Turnhalle, after 18 months of bargaining, produced a draft constitution on a basis of consensus.
 But by then, the Western bid to achieve an internationally recognized settlement on the basis of Security Council resolution 385, had begun in earnest.
 In April, a strongly-worded diplomatic note from the five Western members of the Security Council demanding free elections under UN supervision and withdrawal of South African troops, was delivered to Mr Vorster.
 At the same time, envoys of the Big Five Western powers began a series of talks with Swapo and Turnhalle delegates.
 Three days of talks took place in Cape Town between the South African Government and the ambassadors of the Western five and a further meeting was held in June at which the Western independence proposals were discussed.

Administrator
 Progress was made and the idea of an interim government based on the Turnhalle was dropped and an administrator general (Mr Justice M T Steyn) was appointed to administer the territory.
 Intensive negotiation continued throughout the year between the West and Swapo, with the West acting as a neutral mediator.
 In February, this year, talks suffered a setback when the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr F Botha, returned suddenly from a meeting in New York to the Western Foreign Ministers' "consultations".
 On March 30, after the negotiations, the West's proposals were presented to South Africa, Swapo and political and church groups in SWA. They were clarified to South Africa's satisfaction on Monday and approved yesterday by the Cabinet.

and the UN

South Africa's reply, read by Mr Vorster in the House an hour later, was as follows.

"You will recall that our main preoccupation with your proposals for a settlement for the South West African situation centered on paragraph 8B of your proposals, in particular the provision that the remaining South African forces would be withdrawn one week after the certification of the election of the constituent assembly

"In the light of your clarification conveyed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Monday, 24 April 1978, we are now giving the people of South West Africa the assurance that we will be guided by the wishes of the constituent assembly in regard to this very important matter.

"Bearing in mind also our discussions last week in Pretoria, we are now satisfied that the role of the Administrator-General, as all along envisaged remains unimpaired, namely, that he will head the administrative structure of the territory.

"Furthermore that the special representative of the Secretary-General in carrying out his responsibilities will work together with the Administrator-General to ensure the orderly transition to independence

"My government in coming to its decision has also been influenced decisively by the provision that there should be a complete cessation of hostilities (including, inter alia, mine-laying, killings, abductions, etc) before any reduction in the South African forces takes place, that primary responsibility for maintaining law and order during the transitional period shall rest with the existing police forces and that the issue of Walvis Bay is not included in the proposals

"Having now been advised by the Administrator-General that he has consulted the various political parties and church organizations in the territory and that he is satisfied that the proposals are acceptable to the majority, he has recommended acceptance by the South African Government.

"Bearing this in mind and also the assurance by the five Western powers on the Security Council that their proposals are now in a final and definitive form, and that the five are giving them their unreserved backing, the South African Government accepts these proposals

"In accepting them we are not placing the maintenance of law and order and the security of the people of South West Africa in jeopardy. You yourselves emphasized that the transitional period should be stable and peaceful.

"The people of South West Africa are anxiously and impatiently awaiting their independence which has been promised them not later than the end of this year. We assume we can rely on the co-operation of the five Western powers as well as others concerned to move rapidly in order to realize this goal."

Speaking immediately after the Prime Minister, Mr Eghn thanked him for informing the House of the decision at the earliest opportunity

"The decision is of a momentous nature which will affect the course of history," he said.

In New York, the five Western members of the security council welcomed South Africa's formal acceptance of their proposals, but withheld detailed comment

The Canadian Minister of External Affairs Mr Donald Jamieson made their initial response known in the UN General Assembly as he sought the world body's support for the proposals.

South Africa's acceptance was an "important development in the position of one of the main parties concerned," he said

The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma declined to comment

In Helsinki, the British Foreign Minister, Dr David Owen, said he was sure Swapo would go along with the plan — provided there was no catch.

"Swapo will accept," he said.

SAR will stay on

WINDHOEK — South African Railways had been asked to stay on and provide an effective train service in SWA/Namibia after independence, the SWA division of the SAR announced here yesterday

In a statement, it said that to make this possible, it would have to replace most of its staff, many of whom had been transferred here from South Africa, with people from the territory

People from all population groups in the territory would be employed and the SAR aimed to establish training facilities in the territory where local inhabitants could be trained in specific fields

CAPE TIMES 26/4/78

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Stop the violence, Swapo leader told

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, yesterday called on the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma to order his followers to stop their violence.

Speaking at a Farmer's Day function in Hochfeld, Mr Justice Steyn said Tuesday's announcement by the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, of South Africa's acceptance of the Western proposals on the territory's independence was historical.

"At the basis of these proposals lies a peaceful political process," he said.

Until Tuesday, the question of free elections was still unanswered. However the election date could not be determined immediat-

ely, he said.

The United Nations still had to give its approval to the proposals.

After that the special representatives of the UN Secretary-General had to study the Electoral Act which had already been drafted, Mr Justice Steyn said.

The West was still awaiting Swapo's reaction.

"I assume Swapo will stop violence while it is considering the Western proposals," Mr Justice Steyn said.

"To Mr Sam Nujoma I want to say it is my duty to maintain law and order in the territory.

"Mr Nujoma must realise if he and his movement continue with violence, it will be opposed with all

the means I have at my disposal to protect the peaceful political process," Mr Justice Steyn said.

Meanwhile, the predominantly black nationalist umbrella organisation, the Namibia National Front (NNF), yesterday expressed its shock and disgust at the recent takeover of two independent newspapers in the territory by a German publisher, Dr D Lauenstein, a supporter of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

The NNF said the takeover of the Windhoek Advertiser and the Allgemeine Zeitung made a mockery of the claim that conditions for the free exercise of the will of the people in SWA would be established.

The takeover was the "most blatant act of interference in the democratic process in the country by foreigners and foreign money that we could imagine," the NNF said.

The editor of the Advertiser, Mr J M Smith, announced that a new English weekend newspaper was being planned for SWA of which he would be the editor.

The new newspaper, The Windhoek Observer would probably be published from May 6, he said.

● A group of 21 Angolan refugees, including 13 children, had crossed the Angolan border into northern SWA, the Owambo chief secretary, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said yesterday. — Sapa.

Swapo

may still

accept —

diplomats

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Political Correspondent

SENIOR Western diplomats have not yet entirely ruled out the possibility of Swapo accepting the Western proposals for South West Africa/Namibia, in spite of the organization's initial negative response to them.

The Swapo reaction, following this week's acceptance of the proposals by South Africa, is the decisive factor in the Western bid to obtain international recognition for the independence plan.

It is widely acknowledged that the Swapo stand will greatly influence the attitude of the Afro-Asian bloc at the United Nations as well as the Soviet Union in the Security Council.

But Western sources believe that Swapo will, in turn, be influenced by African opinion, and particularly the frontline Southern African states, some of whom are understood to be reasonably well-disposed to the Western proposals.

It is for this reason that Western diplomats are not yet convinced that Swapo will reject the plan or that Russia will summarily veto it when it comes before the Security Council.

Reflecting this view, the British Ambassador, Sir David Scott, said yesterday "I don't think we should assume that Swapo will necessarily reject the proposals"

ment of a UN representative to co-operate with the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, in the transitional period to independence.

In these circumstances, Western support for the territory becoming independent on the basis of their own proposals may not be enough to achieve international recognition.

South African sources, are far less optimistic about

Swapo and United Nations acceptance.

Swapo could use the powers of the Administrator-General and the exclusion of Walvis Bay from the proposals to reject a settlement as well as the continuing presence of South African security forces in the territory.

Western sources emphasize, however, that it is premature to speculate on a situation which they say "will hopefully not arise".

Nujoma 'time' plea

NEW YORK — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, broke his silence yesterday to emphasize the need for "give and take" — but he stopped short of showing his hand.

Pleading lack of time to study the South African response but promising a quick decision, he told Americans on television that Swapo was always ready to talk directly with South Africa and "left the door open for further negotiations leading to a negotiated settlement".

But, he cautioned: "Swapo has its own programme for liberating Namibia, not necessarily based on the proposals of the Western powers Swapo doesn't work according to the Western proposals because partly they favour our enemy".

Negotiating required "give and take", he concluded.

● SA image brightens. Call to Nujoma to stop war — page 2. ● No side deals — West — page 4

EDA: Will the people out there be able to understand this table? Not in the villages, no. We use this here at the hatchery and at Tshakolo. This is for water over 18°C because we believe when the water temperature is higher they eat more. When the water is below 18°C we use another table. We also have another table for hand feeding. We have worked it out according to Lesotho conditions. We can't definitely say it's the optimum, so we are trying to check with the relation between the yield and the various factors. There are about 30 factors, which include size of the fish, size of the pond, the volume of water, and the type of feeding, establishment, mortality, etc.

Economics

Our policy regarding the value of everything free. If you put it actually less than that), This doesn't include the cost of labour.

Transport cost is quite high because of the distances. Profitability to other agriculture like wheat, it's much higher. Profitability of the intensive conversion rate was 3,1. Here we've started better of the intensive farming. We're also trying to record. I feel that up to now it's

Effort
 The Western nations, which are engaged in a sustained diplomatic effort at the UN to win broad backing for the proposals, therefore attach great importance to the positions adopted by the African states and non-aligned countries in this week's General Assembly debate on SWA/Namibia.
 It is felt that, in spite of the exaggerated rhetoric in this chamber, the debate there will to a large extent set the tone and the atmosphere for the vital deliberations ahead in the Security Council.
 Western sources also expect the Soviet Union to gauge international and African opinion extremely carefully before using its all-important veto right.
 The South African Government, meanwhile, is unlikely to make any move before Swapo reacts to the proposals or the Security Council debate runs its course.
 If the world body turns down the Western plan, South Africa will then almost certainly proceed with an election in the territory on the basis of the proposals and on the assumption that the West is morally-bound to back it.
 However, a UN rejection would prevent the appointment

relation between the yield. There are about 30 size of the fish, size establishment, mortality, etc. he first year we supply perling cost (and it's R600/ha. That's an average. labour. ze of the farming units and compare the fish farming in Lesotho, like crops, maize, employee is higher. The it double. Last year the food it was 3,0. Since I came The food conversion rate he previous year it was 3,2. lets as opposed to wheat and

If we consider everything, including the capital investment, the picture will be different. These fish ponds can't compare with Israel because here the cost of investment per hectare is very high. The ratio between the bank size and the water area is very high because the fish-ponds are small. For example, if instead of making two ponds of 2½ hectares each you make one pond of 5 hectares you'll need less ground for the walls. In addition, if you include the cost of laying on water supply and constructing outlets you can see that the more ponds you have the higher your capital investment is but it won't help the production. But still if you compare it to all the other activities in Lesotho including the soil conservation work, I don't think it's more expensive. So it depends

Cape Times
27/4/78

No side deals on ²²¹ SWA — West

NEW YORK. — The five Western members of the Security Council denied yesterday that any separate private arrangements had been made with any of the parties in the search for a SWA/Namibia settlement.

Speaking for the US, Britain, France and Canada and for his own country, the West German ambassador, Mr Rüdiger von Wechmar, said: "Our proposals are comprehensively, clearly and firmly on the public record."

He said a number of questions had been raised in the current General Assembly debate on SWA/Namibia following the comments made in the South African Parliament this week, in connection with South Africa's acceptance of the settlement plan.

"We have made no separate and private arrangements with any of the parties," Mr Von Wechmar said.

The five had told one of the parties — he did not say whether it was South Africa or Swapo — that they did not intend to change their proposal on the question of South African troop withdrawal.

He said the statement had been repeated that the SWA/Namibian constituent assembly might express its opinion on the question of forces and the five would take such views carefully into account and expect others to do the same.

"But only on the strict understanding that this would not result in any action which would imperil the attainment of independence in the manner envisaged in the (Western) proposal," Mr Von Wechmar said.

"They also observed that they did not believe that it would be to anyone's advantage to have the constituent assembly concern

the drafting of the constitution"

On the relationship of the UN special representative and the South African administrator-general, the five were anxious to avoid resurrecting the legal disputes over SWA/Namibia, the West German delegate said.

The special representative would be the watchdog of the international community, and the guarantor that the provisions of the agreement would be respected by South Africa and by all parties.

He should have to satisfy himself at each stage as to the fairness and appropriateness of all measures affecting the political process at all levels of the administration before such measures took effect.

The five hoped he would build up a working relationship with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, so that disputes could be settled informally.

The special representative would take steps to guarantee against the possibility of intimidation or interference with the electoral process, from whatever quarter.

Mr Von Wechmar said the five firmly believed in the ability of the UN fully to comply with the task to be entrusted to it by the establishment of a substantial presence, both civilian and military, in SWA/Namibia under the special representative.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, said in a statement on Tuesday that the South African announcement accepting the Western proposals was a "positive step".

"The secretary-general is in contact with the other parties and will comment on the substance of the South African statement after he has concluded his consultations."

Earlier yesterday at the UN, Zambia, one of the frontline states, warned against accepting at face value South Africa's acceptance of the Western plan.

The Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr Siteke Mwale, called for the immediate imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa.

"All pressure must be brought to bear on the Vorster régime to compel it to withdraw unconditionally from Namibia," he said. — Sapa

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Steyn calls on Nujoma to stop war

HOCHFELD, SWA/Namibia. — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M.T. Steyn, called on the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday to order his followers to stop their violence.

Speaking at a Farmers' Day function, Mr Steyn said Tuesday was a historical day when the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, announced in Parliament that South Africa had accepted the Western proposals on the territory's independence.

"At the basis of these proposals lies peaceful political process," Mr Justice Steyn said process would entail one man, one vote elections.

The election date could not be determined immediately. The United Nations still had to give its approval to the proposals.

The West was also still awaiting Swapo's reaction, "but South Africa's acceptance has shown that South Africa and the West are in agreement that peaceful political process has to be followed to obtain independence for the territory."

"I assume that Swapo will stop violence while it is considering the Western proposals," he said.

"To Mr Sam Nujoma I want to say that it is my duty to maintain law and order in the territory. Mr Nujoma must realize that if he and his movement continue with violence, that violence will be opposed with all the means I have at my disposal in order to protect the peaceful political process."

Sapa

EDITORIAL OPINION

Great hope for peace

Now it's up to Swapo. The Big Five Western proposals for settlement in South West Africa which have been accepted by the South African Government offer the best prospect for peace in the disputed territory for many years. But there have been so many missed opportunities in the sub-continent in recent years that euphoria should be kept to a minimum. The key to peace was, is and remains Swapo. Pretoria and Swapo have been bitter enemies for years; it is to be expected that Mr Sam Nujoma's organisation will take a long, hard look at the proposals before accepting them — just as Mr Vorster's Government did.

One welcome sign that Swapo may be amenable to the Big Five plan came yesterday in the response of the organisation's Information and Publicity Secretary, the moderate Mr Peter Katjavivi. He said Swapo would accept the proposals if it ensured there were no loopholes. There should not be any. The Big Five have committed themselves to the proposals, as has South Africa. If there are loopholes, the West has not done its homework and it will lose credibility with all sides in the dispute.

The UN General Assembly's attitude is problematical. But effective power in the world body lies in the

Security Council and there the Western permanent members should have the upper hand. So rhetoric in the General Assembly should not be taken too seriously.

The Big Five's triumph — or potential triumph — is a victory for quiet diplomacy, persistence and compromise. Had the West not been so keen on peace in the sub-continent, the proposals would not have been accepted or acceptable to all sides. There is a lesson in this for South Africa, which itself has been willing to compromise. It is that negotiation is valuable in itself. Those involved in negotiations learn more about their opponents and their views and that people once regarded as ogres are also human.

And there is a question for South Africa as well. Why can an historic compromise like this be reached in South West Africa but not in South Africa? It is no answer to say it is because of SWA's disputed international position. South West Africans themselves, and Pretoria as guardian, have been prepared to abandon hardline attitudes; they have not been bound by inflexible ideologies and the result has been a set of proposals that could lead to a democratic, non-racial Namibia.

When will we see the same in South Africa?

Will peace follow PM's SWA move?

Defence Reporter

WILL peace break out on the South West African border now that the South African Government has accepted the Western proposals?

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, is not the man who can answer that question. It is Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West African People's Organization — or rather his foreign backers, to whom he is so deeply in debt for all the things needed to run an even moderately successful terrorist movement

So indebted is he, in fact, that he cannot even deploy his full terrorist force against South West Africa because hundreds of trained PLAN (Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia) terrorists have been diverted to the Luanda government's campaign against the Unita movement, in terms of a 1976 *quid pro quo* agreement with Dr Agostinho Neto which Mr Nujoma was in no position to refuse

No option

For purely military reasons Mr Nujoma has no option but to continue to dance to the Russian tune, as played by its satellite, Angola. Without the active connivance of Angola and its supporters Swapo is a dead letter. There are various very basic bread-and-butter reasons for this situation

● Swapo terrorist gangs cannot survive without having a safe border — specifically that of Angola — over which to flee when pursued by security forces. The importance of a safe border can be seen in the fact that although the terrorist war in South West Africa has been in progress for some years, it has been very largely confined to the extreme north of the territory

If Swapo could have launched an overt terror campaign in other parts of the

territory it would have done so, but for various reasons, including population scarcity and lack of tribal support it has not

● Swapo cannot conveniently operate from any other neighbouring country. One of its strengths is the fact that ethnically speaking much of South West Africa's extreme north and Angola's extreme south are one country inhabited by people of Ovambo stock

Swapo, while non racial in concept is *de facto* an Ovambo organization. In addition, central Ovamboland is the prime operating zone for Swapo because this is the most densely-populated area of the border

If Swapo were to operate from Zambia, for example, it would find itself out on the Caprivan limb and virtually quarantined from its main source of support.

The same would apply to bases in Botswana. The long distances to the heartland of support constitute a critical factor for a terrorist organization, the fighters of which must move mainly on foot

● Without exception, all the rear echelons of Plan are located on Marxist soil. Training and forward bases are in Angola. Advanced training of Plan cadres takes place in such countries as Russia and Algeria. If these bases were closed down, Plan would cease to exist.

● Plan's supplies of arms and equipment are all of communist origin. If they were cut off Plan would have to close down all its operations

● At one stroke the Angolan Government could deal Plan a crippling and possibly fatal blow by turning on the hundreds of Plan terrorists who have been press-ganged into helping to fight Unita terrorists. If these Plan terrorists were to be arrested or executed, Plan would be deprived of a major portion of its trained reserve which it would otherwise have committed to battle in Ovamboland in the event of a Unita collapse

X Cape Times 27/4/78

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7-day week for mines advocated

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The enormous capital assets of the mining industry could not be allowed to stand idle for two days a week, Dr Zach de Beer (PFP Parktown) said yesterday.

Speaking during the mining vote in the budget debate, Dr De Beer said it was essential that capital intensive industries, such as the mining industry, be used to the best possible advantage.

If the mining industry were to maintain its strength and vital export potential, it could not afford to let its capital assets lie idle for any part of the week.

The question of a working week in the industry was complicated and delicate, but the time had surely come when consideration should be given to instituting a seven-day week for mines, as opposed to a five-day shift week for mineworkers.

If this were to be done, productivity would improve and real costs reduced, he said.

Mr De Beer said it was also necessary that there be a greater willingness to be flexible in the use of available labour.

The mining industry had been criticized in certain quarters for



Dr Zach de Beer

increasing the wages of its black workers at an inopportune time. It had been necessary to reduce the industry's dependence on foreign black labour to the greatest possible extent.

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Will peace break out on the South West African border now that the South African Government has accepted the Western proposals?

PM'S SWA ANSWER?

Defence Reporter

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So indebted is he, in fact, that he cannot even deploy his full terrorist force against South West Africa because hundreds of trained PLAN (Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia) terrorists have been diverted to the Luanda government's campaign against the Unita movement, in terms of a 1976 *quid pro quo* agreement with Dr Agostinho Neto which Mr Nujoma was in no position to refuse.

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For purely military reasons Mr Nujoma has no option but to continue to dance to the Russian tune, as played by its satellite, Angola. Without the active connivance of Angola and its supporters Swapo is a dead letter. There are various very basic bread-and-butter reasons for this situation.

○ Swapo terrorist gangs cannot survive without having a safe border — specifically that of Angola — over which to flee when pursued by security forces. The importance of a safe border can be seen in the fact that although the terrorist war in South West Africa has been in progress for some years, it has been very largely confined to the extreme north of the territory.

If Swapo could have launched an overt terror campaign in other parts of the

territory it would have done so, but for various reasons, including population density and lack of tribal support it has not.

○ Swapo cannot conveniently operate from any other neighbouring country because of its strengths in the fact that ethnically speaking much of South West Africa's extreme north and Angola's extreme south are one country inhabited by people of Ovambo stock.

Swapo, with good tactical conceits, has focused its Ovambo organization in addition, central Ovambo, is the prime operating zone for Swapo because this is the most densely-populated area of the border.

If Swapo were to operate from Zambia, for example, it would find itself out on the Caprivan limb and virtually quarantined from its main source of support.

The same would apply to bases in Botswana. The long distances to the heartland of support constitute a crucial factor for a terrorist organization, the fighters of which must move mainly on foot.

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Wiley cautious over SWA deal

D.S. 27/4/78

(22)

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African Party leader, Mr John Wiley, said last night he would refrain from jubilation over developments in South West Africa until the proposals succeeded in practice

He would also wait for a reversal by the West of its present "role of appeasement of those unable to be satisfied with anything but capitulation"

Mr Wiley said he had not commented after Mr Vorster announced South Africa had accepted the West's proposals as he "only came into the House after the Prime Minister

had started talking". The Government should be congratulated, but the acceptance by South Africa of the settlement proposals rested on certain clear assurances given by the five Western powers

"The Government is quite entitled to assume that in the light of the negotiations and assurances given that it can rely on the co-operation of the five Western powers, as well as others concerned, to move rapidly in order to realise the goal of independence," Mr Wiley said — PC

West may act if peace threatened

NEW YORK — The West has welcomed Mr Vorster's acceptance of its United Nations-supervised independence plan and urged forward preparations for an operation bringing thousands of blue-bonneted troops, administrators and observers into South West Africa.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma came under pressure to announce at least conditional acceptance of the plan as quickly as possible — but the Soviet Union attacked the West and called for a direct power transfer to Swapo.

The veto-armed Soviets could wreck the plan immediately it comes before the Security Council, but African envoys emphasised it would be unlikely to do this unless Swapo delivered a firm no.

The Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr D Jamieson, was confident a cease-fire was possible and conferred with Mr Nujoma, who he described as anxious to reply quickly.

But Mr Jamieson emphasised there was no room for bargaining over what was a final package.

"This is not a negotiating proposal. We are not speaking of concessions one way or another."

He gave the General Assembly a hint of direct Western action to guarantee the territory's security.

"We would view with grave concern any actions during the transition period that could threaten the security of Namibia and its prompt achievement of independence, and would act accordingly," he told the 148-nation world body.

"We are prepared to do

what is necessary to prevent disruption."

Asked later if this implied a threat of direct military intervention, he replied. "I see nothing to be gained by speculating on that at the moment."

Mr Jamieson estimated that 5 000 UN troops and 1 000 administrative staff would be needed, though he noted higher figures had been discussed.

Swapo had to accept it or face the tragic alternative of many years of violence and turmoil.

He suggested that South African fears of being cut off from the international community had been a factor in its decision. Though the latest detention measures were regrettable, the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo had possibly also prodded South Africa into rapid action to resolve the issue.

But he emphasised there would be no easing of Canadian pressure on South Africa in return for co-operation on SWA and said he was sure the other four Western powers took the same stance.

Western officials said they had expected the South African reply, but it caught the Africans in rare confusion.

Expressing deep doubts about South African sincerity, they all pleaded for time to study Mr Vorster's response in detail.

The Soviet Ambassador

Mr O. Troyanovsky, dismissed the Western proposals as "not motivated by concern for the people of Namibia, but by their own selfish interests."

The Soviet Union backed any measure needed "to support Swapo attaining power."

According to informed UN sources, Mr Nujoma had been urged for several days to get in his reply first, since South Africa was likely to beat him.

Swapo officials had indicated for several days that a conditional "yes-but" response was about to be delivered.

There are three major Swapo conditions for acceptance: Walvis Bay, the location of the final 1 500 man residue of South African troops, and the key security role retained by the existing police forces.

Mr Jamieson told the Assembly earlier that South Africa had given assurances that its Walvis Bay forces would not be increased during the transition period and that "Namibians in Walvis Bay will be able to participate in the political life of the territory during the transition period, including voting in the elections."

There have also been Western hints of support for any claim to Walvis Bay tendered by a future South West African Government. — DDC

Swapo urged: stop war

D.D 27/4/8

221

WINDHOEK — The Administrator General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Steyn, called yesterday on Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, to order his followers to stop their violence

"I assume that Swapo will stop violence while it is considering the Western proposals," Mr Steyn said

"To Mr Sam Nujoma I want to say it is my duty to maintain law and order in the territory Mr Nujoma must realise

that if he and his movement continue with violence, that violence will be opposed with all the means I have at my disposal in order to protect the peaceful political process," Mr Steyn said

Meanwhile, Swapo's publicity secretary Mr Peter Katjavivi, said Swapo would accept the proposals only after ensuring there were no loopholes. He said Swapo wanted to be sure the proposals ruled out the possibility of a "puppet government" — SAPA

Nujoma wants change in proposals

Cape Times
28/4/78 (221)

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — A cornered Sam Nujoma made a final appeal for amendments to the Western plan for UN-controlled SWA/Namibia independence as he went under maximum American pressure to accept.

—● A Western statement supporting Namibia's claims to Walvis Bay after independence

● A strengthening of the role of the UN operations chief.

● Stationing of the residue of South African troops in the south, rather than in the northern areas

Western officials emphasized that now there can be no question of punitive sanctions against South Africa over the Namibia question, no matter what the outcome. Speaker after speaker in the Assembly is demanding this as a way to see that South Africa submits under terms much more favourable to Swapo

Western diplomats

Continued on page 2

No deal, the plan stays, he was told — but the West continued to make "clarifications" aimed at toning down the South African emphasis on key points.

Hustled by the Nigerians to a crisis session with the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and the other top American negotiators, Mr Nujoma emerged apparently desperately playing for time

The Americans called the meeting useful and Mr Nujoma headed back to New York. The Deputy US Ambassador to the UN, Mr Donald McHenry, predicted that he would deliver a preliminary reply that said neither yes or no.

Mr Nujoma is expected to make his response early today — first in a closed-door session to the African group here, then publically.

According to Swapo sources, he announced conditional acceptance but held out on three demands:

An unhappy deal for Damaraland

(221)

DAMARALAND'S Representative Authority still has the legal right to hand over part of its birthright to private enterprise. And businessmen still have the right to negotiate a concession to exploit both the wildlife and the tourist potential of vast tracts of the territory through a deal of the kind revealed in The Star yesterday. Profit-making is what our capitalist society is all about.

However, numbers of questions arise in this specific case in which a portion of the former Etosha National Park is handed over to a private company for game farming. As matters stand it appears

- Wrong that any nation hand over part of its natural heritage to a private group for profit-based exploitation

- Wrong for any former Government official who occupied a position of considerable status vis a vis the Damara Representative Authority to become involved in the concession

- Wrong for members of the Damara Representative

Council to become directors of the new enterprise — until it is absolutely clear that they are there to watch Damaraland's interests and until it is known that their directors' fees go directly into local government coffers

- Wrong that any official land deals should be made at this time One way or another, SWA/Namibia will become independent within the near future As a single nation it will need all its natural resources, and it will need public protection and public accountability for those resources.

Damaraland has very few known resources Yet it does have hunting and tourist potential It should not hand over for exploitation a large slice of this potential to a profit-making concern, no matter what that concern says about conservation.

Perhaps Administrator-General Steyn's powers are wide enough to postpone this operation until it can be fully examined by an elected government.

221 FM 28/4/78

Half-way there

SA's acceptance of the West's settlement proposals for SWA is great news.

Prime Minister Vorster has lost none of his grasp of *realpolitik*. His decision is a triumph of pragmatic realism over those bellicose hawks in the Cabinet and in some newspapers whose rhetoric over the past 12 months has often confused and bewildered ordinary people in SA and SWA — many of whom have sacrificed their sons in a conflict which not everybody understood.

The skilful timing of SA's acceptance is most helpful to the sponsors of the settlement plan. Its marketability will now be enhanced. The proposals are now half-way towards implementation, they are supported in principle by the Yugoslav president of the UN General Assembly, not to mention Nigeria and the majority of members of the OAU, includ-

ing the front-line states

Even if the worst happens to the Western initiative, SA will have manoeuvred itself into a favourable moral position which the West could only argue away if SA gave it grounds to do so.

The extent to which The Five would support SA in the face of adverse developments later on is something Western diplomats would rather not talk about at this stage. But it would be foolhardy to suggest that the Western governments will have to support SA efforts to implement the proposals should they be rejected by Swapo or not be ratified by the Security Council.

A key issue not widely appreciated is that the West mounted its settlement exercise in terms of an official Security Council instrument, Resolution 385 of

1976. Their diplomatic mission — the branch of Andrew Young — was voluntary but unilateral. Direct UN involvement in the plan needs the seal of approval by the Security Council.

Cuba and Russia

The only grounds on which the West would support implementation of the proposals without official sanction (and this itself is unthinkable) would be in the most unlikely situation that it would be urged to do so by the OAU, including Nigeria and the front-line states, in conflict with the wishes of, say, Swapo, the USSR, Cuba and Angola.

In Cape Town this week, Western diplomats studying the text of Vorster's acceptance statement were heartened by his willingness to negotiate the future of Walvis Bay with a Namibian independence government, but they winced at the news that Administrator-General Marthinus Steyn had immobilised what was left of Windhoek Swapo's executive council, leaving only two council members to run the organisation.

This is grist to the mill of the opponents of the Western settlement drive, and it takes much of the pressure off Swapo to formulate an early response to the proposals.

The favourable atmosphere created by SA's acceptance should therefore be consolidated by SA itself. It could send out even more encouraging signals on the Walvis Bay issue and — more important — show tangible willingness to comply with paragraph 11 (b) of Resolution 385. This calls for "release of all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connection with offences under so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are held without charge."

Although the Western plan's provisions for the release of prisoners and detainees need only be implemented after formal endorsement of the proposals by the Security Council and before the official start of the election campaign, the



John Vorster . . . relaxing after *realpolitik*?

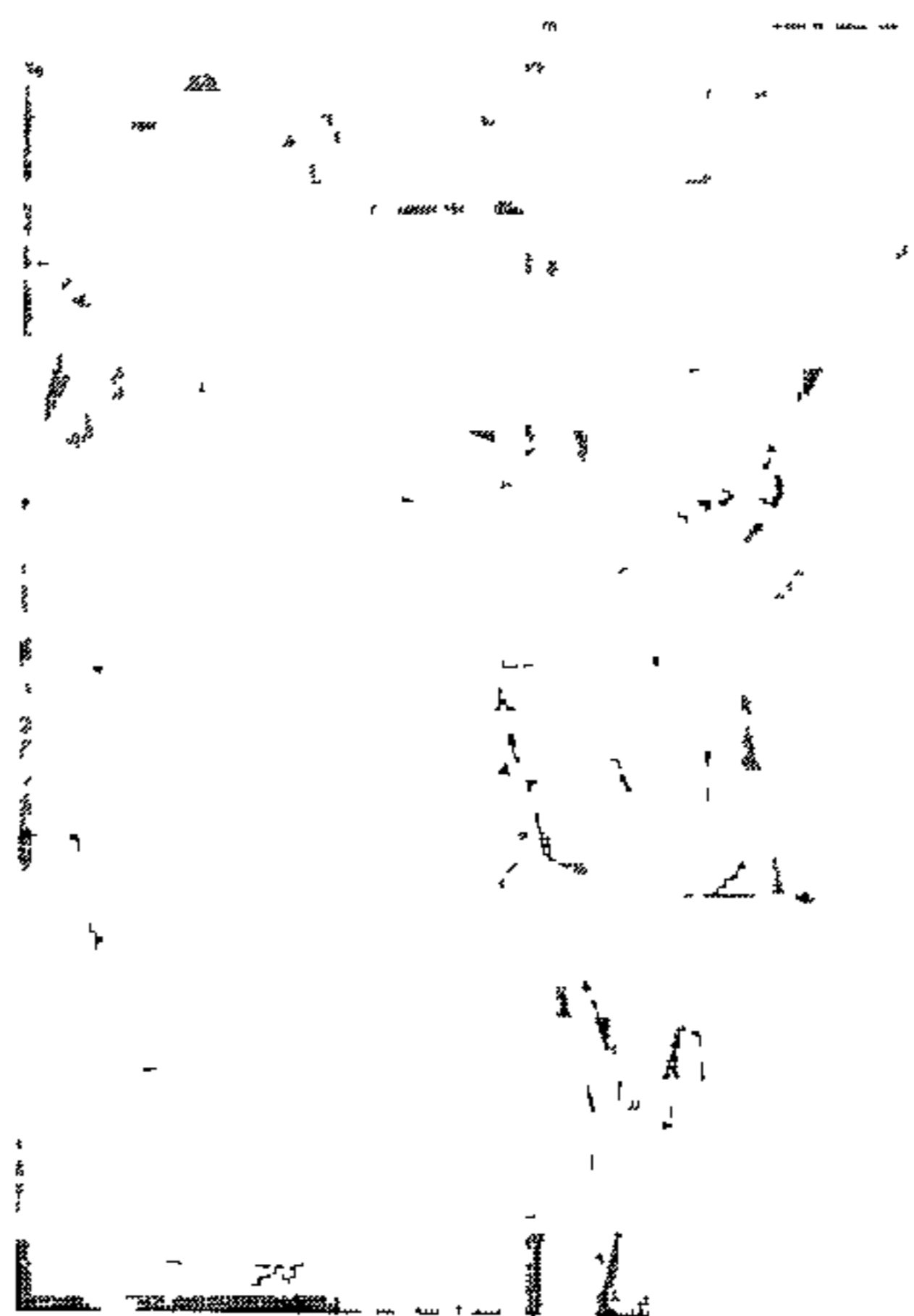
detention of people without trial does not help the West in its efforts to lobby African support for its plan. This view is strongly supported by the three major church groups in SWA.

Speaking from New York, Swapo leader Sam Nujoma tells the *FM* that Swapo will give its response to the Western proposals in due course. Nujoma says that the current spate of detentions is a continuation of South Africa's oppressive laws. There could be "no impartiality in elections under such conditions." The arrests were directed "against members of Swapo and nobody else." Administrator-General Steyn could not be impartial "because he takes his instructions from Pretoria."

The vital question now concerns Swapo. The Western Five have already persuaded Swapo to make significant concessions: the retention of a small SA armed presence in the north, the retention of SA police and the Administrator-General, the fact that heavily-armed white SWA civilians will not be disarmed, and the fact that there will be a considerable troop presence in Walvis Bay.

Apart from the recent detention of Swapo leaders, the question of the port now seems to be sticking in Swapo's throat. This aspect of the Western plan does not have the whole-hearted support of black African states.

Swapo has nevertheless apparently been under tremendous pressure from the front-line states to leave Walvis in abeyance for the moment. At the same time, sources in Whitehall say that SA would be in a difficult position should it refuse to negotiate the transfer of the port



Sam Nujoma . . . time for a decision

to an independent Namibian government.

SA and non-Swapo internal groupings in SWA will now have to exercise utmost patience and tact in the intervening period until Swapo signifies its formal position. Already the calls are going out from some sections of the Press and from politicians for an early announcement of an election date, "regardless of whether Swapo or the UN accepts the West's independence plan for the territory."

In the euphoria created by SA's accep-

tance, Western governments are once again going to have to endure another nail biting period of anxiety as they listen to demands in SA and SWA for unilateral action with or without Swapo or the UN. The clamour for action will increase as Swapo mulls over its decision, and Vorster is going to have a tough time keeping the lid on some leaders' and newspapers' enthusiasm.

At the same time, the Group of Five will intensify efforts to maintain the momentum of their plan by redoubling diplomatic persuasion in black African capitals and with Swapo itself.

For Swapo, it is now virtually a straight choice between war and peace — not only in SWA itself but conceivably in the whole of central and southern Africa. Nor is it by any means clear that a Swapo decision will be taken without serious division in its 100-odd member central committee. This makes the involvement of Nigeria and the front-line states all the more imperative. Where possible, SA should help the West to get that support.

SA should not rely too much on the favourable moral position it has now secured for itself. Everything depends on the UN Security Council. Without its certificate of approval the West is powerless in this exercise. Neither SA nor the Administrator-General should now do anything which could upset the delicate balance.

What SA probably can bank on with some certainty at this stage is a Western veto against international sanctions arising from a possible collapse of the SWA peace exercise.

Up for auction (79) FM 28/4/78

America's planned gold sales are a worrying reminder of just how huge world stocks of the metal really are

Now that the rules of the International Monetary Fund have been changed, gold is just another commodity, they say True. But it is a commodity quite unlike any other. This was again underlined when the US, and subsequently India, announced that they intended to sell some of their gold stocks.

The decisions emphasised two of gold's special characteristics: (a) its price is still of great concern to central bankers, despite what some of them might say, and (b) stockpiled supplies of the metal are absolutely enormous and dwarf the volume of new gold coming on to the market each year, chiefly from SA.

The fact that some countries are prepared to sell gold from their stockpiles to hoarders and to the jewellery trade is obviously a reason to be less optimistic

about a steadily rising price over the coming months. However, the amounts to be sold by the US and India are small.

The US sales — 300 000 ounces a month for six months — will deplete the 227.5m oz US stockpile by less than 1%. They will be less than the IMF sales of 525 000 oz a month and considerably less than the 1.9m oz being supplied to the market each month by the mining industry in SA. The previous boss of the US central bank, Arthur Burns, recommended that the US should announce that it is prepared to sell *all* of its gold to defend the dollar. That is highly improbable, but Burns' attitude is an indication that stockpile sales *could* be increased.

But perhaps more important than the size of the US sales is what they symbolise. The chief reason for the sales is to

help underpin the dollar. The sales will conserve US foreign exchange if the gold is sold to local consumers, it will bring in foreign exchange if the gold is sold to foreigners. The US has recently been importing about \$1bn worth of gold annually. The auction sales could save at least half of this outlay of foreign exchange.

This is only a fraction of the more than \$20bn dollar drain caused by the overall US current account deficit, as commentators have been quick to point out. But at least it is a move in the direction of reducing the deficit and it could have important psychological repercussions. Interest rates have hardened in the US and (contrary to what used to happen) harder interest rates have helped to cause an upswing in share prices on Wall

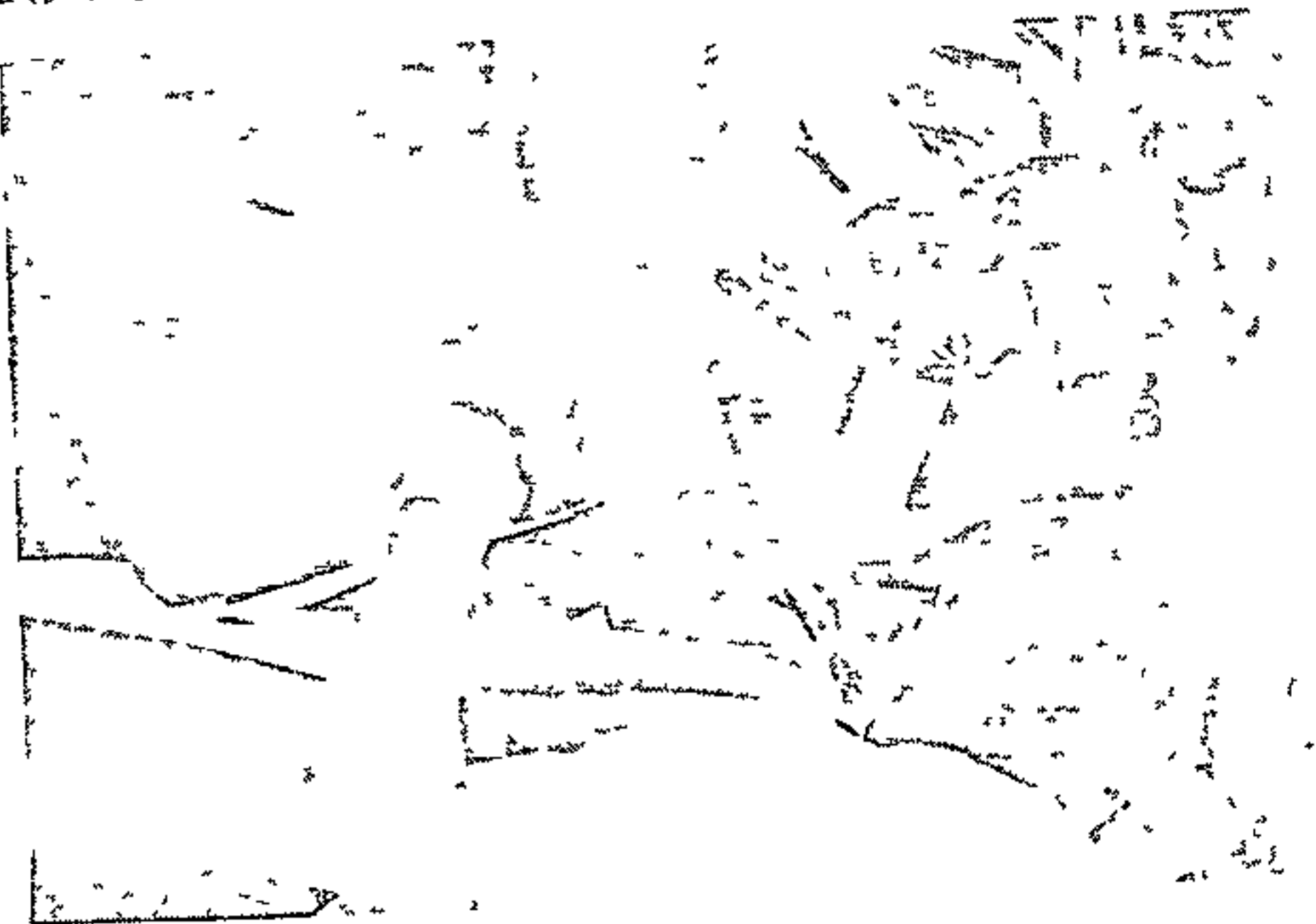
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Sam Nujoma - time for a decision

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House of Representatives
28 April 1978.
Question 10 Colo 713

to be transferred to the Department of Education
and to be administered by the
Department of Education

110 Mr D J DUFFY (Lab) asked the
Minister of National Education

Whether control of broadcasting services
in South West Africa is to be transferred to
the Administrator General if so, when

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCU-
CATION

The transfer of broadcasting services has
recently been approved in principle. The
date of take over has still to be decided
upon

ANXIOUS WAIT FOR VIEWS OF NUJOMA, YOUNG

SWA Settlement Join

REACTION?

Mr. Botha would not elaborate, but it was clear that a speech by Mr. Young in which he appeared to deviate from the Western formulations would lead to South Africa seriously reconsidering its acceptance.

It is clear that Swapo has been caught off balance by South Africa's acceptance of the Western proposals.

On the other hand, its reluctance to react outright to these proposals may be an indication that the organisation might not have seriously intended to consider the proposals.

Mr. Nujoma has expressed misgivings about the location of South African troops during the transition, the position of the Administrator-General and Walvis Bay.

Serious

If Mr. Young makes a speech at the United Nations today which could be interpreted as modifying the proposals, a serious situation would arise as far as South Africa is concerned.

South Africa's acceptance of the proposals was based on the clear understanding that the proposals were final and definitive and had the West's full backing.

Any deviation from these proposals would seriously affect South Africa's position.

Meanwhile, reports The Argus Washington Bureau, The Western powers have begun a major diplomatic offensive to get Swapo's support for the settlement.

The strategy is to rally such powerful African support behind the Western proposals that Swapo will be pressurised into accepting it.

American Secretary of State Mr. Cyrus Vance, who has met Mr. Nujoma for discussions on the Western proposals, is believed to have made it clear that the West would pursue international acceptance of the plan whatever Swapo's ultimate response might be.

Present at the meeting was Nigeria's Commissioner of External Affairs, Brigadier Joseph Garba, believed to be playing a leading role in attempting to secure general African support for the proposal. Church hits at West's Africa policy — Page 19.

in the balance

ARGUS 28/4/78

221



MR R F Botha

The Argus Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA'S acceptance of the Western proposals on South West Africa was again in the balance today as the United Nations General Assembly debate on the territory continued.

Speeches by Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of Swapo, and Mr Andrew Young, United States Ambassador at the UN, were apprehensively awaited.

Mr Nujoma has called for amendments to the Western plan for independence in SWA.

In addition, there was the possibility that Mr Young would suggest changed formulations in his speech to the UN.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, emphasised that South Africa's acceptance of the West's proposals was based on the assurance of

21/4/78 R.D.M. (221)

Soviet pledge to Front, Swapo

LUSAKA — The Soviet Union would not recognise Rhodesia's internal settlement signed on March 3, the Soviet Ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vasili Solodovnikov, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Moscow had reaffirmed its total support for the Patriotic Front of Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe. The internal settlement would only lead to civil war, he said.

The Soviet envoy was speaking at Lusaka International Airport when he presented five tons of medicines, 1000 kg of dried milk, 1000 blankets and 50 tents to Lusaka province Cabinet Minister, Mr Rajah Kunda, for use by the shanty dwellers in the city who suffered heavy losses in the recent floods.

In London, the co-Minister for Law, Order and Justice in Rhodesia's interim government, Mr Byron Hove, said in a BBC television interview this week it was not possible to hold fair and free elections under existing laws in the country.

"That's why we are here. That's why the Executive Council are working on a ceasefire and related matters," he said.

Mr Hove said of his white counterpart, Mr Hilary Squires, with whom he has clashed over the composition of the police force: "We have a very encouraging working relationship, I can tell you."

He indicated he had been reluctant about being involved in the transitional government because he had "very strong principles" and could not compromise them.

In Salisbury Mr Percy Mkudu, 59, a former leader of the opposition in the Rhodesian Parliament and the secretary for housing with the African National Council, was killed instantly when a car in which he was travelling crashed yesterday afternoon on the Umtali road about 35 km from Salisbury. — Sapa.

Nujoma wants more talks

Swapo's 10

Cape Times 29/4/78

objections

(221)

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, gave a qualified rejection of the Western plan for UN-supervised independence but called for further talks "to resolve the outstanding issues."

He lashed as "premature" the tabling of the Western plan and charged that it had been done — as had South Africa's declared acceptance — in order to "hijack" the current General Assembly session where sympathy is heavily in favour of Swapo.

Stepping before the assembly after a tense day's delay, he read out word for word all his ten points and the proposed amendments rejected in private on Thursday by the United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance.

But Western strategists seem convinced that Swapo will still relent and they point to increased pressure on Mr Nujoma yesterday by the envoys of the frontline states, who want a UN-run settlement.

They look to next week's Organization of African Unity session in Gabon as a key turning point, and they are still determined to put their plan to the Security Council as soon as possible.

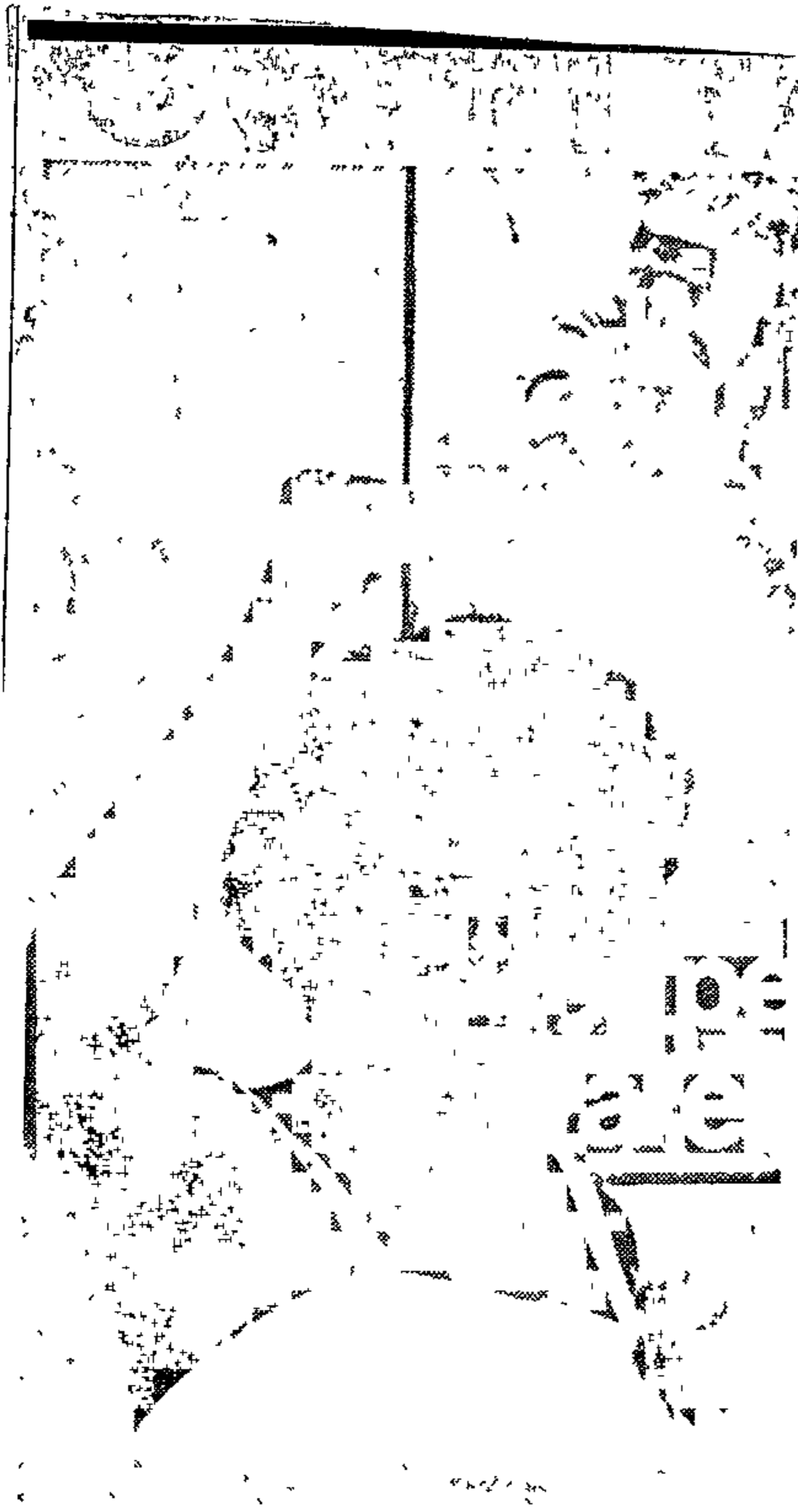
Proposals final — Vorster

THERE could be deadlock between the West and South Africa on one hand, and Swapo and its supporters on the other, according to senior members of the Western contact group which has been negotiating the independence settlement for SWA/Namibia.

Reacting to reports that Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, would ask for amendments to

the proposals, Mr Vorster told newsmen: "I wish to emphasize what I said in the House of Assembly — that I consider the proposals of the five Western countries as final and definitive, and as they stand they have the unreserved backing of the Five."

One envoy made it clear that Western disillusionment in the Swapo leader was growing.



MISS Lucia Hamutenya, Swapo's caretaker in Namibia.

When Swapo sports a stiletto heel

By Colleen Hendriks ^{2.2!}

of the Argus Africa News Service

W/E ARGUS 29/4/78

WINDHOEK. — A petite young woman on stiletto heels has been cast in the unlikely role of caretaker leader of the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation in Namibia.

Lucia Hamutenya, 27, took charge this week as more members of the Swapo executive were detained and went into exile.

She uses revolutionary jargon, but wears fashionable calf-length skirts.

Miss Hamutenya, a final year law student, received me in the Swapo office off

Windhoek's main street with the greeting favoured by nationalist movements elsewhere in Africa.

And, contrary to what her political adversaries have to say, Miss Hamutenya's head is not full of cotton wool and rags. She is, in fact, a final year law student.

'Hallo,' she said, greeting me in the open handed fashion used by liberation movements in Africa.

Turning to the receptionist, she said: 'Don't put any more calls through to me, comrade. I'll be busy for a while.'

Lucia Hamutenya was born at Odibo, in Swambo, but grew up in Windhoek.

She studied law at the University of Fort Hare.

Swapo is prepared to enter into a ceasefire agreement with South Africa" under the provisions of the 1976 Security Council resolution calling for elections under UN supervision and control, Mr Nujoma pledged before the world body

But then came his conditions:

The UN operations chief in the territory must superintend the entire transition process, with a senior South Africa official in a "subordinate" role dealing with such questions as the handing over of "files, treasures and other public property" in South West Africa;

The "disarmed" police force should be under UN control;

All para-military units down to gun clubs, should be disbanded,

South African troops must be cut to 1 500 within three months of the ceasefire agreement;

This 1 500 must include all elements in Walvis Bay;

The troops should be confined to a southern base and they must be all withdrawn by a week after the elections;

The UN forces must total at least 5 000 and UN civil units at least 1 000 through the transition process.

Under these conditions, Mr Nujoma said he was ready for a ceasefire with its forces under the "confinement, surveillance and monitoring" of the UN

Before Mr Nujoma spoke, the Soviet Union took the rare step of staging a press conference to pledge support for all his demands.

Although she has been a Swapo sympathiser all her life, she only joined the organisation in 1966.

Last year she was elected to Swapo's national executive — as secretary for legal affairs.

All the members of her family are Swapo supporters, and her brother, Hideo, is the deputy director of the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka.

She burst out laughing when I expressed amazement that a woman was running the Swapo office in the territory.

When an organisation is fighting for freedom, it can't afford to discriminate — even on grounds of sex, she said.

She disclosed that Swapo was now training women to supplement its forces. Some have even reached the rank of commander.

Asked whether she approved of women in the forces, she replied: Yes, I think it's a good thing. Some are just as courageous as men, you know. I have seen a photograph of our women soldiers. They look so smart. Just like models, she said.

SA's been very smart on SWA, says Young

24/1/78 R.J.M. (SEE)

221

By
AMEEN AKHAIWAYA

NEW YORK—It was very good and very smart of the South African Government to accept the Western plan for South West African independence, the United States Ambassador to the UN Mr. Andrew Young, said yesterday.

"It's one of the smartest things they've done in a long time," Mr Young told the Rand Daily Mail in an interview. "For the first time, it puts them on the right side of an issue. They haven't done anything that right in a long time."

Although the Russians have called for a direct transfer of power to SWAPO in SWA, a Soviet veto of the Western plan in the Security Council remained to be seen, he said.

"That depends on the rest of Africa. It will be very interesting to see how Africa comes down on this question," Mr Young said.

The US Ambassador did not believe there was much danger of Russian or Cuban intervention in SWA there was far more

danger of their intervening in Rhodesia, he said.

"The truth of it is that I don't think the Russians or the Cubans want any part of South Africa militarily," Mr Young said.

"You talk about a real bloodbath, that will be it. That's what we've been trying to avoid."

"The Russians and the Cubans so far have not had to stand toe-to-toe to fight against an adversary that was equally equipped and equally well trained," Mr Young added.

In the Ogden war, when the Cuban agent in the Sorabhis were running low on ammunition and did not have the heavy weapons and the air power to match the Cubans.

"The South Africans really retreated out of Angola when they found out that we could not support them by their fighting on South African soil though is something else again."

Mr Young agreed that the African Frontline states were putting quite a bit of pressure on Swapo's President, Mr Sam Nujoma, to accept the Western plan.

Mr Young recalled talks he had with Mr Nujoma in Lusaka last month and with US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, in Dar es Salaam.

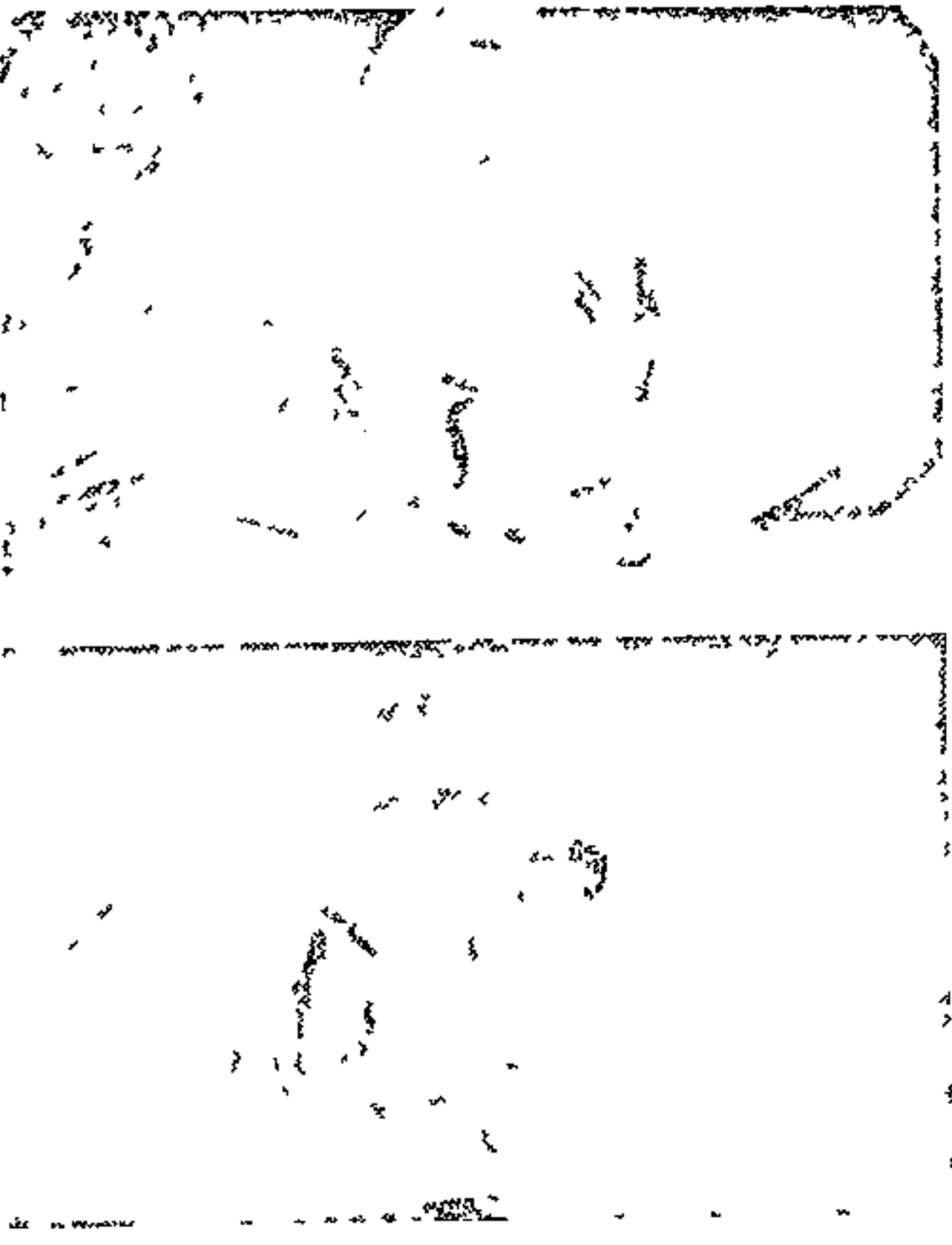
"We made it clear that this was the final position. We were not going to do any more bargaining. This was the basis on which we had to move ahead. We hoped that he would accept it."

Although the Swapo leader did not give an undertaking then to accept the plan "he was not nearly as discouraging then as he is now in some sense," he said.

"I think their (Swapo) real problem is — that I sympathise with — are in terms of going back into Namibia and putting together a government," Mr Young said.

"But at some place, at some time, somebody's going to have to do it and I think we're going ahead with our Western proposal."

"We would have pressed ahead had Swapo accepted them and South



MR YOUNG
"... very interested now"

MR YOUNG
"... interviewed Mr Young"

Africa not we would have gone ahead and tried to pressure South Africa. I think we have no choice, with South Africa having accepted and Swapo not to keep the pressure on Swapo," Mr Young added.

On the Rhodesian question, Mr Young said the Cubans and Russians "will and probably are ready to support the situation in Zambia and Mozambique especially if there are raids from Rhodesia into these countries."

"I think you will find Soviet airplanes and Cuban pilots moving into Mozambique in significant numbers. That will make for a totally different kind of situation."

"That's what we've been trying to avoid in the Anglo-American proposals and in the proposals of the five Western powers," Mr Young said.

Swapo officer ^{21/9/18 (221)} R. A. M.

has fled from

SWA — police

By DAVID FORRETT
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOLEK — Police said yesterday one of Swapo's national executive committee members, Mr Neshilongo Taapopi, had apparently fled from South West Africa.

Brigadier Victor Verster, Districtal Commissioner of Police in SWA, said Mr Taapopi, secretary of Swapo's Youth League, had not been seen for a few days and it was suspected that he had crossed the border.

This comes after the security clampdown on Swapo officials and supporters under the Administrator's emergency measures.

The measures, which allow Mr Justice M T Steyn to detain indefinitely people suspected of promoting political violence or intimidation, threatens to jeopardise Western efforts for a peaceful settlement in the territory.

Swapo spokesmen overseas are making capital out of the detentions and it is feared in diplomatic circles that they might use it as an excuse to hedge on the Western proposals already accepted by the South African Government.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General pointed

ed out yesterday that Judge Steyn would discuss the measures and detentions with the United Nations representative in the event of an international agreement.

Brig Verster claimed yesterday that Swapo had intensified its propaganda campaign of blatant "untruths and half truths" to coincide with the United Nations General Assembly debate on SWA.

He accused the militant movement of launching an all-out effort to try to discredit the South African Police, Army and Judge Steyn.

Swapo's secretary for legal affairs, Mrs Lucia M. Taapopi, said 12 people were now held and that she had seen three members of the national executive.

Another member of the hierarchy, Mr Axel Johannes, administrative secretary, was also held under the emergency measures. At least three prominent internal leaders were still abroad, she said.

Although she had not seen Mr Taapopi in the past few days, she could not confirm that he had left the country.

Six of Swapo's national executive, including Mr Taapopi, were still in circulation in SWA, she said.

CAPE TOWN. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday stressed the South African Government regarded the Western settlement proposals on South West Africa as final and definitive.

He was approached following reports that the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, will demand changes to the proposals to make them acceptable to Swapo, reports Sapa.

Mr Vorster said: "I wish to emphasise what I said in the House of Assembly namely, that I consider the proposals of the five Western countries as absolutely final and definitive, and have the unreserved backing of the five."

The proposals were accepted by the South African Government on Tuesday after it received clarifications from the five Western UN Security Council countries — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany.

Meanwhile senior members of the Western contact group which has been negotiating the proposals said yesterday there could be total deadlock between the West and South Africa on one hand, and Swapo and its supporters on the other, reports HUGH MURRAY.

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town said the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, was right to describe the West's proposals for a peaceful settlement as "final and definitive".

One envoy made it clear

29/4/70

PM spells out SWA plan's finality

Western disillusionment in the Swapo leader was growing "We can never tie him down to a commitment of any kind," he complained.

According to diplomatic sources, the West will not agree to amendments at this stage. They believe South Africa has gone as far as it is likely to in accommodating the views of the West.

In London, Britain's Foreign Office indicated yesterday that all five members of the Western contact group saw their settlement proposals for the territory as more than merely a basis for further negotiation.

But at the United Na-

tions Swapo made objections to key points in the Western proposals and called for further talks "to iron out the outstanding issues" in a reply released to Associated Press.

The reply — dated the day after SA's acceptance — insisted South Africa take a subordinate role to the United Nations in managing the political process, claimed that Walvis Bay was a "non-negotiable" part of South West Africa, and said the proposed pre-election reduction of South African troops to 1500 should apply to "about 50 000 . . . deployed throughout Namibia, including Walvis Bay."

SWA time bomb scare

Defused in final minutes

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Army demolition experts defused a Russian-made time bomb two minutes before it was timed to explode in the Ovambo. Legislative Council hall in Ongwediva yesterday.

A defence spokesman said the bomb was powerful enough "to have blown the Ovambo Cabinet to bits".

The Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, has sent a telegram to the United Nations expressing indignation at the bomb planting.

The spokesman said the incident followed threats in Lusaka recently that the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) would step up terrorist activity in SWA/Namibia.

It was the 21st serious incident in the territory since the beginning of the month and the fifth since the South African Government accepted Western proposals for a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

A soldier found the bomb in the hall at about 4 pm and immediately called the Defence Force.

No Legislative Council members were in the hall.

What gain?

Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Secretary of the Ovambo Government, said "The planting of the bombs seems to be designed for some political gain but we don't know what it can be".

The bomb was the second found at Ongwediva at the weekend.

On Saturday, said Pastor Ndjoba, a bomb was found fixed to the wall of a house being built for a Government Minister. This bomb was also defused.

Pastor Ndjoba said his Government was considering measures to guard against similar incidents. He did not disclose what the measures were likely to be.

Lots more winners in our 50-plus Jackpot

On Page 2 of The Star today you will find the new FIFTY-PLUS JACKPOT.

This gives 50 or more people a chance to win R1 500 in cash prizes every fortnight as well as a crack at the big main money prize of R15 000.

There was no outright winner of last week's jackpot. The winners of the R500 must-be-won prize will be in tomorrow's Star.

The new FIFTY-PLUS JACKPOT gives R1 500 away if the main jackpot prize is not won.

Win money with The Star.

See the new FIFTY-PLUS JACKPOT on Page 2.

Big Five to meet Nujoma

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Diplomats of the five-nation Western contact group hope to meet Swapo president Sam Nujoma today to assess the chances for peaceful independence in SWA/Namibia

Later in the day Britain's Ambassador, Mr Ivor Richard, will give the first major Western response to Swapo's dismaying attitude when he addresses the General Assembly.

The British reply was being drafted at the weekend after a "working level" meeting with representatives of the United States, France, West Germany and Canada.

United Nations sources believe Mr Richard will avoid antagonising Mr Nujoma, but will clear the record of what the Western group regards as distortions of its attitude by the Swapo leader.

"We don't want to lose him (Mr Nujoma) from the end of the hook, even though he is not yet fully on it," a source said yesterday.

Observers at the UN hesitate to anticipate the response of the United States, in spite of public optimism on Friday by Deputy Ambassador Mr Don McHenry that the initiative had not been lost.

The preliminary line-up of speakers for the remainder of the Namibia debate in the General Assembly lists the US for tomorrow. Chief US delegate Mr Andrew Young is expected to speak for his Government.

● Our political staff in Cape Town reports that hopes appear to be waning that South Africa will get a chance to speak at the UN A decision will be made today or tomorrow.

ARGUS
1/5/78

Border victim ⁽²²¹⁾ was hero

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Warrant Officer E L Conradie, 34, one of two Durban soldiers killed in a clash with Swapo terrorists, held the Honoris Crux (silver) award for exceptional bravery while in great danger, and the Van Riebeeck medal for valor.

Warrant Officer Conradie and Sergeant C Eayers, 23, were killed when they ran into landmines while counter-attacking terrorists who fired at them from across the Angolan border with Ovamboland.

The landmines had been planted on the South West Africa side of the border.

According to Defence Headquarters, the men were part of an eight-strong patrol which came under heavy small arms and mortar fire.

The two men were killed when they detonated landmines planted by terrorists.

Swapo ^{ARGUS} man ^{1/5/78} ²²¹ cleared of murder

WINDHOEK. — Amid shouts of joy and black-power salutes Mr Victor Nkandi, a Swapo member, walked out of the Supreme Court here today after being acquitted of murder and charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Nkandi was found not guilty by Mr Justice Badenhorst, Judge-President of SWA of having murdered the former Chief Minister of Ovamboland, Chief Filemon Elifas, and of having taken part in terrorist activities.

Earlier the State had applied for charges to be withdrawn against Mr Nkandi.

Chief Elifas was shot dead, allegedly by terrorists, in Ovanboland on August 16 1975.

UNRELIABLE

In its application, the State said it had decided not to continue with prosecution of Mr Nkandi.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said the three chief State witnesses had failed to make a favourable impression and the court had found their evidence unreliable.

The court had also heard much contradictory evidence from State witnesses, including members of the Security Police.

That did not necessarily mean that they had been unreliable, because evidence had been heard from many witnesses and much time had elapsed since the assassination.

'WASTE OF TIME'

'To have continued with the trial would have been a waste of time,' Mr Justice Badenhorst said.

'I therefore leave me with little more to say,' he said turning to Mr Nkandi, 'other than to find you not guilty and to acquit you of all charges.'

Sapa.

SWA bomb made safe just in time

ARGUS

1/5/78

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The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Army demolition experts defused a Russian-made time bomb two minutes before it was due to explode in the Ovambo Legislative Council hall in Ongwediva yesterday.

The Chief Secretary of the Ovambo Government, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said Defence Force experts told him, that two minutes after they had defused the bomb its spring mechanism released.

They concluded that this meant the bomb would have exploded then.

The bomb was found by a soldier on guard duty at the rear entrance to the hall. No Legislative Council members were present, however.

A Defence Force spokesman said the bomb, and another found on Saturday in a house being built for a Government Minister, were Russian-made.

The bomb at the house was discovered by a watchman.

PARTLY HIDDEN

Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Ovamboland, said the bomb in the council hall was fixed to a wall and partly hidden.

His Government was considering measures to guard against similar incidents.

Mr Bezuidenhout said: The planting of the bombs seems to be designed for some political gain — but we don't know what it can be.

Cape Times 1/5/78 (221)

SA soldiers die in clash

PRETORIA. — Two South African soldiers — both from Durban — have been killed in a skirmish with guerillas, the Defence Force said at the weekend.

They were Warrant Officer E L Conradie, 34, and Sergeant C Eayrs, 23. They died in the northern SWA/Namibia operational area.

The two men were part of an eight-man patrol which came under severe fire from across the border.

After the first attack the patrol regrouped and prepared to counter attack. But the guerillas had blocked the access to their positions by laying mines in the way.

The mines had been laid on the SWA/Namibian side of the border and the two men were killed when they detonated the land mines in a follow-up operation.

Two guerillas were killed and one was wounded in a separate incident. The security forces suffered no casualties in this clash.

A Defence Force spokesman said between 12 and 15 guerillas had been involved in the skirmish which started at 11pm on Friday.

The skirmish started when a security force patrol entered a village about five kilometres from the Angolan border. The patrol saw someone run from the village and fired warning shots.

Their fire drew shots from several cuca shops (beer shops) in the village. More guerillas ran from the village and into a stopper group which the patrol had formed. After the fire fight two guerillas lay dead and the rest, including the wounded man, escaped to Angola.

● A police spokesman in Windhoek said at the weekend there had still been no sign of 73 Ovambos — men, women and children — who had been abducted in a bus across the Angolan border last weekend.

The bus was hijacked while travelling with a full complement of passengers between Ombalantu and Ruacana — Sapa

Cape Times 2/5/77

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s at 99-year lease details

- 17. commas” Mrs Suzman said that was rather like the young lady who said she was just a little bit pregnant.
- (a) “In the same TV interview, asked why he would give freehold, he made the astonishing revelation that he considered ownership of land would lead to a “justifiable demand for political rights,” whereas mere occupation — even on a 99-year basis — would not, apparently.
- (b) “I ask the minister, where he gets this curious idea” Her enthusiasm had been dampened further when she had learned about the impossible obstacles that were being placed in the path of well-meaning employers who wanted to help the employees acquire 99-year leases. These were bureaucrats being obstructive, stands that were too small, and building costs.
- (c) Mrs Suzman said Dr Mulder, was living a life of “Connie in Wonderland.” He envisaged a time when there would be more

foreigners than citizens living in South Africa.

“At times he talks such eminent good sense and then off he goes, through the looking glass, and then he talks like Lewis Carroll’s Humpty Dumpty when he uses a word, it means just what he wants it to mean. Neither more nor less The question is who is to be master, that’s all”

Mrs Suzman, the chief opposition spokesman on black affairs, also referred to various aspects of the minister’s housing policies.

“There is gross overcrowding in Soweto It is really an indoor squatter camp with up to 16 people crammed into small four-roomed houses”

There was, she said, a hopeless backlog and even if the R50 million this year was earmarked for housing alone in Soweto it would not be enough — Sapa and Political Staff.

Only blacks who qualify can buy homes — Mulder

Cape Times 2/5/77 339

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF
ASSEMBLY. — Children of black parents who own homes in terms of the 99-year leasehold legislation to be introduced next week, will not be able to purchase homes themselves in future.

This was made clear last night by the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Connie Mulder, when he reiterated that only blacks who qualified to be in “white” areas under Section 10 would be able to buy or build homes under the new



scheme. Speaking in the debate on his first vote as Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder said the children of these homeowners would automatically not “qualify” under Section 10, though they could inherit homes from their parents.

Dr Mulder, who spoke under a barrage of opposition interjections, also reaffirmed that when government policy was taken to its conclusion the homelands would be independent and there would be no black South Africans

All blacks, he said, would have full and complete citizenship of their own homelands, and this would naturally apply to the children of Section 10 homeowners too

He also made it clear that the government would not deviate from the allocation of land for homelands as determined by the 1936 Land Act.

agreement with the Progressive Federal Party, which viewed South Africa as a multiracial, unitary state

Dr Mulder paid rare tribute to the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, describing him as an authentic and intelligent leader of stature

He also commended Chief Buthelezi’s Inkatha movement as a constructive “nationalistic” movement concerned with the upliftment and achievements of the Zulu people

Earlier in his speech, Dr Mulder pledged to do everything possible to improve the quality of life of the country’s black people. At the same time, he emphasized that this would at all times be done within the framework of National Party policy.

He said he would deal with the exclusion of blacks in the Western Cape from the 99-year leasehold plan when he replied to the debate today.

Dr Mulder said however, that he agreed entirely with Mr Bill Sutton (NRP Mooi River) that it was essential for white, black and brown to reach an agreed formula on an internal dispensation.

If this could be achieved, he believed the Western world and moderate African states would "look at us anew"

While the NRP and the National Party agreed on the plural nature of South African society, there could be no

Dr Mulder said the proposed system, on which legislation would be introduced shortly, had been cleared by building societies, and the draft bill had received the backing of building societies, and black leaders

His aim, he said, was to improve the quality of life of urban blacks by making the townships as pleasant to live in as possible

Suzman hits

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The enthusiasm which had greeted government's announcement of 99-year leasehold had waned of subsequent remarks by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday

Speaking during the Plural Relations vote in the Budget Mrs Suzman said the scheme had been greeted with enthusiasm by and sundry, including herself

"I have to say that my enthusiasm has waned since I have had to examine the proposed plans in more detail.

"The minister himself has dampened my ardour considerably. has done so by the quaint remarks he has made about the status of urban blacks"

She said that in a TV interview, the minister had said blacks in urban areas would be fairly permanent and subsequently, in a newspaper interview that they would have "permanence in inverted

Hopes rise as US, UK stand by plan ⁽²²¹⁾

Hugh Robertson

WASHINGTON — Hopes for peace in SWA/Namibia rose yesterday with an assurance by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the US stood by the settlement proposals accepted by South Africa and a call by Britain for the swift implementation of the plan

And the US Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, said the Western proposals "can't be changed" to suit Swapo

Mr Vance told Cabinet Ministers from three front-line states yesterday that the United States would stand by the proposals accepted by South Africa

The unscheduled three-hour meeting was with the Foreign Minister of Tanzania, Mr Benjamin Mkopa, the Foreign Minister of Angola, Mr Paulo Jorge, and Mr Sergio Vieira, an adviser to President Samora Machel of Mozambique

PRESSURE

Western officials say there is considerable support for the Western proposals among African countries, though the Africans are reluctant to contradict Swapo publicly at this stage

The pressure on Swapo is being exerted behind the scenes, with threats that if the "liberation movement" obstructs reasonable Western efforts to bring about a settlement, Swapo will lose much — if not all — of its present support in Africa

In the UN General Assembly yesterday the British deputy UN representative, Sir James Murray, called for the swift im-

tern independence plan for SWA/Namibia, saying there was an "almost desperate need for early action" to achieve a settlement

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was today still standing by to see if it would be necessary for South Africa to try to address the United Nations General Assembly debate on SWA/Namibia. It appeared, however, that South Africa would not speak

"UNDERSTANDING"

From New York Kevin Jacobs reports that Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma is summoning a special negotiating team from Lusaka following private talks with the Western contact group that may have brought the guerillas closer to accepting a settlement for SWA/Namibia

Without acknowledging a softer line, Mr Nujoma last night hinted that an "understanding" might be reached on independence proposals that still rankle

Western ambassadors, tight-lipped but smiling, would say only that they were discussing "procedures" for settling differences with Swapo

Plan can't be changed, says Young

NEW YORK. — The US ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, said yesterday that the Western proposal for SWA/Namibia "can't be changed" to suit Swapo.

Mr Young said he had spoken to the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, on Sunday, two days after Mr Nujoma asked for new talks on the proposal, which South Africa has accepted.

"He has two attitudes," Mr Young said. "He wants to keep the talks going. He wants to find a way to settle this question."

But he still has some real problems that he hasn't resolved in his own mind or that Swapo hasn't resolved as an organization.

Asked if the problems could be resolved, Mr Young replied, "I think they can."

Asked if the Western plan would be changed to meet

objections Mr Nujoma made in the UN General Assembly on Friday, Mr Young said: "It can't be."

"They're fair and they're balanced. South Africa interprets them their way," he said of the Western proposals, seeming to suggest that Swapo, too, was free to put its own interpretation on them. —

● The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said last night that South Africa might still try to participate in the current United Nations debate on South West Africa.

He confirmed, however, that no final decision had been taken and that South Africa was still awaiting replies to certain inquiries.

Cape Times 2/5/78

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Elifas murder: 3rd man acquitted

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's Judge President, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, yesterday acquitted a Swapo supporter on charges of murdering the former Ovambo Chief Minister, Mr Filemon Elifas, in August 1975.

About 100 jubilant Swapo supporters cheered Mr Victor Nkandi as he walked to freedom after more than two years in detention.

He is the third man to go free after being accused of murdering Chief Elifas, who was gunned down with Russian-made Tokarev pistols as he left a bar in Ovambo on August 16, 1975.

Two alleged co-conspirators in the murder, Mr Hendrik Shikongo and Mr Aaron Muchimba, escaped the gallows after being found guilty and condemned to die.

They were released early last year — and have since fled the

country — after the court found there had been a miscarriage of justice because a defence attorney had leaked information to the police.

Mr Nkandi served one year because he refused to give evidence for the State against the two men.

The State yesterday asked Mr Justice Badenhorst to withdraw the charges against Mr Nkandi.

In passing judgment, Mr Justice Badenhorst said the three chief state witnesses had failed to make a favourable impression on the court and he had found their evidence unreliable.

The court had also heard much contradictory evidence from state witnesses, including members of the South African Security police.

Mr Justice Badenhorst also found Mr Nkandi not guilty of participating in terrorist activities.

Botha message to Waldheim

SA will not join debate

Cape Times 3/5/78 (221)

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA will not participate in the United Nations debate on South West Africa but has told the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in a communique that there is "no going back" on the Western proposals and promises of independence this year.

The telegram was sent to Dr Waldheim by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who has asked that it be circulated among members as an official document of the General Assembly.

In reply to questions last night about South Africa's possible participation in the debate, Mr Botha said: "It was decided that it would be better if I sent a message direct to the Secretary-General setting out our position."

Mr Botha's communique sets out the history of the protracted negotiations with the West on independence and replies to the main objections raised in the General Assembly by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, on security, the Administrator-General and Walvis Bay.

Ruthless

In an obvious reference to Swapo — which is never mentioned by name in the document to Dr Waldheim — Mr Botha says that there can be no further "indecision".

"We are now witnessing the killing and abduction of innocent people by ruthless individuals who claim to be the representatives of the very people they murder in cold blood," he said.

"No civilized community can tolerate these heinous acts and the innocent victims are demanding that they should be stopped."

Early in the document Mr Botha refers to the five Western powers in the contact group as having "firmly adhered to their position regarding the finality of the proposals" while "a great deal has been said by others about the proposals and suggestions have been forthcoming which would change their whole basis and concept".

Later, dealing with the security issue, Mr Botha says "The proposals of the five in this regard are the result of 12 months

gebruik

boer)

v. saad, gebruik van plaasmesjinerie

boer (jaarliks)

als

aan boer:

f:

op: doktersrekeninge betaal

medisyne

vervoer na en van geriewe

ander

(jaarliks)

Werkbesonderhede (1)

1. Nommer van plaas
2. Naam (eerste naam alleenlik)
3. Ouderdom
4. Geslag

5. Raad **Credibility**

6(a) S He says, too, that the people of the territory had come to believe that they would be independent by the end of this year
(b) S "The credibility, not only of the South African Government but also the United Nations is at stake.

7. Soo "South Africa for its part will not go back on its undertaking to the inhabitants of South West Africa."
Referring to the current debate in the UN on SWA/Namibia, Mr Botha says that some speakers had accused South Africa of "intransigence" in spite of its acceptance of the Western proposals.

Aan per "What is it that the international community wants?" he asks.

8. Hoe For many years there had been a clamour for early independence, one man, one vote, free elections on a territory-wide basis under conditions satisfactory to the international community
Aan toe

9(a) E All these conditions had been met and by accepting the Western proposals South Africa had demonstrated its irrevocable commitment to absolute independence for SWA/Namibia.
(b) J

(c) J With the knowledge of the West, South Africa had appointed an administrator-general whose task it was to create the conditions for "the free expression of the will of the people and to govern the territory in the interim period leading to independence"
(d) E

(e) H "Under international law, South Africa has sovereignty over Walvis Bay. Whatever arrangement might be reached between South Africa and a duly elected government of an independent South West Africa is a matter for these two governments," he said.

10. Aan die werkers

(a) Werkure:

Maan-Vry	Begin	Uitskei	Pouse(s)
Sat.	"	"	"
Son.	"	"	"

(b) Jaarlikse verloff deur boer betaal
onbetaal

11. Kontantloon (weekliks)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

(a) Vleis: hoeveelheid
prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)
waarde aan boer
waarde aan werker

Cape Times 3/31/78

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Five to hold more talks with Swapo

NEW YORK. — The five Western members of the Security Council agreed yesterday to further discussions with Swapo in an effort to arrive at a SWA/Namibian settlement.

South Africa last week accepted the proposals drafted by the five — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany

The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, asked for further talks Agreement to discuss Swapo's concerns was announced in the UN General Assembly yesterday by the American negotiator, Mr Donald McHenry

He said the five had agreed to meet a representative group from Swapo, including those who might come from its Zambia headquarters. The talks would start on Friday.

Mr McHenry said the Western five's proposals were not perfect and did not in every respect meet the maximum or even minimum demands originally put forward by the parties

"We do suggest, however, that in their current forms the proposals provide the best available framework for a settlement," he said.

In the final analysis, the parties must not only consider the proposals they must also consider the alternatives, "not in the bravado of revolutionary and ideological sloganeering, but in the harsh light of practical political realities — in the light of 30 years of resolutions which have yet to remove South Africa's



Mr Don McHenry

now illegal control over the territory"

Mr McHenry pledged US commitment to the goal of an internationally acceptable settlement of the SWA/Namibia question. It was a major undertaking of the US Government and "we will see the effort through to the end we all seek", he said.

The talks are expected to take place at the United States mission to the UN

Mr McHenry, deputy US representative on the Security Council, told the 149-nation assembly, nearing the end of its special session on SWA/Namibia, the Western five were ready also to provide any additional information members might want.

On the proposed new meeting

with Swapo, he said "We hope those discussions will provide a further opportunity for this important group of Namibians to engage in an objective and searching analysis of the issues, to further clarify those provisions about which uncertainty exists, and in the end for us to allay some of the concerns which they have expressed about the provisions of the proposal which we intend to put before the security council for its consideration"

Meanwhile, "the cycle of repression and violence and the resulting bitterness and distrust has continued at a disturbing pace at the same time that the South African Government is commendably engaged in discussions which might lead to a peaceful settlement resolution, it has once again resorted to the deplorable practice of politically-based arrests without charge or trial so that today virtually the entire leadership of Swapo in Namibia is being detained."

He urged all sides to exercise restraint "Give the forces of peace a chance," he said

The goal of an internationally acceptable SWA/Namibia was "a major undertaking of the United States Government," Mr McHenry concluded.

"We will see the effort through to the end we all seek".

Building societies in SWA pull-out

By GORDON KLING

SOUTH AFRICAN building societies are to close down combined operations worth about R50 million in SWA/Namibia in one of the first indications of a massive commercial readjustment presaged by the independence of the territory.

The senior general manager of Saambou National building society and chairman of a special committee into the SWA/Namibia issue, Mr H A Sloet, yesterday told the Cape Times that the societies' decision amounted to a full-scale retreat from the territory. He could not give a specific date for the withdrawal which is estimated to take about six months.

Reliable financial sources said other businesses could be expected to follow the move. It would be normal commercial prudence to make provision for the independence of the territory. Legally it should be possible for South African companies to maintain branches there, but this would largely depend on the policies of the new administration.

Banking sources speculated that financial institutions might have to presuppose a situation where SWA/Namibia would fall outside the rand monetary bloc.

Administrator-General

Mr Sloet said the building societies had decided to withdraw following discussions with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn. Regulations governing the societies only permitted them to operate in the Republic, but concessions were made with regard to SWA/Namibia.

It was decided to establish a housing corporation in the territory to take over the operations of the societies when it became apparent that "in times to come we would have to withdraw", said Mr Sloet.

All the societies' assets are to be taken over by the housing corporation which would be getting a ready-made operation with assets of about R50 million. "Luckily only two (societies) have their own premises there and these will be needed by the corporation." Other branches were leased.

Mr Sloet said the building society movement did "a lot" of business in the territory, but its departure would not have a significant impact in South Africa because loans were largely financed from funds obtained there.

Industrial concerns

Blacks in SWA/Namibia previously made little use of building societies, but it was expected that greater numbers would apply to the new corporation, which would also receive deposits for housing finance after independence. It was understood that blacks could already purchase land anywhere in the territory. All South African building societies are to withdraw in favour of the corporation. They are Saambou National, United, SA Permanent, Southern Trident, Trust and Allied.

Most industrial concerns based in the Republic intend to continue their operations after independence in the hope that the new government will require their expertise and other resources.

De Beers, for example, has moved the head office of Consolidated Diamond Mines to Windhoek from Kimberley and points to relations with other black states as grounds for optimism that its activities will not be impeded.

Newlands soldier killed on border

Cape Times 2/5/78

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Rifleman Stephen Pearson

CAPE TOWN soldier who d on Sunday during a rush with guerrillas in the rational area was due to mplete his military training two weeks' time. Rifleman Stephen Pearson, of Newlands was the son of Mr and Mrs Denis Pearson. Mr Pearson is a swimming coach. There are two other sons in the family. Yesterday Mr Pearson said his son was liked by everyone. He played first team rugby at Westernford High School and was, an excellent swimmer, although he never swam competitively. Mr Pearson said his son "was the victim of a futile game".

Everyone knew SWA/Namibia was to become independent, and that South Africa would have to give way in the territory, he said, "so why should boys like my son have to keep dying - it's futile". "Just a couple of days ago we got a letter from him. He wanted to know if we wanted him to make an extra effort to hurry back. His mother wrote to him giving her advice and mailed it just before we heard he had died." Mr Pearson, once a regular soldier himself for 12 years in the Rhodesian army, said he had not yet been told when his son's body would be flown to Cape Town.

The Cape Times Defence Reporter writes that the deaths in action of three South African soldiers in the past few days might be an indication that Swapo has begun its long-awaited escalation of the border war. The latest casualties are the first deaths in action for more than two months. The last death in action before this was on February 22, when Lieutenant P J Castle of Oranjemund was killed. The latest casualty figures indicate a higher level of guerrilla activity - a development forecast two weeks ago when Swapo documents captured by security forces during an over-the-border swoop into Angola were shown in Windhoek. On April 26 the SADF's Director-General Operations, Major-General Wally Black, said an intensification was expected in the near future as a result of South Africa's decision to accept the Western proposals on SWA/Namibia.

Renewed Swapo 'pr

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Western nations seeking a solution for South West Africa are giving Swapo 'preferential treatment' by reopening negotiations with it, the Namibia National Front has charged.

The NNF, a black and white coalition of eight parties and tribal factions, published a statement 'to register its indignation' at the further talks on the Western plan.

The NNF, which has endorsed the Western plan, said it was presented as final and definite.

It urged the United Nations General Assembly not to 'philosophise' over the plan but to accept it or reject because the NNF wanted immediate elections to end the South African presence in the territory.

Focusing on Swapo's stated objections to the plan, the NNF said the incorporation of Walvis Bay in the territory should be left for an independent government to handle.

The small South African military force in the plan, properly monitored, could not represent a threat to a free and fair electoral process.

NOT A PART

And demanding a South African military withdrawal to Karasburg in the south was 'tantamount to demanding its total withdrawal,' the NNF said.

The organisation said Swapo's call for further clarification on the latest Western proposals was an attempt at making a 'political score' of constitutional negotiations in South West Africa, reports Sapa.

The latest Western proposals complied with United Nations Security Council Resolution 385, on which they were based and of which Walvis Bay 'was not part,' it said.

The statement said the NNF had made its position clear that Walvis Bay was geographically and otherwise an integral part of South West and that it will fight relentlessly for the total incorporation of the enclave.

talks with
preferential?

SWA: UN votes to ^{Cape Times} 4/5/78 oust SA ²²¹

NEW YORK. — The UN General Assembly yesterday declared it would "urgently consider necessary action" itself if the Security Council failed to adopt "concrete measures" to force South Africa out of SWA/Namibia.

The decision was a key point in a declaration and programme of action on SWA/Namibia which the 149-nation assembly adopted at the end of a 10-day special session.

The declaration said Swapo had made "substantive concessions to facilitate a negotiated settlement" over the territory, but South Africa had shown "intransigence and inflexibility".

The General Assembly, by 119 votes to none with 21 members abstaining, yesterday called for South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from SWA/Namibia and recommended economic sanctions to back up that demand.

No mention was made in the lengthy document of the efforts by the five Western members of the Security Council to work out a settlement acceptable to the international community.

The proposals by the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany were accepted by South Africa. Further talks with the other principal party, Swapo, are to be conducted by the

Western five from Friday.

Speaking after the vote yesterday, the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said he hoped the next round of talks with the Western members of the council would be fruitful.

The Namibian people and Swapo would not succumb to neo-colonialist manoeuvres, but would intensify their armed struggle in the absence of an acceptable solution, he warned.

The Assembly's recommendation to the Security Council to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, including oil and arms embargoes, is hortatory.

No prospect

There is no prospect of the council heeding the call, if only because of the opposition of the Western permanent members, which have the right of veto.

These three, the US, France and Britain, were among the states that abstained in the vote yesterday.

○ The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last night expressed his disappointment that none of the five Western nations involved in the Namibian settlement negotiations had voted against a UN demand for the Republic's unconditional withdrawal from SWA/Namibia.

Swapo, West to talk again

NEW YORK. — Negotiations on South West Africa's future will reopen privately tomorrow between Swapo and the Western contact group, in the wake of eight days of fruitless debate by the United Nations General Assembly.

The Western Five contact group, with 16 other member states, yesterday ignored a vote urging economic sanctions to hasten South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from the territory.

In a television news interview last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha said he was disappointed that none of the five had voted against the motion. They merely abstained.

One hundred and nineteen nations backed the lengthy resolution which disregarded the contact group's proposals for a ceasefire, troop withdrawal and UN-supervised elections before end-of-year independence.

But South Africa's surprise acceptance of the Big

Five independence package last week means Western vetoes would kill any sanctions move in the Security Council.

Swapo executives have been summoned from Lusaka for talks this week-end with contact group diplomats, and Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma said after the General Assembly vote 'It is our sincere hope that the next round of talks will be fruitful.'

Although the obdurate guerrilla leader has shown little flexibility on crucial items in the package in the past week and a half, it has been made clear to him that the substance of the plan is not renegotiable — The Argus Bureau and Sapa.

● See page 3

South West somersault

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45778

the police, surely these are not nearly as important as being able to win elections and totally legitimising their position.

If, on the other hand, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance or the Namibia National Front win majority support over Swapo in far elections, it is obvious that Swapo has a lot to lose, particularly in the Third World. It would no longer be regarded by the world as being representative of the Namibian people.

There may be good reason for the latest conditions demanded by Swapo in the settlement plans and Swapo may not trust the South Africans at all, but under the Western settlement there is the opportunity to win control without war, provided it has the support.

One can only hope, therefore, that elections will ultimately be held under which it will be possible to resolve that issue fairly and openly. Any other course would be violent and disastrous

Whatever the outcome of the international comings and goings over South West Africa, the decision by the Nationalist Government to accept the Western plan for a settlement remains remarkable.

If one only thinks back to the days of the Odenaal Commission to Balkanise the area, and the moves to bring South West Africa closer to the Republic, one realises the government has indeed moved substantially.

What is even more surprising is that the Nationalist Government has done this despite the opposition of the SWA National Party, which has a narrow majority in the Legislation Assembly and which is the dominant party in the right-wing Aktur Alliance.

Spearheaded by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the government has displayed a degree of enlightenment and plain good sense which it is generally unable to do in the Republic, as evidenced by Mr Marais Steyn's extraordinary ex-

planation last week why a Red Cross talent contest involving white and Coloured children could not be held because it might cause friction, particularly among the parents.

In South West Africa, the Aktur-controlled administration still persists in some such sillinesses, but the approach of the Administrator-General, Judge M T Steyn, with the quiet backing of the South African Government, has been in completely the opposite direction, with petty apartheid and measures like the Immorality Act being abolished.

When one recalls that the Aktur leader, Mr A H du Plessis, was only two years ago a Cabinet Minister in South Africa — in fact doing Mr Steyn's job — and that his party was very much part of the whole Nationalist structure, the Government's changed approach is bewildering.

This is partly due to the effect of the multi-racial Turnhalle constitutional talks and some whites who, for the first time, had to negotiate with blacks, albeit fairly conservative blacks, and suddenly came face to face with their views. The threat of international economic sanctions was also a factor, as was the deteriorating military situation.

The fact of the matter is that its whole approach has changed. The question now is whether it is enough.

The whole settlement could collapse simply because of the position of Walvis Bay, which through an accident of colonial history was annexed to the Cape during the last century.

The South African Government has persistently refused to consider any suggestion that it should be part of the future Namibia, the West did not make any sugges-



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

construct its own harbour if it did not have its own. It would waste a lot of money and investment, but it would also finish the viability of Walvis.

The South African stand would enable the Republic to have troops based there, but even the point of that advantage would be dubious in the long run.

The only real security between Namibia and South Africa, which, after all, share thousands of kilometres as common borders, will be under-standing and good neighbourliness. And Walvis Bay, whether it is under South African or Namibian control, is basically irrelevant to that situation.

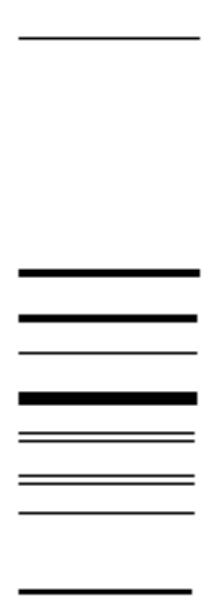
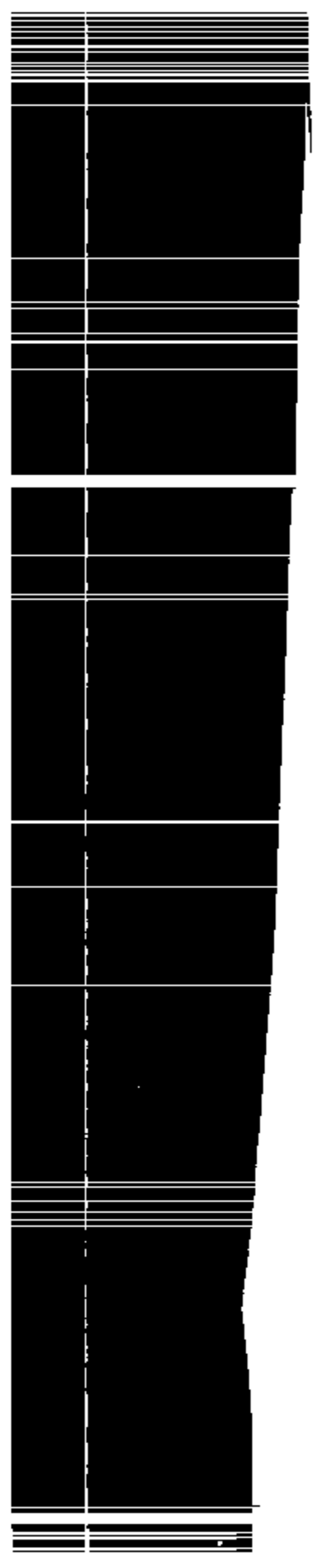
There are other issues which could jeopardise the settlement, particularly over the role of the police, but it would be sad if this occurred. This is perfectly under-

standable after the police record in security-related matters, particularly by the Security Police which even organised the infiltration of a legal firm in Windhoek which was defending a Swapo accused. There is good reason, therefore, for Swapo to be somewhat apprehensive about the powers of the police.

But, in the end, with the presence of UN observers, a UN army and numerous foreign journalists, it would be pretty difficult for the police to interfere with Swapo's election activities without scuppering the whole settlement. Indeed, a Sam Nujoma campaigning Namibia would receive the closest attention from the world.

If Swapo has overwhelming support from the people in the country, what does it have to fear under the settlement plans? Even if it is doubtful about aspects of the plan and the role of

the police, surely these are not nearly as important as being able to win elections and totally legitimising their position.



SA attacked over Swapo arrests

4/5/78

(22)

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UNITED NATIONS — America's Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Don McHenry, has attacked South Africa for the wave of "deplorable" arrests of Swapo members in South West Africa.

Summing up the West's proposals for the disputed territory, Mr McHenry appealed for restraint from both sides and pleaded with the parties to give peace a chance.

"Our proposals are not perfect," he emphasised. "There are inherent risks. No solution is safe from failure."

But border fighting had increased markedly and every indication was it would increase.

"The cycle of repression and violence and the resulting bitterness and distrust has continued at a disturbing pace.

"At the same time the South African Government is commendably engaged in discussions which might lead to a peaceful settlement

resolution, it has again resorted to the deplorable practice of politically-based arrests without charge or trial so that today virtually the entire leadership of Swapo in Namibia is being detained," he said.

The alternative to peace had to be considered "not in the bravado of revolutionary and ideological sloganeering, but in the harsh light of practical political realities."

The goal of an internationally acceptable SWA was a major undertaking of the United States Government," Mr McHenry said.

"We will see the effort through to the end we all seek."

Mr McHenry's attack came as Mr Pik Botha's

message to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was being circulated here.

In it the Foreign Minister said South Africa wanted no more than total co-operation in the final process of independence.

He warned that since South Africa's acceptance of the Western proposals, suggestions which would change their whole basis and concept had been made.

Emphasising South African sovereignty over Walvis Bay — and citing black Africa's own commitment to live by the colonial boundaries it inherits — Mr Botha cautioned that any "arrangement" for the future of the enclave was a matter only for Pretoria and the future elected government in Windhoek.

He appealed to Dr Waldheim "Whatever might have been our differences in the past, I appeal to you to urge all members of the UN to co-operate unreservedly in this final process of fulfilling the national aspirations of the people of the territory."

"They demand it. We owe it to them. It ought to be implemented without delay."

Earlier, Mr Botha had hinted he would seek to attempt a South African comeback in the General Assembly to state his case — but sources here said he was urged against this by the Western powers, who warned South Africa's credentials would be challenged as they were in 1974 — DDC

SWA SCOREBOARD: FOR 119 ABSTENTIONS 17

Bid to force SA out

4/5/78

UNITED NATIONS — The UN General Assembly declared yesterday it would urgently consider necessary action itself if the Security Council failed to adopt their vote to force South Africa out of South West Africa and Walvis Bay unconditionally.

The vote, passed by 119 nations to nil, with 17 abstentions, urged the Security Council to order punitive sanctions — including an oil embargo — to force South Africa out.

Even usually low-profile Swaziland and Malawi joined in the call, which included endorsement of Swapo as the territory's only "authentic" voice.

But all Western powers united in abstaining and non-aligned India led sharp criticism of the move, which completely ignored the rapidly climaxing Western effort for UN-supervised independence.

There is no prospect of the Security Council heeding the call, if only because of the opposition of the Western permanent members which have the right of veto.

General Assembly resolutions are recommendations and not mandatory. The Security Council is the UN's supreme authority and the only body authorised

to act against a state. But a loophole exists whereby the Assembly can in special circumstances "unite for peace" and act independently. America used this loophole first to bring the UN into the Korean war and later into the Congo.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said last night he was disappointed that none of the five Western nations involved in the settlement negotiations had voted against the resolution. He said it was a disturbing development. DDC-SAPA

● SA attacked over Swapo arrests, page 7.

The Star

Friday May 5 1978

It's justified, but disastrously timed

PEOPLE of all colours and persuasions will always divide into "doves" or "hawks" on situations such as the raid on Cassinga. For reasons going beyond those named last night by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, we would normally be on the side of the "hawks." Not for the sake of self-respect or some of the other more emotional and less consequential reasons mentioned by the Minister, but because it is time that someone curbed the forces that are dedicated to violence and revolution in the face of offers of peace and progress.

Swapo is guilty of aggression, murder, kidnapping and probably assassination at a time when a majority in SWA/Namibia are set on the road to peace and democratic rule.

In their efforts to attain agreement for a peaceful solution, Pretoria and Windhoek have virtually paralysed their own defence forces in the territory. It has been known for several months that nearly all the recognised methods of counter-insurgency have been put on ice during the long period of preparation for legitimate elections. The result has been in-

creased terrorist activity (ie threats to civilians more than brushes with armed forces) and a closing of options for the established forces, to a point, where the only counter offensive is to attack Swapo at its foreign bases.

Yet this is not an entirely new situation, and despite a steady build-up of attacks by Swapo in an attempt to induce South Africa to retaliate, the Administration has been strong enough to play it cool. Why have the political "hawks" now taken over from the diplomatic "doves"? Is it because of the triple-standards, distorted debate, and hostile attitude brought by the UN against South Africa when this country was clearly on the side of the angels? Is it because a firm decision has been taken in Pretoria to "go it alone"?

Whatever the reasoning behind yesterday's raid on Cassinga, the timing could not have been worse. It plays into the hands of Swapo militants (as the State Department has already affirmed) and may snatch away the chance of a SWA/Namibia recognised settlement which had seemed to be within grasp.

Swapo postpone talks on SWA/Namibia

points in the independence plan precipitated South Africa's formal acceptance

Sources in the contact group say they are willing to provide Swapo with the same clarifications and explanations that were transmitted to the South African Government

They insist there is no question of "talking out

of both sides of our months, simultaneously"

Mr. Nuyoma will meet the Western delegates knowing that they will not entertain suggestions of substantive changes to Swapo's continuing dilemma is whether to head a grudging approval of the Western plan or to head Eastern European

encouragement — and probably Soviet Union blandishments — to frustrate the Western attempt to initiate independence

Mr. Nuyoma has hefty General Assembly backing for his adamant stand on Walvis Bay But equally, South Africa will not budge from its position. On this crucial issue, the Western negotiators hope

to reach some "arrangement" with the guerrillas when they meet

The General Assembly debate on SWA/Namibia ended with most member States reaffirming support for Swapo, demanding South Africa's swift retreat from the territory, and urging economic sanctions to bolster their resolution

Western group members have not commented on the assembly's refusal to recognize their proposals in the resolution, but they abstained from voting.

Mr. Don McHenry, Deputy United States Ambassador at the UN, has urged Swapo to accept the Western deal

He said "this" week

"There is an understandable concern among Namibians not to rush into agreements which in the end might simply add an international stamp of approval to an unjust system Their suspicion and caution is understandable, for it is born out of their own experience.

"If is our hope that such caution will lead to a careful examination of the proposals

"But it is also our hope that the people of Namibia have not and will not become captives of their act so that this opportunity to resolve the Namibian question at an early date without conflict, ships past, perhaps not to recur for some time"

Western 5 and

Kevin Jacobs, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A decisive round of talks between the five nation contact group for SWA/Namibia and members of Swapo's central council has been postponed until Monday

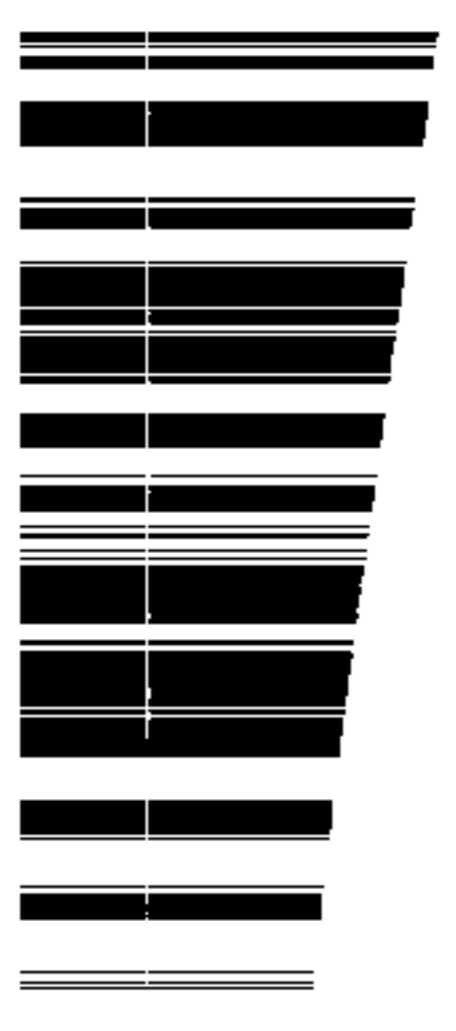
The Lusaka delegation

is expected to be in New York today but a Western diplomat said they would probably be "dead tired" after their journey from Africa.

He said Swapo president Sam Nuyoma and his United Nations aides probably would use the weekend to familiarise the Lusaka team with Swapo's position in the wake of

the UN General Assembly debate on SWA/Namibia

Despite concern in the South African Government at the West's willingness to meet jointly with Swapo again, Western delegates see their action in the same light as the brief London conference of their foreign ministers two weeks ago, when clarification of



Swapo men ready for crucial talks

RDM 575778

(22)

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Jockeying over Walvis Bay intensified in UN circles this week as Swapo awaits the arrival of its executive for a weekend showdown with the West's negotiators.

The Swapo executive arrives today.

But the Western powers are pushing ahead with their plan to seek quick approval by the United Nations Security Council of their proposals for UN-supervised independence for South West Africa.

A meeting next week is the target.

A Western official who attended an initial round of talks with Swapo's president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, said it had not gone well.

The Western attitude is nevertheless almost buoyant and one senior official said he felt 90% certain that Swapo would endorse the proposals this weekend.

A British spokesman stressed that the talks would be strictly limited to giving Swapo the "clarifications" it had sought.

"Clarifications, yes but no negotiations," he said.

The package was in its final form, he emphasized.

The spokesman said South Africa had pledged not to increase its Walvis Bay garrison but no other undertakings had been sought.

However, Swapo has been assured that the perimeter of the enclave would be patrolled by UN forces with instructions that the South African force must remain in place.

Hope is placed in a US-inspired offer of a joint declaration supporting in principle any claim to Walvis Bay submitted by a future independent SWA government.

But Swapo has rejected the tentative wording as not being strong enough.

Another problem is that not all the Western powers are happy with the proposal.

According to the Western sources West Germany has been particularly critical of the offer.

South African medical personnel treat a wounded Swapo guerrilla during the raid in Angola.

Dying soldier's PoW in woods of love one of camps?

The last thing a wounded South African soldier told his mother and sister before he died at Voortrekhogte Hospital yesterday was that he loved them.

Lieutenant Yvan L'Hoest died from injuries sustained in a skirmish with terrorists in the operational area on April 28 — before the limited force thrust into Angola — Defence Force Headquarters announced last night.

His wife, Michele L'Hoest, said today Yvan (20) had been injured in a grenade blast.

"He was unconscious right from the time his friends carried him from the skirmish to when we visited his hospital," she said.

"The last thing he told us was that he loved us."

Miss L'Hoest said Yvan, who lived with his mother in Pretoria before starting national service, had a leg amputated below the knee, the second leg amputated below the knee, and both arms broken and various other injuries.

Yvan was injured 120 a week before he was injured and he was to leave the army in July 1979.

"He had girlfriends and was employed on Randburg as a learner official," Lt-General van der Merwe, Chief of Staff, Operations, told a press conference yesterday that normal operations had gone on while the attack on bases in Angola was being planned.

East Rand Bureau
Relatives of Sapper Johann van der Mescht (23), captured by Swapo in February, fear he may have been kept prisoner in one of the Angolan camps attacked by South African soldiers this week.

"I woke early this morning and had a premonition that Johann could have been in one of the camps blown up by our troops," said Mr Wilfred Ford, Sapper van der Mescht's father-in-law.

"After all, we wouldn't know where he was being held," said Mr Ford of Boksburg.

According to her father, Sapper van der Mescht's 17-year-old wife Cheryl is thrilled about Swapo's offer to exchange her husband for prisoners held in South Africa.

This latest development is a result of a letter which Mrs van der Mescht wrote to Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma.

Star

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Captured documents tell secrets of Swapo

Military Correspondent

Three documents captured during the operation against terrorist bases in Angola on Thursday were released by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today

One of them was the monthly report of the number of people at "Moscow," the Swapo headquarters directing all operations against SWA/Namibia

The report, dated August 31 1977, gave the total in camp as 1 608 of whom 880 were males, 354 females and 315 minors There were 59 men in lorry crews too

There had been 288 recruits from what was described as the North-Western Front, 353 from the Northern Front and 26 from Lubango/Mocimedes, a total of 667

The report was signed by the "Assistant Camp Secretary," Mooks Shivute, and carried the rubber stamp of the "People's Liberation Army of Namibia"

Two other documents were memorandums about "alleged traitors" abducted from their homes in Ovambo by Swapo

The two memos came to Cassinga from a camp with the code-name "NW Front, Vietnam"

The first, dated July 14 1977, concerned a Lazarus Cornelius and said that he had been abducted from his home in Etunda "after information reached us that he is the main collaborator with the enemy"

This memo added that he was well informed about politics and was a man who gave information to South African soldiers about the whereabouts of "our competence"

The memo ends ominously "We are sending him to you because he was a big man (State Police) so as to extract more information from him"

The second memo was dated August 21 1977 and was addressed to the Chief of Intelligence and Reconnaissance

It said that Simon Ndapuka had been abducted from his home in Onawa "after information reaching us that he is among those giving regular information about our activities to the forces of aggression in our country"

FOOTNOTE: English is the official language of Swapo and all its correspondence is in English

'WAVE' IT ASSAULT'



SA warns Swapo as row rages

A warning that South Africa would act again if Swapo guerillas continued their activities, was given by a Defence spokesman in Pretoria today.

At the same time, however, the independence plan for SWA/Namibia is precariously balanced as Western nations decide how forcefully to endorse African fury against the South Africa's strike into Angola

There is bound to be tough talking, too, when Swapo and the Big 5 meet on Monday over the peace plan Swapo is stalling a final response to the plan on key points

The raid seems to have swung third world support at the United Nations solidly behind Swapo

In a late night United Nations Security Council meeting, Swapo president Sam Nujoma called for a full arms, economic, and oil boycott on the eve of his crucial talks with the contact group negotiating the settlement

The South African government tabled a statement to Security Council members acknowledging that a number of "armed and uniformed women" were amongst unspecified casualties inflicted by South African troops in the raid

Grave

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim voiced "grave concern" in response to Angolan Government reports of "loss of many lives and widespread destruction of property"

Swapo and Angola claim that two targets hit by South African forces were refugee camps

Mr Nujoma told the Security Council last night "The international community should not be deceived that conditions exist for a negotiated settlement in Namibia"

He also backed Angolan allegations that South African troops were still in Angola

Angola's United Nations Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, told the council "If necessary every man, woman and child will face the imperialist threat — we will lay down our lives"

Angola's first Vice-Premier, Mr Jose Eduardo

By
GEOFF CLARKE,
Military
Correspondent,
and
KEVIN JACOBS
in New York

Dos Santos, told Dr Waldheim the airborne attack was "extremely grave" and threatened peace and security in the area. He called for the Security Council to take steps "to prevent a further deterioration"

Neither Swapo nor the Angolan Government has details of casualties or damage inflicted

But a South African Government statement transmitted to Security Council members acknowledges that some women were killed.

Bunkers

The statement claims that "Swapo-based headquarters" at Cassinga contained "formidable defences, such as trenches, bunkers and underground shelters"

A draft resolution sponsored by African and non-aligned members of the Security Council condemns South Africa's action, demands withdrawal of troops, and urges Security Council consideration of an economic blockade if South Africa launches another raid across the border

The council will resume its debate today

South African Defence Headquarters said today that Swapo terrorists had fired from Angola into Ovambo three times yesterday "to show they still exist"

A spokesman said South Africa's strike had revealed reasons why children were being abducted from Ovambo

"The children are being held for a specific purpose — they are being forced to write letters to their parents in Ovambo saying they are being well cared for and urging their parents to support the terrorists," he said

TERROR BASTES

Argus 5/5/78

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ABERKNOOK OUT

WINDHOEK. — Several terrorist bases were 'mopped up' when South African security forces struck across the border into Angola yesterday, the General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, General J J Geldenhuis, said in Windhoek.

General Geldenhuis said it had been decided to take a tough line against the terrorists because of increased border violations.

Defence headquarters in Pretoria announced today that the strike operation into Angola had been completed.

Headquarters denied that South African forces had attacked a mining town or a refugee camp in southern Angola, as had been claimed by an Angolan news agency.

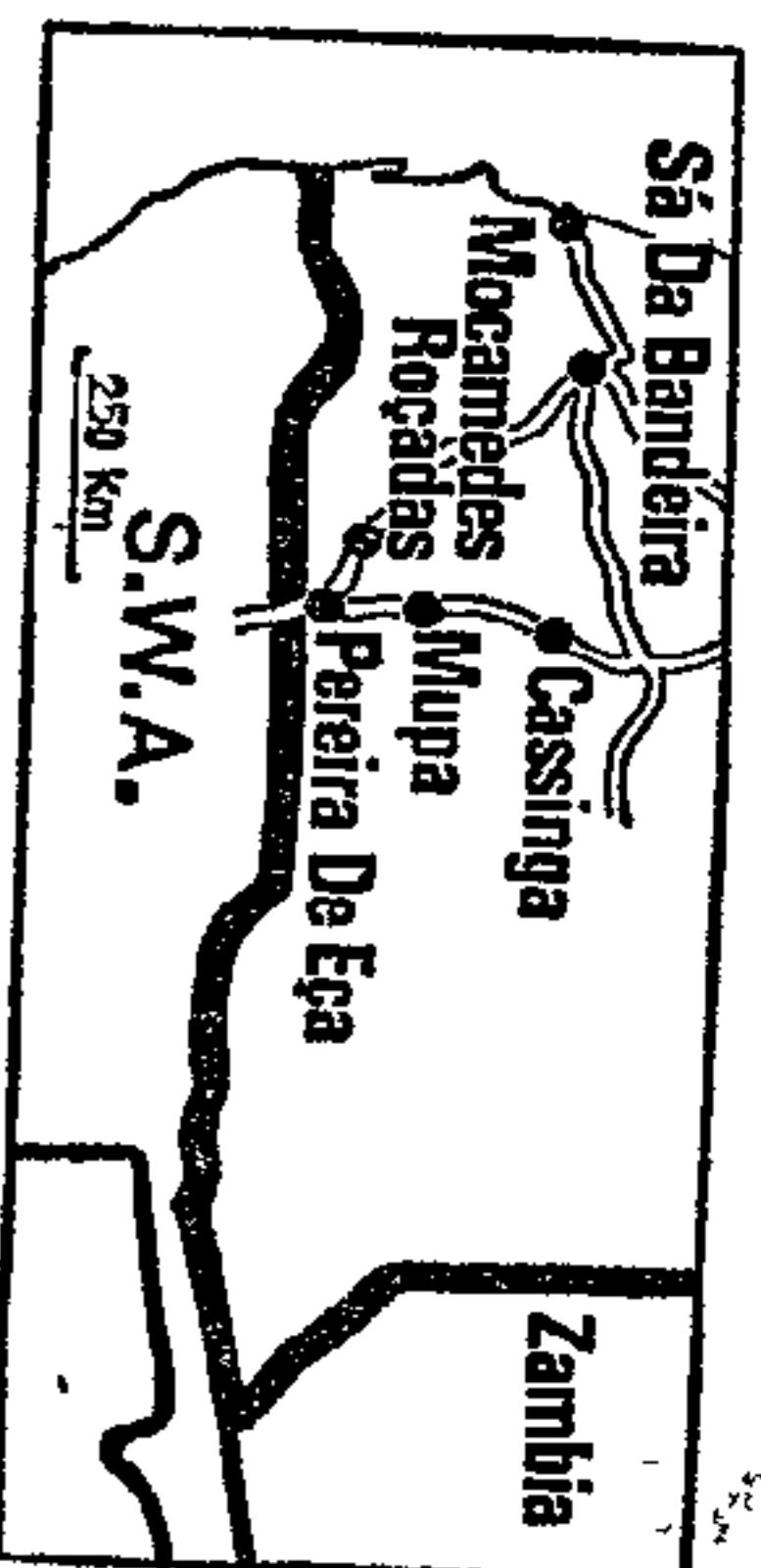
In response to questions a spokesman said the operation was not planned well in advance.

Swapo conduct

It was an operation caused by Swapo's conduct in recent weeks and particularly over the past few days when the number of incidents created by terrorists crossing from Angola into the operational area had doubled.

If Angola alleges that we attacked any base in that country we will bring documentary proof at a later stage that it was a terrorist base,' the spokesman said.

Neither General Geldenhuis nor the South African Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, disclosed details of where terrorists bases were hit, the number of South African troops used in the operation or the number of casualties on either side.



MAP shows the area of southern Angola in which the limited strike by South African forces is believed to have taken place.

Strike

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(Continued from Page 1)

Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Clemens Kapuno.

The recent attempt on the life of the Ovambo Minister of Justice, Mr Rarah Imbili.

The hijacking of a bus across the border to Angola.

The United States Government has expressed its 'dismay and grave concern' to the South African Government about the incursion into Angola.

News of the South African incursion was regarded by senior officials in the Carter Administration as a negative counter-balance to the positive contribution which South Africa was seen to have made last week in accepting Western proposals for a South West Africa settlement.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F (Pik) Botha, meanwhile gave a veiled warning of South Africa's intention several hours before news of the Angola incursion reached Washington.

In an interview with the Washington Star, Mr Botha warned that no reasonable government could be expected to tolerate the situation which South Africa faced on the South West African-Angola border. The Argus Washington Bureau and Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuters.

Care taken

'The action,' General Geldenhuis said, 'was launched against the terrorists only, and strict precautions were taken to ensure that the local population and Angolan troops did not become involved.'

The operation was aimed at terrorist installations and equipment. General Geldenhuis said the Chief Minister of Ovamboland, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, had repeatedly called for stronger action against the terrorists.

The former Herero chief Clements Kapuno, who died in a recent terrorist attack, was a strong supporter of the total destruction of terrorist bases in southern Angola, The general said.

He cited as examples of the type of incident which led to yesterday's strike:

● The assassination of the Ovambo Minister of Health, Mr Towo Shiva-gaya

● The abduction of 119 schoolchildren from St Mary's mission at Otjibo, Ovamboland

● The assassination of the Herero chief and president of the Democratic

(Continued on Page 3, col 10)

A pursuit against Swapo

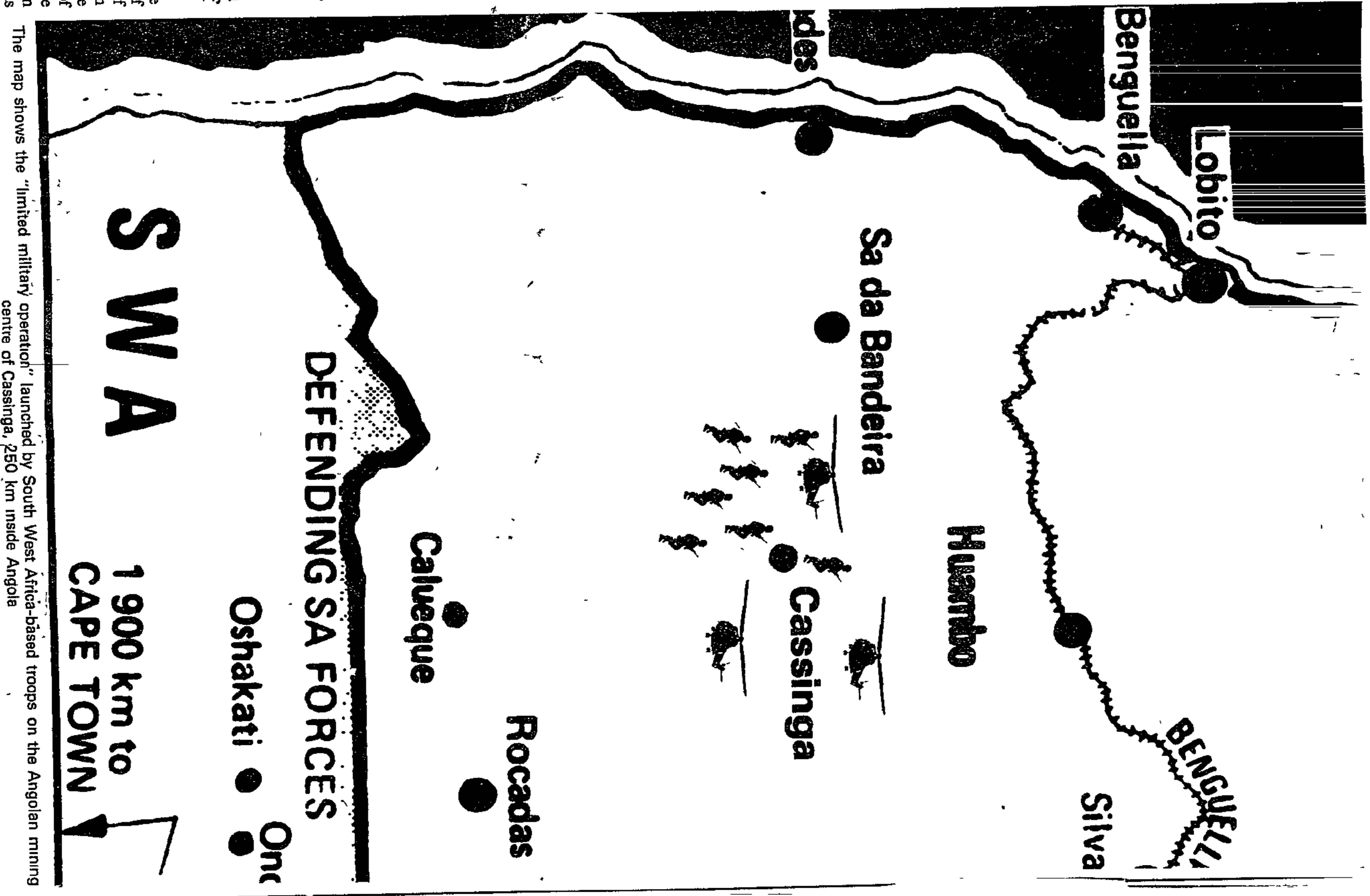
Troops cross into Angola

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Cape Times
5/15/78

SOUTH AFRICAN forces had crossed into southern Angola in a limited military operation against Swapo terrorists, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, announced in Cape Town last night.

The full statement by the minister said. "As a result of the ominous build-up of Swapo forces in southern Angola and the extensive campaign of intimidation of the local inhabitants and the murder of political leaders in South West Africa, as well as the large number of border violations during the past few weeks, a limited military operation against Swapo forces has been carried out



The map shows the "limited military operation" launched by South West Africa-based troops on the Angolan mining centre of Cassinga, 250 km inside Angola

SA 'forced into attack'

LINDHOEK — Recent order violations by terrorists from Angola and forced South Africa to take military action against terrorists in Angola yesterday, the General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, Major General J J Geldenhuys, said here last night.

He said recent border violations from Angola, which led to intimidation and other forms of terrorism, forced us to take a tough line against terrorists operating across the border between Angola and South West Africa.

'Apart from the intensified terrorist activity over the past weeks which you know of, I want to record the following atrocities, which among others, forced us to take a firmer stand,' General Geldenhuys said.

'On January 5 this year the body of an Ovambo man was found after he had been shot by a gang of terrorists. The body was found on a fence and a number of AK 47 cartridges were later discovered near the body.'

'On January 8 a private car with 10 civilian passengers detonated a Russian landmine. Four of the passengers were killed outright and six were seriously injured.

'On March 3, a sub-headman Nangola Kanyala

was killed by a group of terrorists. His body was mutilated and his wife and children abducted.

'On March 25 another sub-headman, working for the South African Police, was shot by terrorists using a Russian-made pistol,' he said.

'On April 18 two Ovambo children were killed by a Russian hand grenade set by terrorists for a patrol of the security forces.

'On April 29 and 30 landmines were set to explode at the new homes built for the members of the Ovambo Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly building at Ongwediva.'

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said

last night that the operation was launched because of the 'ominous build-up of Swapo forces' and an extensive campaign of intimidation and murder.

He said a large number of border violations had occurred during the past few weeks.

'The limited operation was embarked on after large numbers of heavily armed Swapo terrorists recently crossed the border, attacked our forces in Ovambo and fled back to safety in Angola,' Mr Botha said.

'The Ruacana power station was also fired on and the buildings extensively damaged.

Mr Botha said South African troops were

forced to resort to follow-up actions.

'I trust that the limited operation will leave those who wish to threaten us under no illusions.

'We have already learnt over backwards to seek the solution along other lines and will continue to do so in the interests of peace in this subcontinent.'

But the South African Government can no longer allow, with self-respect, emergency calls from peaceful leaders to remain unanswered,' Mr Botha said.

Deaf ears

'We have a moral duty towards the people of South West Africa and cannot sit silently and with folded hands and see

how peaceful citizens and leaders of this remote area are murdered, assaulted, kidnapped and threatened and intimidated by other methods of terrorism.'

'I have in the past repeatedly expressed the hope that military bases will not be made available to terrorists in southern Angola, but this apparently has fallen on deaf ears,' the statement concluded.

The official Angolan news agency, Angop, reported that South African troops attacked a town inside Angola yesterday after bombing it intensively.

The agency said South African paratroops based in South West Africa had occupied the important

mining town of Cacunga after attacking it.

The Angolan Ministry of Defence issued a communique denouncing the attack and said South Africa was preparing 'a new invasion of Angola,' the agency said.

Angop said the attack was aimed at a 'Namibian refugee camp' at Cacunga, 250 kilometres inside Angola.

The Ministry said the attack began at 6 am and waves of South African aircraft had disgorged armed reinforcements at the town.

The Ministry said Angolan armed forces had taken 'adequate measures' to combat the invasion.

The Ministry communique gave no further details of the fighting. — Sapa-Reuter.

Cape Town
5/5/78 (221)

Tanzania to free Swapo dissidents

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has ordered the release of Andreas Shipanga and other Swapo dissidents detained without charges or trial since 1976

Government sources said President Nyerere ordered the releases on Wednesday, but Mr Shipanga remained in Usanga Prison in Dodoma, central Tanzania. Some of the other former Swapo members are in Ukonga Prison, near Dar es Salaam

Officials in the Tanzanian Ministry for Home Affairs, which is responsible for carrying out the release order, yesterday said the delay was due to arrangements for Mr Shipanga and his compatriots to leave Tanzania immediately on their release

Mr Shipanga and the others were receiving inoculations necessary for international travel. They were expected to leave within 10 days

Britain is reported to have agreed to accept Mr Shipanga. Sources said Sweden had agreed to accept the other men, believed to be about 10

Mr Shipanga and his compatriots were detained in Zambia after quarrels with the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, who later accused them of being agents of South Africa

They were transferred to Tanzania, where laws allow for unlimited detention — Sapa-AP

Cape Times 6/5/78 (221)

SA message urges Big Five to act

SOUTH AFRICA last night sent a message to the five Western members of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the UN urging that finality be reached as soon as possible in implementing the Western proposals for SWA/Namibia.

The statement, in the wake of yesterday's South African action against Swapo bases in Angola, also appeals urgently to the international community to insist that Swapo immediately cease further

acts of violence against SWA/Namibia and its inhabitants

The South African communication gives fresh details of the attacks on the Swapo bases. The text of the South African message was released here last night by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The statement said the South African Government had also been "profoundly dismayed and shocked" by the statement by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, to the special session of the UN General Assembly on May 3 that "Swapo will persevere and intensify the armed liberation struggle".

The action taken had limited objectives and was carried out with limited forces, including black and white South West Africans. It was directed mainly at the two most important Swapo headquarters used for operations

Cape Times 6/5/78



An aerial picture showing "Moscow", Swapo's main base in Southern Angola which was almost completely destroyed by South African forces in a dawn-to-dusk attack on Thursday. The white lines indicate earthworks. The camp was, in fact, a well protected military base

Swapo steps up its concession demands

(221)

No more of this action — Owen

ORMSKIRK, Lancashire. — The British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, commenting on the South African strike inside Angola, said last night that the Republic should take no further action of this kind.

Speaking at a public meeting, Dr Owen said his government yesterday expressed its dismay to the South African Government at this development.

"Stability in Southern Africa is posed on a knife edge," he said. "The decision of the South African Government to accept the proposals of the five Western Security Council powers was a welcome decision and one which could mark the threshold in South Africa's relations with its neighbours in Southern Africa and its relationship with the international community."

"It would be a tragedy now if, having taken this decision, they were to do anything which would prejudice continued progress towards genuine independence after a UN-supervised election."

Of course South Africa was worried about security inside SWA/Namibia, and with good reason, Dr Owen said. The recent killing of Chief Clemens Kapuno and violent incidents in Ovambo were cause for concern for all parties.

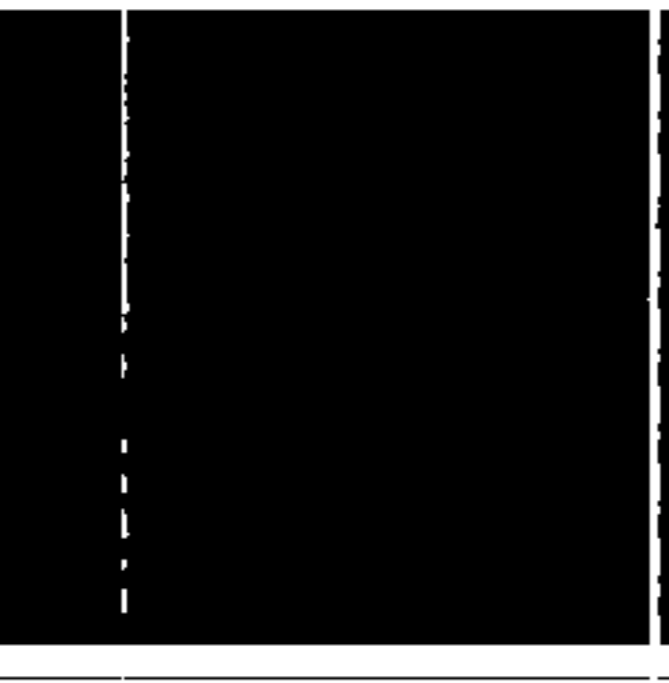
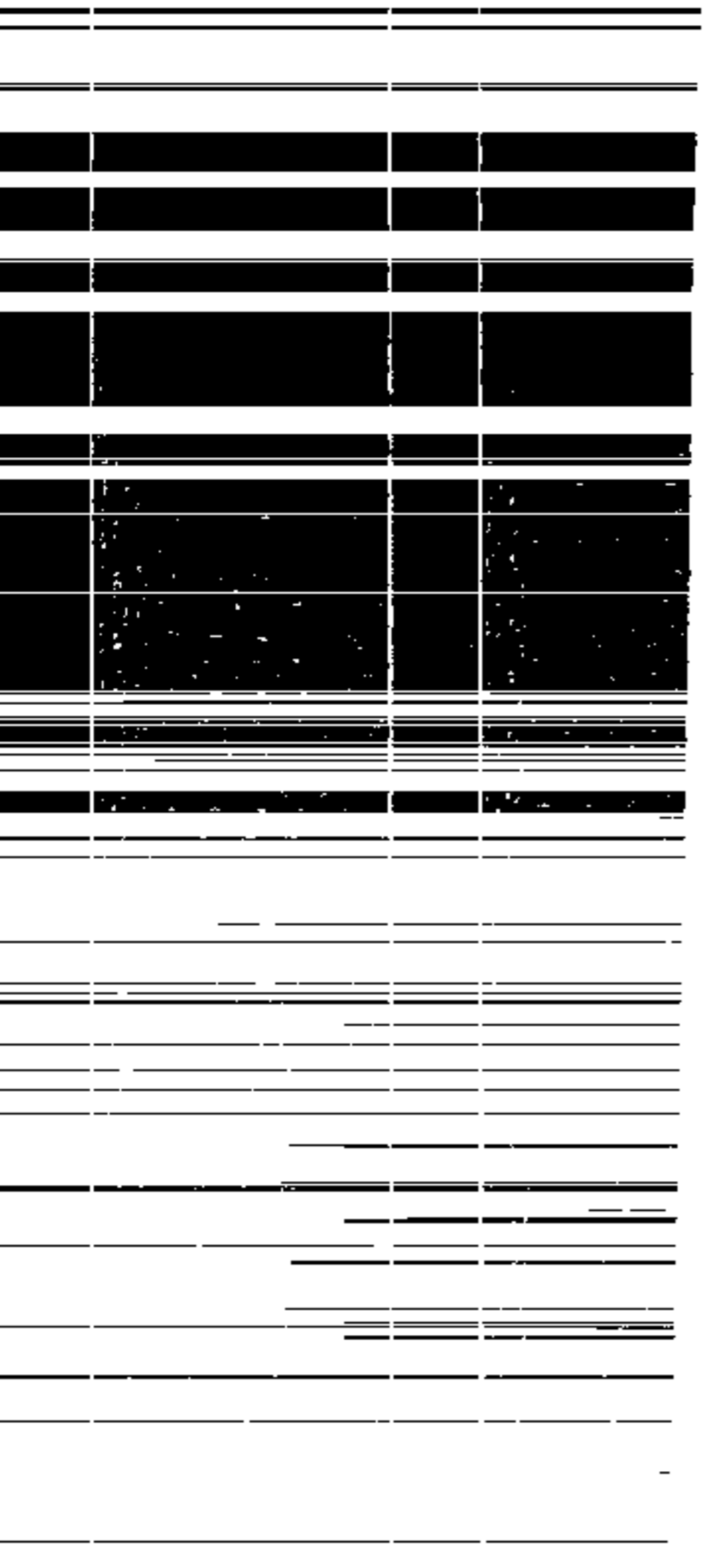
The quickest way to stop the violence was to have United Nations troops patrolling the northern border. The people of the territory should see independence coming soon with fair and free elections under UN supervision.

The Western powers sought an early decision by the UN Security Council to appoint a special representative of the Secretary-General to go to SWA/Namibia and to start the process towards independence, Dr Owen said.

"Success in Namibia could pave the way for a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia and even lay the foundation for movement away from institutionalized racism in South Africa," he said.

Waldheim statement:

Dr Waldheim quickly issued a statement stressing "grave concern" and warning that the attack against Cassinga in Angola "could have an adverse effect on the current negotiations".



It gives the following details of the assault.

"As expected, the Swapo base headquarters, Cassinga, situated 15 km north of the mining town Techamutete, formerly called Cassinga, was an extensive Swapo military installation

"It contained formidable defence works such as trenches, bunkers and underground shelters

"It was established beyond doubt that this base constituted Swapo's main operational centre, responsible for overall planning, logistics, communications and strategy

"Vast quantities of weapons and ammunition were found and destroyed and considerable documentation was found and removed

"The Swapo personnel included women, in uniform, fully armed and actually fighting in the trenches. The dead included some of these. The personnel not killed were rounded up and disarmed. As they could not be evacuated, they were released when the South Africans group left.

"There were also a number of camp followers, including women, who apparently lived in the confines of the base. Some of them might have become casualties

"A number of the children, who were hijacked across the border on April 28, were found and, at their request, these were going to be taken back

"Unfortunately, just as the final evacuation was in progress, an armed attack from the direction of Techamutete occurred

"Mortar, cannon and small arms fire was directed at the camp by this force. In these circumstances it was not possible to evacuate the children."

... SLOW DOWN PLANS ON THE 1/500 S... am 3 a RIC... ENCE P an GO A... U... schedule, Swapo leader Sam Nujoma confirmed yesterday — but against stiffened Swapo demands for concessions, set against an emergency Security Council meeting in the wake of the South African attack into Angola.

"Swapo will continue with the discussions," Mr Nujoma said, but he asserted that the raid had proved to the world the validity of his concerns

He said he will press on three key points — the status of Walvis Bay, further curbs on the 1 500 residue of SA troops to stay on through transition, and a more clearly defined paramount role for the UN

He indicated that he will press particularly hard on his demand that the 1 500 must be held to the south — he proposed Karasburg — instead of at Grootfontein and Oshiwello, as agreed between the West and South Africa

The talks, during which the Western five hope to be able to remove a number of objections to their proposals raised by Swapo, were originally to have started today but later postponed until Monday

Increased violence

South Africa remained willing and prepared to accept the proposals for peaceful settlement in South West Africa, but at the same time she insisted that the terrorists should stop their deeds of violence, the Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha said yesterday.

It had to be emphasized that Swapo not only continued its programme of terror after South Africa accepted the proposals of the Western powers but that it increased its acts of violence during recent days over a wide front.

Swapo's reply to South Africa's acceptance was to commit more violence, Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha's statement reads.

"In all our negotiations the Western powers had great stress on the essential need for the halting of violence

"As a matter of fact, the crux of the Western proposals is that the continuous violence and inundation must be ended in order to give the people of South West Africa the opportunity to exercise their right of self-determination untrammelled and freely

"South Africa remains willing and ready to implement the Western proposals for a settlement of the South West African issue but we also keep insisting that the terrorists should end their acts of violence

"It must be emphasized that Swapo not only continued its programme of terror after South Africa accepted the proposals but that it had also during the past few days extended and intensified its acts of violence over a wide front

"Swapo's answer to our acceptance of the proposals for a peaceful settlement has been to commit more violence.

"For that matter Swapo openly boasts that it will continue and extend its onslaughts

"I once again appeal to the Western powers to urgently pilot their proposals through the Security Council

"The leaders of South West Africa are not prepared to wait much longer.

"The people of the territory are entitled at this stage to enter and to finalize the process which must lead to independence

Mr Nujoma denounced the Angola attack as a "barbaric act" and claimed that Swapo refugee camps had been bombed — "one was definitely bombed by South African Mirage jets," he said

Speaking in his Manhattan Hotel suite, he maintained that South Africa refused to withdraw its troops from the border areas because it meant to use Namibia as "a base of aggression" against Angola, Zambia and other neighbouring states giving asylum to people who had fled South African repression

When he slammed the wave of detentions in SWA and declared that Pretoria had "empowered its so-called Administrator-General in Windhoek to arrest without trial every Swapo leader in the territory, down to regional level"

"And now after all that, the regime decided to bomb Swapo refugee camps in Angola," he concluded

Meanwhile a powerful non-aligned group of nations met in emergency session and issued a warning to the West that its efforts depended on South African good faith

South Africa's "latest outrage most certainly cast doubts as to the Pretoria regime's sincerity" in its promise to withdraw from SWA, they declared afterwards

The Council for Namibia, also jumped into the act and staged an emergency meeting yesterday afternoon. The third world and communist-dominated council is the body formally charged with responsibility for the territory, but it has been largely ignored during the West's 13-month effort to clinch a deal

Western officials — the British parliament — have stressed that talks would be limited to giving Swapo "clarifications" on the final package for UN-supervised independence.

"Clarifications, yes. Negotiations, no," a British spokesman stressed

Britain fearful:

Britain, fearful that the South African hand and air strike into Angola yesterday might endanger Western peace efforts on SWA/Namibia, yesterday expressed its concern and dismay at the action

The Charge d'Affaires at the South African Embassy in London, Mr David Louw, was summoned to the Foreign Office and asked for an explanation

In the absence of the Ambassador, Mr Matthys Botha, who was on official business in Bristol, Mr Louw undertook to report the British Government's concern to Pretoria.

Mr Louw told Sapa last night he had already made this report at his half-hour meeting with Mr Philip Mansfield, the assistant under-secretary for African Affairs, he handed over a copy of the statement on the action by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha.

SWA leaders:

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in SWA, said "Swapo has been playing a cat and mouse game with South African security forces on the border for a long time. It was a logical and natural reaction from our side, and I am grateful for it"

Mr Bryan O'Linn, secretary-general of the Namibian National Front, said the massive follow-up operation was a "serious new development at a critical and delicate time" and it might have far reaching implications for the territory

"SA has acted wisely recently in listening to the voice of Namibians in accepting the Western proposals for a peaceful solution. So far, Swapo's response has been a demand for further concessions and an increase in terrorist activities. This attitude cannot be justified"

"However, a massive invasion in Angola is not the answer and will create more problems than it would solve," he added. "The people of Namibia do not wish to become a pawn in a game between Swapo and the SA Government"

The Raverand Ed Morrow, vicar-general of the Anglican Church in Damaraland, deplored South Africa's action. He said the thrust into Angola was undoubtedly an "overkill" reaction by SA and he did not believe the operation was spontaneous

Wiley supports:

CANT

Mr John Wiley, leader of the South African Party, said last night he supported the South African attack on Swapo bases in Angola.

Mr Wiley's statement "The SAP wholeheartedly supports the retaliation attack by our defence forces on Swapo bases inside of Angola and congratulates all involved on its great success. It was well-planned and effective and very necessary."

Border violations listed

WINDHOEK — The General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, this week listed recent border violations by terrorists from Angola

- On January 5 this year the body of an Ovambo man was found after he was shot by a gang of terrorists. The body was found on a fence and a number of AK 47 cartridge cases were later discovered near the body.

- On January 8 a private car with 10 civilian passengers detonated a Russian landmine. Four passengers were killed outright and six seriously injured.

- On February 7 the Ovambo Minister of Health, Mr Shiagaya, was assassinated with a Russian-made pistol after a political meeting in Ovambo.

- On February 21 a group of terrorists abducted 119 children and their teacher from the St Mary's Mission School in Ovambo. Three children later escaped and told how they were forced over the border and taken to terrorist training camps.

- On March 3 a sub-headman, Nangola Kanyala, was killed by a group of terrorists. His body was mutilated and his wife and children abducted.

- On March 25 another sub-headman, working for the South African Police, was shot by terrorists using a Russian-made pistol.

- On March 27 two terrorists assassinated the leader of the Hereros, Mr Clemens Kapuuo.

- On April 18 two Ovambo

children were killed by a Russian handgrenade set by terrorists for a patrol of the security forces.

- On April 21 an attempt was made on the life of Ovambo's Minister of Justice, Mr Tara Imbili, when a terrorist tried to plant a mine on the road leading to his house.

- On April 22 a bus was hijacked on the road between Oshakati and Ruacana. The bus with about 70 to 80 people on board was taken to Angola.

- On April 29 and 30 land mines were set to explode at the new homes built for the members of the Ovambo cabinet and the legislative assembly building at Ongwediva — Sapa.



Rhodie affair: A bombshell expected

Cape Times
6/5/78
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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — It is almost nine months since the first thunder rumbled in what became a non-stop storm raging round the Department of Information.

Yet, although the controversy was a major factor behind the phasing out of the department and the premature retirement of two top officials, Dr Deneys Rhodie and Mr J F Waldeck, the public is still in the dark as to the full background that prompted these dramatic moves. The department's secretary, Dr E Rhodie, is reconsidering his position.

Several newspapers have extensive unpublished information, but are not at the stage where they have sufficient proof to print.

In a recent development, the Sunday Express held back a bombshell report until this weekend at the request of Dr Mulder, while lawyers studied aspects of the report the Minister claimed touched on state security.

In another dramatic development the Bureau for State Security was drawn into the investigation.

Dr Connie Mulder has given the assurance that there will be no cover-up, but the steps he has taken so far have been severely criticized by the Opposition as inadequate.

The moves that have led to the present crisis in the department's affairs are as follows.

- Towards the middle of last year at least six of South Africa's biggest newspapers began to investigate clandestine activities involving the Department of Information and some of its top officials. The allegations concerned use of government funds.

- Allegations, and rumours spread to many top businessmen and diplomats and members of the public throughout the country. It got to the point where a major newspaper called on Dr Mulder to refute or investigate the rumours.

- The first confirmation of several rumours came with the

tabling of the report of the Auditor General, Mr Gerald Barrie, himself a former secretary for information, who described journeys by two senior officials as "wasteful and unnecessary".

- In one case the officials flew more than 6 000 km across the United States to evaluate the services of a typist.

- The Auditor General also noted that payments totalling close on R400 000 had been made during 1974 and 1976 for publication without the approval of the Treasury and contrary to the conditions of the contracts.

- Dr Deneys Rhodie, deputy secretary of the department, and Mr Braam Fourie, were said to be instrumental in getting a publisher to falsify a letter to get advance payment on a book order.

- The next disclosure concerned a R678-a-day diplomatic mission and holiday to the Seychelles by Dr Eschel Rhodie, the department's secretary and a party of 10.

- Fuel and landing costs of the flight in the private jet of millionaire industrialist, Mr Louis Luyt, former owner of the Citizen were paid by a company known as Thor Communicators.

- Thor emerged as a possible key link in the controversy. It was a company established in 1976 to undertake business in public relations, tourism, television, radio and real estate.

- Investigations showed that Dr Eschel Rhodie and Mr Luyt had visited and held meetings at Thor's "office" — a luxurious entertainment lounge, in central Pretoria.

- There were further disclosures that the department had paid a private Pretoria travel agency R210 000 in five years for air tickets and hotel bookings for senior officials — in contradiction to a public service regulation on booking procedures.

- Disclosures followed that Dr Eschel Rhodie had

considered a policy of paying some foreign journalists to write favourable reports about South Africa.

- Meanwhile the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommended a Treasury investigation of the department.

- Dr Connie Mulder entered the growing controversy by announcing that if there was any proof of corruption or dishonesty among his officials, their heads would roll.

- The following revelation concerned an abortive Middle East mission undertaken by Dr Mulder and Dr Rhodie. The trip failed when they were refused entry at Cairo Airport because of visa problems.

- Dr Eschel Rhodie then reportedly offered to resign, but Dr Mulder "would not hear of it".

- In the most dramatic development of all, the Sunday Express last week held back a bombshell — additional revelations concerning the department so that matters which the Minister said touched on State Security could be investigated.

- Dr Deneys Rhodie was detained at Jan Smuts Airport for allegedly failing to declare goods worth R500.

- In the following dramatic development, General Hendrik van den Bergh, head of the Bureau for State Security, became involved in talks with the Minister.

- Finally Dr Mulder announced in Parliament that South Africa's information services would be restructured, and that Dr Deneys Rhodie and Mr J F Waldeck would be pensioned off early. Cabinet sources have also said that Dr Eschel Rhodie will be "phased out", of his job as well.

- In spite of the drastic action the key question remains unanswered. "Will the public ever know the full facts?"

ARMY WARMS Swapo: We'll be back

BY NEIL HOOPER
Military Correspondent

PO terrorists have
the four hit-and-run raids
across the Angolan border
to South West Africa since
South African Defence
Force attack on terrorist
base in southern Angola
last week.

Defence Force spokes-
man warned yesterday that
with Africa would cross
to Africa again if Swapo
did not its border cross
in late South West

At a Press conference
yesterday afternoon, the
Defence Force disclosed
that the Swapo terrorist
bases had been better pre-
pared for attack than had
been anticipated.

"We did not expect any
strong resistance, and
thought that the operation
on the base code-named
Moscow would take about
one-and-a-half hours," said
Brigadier Hannes Botha,
SADF Director of Oper-
ations who led the raid.

"The raid started at 8 pm
and continued till 2.30 pm.
We had much more resis-
tance than we expected. We
found that the base was
well prepared for attack,
and that trenches had been
dug. As a result we had to
clear the area bit by bit.
"In addition, our intelli-
gence was not as accurate
as we had expected. The

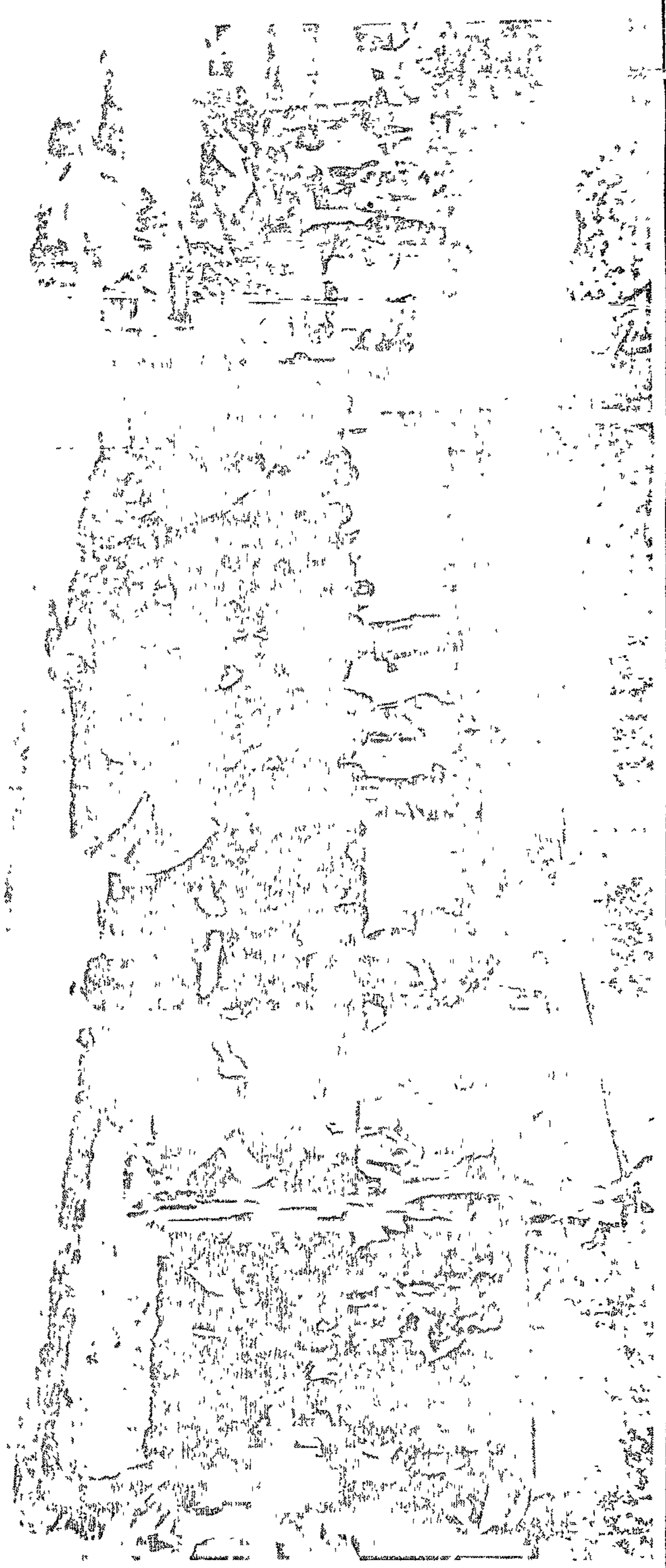
soldiers were dropped into
the area by parachute and
landed in fields of meales
three metres tall.

"Our men could not see
each other and did not know
who was shooting at whom.

"But in the final result
there was no doubt about
which side was the better,
even though our troops
were outnumbered," Brig
Botha said.

Another problem for the
South African troops was
that the terrorist force in-
cluded women and children.
"Many of our troops said
afterwards that it was hell
to have to shoot at women.
This is one of the psycho-
logical tricks, being em-
ployed by Swapo," a De-
fence Force spokesman
said.

The terrorists did not
flee, but fought to the last
man.



A group of Swapo prisoners captured by South African troops during the raid on the "Moscow" terrorist base in southern Angola this week.

"I think they had been
informed that they would be
killed if they were captured
by the South Africans," I
was told.

Many prisoners were tak-
en, but only a few were
taken back into South West
Africa as there was little
space on the transport
planes. The rest were left in
Angola.

Large quantities of arms
were captured, and ammu-
nition and captured military
vehicles were destroyed.

At yesterday's Press con-
ference, Brig Botha said he
thought the South African
forces had done "bloody
well".

He said the operation had
been a great success, par-
ticularly in view of the long
distances and the short time
available for planning.

It was too early to men-
tion names, but he thought
several men would probably
be recommended for med-
als for their part in the
operations.

SECRET SWAPO DETROITERS TRAITORS

TOP secret Swapo documents captured in the South African raid in Angola this week have been revealed to the five Western powers by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

Among the documents captured in the raid on Swapo's main base — code-named "Moscow" — are said to be detailed plans of its current campaign of terrorism

Another refers to the Western attempts to secure a settlement in South West Africa as "the gang of five" who it says, "lead the occupation of Namibia"

It refers in equally disparaging terms to Zambia, Malawi and Zaire, "who have only a false independence symbolised by flags. Their economies are run by their former colonisers. We must alude by our decision to fight even for 10 or 20 years if need be.

Parts of the documents have been included in South African messages to the five Western powers, all its diplomatic missions abroad, and to individual members of the United Nations

It was also learnt yesterday that representatives of the Department of Foreign Affairs have been in touch in the past 48 hours with certain leaders of African states in a extensive diplomatic follow-up to this week's military action

Sources said yesterday that South Africa had achieved a "perfect balance" between the military and diplomatic offensive; and that the results were already beginning to show in the relatively mild statements by President Carter, British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen, and the low-keyed wording of the resolution on South Africa's military action now before the Security Council

The messages conveyed to the five yesterday included a South African summary of all Swapo activity

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

since January, statements by the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs, extracts from the captured documents, and a full description of the operation

Meanwhile, it has become clear that the Government is impatient with delays in getting Swapo to follow South Africa's example and adopt the Western proposals

Sources indicated yesterday that South Africa would deliver another warning to the West in a week's time. If there is no progress within the next two weeks, South Africa would tell the West that it was going ahead with its plans for an independent South West Africa

There was a certain amount of cautious optimism in diplomatic circles yesterday about the resolution now before the Security Council. Although it could harden before it reaches its final form, it is much milder than the radicals in the UN would like it to be

Yesterday Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told the Sunday Times that the present UN Security Council debate was "a reflection on the integrity of the United Nations"

The most important aim of the organisation should be to work towards peace in the world, he said. After South Africa accepted the proposals — which had peace as their main objective — Swapo went out of its way to increase its acts of terrorism, murder and intimidation

"This is known to the world, to the five Western governments, and to African states. What the Security Council ought to discuss is not South Africa's action to preserve peace and security, but Swapo's arrogant rejection of a peaceful solution," he said

Judge in housing rumpus

By David Forrester WINDHOEK

SERIOUS differences have developed between South West Africa's National Party leader Mr A. H. du Plessis and the South African-appointed Administrator-General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn

Mr Du Plessis, chairman of the executive committee of the all-white South West Africa Legislative Assembly, has openly criticised Mr Justice Steyn for his decision to replace six building societies with a State housing corporation

He said the move was a very serious mistake

The criticism shows a growing rift between Mr Justice Steyn's office and the National Party, which controls the powerful legislature for whites in South West Africa

Some business men have said Mr Justice Steyn's decision could result in more money leaving the territory

Many, including Mr Du Plessis, have described it as a form of nationalisation

In a joint statement with building societies Saambou, Allied, South African Permanent, Trust, Southern-Trident and United, Mr Justice Steyn said their assets and liabilities in South West Africa would be taken over by the new housing corporation.

Investors would be given the choice of withdrawing investments, transferring them to the new corporation, or negotiating with the societies to reinvest. Mr Du Plessis said: "I find it disconcerting that the building societies have apparently accepted this changed approach."

He added that he expected that about 70 per cent of investments in the building societies would not be reinvested in the corporation.

Sunday Times, May 7, 1978

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Nujoma threatens strike on S. Africa

600 DEAD CLAIM BY ANGOLA LEADERS

By Kevin Jacobs,
New York and Tribune
Africa News Service

NEW YORK: Guerilla leader Sam Nujoma has hinted that Swapo might strike at civilian targets in South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia in retaliation for the South African military raid into Angola.

Swapo and the Angolan Government claim that an aerial bombardment and paratroop strikes killed at least 500 people in a Swapo refugee camp.

Angola's Ambassador to the United Nations, Elisio de Figueiredo, says South African forces are still in Angola despite South African military announcements of withdrawal.

Speaking at the UN, where the Security Council is debating a resolution that will oblige it to consider an oil and economic blockade against South Africa in the event of another raid into Angola, Mr. Nujoma said Swapo was "not necessarily" planning retaliatory attacks.

"But we just want to warn Vorster that we also know where white women and children live in Namibia and South Africa

TROOPS SEIZE SWAPO DEATH PLANS

DETAILED assassination plans and official congratulations on the killing of Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader, Chief Clemens Kapuno, and Ovambo Minister of Health, Mr. Toivo Shiyagaya were among documents captured by the South African Defence Force on its raid on Swapo bases in Angola this week.

The documents were seized at Swapo's operational headquarters, code named "Moscow", and a section headquarters code named "Vietnam" in Thursday's strike and released in Windhoek by the chief of the SADF in SWA/Namibia, General J. J. Geldenhuys.

He said "Moscow" about 200 kms north of the SWA / Namibia border.

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"If this kind of attack on civilians continues, and they (South Africa) follow them where they take political asylum, we may take serious measures in that direction.

"And we put the responsibility of the consequences which may occur in future solidly on the shoulders of the Vorster regime."

The Angola Government later alleged 600 refugees and 16 Angolan soldiers were killed in the strike. The Defence Force made no estimate of enemy dead.

In a radio broadcast the Angola Defence Minister Mr Iko Carreira said 500 were killed at Cassinga and 264 wounded, 140 seriously — and claimed most were refugees.

Mr Carreira, who's announcement over Radio Angola was rebroadcast by Radio Mozambique and monitored here, said 16 Angolan troops were killed and 64 wounded in the attack on Cassinga.

His version said the South African casualties were "very heavy" but were not known precisely because all were evacuated.

The village of Cassinga was destroyed, the Minister said. All the wounded had been evacuated to hospitals in other centres.

The Minister said a further 100 Namibians had been killed and 60 wounded in an area between three villages — Gongongolla, Quitequeri and Ceumati.

near the town of Cassinga, and "Vietnam" in south west Angola, were for all practical purposes destroyed.

The documents revealed in part that Swapo did not accept the independence plan of the five Western nations and considered the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada their enemies along with South Africa.

The seized instructions also stated that Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, and Chief Kapuuo and the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius were also to be targets.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has made it clear that South Africa could give no guarantees to the West that it would not launch another strike across the Angolan border.

Sentramark

oorgeneem

in

~~231~~
232

Suidwes

RAPPORT 7/5/78

KYNOCHE FEEDS het hom met BKB, die bekende landboukoöperasie met afsetgebiede oral in Suidwes, verenig om Sentramark (SWA) oor te neem.

Die koöperasie sal 51 persent van die aandele hou, terwyl Kynoch Feeds, 'n volfiliaal van AECl, die res sal hou.

Hierdie samewerking tussen BKB en Kynoch in die reeds gevestigde en bekende dierevoerfabriek op Omaruru sal etlike voordele vir Sentramark (SWA) meebring. Waar BKB oor die geriewe beskik om die produkte op die boer se drumpel af te lewer deur bemiddeling van sy 28 takke in SWA, sal Kynoch en sy moedermaatskappy vir 'n gereelde en gewaarborgde voorraad spysfosfaat en ureum sorg.

Kynoch se deelname verseker ook dat die allere jongste navorsingsresultate wat in sy laboratoriums behaal is, beskikbaar gestel word, en voorsien Sentramark (SWA) van tegniese, laboratorium-, bemarkings- en vervaardigingsdeskundigheid waarvoor hy nie in die verlede beskik het nie. Die transaksie sal Kynoch Feeds ook help om nuwe markte vir dierevoer in Suidwes te vind.

THE ONE-DAY WAR

By PAT TAYLOR
Military Correspondent

A GIANT four-metre square portrait of SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, torn by hand grenade splinters and riddled with bullet holes, has pride of place at the military intelligence evaluation centre at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today.

It was ripped from the wall of a building in Swapo's Angolan base-camp on Thursday by triumphant South African Paratroopers after hours of hand-to-hand fighting with suicidal Swapo guerrillas.

The crack unit was dropped over the camp nearly 300 km inside Angolan territory, at 8.00 on Thursday morning. The camp was codenamed "Moscow" by Swapo.

Strong points

Their attack was part of a carefully co-ordinated plan to wipe out terrorist strongpoints following a massive increase in Swapo terror activities across the border inside South-West African-Namibia.

As the Paratroopers launched their attack, other army units rolled across the border into Angola to pre-planned targets which they destroyed, demolishing buildings and blowing up ammunition dumps and vehicles as they went.

Two major base camps, including Moscow, were seized, and scores of temporary and semi-permanent jumping-off points used by the Swapo gangs were wiped out in the most concentrated action undertaken by South African forces since the 1975/6 Angola war.

Ruthless!

remaining three soldiers were killed in the other operations.

The operation was planned only days before the actual attack. Lieutenant



Captured portrait of Swapo head Sam Nujoma.

Swapo terrorists fight to the death as Parabats swoop down

me a call " Sounds just like Papa vodka"

1966 enoudeia i

1966 enoudeia i
SUN. TRIB. 7/5/78



Botha the Springbok in 1960.

Brigadier Hannes Botha the fighting man

Swapo prisoners forced to surrender when South African forces took the base camp at Cassinga

General Dutton said the hijacking of a bus by terrorists early in April, and assassination attempts on Ovambo leaders were, according to the

Brigadier Hannes Botha, a former Springbok rugby player and iron hard disciplinarian, led the attack on Base Camp Moscow.

ded in a river and lost all his equipment.

Heavy machine guns, used as anti-aircraft weapons, opened up on the

Brigadier Botha said "I could tell you, we had to bloody well fight for every foot of ground."

"When one man in a Swapo mortar crew was killed, another took his place. Bodies were piled on top of one another."

Our soldiers burned buildings and blew up ammunition dumps and vehicles.

A doctor attends to a wounded terrorist in "Moscow" camp

be a tremendous setback for SWAPO," General Dutton said. "Moscow had been in existence for two friends and relatives in South West Africa asking them to assist terrorists wherever possible."

but they misjudged their enemy. The terrorists fought in most cases to the last man. The SADF will not release figures of the Swapo dead.

Put captured documents handed to military correspondents by the defence force, show that Moscow was occupied by more than 1000 people before the attack (only a handful survived).

Only five South Africans were killed (one was hit by anti-aircraft fire over Moscow and another died in the fighting which allowed in the camp, the

SPECIAL BOOT

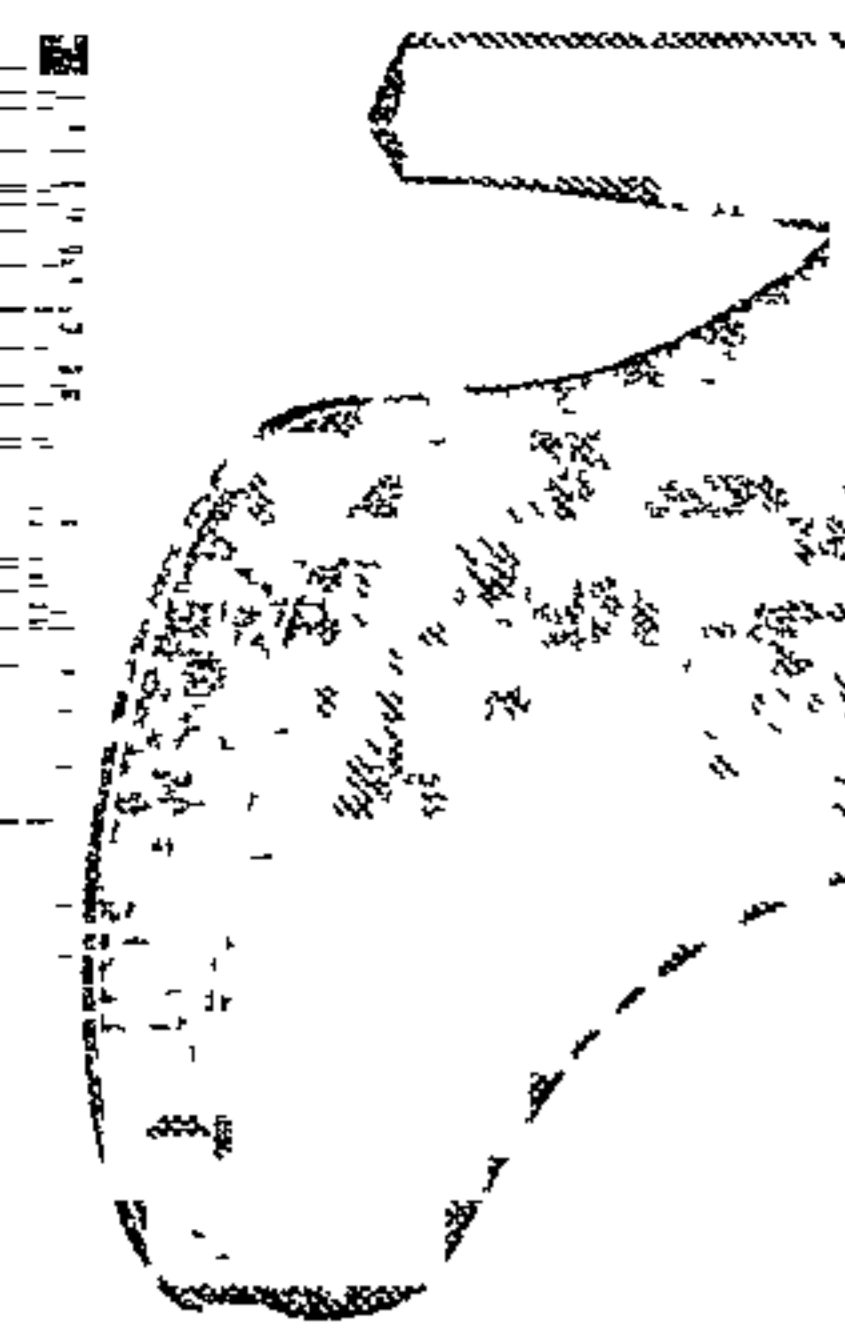
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Chief of Staff Operations says it took place only after very careful consideration.

"The Government learnt over backwards to prevent anything disrupting the SWA/Namibia talks but immediately after our acceptance of the Big Five proposals, Swapo stepped up its activities in the territory.

"The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, made frequent approaches to the Angolan Government about Swapo bases in the country, but they went unheeded".

for the operation.

Information that Swapo was planning a full-scale attack on the Raucana scheme was the turning point for the SADF experts.

The Thursday morning before dawn, army units assembled at points along the border with Angola while fighter aircraft were armed with bombs and ammunition.

After sunrise the aircraft attacked the major Swapo bases in Angola. This was a softening up process. The assault by crack troops followed.

"I must be brave — I'm a soldier's mother," said Mrs Joan Bridgman of Beaufort, yesterday. "My son did his duty and I'm very, very proud of him. Please tell the world."

Mrs Bridgman's son Terence, 19, her only child, was one of the five South African soldiers killed in Angola.

His mother mourns him with pride. "He was a wonderful boy — all I had," she told me through tears.

"His only plan was to come home and make a home for me and the animals. He was 12 when his father died. I remember they brought him from boarding school and he said 'let's have no tears, Dad wouldn't have wanted any'."

Holiday

"He just took over and I loved him for it."

Mrs Bridgman last saw her son on April 13. He was on 10 days bush leave. On Wednesday she received a letter. It read: "Don't worry about me and I'm going to take you on holiday."

Twenty-four hours later Terence Bridgman was dead. Now his mother battles to understand. "Terence was just the greatest guy alive," she said. "He liked the army, he was a corporal and very proud of the tank he was in charge of. He used to write very regularly. 'Not long now mum,' he'd say, 'I'm doing my duty'."

Four months ago Mrs Betsie de Waal of Pretoria lost her husband in a

Strains

"We thought the bombing and straining raids would have scared most of the terrorists into the bush. We hoped the remainder would be too dazed to offer any resistance," Brigadier Botha said.

But it didn't work out that way. A strong wind blowing across clear skies swept many paratroopers into thick bush surrounding Moscow. One of the two doctors accompanying the unit lan-

One of the two killed in the mission was dead before he hit the ground.

"Moritars immediately came into action as we began to deploy around the camp. Hand-held anti-tank weapons, similar to bazookas, were also used against us," said the Brigadier.

But most of the fighting was confined to light weaponry — machine guns, assault carbines and hand grenades.

"The camp was extremely well-defended. Trenches, bunkers and other fortifications hampered us all along the

mando recovered quickly after their initial surprise at the spirited defence of the camp. They had hoped to complete their mission in an hour and-a-half, but it was to last for nearly five.

Trenches

Slowly the South African soldiers worked their way to the centre of the camp. They hurried hand grenades into bunkers and trenches and hand-to-hand battles were fought all along the route to the Moscow headquarters building.

"None of the terrorists willingly surrendered. I believe they were told that we would kill them if they gave up, so they just went on fighting."

In the trenches alongside the guerrillas, were women in terrorist uniforms. The paratroopers could not afford to take chances and the women were also killed.

"The men didn't like it much, but they had no alternative. The women were trained to kill."

"Resistance collapsed shortly after two in the af-

Mothers and wives behind the boys who fell in Angola

Rifleman Eddie Backhouse and Karen



They mourn with tears and pride...

Tribune Reporters

motor accident — and this week she received a second crippling blow with the death of her son, Rifleman Jacobs Conrad (Kokkie) de Waal.

He had told his mother he was going to Bloemfontein on a course and she expected him home this weekend.

Rifleman de Waal, 24, moved with his mother from Rouxville in the Free State to Pretoria, after his father's death.

Rifleman Eddie Backhouse of Johannesburg, one of the five troops killed in the strike, was married only eight months ago but had been called up twice since then. He also spent two periods of three months in the border area last year.

His lovely wife Karen, 21, was too upset yesterday to speak about him. But her mother, Mrs

Meryleith Frederiksen, with whom Karen is staying, said that Karen received a short note from him on Wednesday to say he was missing home cooking and missing her.

His love for parachute-jumping probably led to his frequent call ups and his death. He was a parabat.

Trainings

Mrs Frederiksen said: "We thought that Eddie was in Bloemfontein but when we heard the news that paratroops had been dropped in Angola we thought he would have been among them."

Eddie's brother, Lennie, of Stellenbosch, is doing his national service in the air force and he arrived at his parents home on a weekend pass to learn that his brother was dead. It was with great reluctance that the army answer-

was quite a sight," said Brigadier Botha.

When the final mopping up operations were underway, the paratroopers heard cheering and people clapping their hands. It was an eerie experience for the smoke-blackened men.

"The noise came from a group of women and children. They were the people who had been abducted by Swapo terrorists in a bus a few weeks before. We found the bus in the camp."

Wounded

"I felt very proud of the young national servicemen when I saw them, turned and slightly dazed from the battle, handing out their rations to the hungry children. The camp was in a chaotic state, and our medical personnel were treating the wounded, but for a moment we had been forgotten," Brigadier said.

And then Brigadier Botha made an inspection tour of the camp. Walking along a trench he saw two tin legs sticking out from under a pile of bodies. He pulled the dead terrorists away and found a baby girl underneath.

"She was alive and did not appear to be injured. I gave her to one of the women in the camp," said Brigadier Botha.

For a moment he appeared remorseful. "It was a sad moment for me."

While the soldiers took up defensive positions around the camp their officers questioned the handful of captured terrorists. Some were taken back to South West while others were allowed to stay in the camp.

Documents

At the same time filing cabinets were rifled and documents packed into steel trunks. Light aircraft arrived and the paratroopers and their prisoners were picked up and flown back.

"My men, some untired in battle, were magnificent. They dealt Swapo a massive blow," Brigadier Botha said.

General Dutton stressed that the operation had not been undertaken to "kill people" but to wipe out the Swapo bases. "We succeeded in doing this and the operation will

but effective". A senior defence spokesman said.

The reasons given for the raid are logical and justified but the decision to go ahead with it also coincides with United Nations rejection of the Big Five proposals.

Three minor raids by Swapo took place on Friday night in an attempt to show that South Africa has not crushed all resistance, but the SADF regards them as insignificant.

"We have shown what we will do if Swapo persists in its activities in South West Africa. I hope this has been a warning," General Dutton said.

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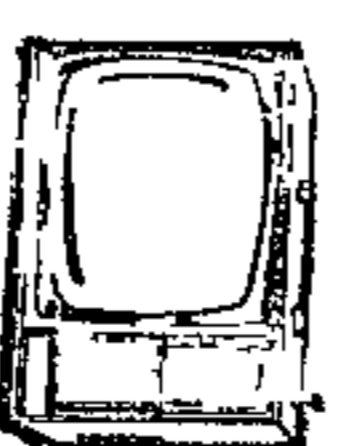
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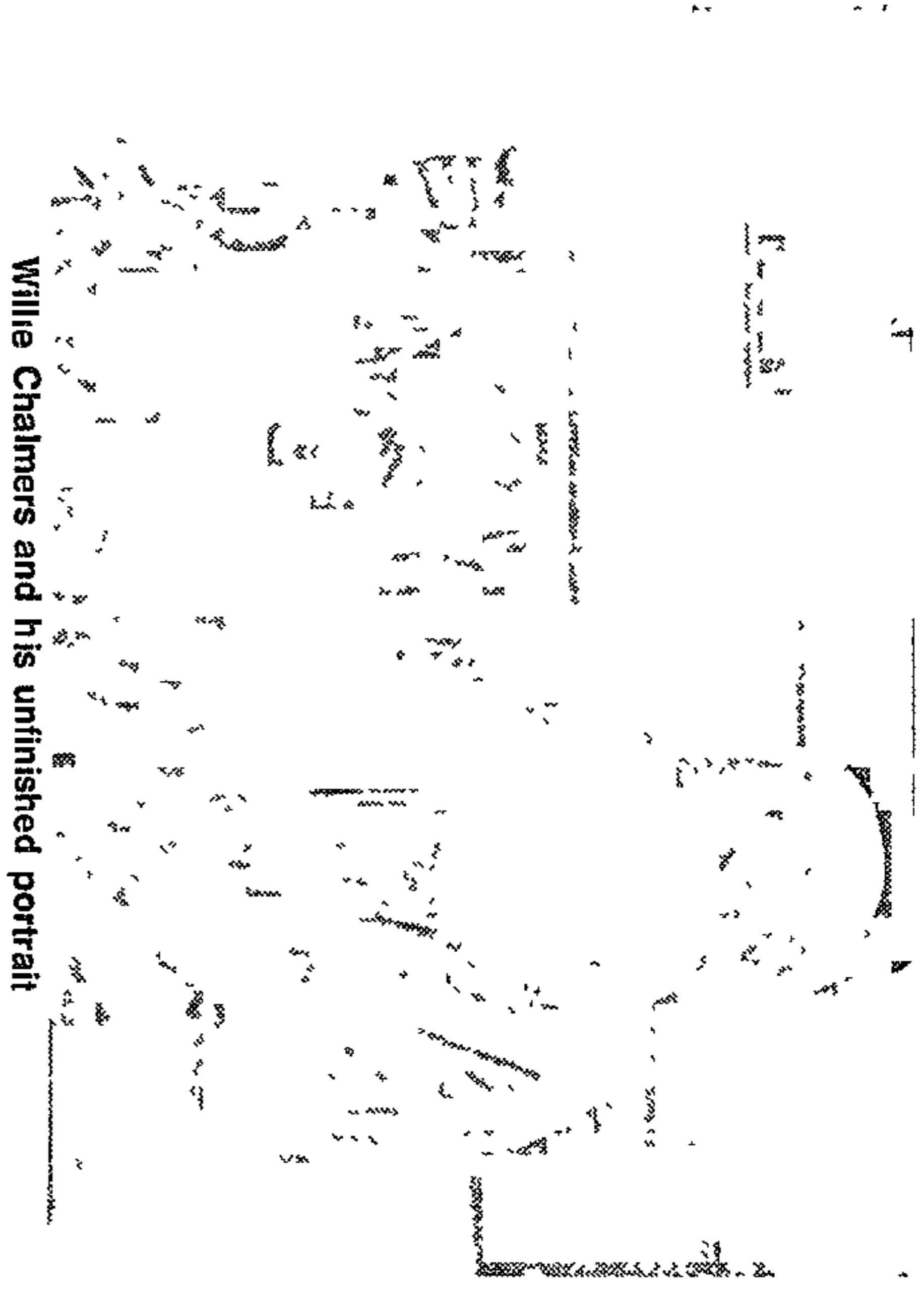
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Bosman's unfinished portrait



Willie Chalmers and his unfinished portrait

DURBAN artist Willie Chalmers, 71 this week broke a 30-year silence on why a portrait he did of Herman Charles Bosman remains unfinished.

"I never finished it because Bosman refused to take his hat off," he said.

Chalmers said in the late Forties he was urged by one of Bosman's women admirers to paint him.

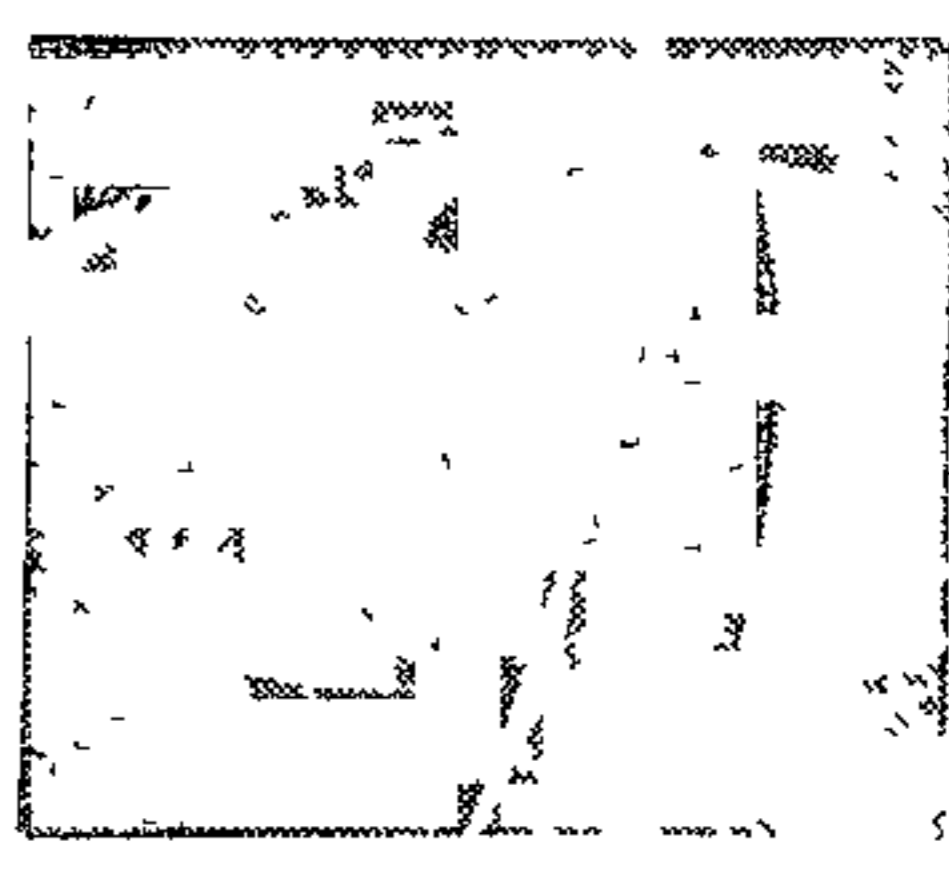
"We knew each other and I was pleased with the prospect of getting him onto canvas because he had an interesting head—a high, intellectual forehead, a rather childish mouth and striking—almost magnetic—eyes.

"All went well at the first sitting when I told him I would paint his head and surround the rest of the canvas with an abstract design suggesting various facets of his personality.

"But he arrived at the second sitting wearing a green felt hat, insisting that I paint it in. I thought it was one of the jokes for which he was famous but he was adamant I told him it was impossible and he said I was stubborn and we parted after a quarrel.

"He ridiculed me in the bohemian circle in which we both moved and I, being young, callow and a little vindictive, responded by painting flames, fencibles, prison bars and hat's wings around his face."

A few years later Chalmers hung the still unfinished portrait at a one man exhibition at



Herman Charles Bosman

Rudolph's Cellar in Johannesburg.

"Bosman came to see it out wouldn't speak to me when I approached him. I subsequently retired to the Diakenberg to begin work on my huge sculpture—The Spirit of the Woods—and later heard that Bosman had died with a jest on his lips."

WE HAVEN'T heard much about Marion Brandt lately so I dug out this intriguing piece of news. Apparently the Method Mumbler keeps the ashes of American comedian Wally Cox—they were boyfriend buddies back in Evanston, Illinois—at his home.

Cox's widow Patricia is outraged. "I feel the spirit of Wally would cry out against being cooped up in a box," says Brandt. "I talk to him all the time."

Final bite

SURE SIGNS that it's really over—when producer Jack Haley returned to his Los Angeles home after filing divorce papers in New York to end his marriage to Liza Minnelli, the first thing he did was throw out from the deep freeze the remains of the wedding cake which his errant spouse had preserved for "sentimental reasons."

In like flint

THE SAN Francisco robber meant to shoot security guard Wilhelm Strelzel through the heart—but the bullet lodged in the target's Zippo cigarette lighter. Wilhelm got a bravery award from the police—and an inscribed gold substitute lighter from Zippo.

No way out

THE FBI in San Francisco have finally admitted that Alcatraz was not escape-proof. More than 16 years after the event, they say three men did get away from the former island fortress prison. But the agents had an ego-saving add—"It's reasonable to believe they drowned."



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 - 25653 J1 24840 E
 - 27913 E1 20669 C
 - 25895 A1 25883 D
 - 31471 E 28887 F1
 - 25546 J1 25875 N

Grook books

In a week when Richard Nixon published his memoirs and his former aide John Ehrlichman emerged from prison having written one book and started on another, two young Washington businessmen—Tom Flanagan and Bill Boleyn—have started a campaign with the slogan "Don't buy books by crooks." An outraged Flanagan said: "Four years ago, Nixon had the chance to tell the truth. Now he's charging nearly 20 dollars a copy to tell us the same old story." He owes us the truth.

Johnny's secret

Black American singer Johnny Mathis has disclosed a secret he shared with the late President Kennedy and the late Judy Garland—he was a patient of "Dr. Feelgood"— alias Max

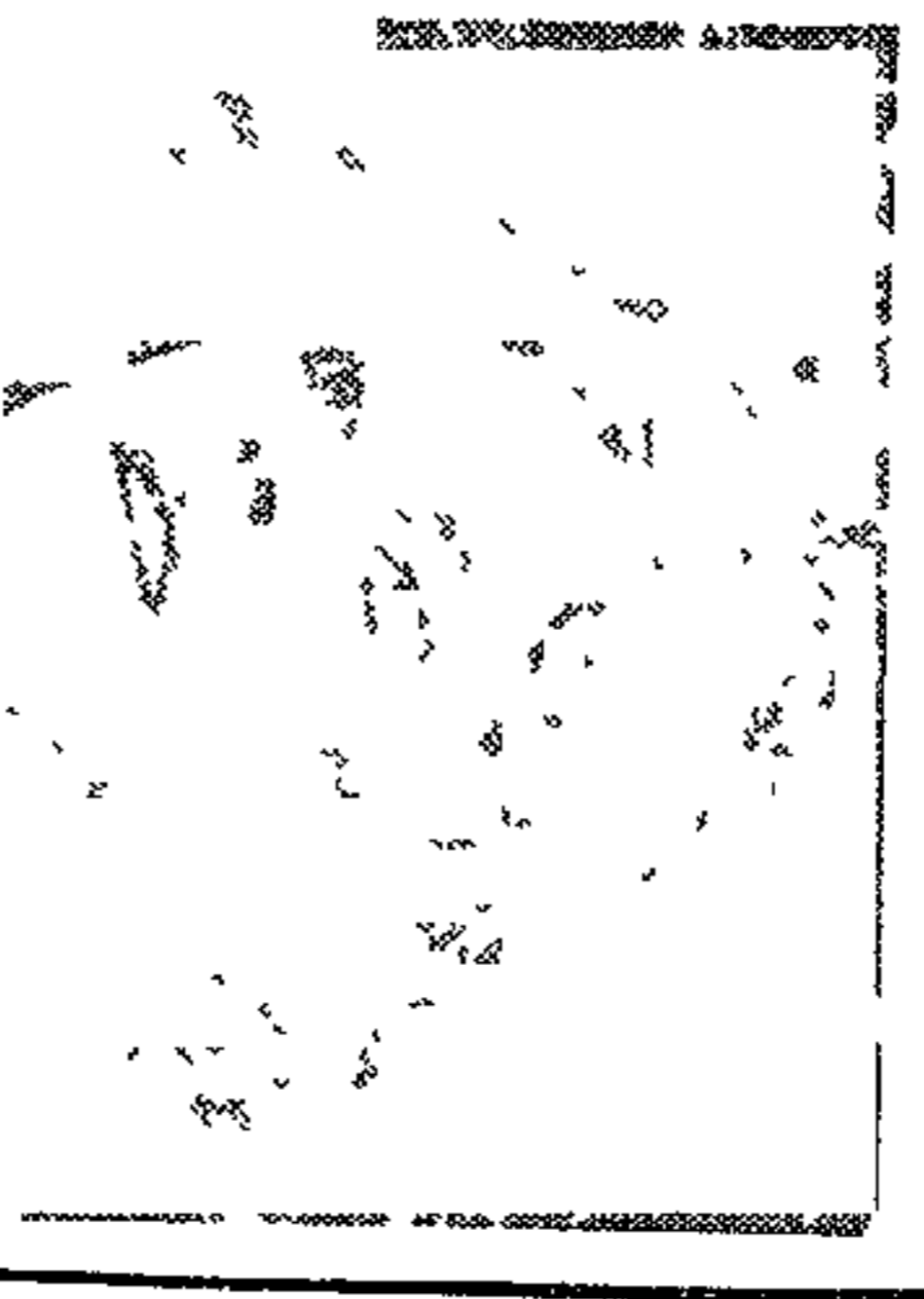
Brooke no nonsense

American actress, Susan Sarandon (right) has slammed the outrage of American parents over the appearance of 12-year-old Brooke Shields—who might film in South Africa later this year—as a child prostitute in the film, "Pretty Baby."

"I've been flabbergasted by reactions to the film," she said. "But child prostitution has been around forever, and it's even more popular now. And children are very sexual, even though this is something that people don't want to deal with."

She says of the film: "It disturbs the way it should disturb, and as kids see the truth, it tells the truth of the situation through the eyes of Violet. You might expect to see her covering in the corner as a child victim, but Violet emerges more intact than the adults around her."

Ms Sarandon, who plays the prostitute mother of Violet—both of whom are born in the New Orleans brothel of the film—but out at the hypocrisy of parents who encourage



their daughters to model and then criticize the nude filming and type of role given to the pre-teenage Brooke.

"Brooke has been posing nude for years," Susan said. "She is incredibly complicated, bright, ambitious and sophisticated, and has been since starring to model. Anyway, a child model is about as close as you can get to being groomed to be a whore."

It's feeding time for the capitalistic pig



Connie's comeback

AMERICAN singer Connie Francis took her first tentative steps towards a comeback this week—four years after the ordeal of being raped in a Long Island hotel room by a masked attacker left her with a broken career and marriage and a depression that required two years of intensive psychiatry. "I have come out of my self-imposed spell," she said in London, where she is to record her first album since the attack.

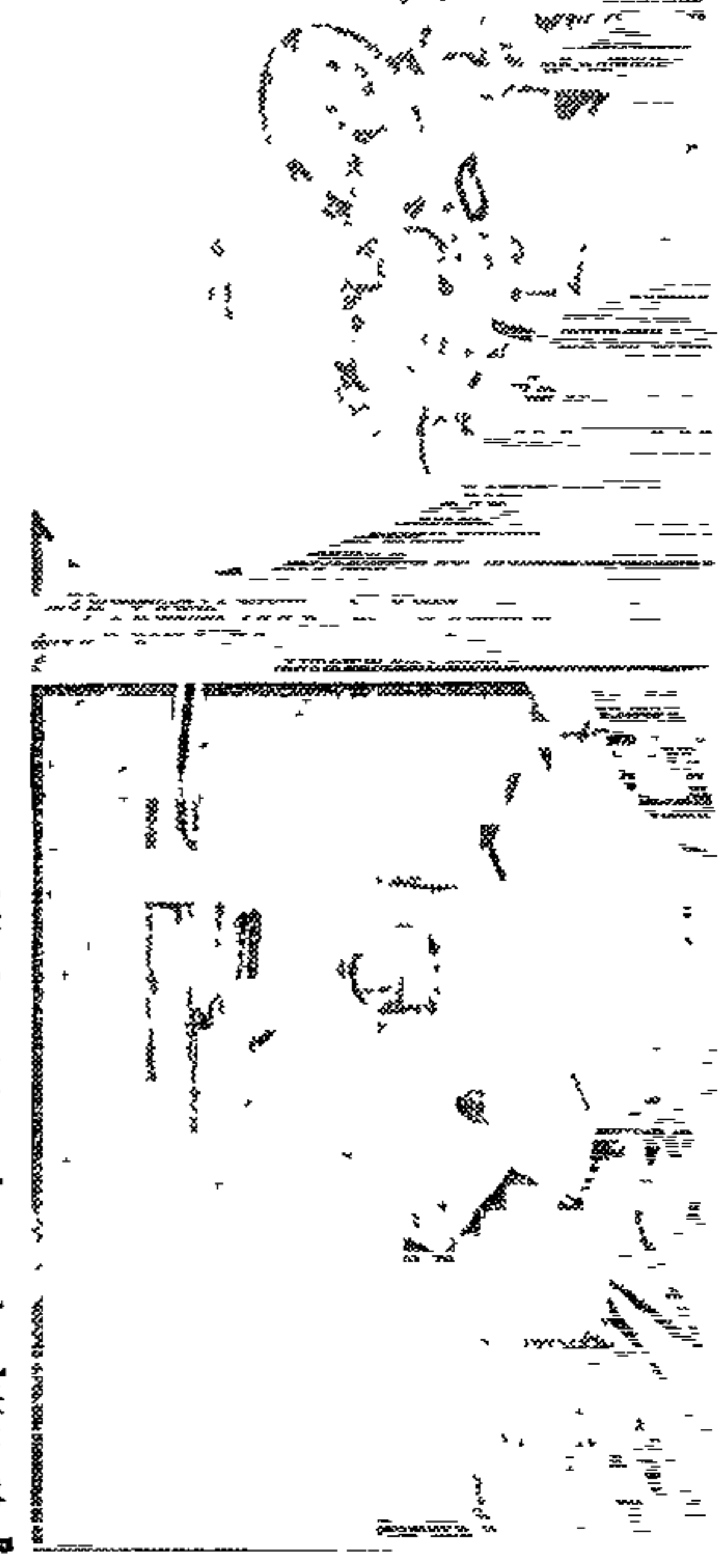
Matt's a man's kind of male

25778 A	25542 D1
31697 G1	21415 O
24685 E	31108 E1
20941 N	21133 D
25645 J1	31795 N
25923 J1	25425 G1
25528 F	25918 K1
25675 A	24726 K
20816 N	25547 B1
27073 E	25659 N
25820 H	21211 O
27480 E	25797 A
25682 H1	25403 G1
19387 S	20417 M
20826 C1	31521 K
31311 E	21387 O
20438 D	20743 N
25871 A	28687 F1
31683 T	24525 B1
20534 H	25734 H
24834 A	24430 S
20518 G	20569 G
31517 T	31701 T
20140 M	20393 C1
24129 S	20146 M
25685 F1	24513 J1
31524 D1	20397 D
24917 A	21467 K1
31706 C1	25816 N
20950 H	24889 B1
25700 N	24720 K
20253 M	21307 O
20547 P	20525 M
19083 O	25677 H1
25502 B1	25722 A1
25730 V	20566 P
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20045 C	25923 C1
25983 T	

ALL HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE VOUCHER NUMBERS, COLLECT YOUR PRIZES AT OUR STRIKE GOLD PAVILION. ALL PRIZES MUST BE COLLECTED BY SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Entertainments

with vitamin shots laced with amphetamines which were a sophisticated form of the drug known as "speed". Twice he landed in hospital with withdrawal symptoms until he kicked the habit that was threatening both his voice and his life. And what about Dr. Jacobson? An investigation found him guilty of unprofessional conduct and his licence to practise medicine in New York State was revoked by the authorities.



turns it into a cult... almost a religion. It's silly that people fall for it." He admitted he's part of that programme but said that so far his work has been mainly modelling clothes. "They can't decide what the look of the moment is," he laughed. "They don't want to pick the wrong one and lose."

He loathes the clothes that American men wear, preferring the European sense of style and a more aggressive dressing. "Advertising here makes all men want to be like John Wayne. But things are improving mainly because of the women's movement. Women began to say they didn't like only the John Wayne types they like sensitive men who cry and love children and are creative."

Collins was the cover-guy on Charles Hix's book on male grooming called Looking Good — and after it came out there were 30,000 requests for photographs of him. A load of fan-mail inspired his managers to create a Farran Fawcett Maors-type poster of him — and it will come out at the same time as a TV special about his life.

Meanwhile, he goes on posing, making money and waiting for a break into a good film role.

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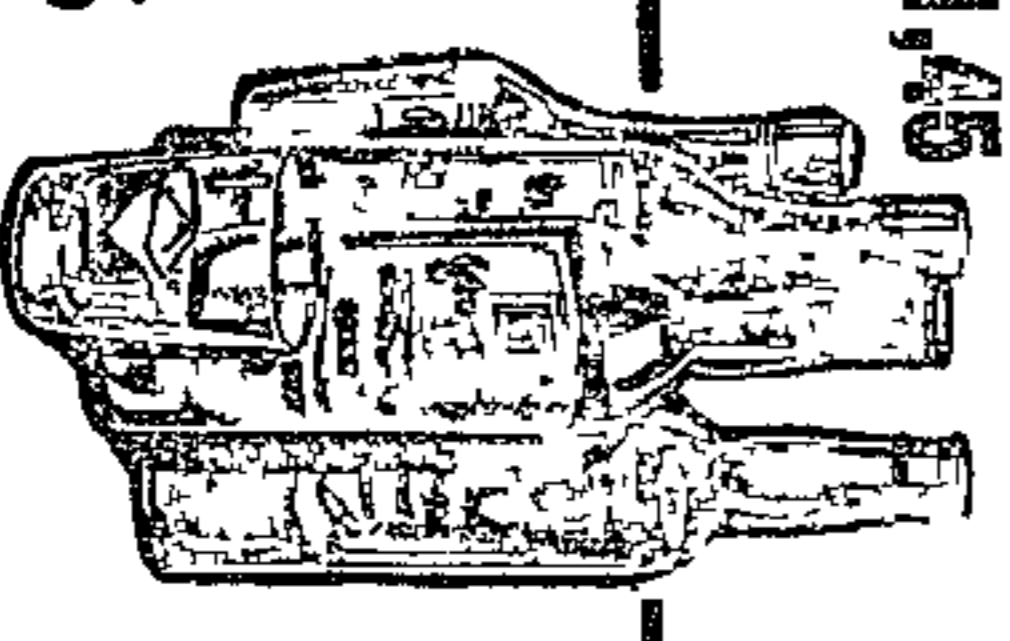
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IT WAS a proud moment for 62-year-old Major Neville Evans, self-confessed enjoyer of the good life, when he was proclaimed winner of the title "Capitalist Pig of the Year".

With his wife and friends they made absolute pigs of themselves over breakfast at London's Cafe Royal and then handed the bill — for £2275 — to a vodka manufacturer which sponsored the award.

Major Evans listed these hog-like qualities which helped him win the title "A sty in the country, a snout for business, a trotter in every business pie, a known face at the

world's finest troughs, and a litter at Elton.

After spending £750 on clothes and other odds and ends, he guzzled champers at the Stock Exchange before lunching at the Savoy Hotel, where he donned a dummy pig's head. He boomed through his nostrils "I started with nothing I worked hard all my life. Now I've got money. I want to make more money and I enjoy making use of it."

"The sooner this country goes back to capitalists running our affairs the better everyone will benefit"

I WANT TO BE A MONK - ALEXANDRE

The tradition of women clients confiding in their hairdresser and testing out temperaments is beginning to tell on Alexandre, the Yves St Laurent of French hair-dressing. The king of haute couture has revealed that he can't wait for retirement, and plans to enter a monastery that demands manual labour of its monks. Meantime, he'll keep going with the help of a stopover at the church of St Phillip du Roule en route to work each morning, where he heads his knee to the statue of Sainte Rita. "Thanks to her, I met Elizabeth Taylor. And Sophia Loren. And thanks to her, I can control my nervous temper against those sophisticated women every day," he said fervently.

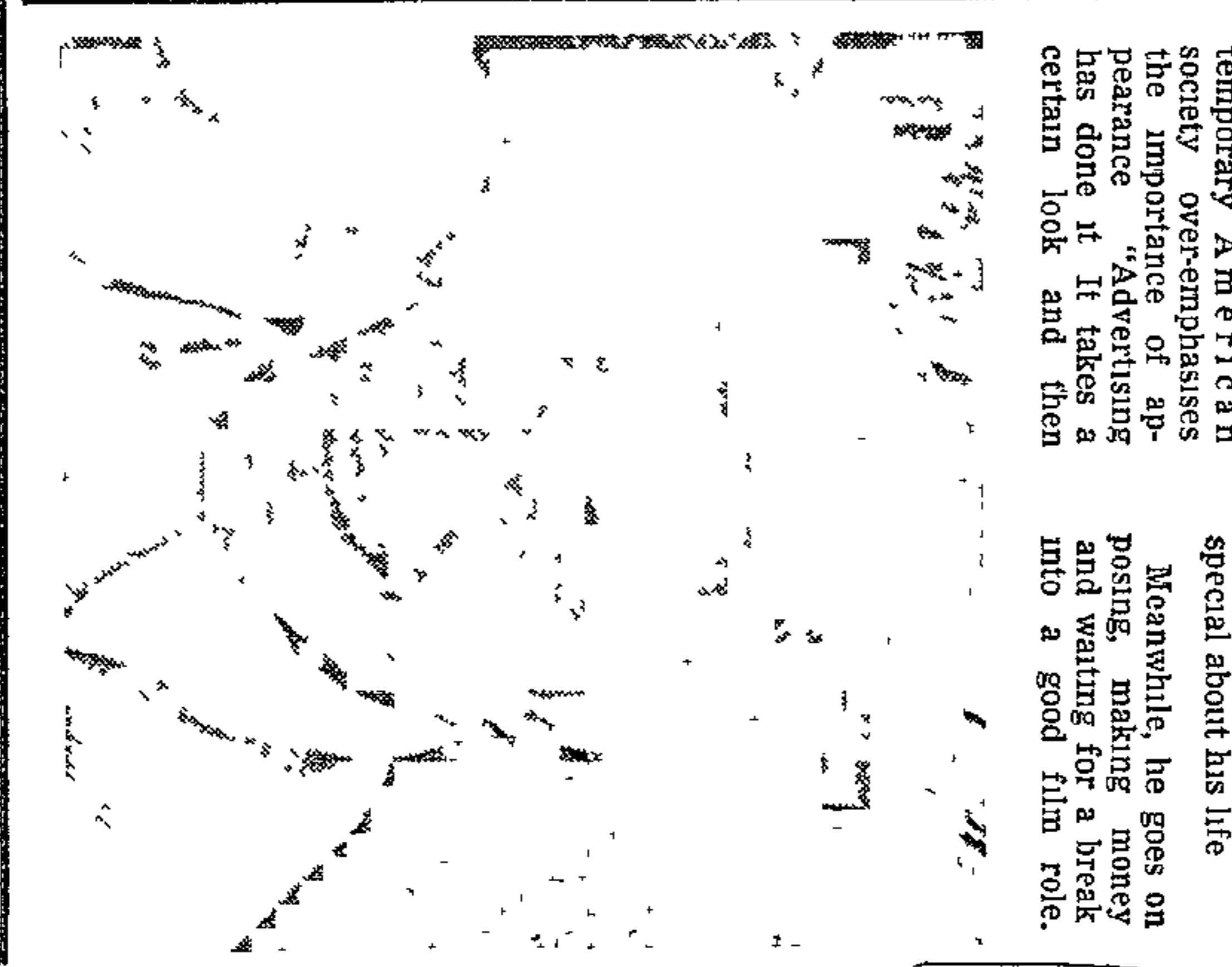
Son of George UNDER THE YOKE

General George S Patton junior, son of the legendary "Blood and Guts", inspected some of Britain's boy soldiers at Dorset recently and gave them a five-star rating. "Best damn parade I've seen in 32 years of military service. You're a hell of a fine bunch of people and I'm damn glad you're on my side. Anytime you want to go to war with me just give me a call." Sounds just like Papa.

THE Moscow magazine, Banner of Lenin, has noted with strong disapproval that not only has milk production been falling on a certain collective but the milkmaids appear to have "caught the spirit of Bacchus."

Prompted by a reader's letter that dutifully complained of cows being left unmilked and milkmaids arriving drunk for work, a reporter went along to investigate. And, sure enough, when answering his questions, the ladies "made strange gestures and spoke unclearly."

When asked what the trouble was, one of the maids replied with uncharacteristic fervour: "You try feeding all these cows and carrying these heavy buckets; you'll drink not only a glass but a bottle of vodka."



Rapport 7/3/78
Hoofman Kapuuo
se boedel (221)

Van Ons

Sulzwes-Kantoor

Die boedel van wyle hoofman Clemens Kapuuo is vandeewek by die meester van die Hooggeregshof in Windhoek ingedien Volgens die inventaris van die boedel het mnr. Kapuuo bates ten bedrae van R35 614,34 gehad. 'n Bedrag van R575 wat deur die Bantoesake-kommisaris aan hom verskuldig was, is nog uitstaande

Mnr Kapuuo was ten tyde van sy dood president van die Demokratiese Turnhalle-alliansie en hoofleier van die Herero-volk Hy is op Paasmaandag in die agterplaas van sy winkeltjie in Katutura deur koeels uit twee Russiese pistole neergevel

Sy moordenaars verkeer nog op vrye voete

Cash drain fears follow SWA building society plan

5/17/82
R. B. 19
(21)

WINDHOEK. — The chairman of the SWA executive committee, Mr A H du Plessis, and the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, are at logger heads over the takeover of building societies by a State-controlled body.

Mr Steyn announced earlier that the new body would be a State controlled building corporation.

Mr Du Plessis, leader of the National Party in SWA, and of the election front Aktur, criticised the move in a statement at the

weekend.

He said he feared cash would leave the country.

The takeover of the building societies had been a mistake, and he was shocked by it, Mr Du Plessis said.

He was prepared to take the matter further, although he had no objection to the formation of a State corporation which would deal with certain aspects of providing houses.

The corporation, he believed, should deal only with aspects of this with which the building socie-

ties were unable to deal adequately.

Building societies had accepted the new dispensation without further ado, and they owed the people of SWA who had supported them for many years an explanation.

Mr Du Plessis estimated that 70% of the funds now invested in building societies would not be re-invested in the State corporation. He expected substantial amounts of money would leave the territory as a result of the move. — Sapa

S.W.A.: skaakspel duur voort

DIE BURGER 8/15/78

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

DIE internasionale skaakspel oor die toekoms van Suidwes duur voort ná die uters geslaagde optrede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag teen die terroriste-basisse van Swapo in die suide van Angola

Die Veiligheidsraad van die V.V.O. het Suid-Afrika eenparig veroordeel en vir hom die reg voorbehou om onmiddellik weer byeen te kom as „verdere dade van die skending van Angola se gebiedsintegriteit en soewereiniteit weer voorkom”

In Suid-Afrika is die reaksie van die V.V.O. in die naweek deur die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, mnr. R F Botha, beskryf as besluite wat aan die verkeerde adres gerig is. Min Botha het gesê daar is opgetree teen terroriste wat mense gedreig, vermoor en geïntimideer het in Suidwes en die Veiligheidsraad se besluit is 'n refleksie op die integriteit van die V.V.O.

In politieke kringe is hierdie naweek wyd lof vir die Weermag se blitsige optrede uitgespreek. Daar is 'n gevoel dat Suid-Afrika nog nie uit die moeilikheid is met Suidwes nie, maar dat Suid-Afrika se Weermag getoon het daar kan groot probleme kom vir diegene wat oorlog soek.

Daar was egter ongerustheid oor die Veiligheidsraad se voorbehoud om weer byeen te kom in geval van verdere „aggressie teen Angola”, aangesien dit die radikales in die V.V.O. baie goed te pas kan kom.

WĒRELDWYD

Die Burger het verneem dat Suid-Afrika in die naweek alreeds kardinale feite oor die optrede aan alle moontlike kante se regerings oorgedra het. Suid-Afrika het ook wêreldwyd kontak gemaak met belanghebbendes

Vir die onmiddellike toekoms is die samesprekings vandag in New York tussen die vyf Westerse lande in die Veiligheidsraad en Swapo onder leiding van Sam Nujoma van belang, omdat dit sal toon of die Weste

sal swig voor nuwe eise van Swapo. Die verwagting is dat Swapo in die lig van die aanval in Angola sal kom met nuwe eise aangaande Suid-Afrika se militêre teenwoordigheid in Suidwes tydens die beoogde verkiesings

In die Veiligheidsraad se besluit in die naweek word geëis dat Suid-Afrika sy „onwettige besetting van Namibie” sonder verdere vertraging moet beëindig, kragtens besluit 385 van 1976

Die Veiligheidsraad het ook besluit om weer byeen te kom ingeval die „rassistiese Suid-Afrikaanse bewind verdere gewelddadigheid pleeg teen die Volksrepubliek van Angola” met die doel om meer doeltreffende maatreels te oorweeg in die lig van die V.V.O. se handves, insluitende hoofstuk VII Dit is die Hoofstuk wat voorsiening maak vir sanksies en gewapende optrede

VEROORDEEL

Die besluit veroordeel Suid-Afrika vir die skreiende skending van die gebiedsintegriteit van Angola” en vir die gebruik van „die internasionale gebied van Namibie as 'n afspringplek teen Angola”.

Suid-Afrika word gevra om sy magte onmiddellik uit Angola te onttrek en om Angola se onafhanklikheid, soewereiniteit en gebiedsintegriteit streng te eerbiedig Die besluit lui voorts dat die V.V.O. die regverdige en wettige stryd van die mense van Namibie ter bereiking van hul vryheid steun en die regering van Angola word geloof vir sy steun aan die mense van Namibie.

Sapa berig uit New York dat Suid-Afrika nie gevra het om aan die sitting van die Veiligheidsraad deel te neem nie

raad, mnr. James Leonard, het gesê Suid-Afrika moet onder geen illussies verkeer nie.

„Suid-Afrika se prysenswaardige toestemming om hom te onttrek aan Namibie, waar hy geen reg het om te wees nie, het sy onwettige teenwoordigheid in Namibie niks meer wettig gemaak nie. Hoe moet 'n reeds skeptiese wêreld 'n operasie soos hierdie beoordeel aan die vooraand van verdere en, ons hoop, deurslaggewende samesprekings.”

Mnr. Leonard het die Suid-Afrikaanse inval skerp veroordeel, maar gesê Amerika is vasbeslote om voort te gaan met die Westerse vredesplan en dat die oplossing nader as ooit is. Hy het Suid-Afrika gevra om die uiterste beheersing te beoefen en om die magte van vrede 'n kans te gun.

Die Britse minister van buitelandse sake, dr. David Owen, het in kommentaar op die Suid-Afrikaanse aanval gesê hy vra Suid-Afrika om nie verdere soortgelyke aanvalle op Angola te doen nie „Suid-Afrika is natuurlik om goete redes bekommerd oor die veiligheidsituasie binne Namibie, maar die minste manier om gewelddadigheid uit Owambo te weer, is om V.V.O.-soldate te kry wat die noordelike grens kan patrolleer

Die Franse, Kanadese en Wes-Duitse verteenwoordigers het Suid-Afrika ook veroordeel

Terroriste die teiken

WINDHOEK.

SLEGS teen gewapende terroriste is opgetree, hoewel baie

ning teen u.

„Ek het gedink dis die einde van die wêreld”

WINDHOEK.

„TOE die blanke soldate in die kamp aankom en die geveg begin, het ek gedink dit is die einde van die wêreld”

Só het een van die passasiers wat onlangs in 'n gekaapte bus uit Owambo oor die Angolese grens ontvoer is, gister hier op 'n perskonferensie gesê. Die man, mnr. Atuya Joseph (22), wat Afrikaans praat was op die perskonferensie vergesel van mej. Dekla Awala, nog 'n passasier wat in 'n Swapo-basis aangehou is en Donderdag deur die Veiligheidsmagte bevry is

Mnr. Joseph het vertel dat hy ná die ontvoering in die Viëtnam-basis bewaak is. Selfs wanneer hy sy hut wou verlaat, is hy geleide gedoen. Sy kos het bestaan uit pap, beesvleis en rys, en hy is „redelik goed” deur die terroriste behandel

Daar was sowat tweehonderd mense teen hul wil in die Viëtnam-basis. Hy is bly dat die Veiligheidsmagte hom na Suidwes teruggebring het, „maar toe die blanke soldate in die kamp aankom en die geveg begin, het ek gedink dit is die einde van die wêreld”, het mnr. Joseph gesê.

Volgens mnr. Joseph het die terroriste in die kamp aan hom vertel dat hy later weggeneem sal word om verdere opleiding te ontvang. As hy wou, kon hy selfs 'n dokter word, het die terroriste volgens mnr. Joseph gesê. Op 'n vraag of hy dit geglo het, het mnr. Joseph gesê hy sou gedoen het wat die terroriste sê omdat hy nie 'n keuse sou hê nie

Genl.-maj. J. Geldenhuys, bevelvoerder van die Kommandement S.W.A., het op die perskonferensie gesê die Veiligheidsmagte het verskeie mense bevry wat ná die buskaping in Swapo-kampe aangehou is

Van die kinders wat in die kampe gevind is, het gevra om saam met die Suid-Afrikaanse soldate na Suidwes terug te gaan, het hy gesê. Hulle is deur Swapo gedwing om briewe aan hul ouers te skryf waarin hulle moes sê hulle word goed behandel. Hulle moes ook hul ouers vra om Swapo-terroriste te steun, berig ons korrespondent in Johannesburg — (Sapa)

Refugee says SADF 'shot at everyone'

8/5/78 Star (231)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Wounded refugees from SWA/Namibia arriving at Luanda's military airport have accused South African troops of "shooting at everyone" in the Cassinga raid.

"The soldiers came at us shooting at everyone," a woman told Jane Berge-rol of The Guardian in London. "Many people ran into the river nearby."

The camp, Angolans say, housed 3 000 refugees, many of them women and children.

According to Angolan journalists returning from Cassinga, the original figures of 500 dead and 264 wounded, given by Angola's Defence Minister, Mr Iko Carreira, to a news conference on Saturday, were probably much lower than the final count.

TOLL UP

The South African forces withdrew the same day after Angolan forces began their advance on the area.

The Angolan advance was delayed because troops were not normally concentrated in that area and all had to be brought in, said the Minister.

On the same day, he added, South African troops advanced into Angola by land in a three-pronged attack.

Backed by 60 tanks, they struck at Chetequela, Cuamato and Dombondola in Kunene Province.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that Angola's claim that more than 600 SWA/Namibian "refugees" and 16 Angolan soldiers were killed are considerably higher than figures attributed to Swapo sources in Lusaka.

Mr Carreira, in Saturday's broadcast monitored in Johannesburg, also said 16 MPLA soldiers were killed and 64 wounded.

He said that in the attack on another centre in south-west Angola — apparently the Swapo camp said by the South Africans to be code-named Vietnam — 100 Namibians were killed and 60 wounded.

Mr Carreira said that in this attack near Cuamato, about 35 km from the SWA/Namibian border, and the smaller villages of Chetequela and Dombondola, the South Africans used more than 40 armoured vehicles.

● Sanctions if SA raids again? — Page 13.

Big Five censure SA at the UN

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council on Saturday unanimously condemned the South African military incursion into Angola.

The US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada joined the non-aligned and communist states in support of the censure.

The resolution also placed SA on notice that a repetition of the armed attacks would require the Council to consider the adoption of punitive measures.

South Africa did not ask for a vote in the Council.

proceedings, which began on Friday night in response to Angola's charge that South Africa committed aggression against it.

Explaining Canada's vote, its ambassador, Mr William Barton, said SA's actions, at a time when restraint was particularly necessary, could only have an unsettling effect on peace prospects.

The Western Five are to hold discussions in New York today with Swapo representatives led by Mr Sam Nujoma, the organisation's president.

The French ambassador, Mr Jacques Laprette, said his government could not excuse those who violated the territory of a sovereign state.

The text of the Security Council resolution condemning SA said in part:

The Security Council

- ① Strongly condemns this latest armed invasion perpetrated against Angola, which constitutes a flagrant violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity,

- ② Condemns SA's use of the international territory of South West Africa as a

springboard for armed invasions of Angola,

- ③ Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all SA forces from Angola,

- ④ Decides to meet again in the event of further attacks by SA on Angola to consider the adoption of more effective measures,

- ⑤ Commends Angola for its continued support of the people of SWA in their struggle,

- ⑥ Demands that SA put an end to its illegal occupation of SWA without delay,

SWA raiders freed prisoners Geldenhuys

The Star, Windyay, May 8, 1978

WINDHOEK - South African forces who struck at Swapo bases in Angola this week "liberated" a number of SWA/Nambians being held there against their will, General J J Geldenhuys, chief of the Defence Force in SWA/Namibia, said today.

Among these were some 75 bus passengers who were abducted two weeks ago while on their way from Ombalantu to Ruacana in the northern province of Ovambo. Two of the freed people, Mr Atuya Joseph and Miss Dekla Uta, volunteered to come with the Defence Force to Windhoek to tell their story today.

They said the bus was hijacked by armed Swapo guerrillas and driven about eight km through the bush to the Angolan border. The border fence was flattened and the bus crossed into Angola. "We were taken to a camp with huts but not many soldiers. Nobody was hurt and we were treated well."

"They told us we were taken because we had to become freedom fighters or go to school to do standard 8 or matric or to become things like doctors. I was on my way to one of these schools. I was going to leave on Friday."

He was prepared to go, he said, "because if one was not prepared then one did not know what the position was."

He said there were about 200 other SWA/Nambian civilians in the camp. Their abductors did not discuss politics with them, he said.

Mr Joseph described the dramatic arrival of the South African forces "It was about 1.45 pm on Thursday. We were having lunch when the white soldiers came. We got a great shock. I thought it was the end of the world. A few ran away but I lay in a ditch."

South African forces brought Mr Joseph, Miss Auaja, and a number of others to a base in northern SWA/Namibia.

RECEIPTS

GENERAL FUND 1976

1277	Balance in hand - January 1- 1977
1351	Church Dues
103 p	Pledge
1261	Donations
726	General collections
5477	Special efforts
373	Other sources : Hall Bookings
109	Sale of Religious Literature
45	Flower Fund
80	Sundries - Loans repaid (Bishop Matolengwe Rev. D Guma)
	EX Reserve
<u>900</u>	
117-02	

EASTER OFFERING:
1976 - not paid over
27 1977 -

CAPITAL PURPOSES A/C.
305 Balance in hand 1.1.1977.

VARIOUS PURPOSES
Amount in hand 1.1.1977 not paid over
Lent savings 1976
Sikiti Pension
Receipts 1977-Sikiti Pension
Sick & Aged
U.S.P.G./SPCK
Cathedral bldg. fund
Lent Savings 1977

'7 000 SA troops in attack — Swapo ^(2.7)

JOHANNESBURG — Mirage jets used bombs to soften up targets inside Angola before the South African troops stormed in on two fronts last week, said Radio Luanda, while Swapo issued a statement claiming that 7 000 South Africans were involved in the attack

Radio Luanda claimed that South African troops were still occupying strongpoints inside Angola along the southern frontier near the Ruacana and Calucque water and power projects

Radio Luanda said Mirages began bombing at 7 40am on May 4, and then 500 paratroopers were dropped on the Cassinga target zone from C130 transport aircraft 10 minutes later

The communique also revealed that South African reconnaissance aircraft flew over Benguela, Lobito and Porto Alesandro on Angola's Atlantic coast

In the attack on Cassinga South African troops encircled a camp, holding 3 000 Namibian refugees who were guarded by their own militia. In this phase of the attack, the radio claimed, 500 people were killed and 264 were

wounded, about 140 were still on the critical list

The South African operation continued, the communique said, till 10am when MPLA troops were given orders to advance to Cassinga. Sixteen soldiers were killed and 64 wounded, said the communique

The other front in the Calucque district near the SWA-Angola border opened up at 6am when 40 armoured cars crossed the border at three different places

There was no MPLA defence because their forces were stationed 30 km from the border to avert border clashes

At 9am there was a clash between South African and Angolan forces — mostly border guards and not regular soldiers. Angolan casualties were 100 dead and 100 wounded, the radio claimed

South African Mirages also

bombed the Ruacana Dam site inside southern Angola, the communique said

The southern prong of the raid into Angola lasted till Friday, the communique said, but suggested that South African troops were still in the south

A South African Defence Force spokesman yesterday would not comment on the radio report, saying "It should be noted that Mirages are jet fighters, not bombers, also paratroopers are unable to carry landmines and would not be able to mine the approaches of a town they were attacking"

⊙ In Pretoria, a Defence spokesman said last night it was interesting that Swapo was able to say how many South Africans were involved while not giving figures to back up its own allegations

Raid by SA overshadows new talks with Swapo

221
ARGUS
8/5/78

NEW YORK. — Escalation of the armed conflict over South West Africa today overshadowed critical talks on the territory's political future which begin in New York tomorrow.

'How did my son die?' father asks

The Argus Correspondent NELSPRUIT. — The grief-stricken father of Rifleman Martin Kaplan, who died when South African forces attacked Swapo bases in Angola last week, wants to know how his son died.

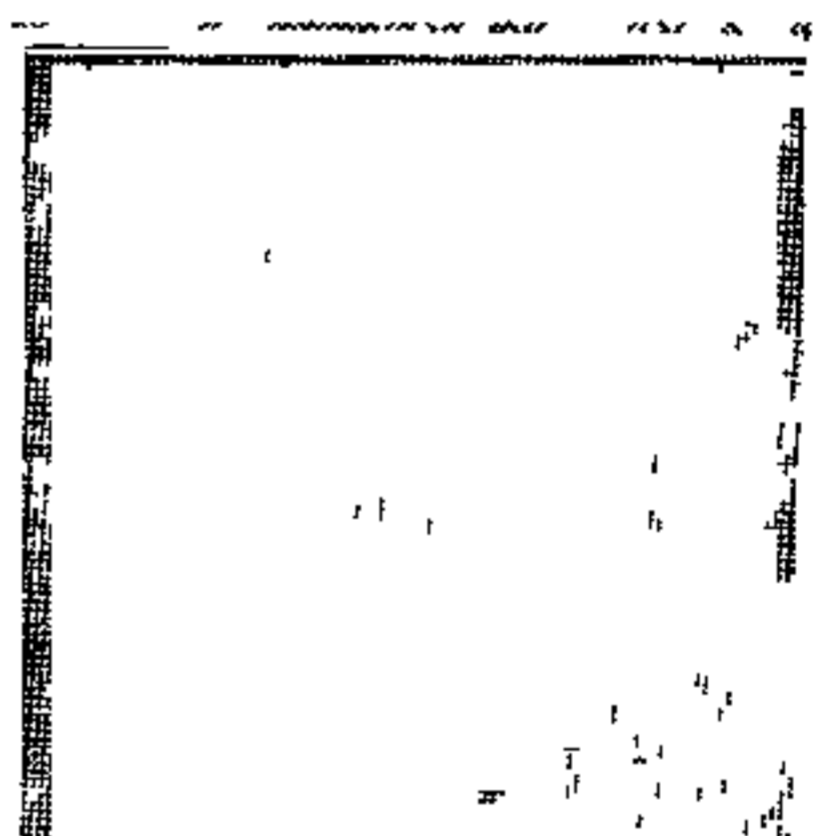
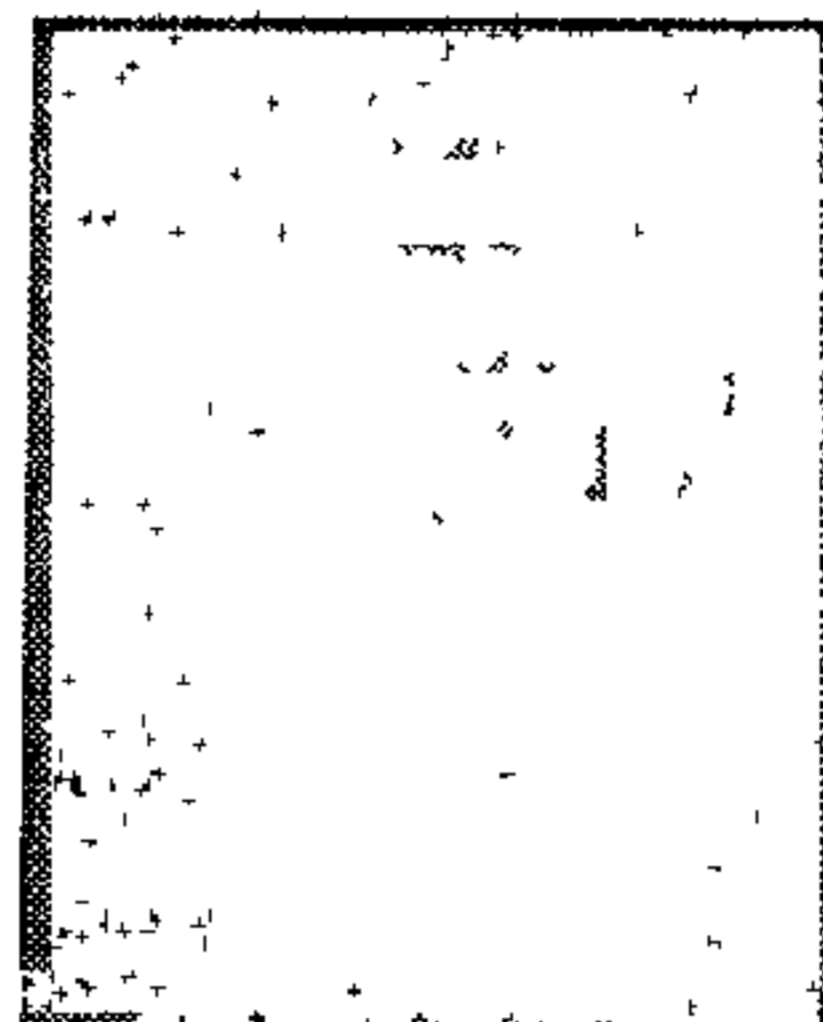
'If any of Martin's fellow riflemen were nearby when he died I would really appreciate them telling me the circumstances,' said Mr Morris Kaplan, an employee at the Nelspruit Traffic Department.

Martin, the third eldest of Mr and Mrs Kaplan's seven children, was born at Nkana in Zambia. He was employed by Nelspruit's Parks Department.

WIFE
His wife, Rosalyn, was visiting her mother at Richmond when she was told of Martin's death in Angola. Her daughters, Juliette, 3, and Shirley, 2, were with her.

Mr Kaplan said he saw Martin a week before he left for Angola.

'I had just returned from a trip to South America to discuss with my brother the possibility of my family — including Martin and Rosalyn — emigrating to start a farming venture in Bolivia,' he said.



THREE of the men who died in the raid on Angola: Rifleman Jacob de Waal (top), Corporal Terrance Bridgeman (centre) and Rifleman Edward Backhouse (above).

Diplomats of five Western nations that joined in the Security Council's unanimous censure yesterday of the incursion into Angola by South African troops will sit down with Swapo leaders.

Asked about the outlook for agreement on the South West Africa independence plan devised by the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, one delegate said 'Bloody difficult'.

The South African Government accepted the plan on April 25. Swapo raised serious objections and asked for new talks, expected to last two days at the US Mission to the UN.

Big influence

Thursday's raids — on Swapo terrorist bases according to South Africa, but against South West Africa refugee camps according to Angolan accounts — were seen in diplomatic circles as likely to have a profound influence on the position of Swapo leaders.

One diplomat rated the prospects for accord as no better than 50-50, and probably less than that.

During the special session of the UN General Assembly on South West Africa that adjourned last Wednesday, Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo's president, spelt out three major objections to the Western plan, as accepted by South Africa.

Three points

These were to the proposal to shelve the question of Walvis Bay; on the dispositioning of the 1500 South African troops who would remain in South West Africa during the transition to independence, and on the role of UN military and civilian operations to be set up during transition.

Western diplomatic sources said Walvis Bay was expected to present the greatest problem. Swapo officials made it clear that Mr Nujoma was standing firm.

One way out of the difficulty, according to some sources, was a possible declaration by the Western five that, while it was politically desirable to leave the issue in abeyance for negotiation by South Africa and an elected South West African Government, they endorsed the principle of total territorial integrity.

Surveillance

The Western side was expected to point out, however, that if the 1500 troops were confined to one or two northern barracks, as agreed, they would be under strict UN surveillance and in no position to repeat the sort of operation that was conducted on Thursday.

The least contentious issue was thought to be that of the role of the UN civil administration, which Mr Nujoma said must overrule that of Mr Justice M T Steyn, the Administrator-General.

Diplomats continued privately to be critical of South Africa after Thursday's raid. One Western official called it premeditated, extremely provocative and exceedingly harmful to Western peace-making efforts. — Sapa-Beuter.

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — South African soldiers who attacked Swapo bases deep inside Angola last week captured detailed assassination plans and official congratulations on the killing of two leaders of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

This was revealed by Major-General Jannie Geldenhuy, General Officer Commanding SWA command, at a press briefing after his return from the border at the weekend. He said the documents were

Copy lines 8/3/10

Swapo assassination plans found

seized at Swapo's supreme command headquarters, code-named "Moscow", about 200 km inside Angola.

He said no prisoners were taken in the raids but a number of people, including those abducted in a bus hijacking in Ovambo, last month, were "liberated" by the South African soldiers.

Answering questions, General Geldenhuy said: "There was interference from

MPLA forces, but they were scared away from the scene." A message congratulating the "gallant" fighters of Swapo's military wing, Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) was among the documents released by General Geldenhuy.

The document, dated April 9 this year, was signed by Dimo Hamambo, the Plan (Popular Front for the Liberation of Namibia)

commander of the armed forces. A rubber stamp of Plan appeared under his signature and it was addressed to regional commanders.

The document said: "Apart from capturing a boer on the battlefield, you performed the wonder of killing puppet Shiyagaya while walled by a gang of security men."

"most prominent puppet of imperialism, Clemens Kapuuo". He added that the killing of Chief Kapuuo and Mr Shiyagaya would mean a "psychological catastrophe for the puppets of the Turnhalle Circus".

Other documents detailed the planned assassinations of Chief Kapuuo and Mr Shiyagaya, but General Geldenhuy refused to release the "Kapuuo document".

Swapo has consistently denied responsibility for the assassinations or abducting the bus passengers.

Another document detailed minutes of a Plan meeting in March attended by Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, and two of the movement's leaders operating legally inside SWA/Namibia Mr Daniel Tjongarero and Mr (Hendrik) Witbooi

According to the minutes, Mr Nujoma said: "Swapo is not prepared to lay down its arms and surrender to the enemy. The central committee has already decided to continue the armed struggle for a total seizure of power and to liquidate the boers."



Swapo calls off talks after raid

Cape Times
9/5/78
221

NEW YORK. — Crucial talks between Western and black nationalist delegates on a SWA/Namibia settlement were called off yesterday because of the South African military incursion last week into Angola.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, and other members of his negotiating team returned to their headquarters in Lusaka after learning of the heavy casualties and damage caused in the attack.

In identical letters to representatives of the US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, the Western members of the UN Security Council, Mr Nujoma said Swapo could not take part in new talks now.

But he reiterated the guerilla group's wish for a negotiated settlement of the dispute over SWA/Namibia.

Prolonged diplomatic impasse

In a statement, the Western delegates welcomed this sentiment and said they would pursue their efforts, but privately some said they foresaw a prolonged diplomatic impasse and probable increase in violence in and around the territory.

The Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, expressed much concern over the developments and called in Swapo's UN representative to discuss the situation.

On April 25 the South African Government accepted the Western proposals for a cease-fire, phased troop withdrawals and UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia. Swapo, the other principal party to the negotiations, objected to key sections of the plan and requested further discussions with the Western ambassadors, which were scheduled for yesterday.

After South Africa's announcement that its SWA/Namibia-based troops attacked Swapo guerilla bases in southern Angola, adjacent to the territory, Mr Nujoma still said the talks would go on.

But after obtaining further details about the assault, he advised the Western five privately late on Sunday night that he and his colleagues were instructed by their central committee to return to their Lusaka headquarters, and further discussions were off.

Western sources said they felt Mr Nujoma had no option and that even if the talks took place yesterday nothing would have been achieved — Sapa-Reuter

SA expecting 'prestige' raid by Swapo

Star 9/5/78

(221)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force is expecting Swapo to attack a "prestige" target in the northern SWA/Namibian province of Ovambo.

A Defence Force spokesman said the Swapo attack was expected as retaliation for South Africa's strike at Swapo bases in Angola last week.

"Swapo has lost prestige and now it must do something to show the world its military back is not broken," the spokesman said.

A South African military base in the north would be a likely target. The Defence Force was on the alert.

John Patten, The Star's Political Correspondent, reports from Cape Town that there is growing impatience in South African Government quarters over the stalling tactics of Swapo on the Western settlement plan for SWA/Namibia independence.

It is now being claimed that a decision on the holding of elections should be taken within three weeks at the most because any further delay would be bad for all concerned.

STILL HOPEFUL

Swapo's decision yesterday to cancel the important talks it was to hold with the "Big Five" western contact group in New York is seen in South African Government quarters as further proof that Swapo has no intention of agreeing to the Western plan, which South Africa agreed to two weeks ago.

But Western diplomatic sources claimed today they were still hopeful of getting the initiative going again, though they felt Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, had been given the propaganda advantage in pushing for further South African concessions as a result of the South African Defence Force's strike at Swapo bases last week.

● West plan for SWA
in balance — Page 19.

say diplomats

more circumscribed and cautious than ever before

The timing of the raid has baffled administration officials and the State Department said publicly that it had expressed 'particular concern about the timing' to the South African Government

Officials are asking why the raid could not have taken place well ahead of South Africa's widely acclaimed acceptance of

a South West African settlement

That way, they argue, the uproar would not have done the immense damage which it has — and still is — to the credibility of South Africa's image as an occupying power seriously interested in a peaceful transition to majority rule

Alternatively, they ask, why could the raid not have been put off until Swapo's extremely

delicate internal discussions about the Western settlement proposals?

If Swapo's executive had come out against the proposals, administration sources say, there might have been some justification for the raid. If it had come out in favour of the proposals, there would have been no need for a raid

Observers in Washington reject the argument

that South Africa undertook the raid in order to reassure internal political groups that the sharp reduction in South Africa's military presence under the Western proposals would not leave Swapo with the upper hand

They point out that if this were the case it would have been obviously wiser to strike at Swapo bases before accepting the Western proposals

THE ARGUS, TUESDAY MAY 9 1978

Angola raid an error,

The Argus Bureau WASHINGTON. — South Africa's raid into Angola last week is increasingly being viewed in Washington as a diplomatic and strategic mistake. Even those who sympathise with the country's good intentions are beginning to question the wisdom of the move — and especially its timing.

It may well have been a great military success, they argue, and it might have been provoked, but its drawbacks — which are only now becoming apparent — could greatly reduce what advantages it might have had. One of the biggest drawbacks which officials here point to is that the raid has evoked the direct threat of economic sanctions.

In spite of South Africa's saying it will, if necessary, repeat the exercise, administration sources believe South Africa's ability to respond militarily in the future has been sharply reduced by the real threat of sanctions.

Officials say that added to this diminished freedom to act is the strong

probability that the raid was not devastating enough to deter Swapo from undertaking future raids on SWA. 'In South Africa's present international situation, one would have expected either a one-time big bang raid that would never have to be repeated, or a raid which would not place deterrents such as sanctions on the country's freedom to act militarily in future,' one said.

Another drawback seen by officials here is that the raid, and the inevitably ensuing threat of sanctions might embolden the Cubans now in Angola to play a more covert role in supporting Swapo terrorists in the SWA border.

The raid, it is argued, is almost certain to be used by the Cubans, as justification for their military presence in Angola, and probably for

the establishment of a major Cuban military presence on the border.

And the threat of sanctions — which Western diplomats claim they could not have opposed at the United Nations without losing what support they still have in Africa for their settlement proposals — places Swapo and the Cubans in a position to act in the knowledge that South Africa's response would have to be

West called 'spineless' over SWA

DR BEN AFRICA, leader of the Baster delegation to the Turnhalle and a member of the Turnhalle Democratic Alliance, yesterday urged the Western countries to recognise Swapo as 'a tool in the hands of an expansionist, neo-imperialist, Marxist regime.'

He was speaking in the first of a series of lectures, Focus on Namibia, organised by the Students' Representative Council at the University of Cape Town

Amid a mixture of loud hissing and applause, Dr Africa claimed that Swapo had its back against the wall did not have the support that many people thought and that Mr Sam Nujoma and his cadres had 'wasted our time in Namibia'

Dr Africa condemned the Western countries for 'spineless, jellyfish-like action' at the United Nations

FIRM STAND

'We in the DTA would urge the five Western countries to display more guts, and backbone, take a firm stand and recognise Swapo for what it really is, namely a tool in the hands of an expansionist, neo-imperialist, Marxist regime,' he said

He did not know how much the DTA could trust the Western countries

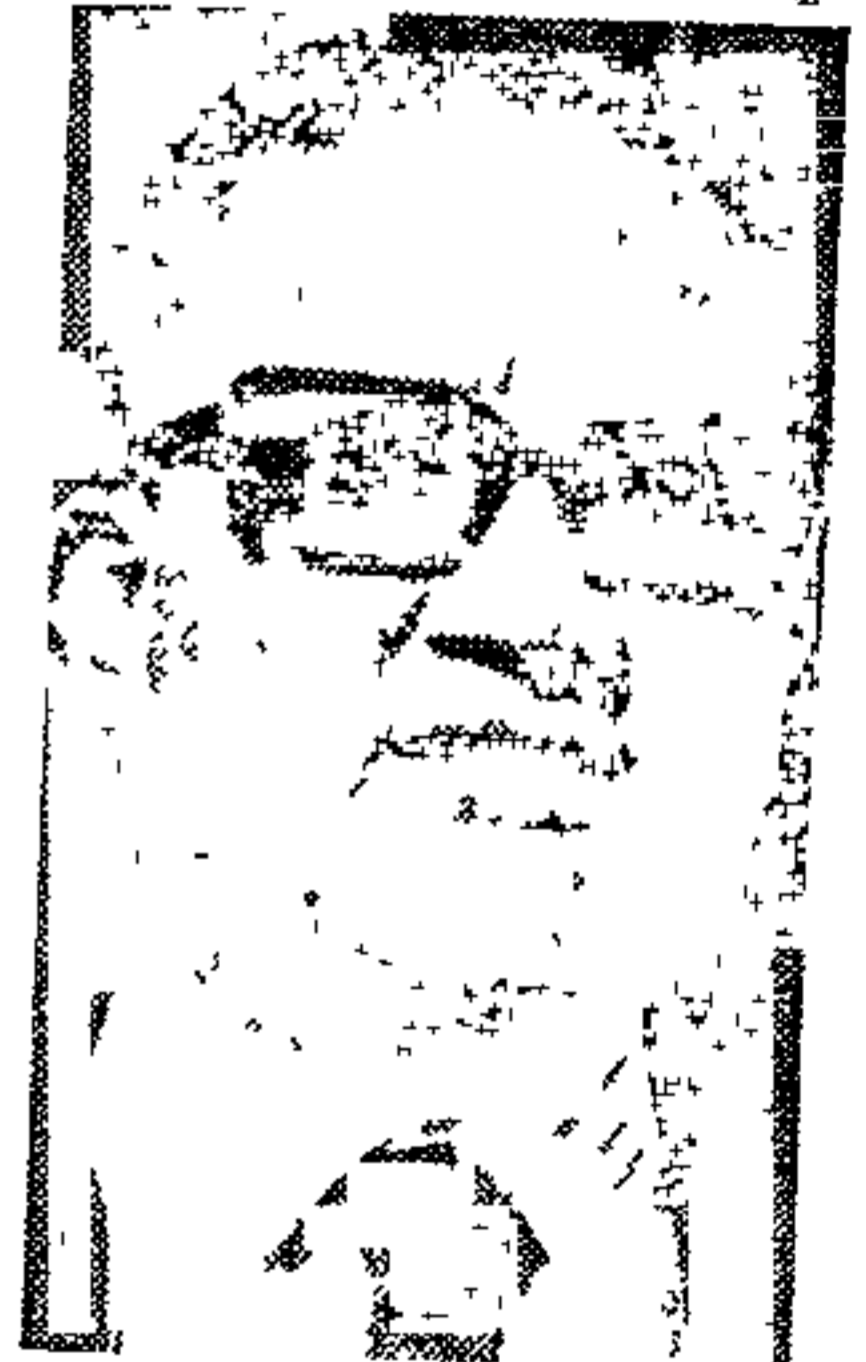
'The best we can hope is that they will assist us materially when we do get involved in the conflict, but I wonder how far we can trust them,' he said

He said there were risks involved in accepting the Western proposals, but they were not the worst that could be expected

SWA DEMANDS

Speaking of South Africa's attack on Swapo military bases in Angola last week, Dr Africa said this had been in response to demands of the people inside the territory

'That is why there was a concerted attempt to wipe out the Swapo bases.'



Dr Ben Africa

The student audience began hissing loudly when Dr Africa stated his support of the detention-without-trial measures being implemented in the territory.

'This proclamation was made to allow people to exercise their free will,' he said

In answer to a question after his address, Dr Africa called the detention measures 'very special' and said he supported detention without trial as it was implemented in the territory

A 'COVER-UP'

Members of the audience attacked Dr Africa for allegedly supporting the idea of freedom only for those who agreed with him, and for using the concept of ethnic separation in the DTA as a 'cover-up for racism'

Lectures will be held every day this week in the New Science Lecture Theatre.

Delay over SWA plan annoys SA

The Argus Political Staff

THERE is growing impatience in the South African Government over the stalling tactics of Swapo on the Western settlement plan for the independence of South West Africa.

Government sources said that a decision on elections in the territory should be taken within two or three weeks. They said further delay would have a negative effect.

Swapo's decision yesterday to cancel the talks it was to hold with the 'big five' Western contact group in New York is regarded as clear proof that Swapo has no intention of agreeing to the Western plan, which South Africa accepted two weeks ago.

HOPEFUL

But Western diplomatic sources said today that they still had hopes for the settlement initiative.

They felt, however, that the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, could press for further concessions as a result of the South African strike at Swapo bases last week.

The Western nations are critical of any violence which could upset the prospects of a settlement, and representatives of the contact group have expressed their dismay at South Africa's action.

GUIDANCE

South African sources said today that although they were certain that Swapo would not agree to the Western plan, the Government would have to have guidance before deciding unilaterally to hold elections.

This included:

● The advice by the Western nations on the prospects of further talks with Swapo;

● The wishes of the leaders inside SWA; and

● The recommendations of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M, T Steyn.

The South African Government is convinced that Swapo is using the military strike by South Africa as a pretext for further delay.

Sources said today that Swapo had had time to accept the West's plan, because it was consulted in parallel negotiations with South Africa.

Mr Nujoma's speech to the special session of the UN General Assembly in which he raised 10 points on which he sought changes was indicative of Swapo's unwillingness to accept what was regarded by South Africa as the final and definitive plan.

ELECTIONS

One diplomatic source said today that he hoped South Africa would not announce elections unilaterally.

He said that because South Africa had accepted the Western plan, it should allow time for the proposals to be accepted by the UN Security Council.

Another diplomatic source said the West might require the help of African states before the initiative could be resumed.

There had been a curious silence from them on the South African strike against Swapo bases. He said they could be working out their full reaction.

The struggle for South West

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Mayor juggles with figures to reduce its budget to a mere 13 billion dollars, is being looked upon more indulgently

believe it or not, one of the most obsessive topics of conversation in well-informed circles in the late these days happens to be — is South Africa lining or losing the diplomatic and military struggle over Namibia, or South West Africa?

South Africa's acceptance of the West's suggestion for the procedure towards independence is interpreted about a dozen different ways

These run through all the gradations of reference from those who would like to see a fairly quick "moderate" settlement, to those who want a radical settlement with Swapo completely in the saddle

The official American view is that South Africa has done the statesmanlike thing in accepting this is said to have the Western powers with diplomatic room to manoeuvre among the African and Third World states before the Russians and Cubans take some sort of initiative in Mozambique and, or, Angola

Everybody admits that he is running out, and the temptation for the Russians and Cubans to take advantage of present days in negotiations is owing

The longer the negotiations drag on, it is said, the more time is being given to the Soviet and Fidel Castro — or vice-versa, as a few contend — to make some sort of push in southern Africa

The object of such a push, it is considered, will be to throw the Americans into a posture which can be interpreted as preparing to defend the whites of the region. This would wreck the American policy of building up friendly relations with the African continent

South Africa's willingness to withdraw from the area, with the exception of Walvis Bay, and allow internationally (UN) supervised elections, is regarded as astute and realistic.

She gets the best bargain she is likely to strike, leaves the West, through the UN, with responsibility for keeping the peace there, and gives the anti-Swapo groups a reasonable chance of winning the elections

There are those who say this is exactly what the West thinks it can handle

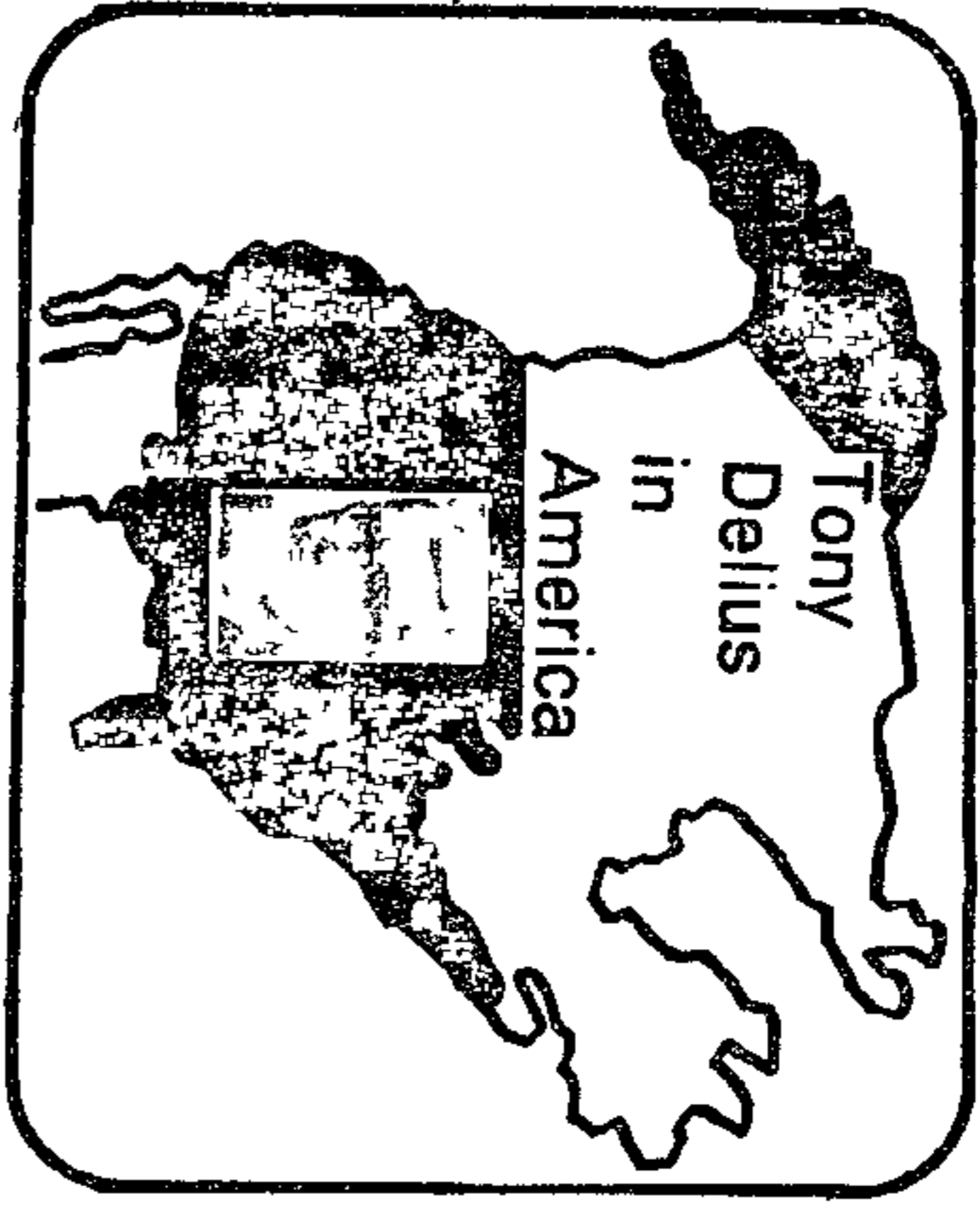
— but not what the Marxists would like

There is an unattributable report circulating that US Ambassador, Andy Young, said to Swapo "If you set the for the West's conditions now, you will be in with a chance to win the elections within the year, and take charge of independence. If you don't, you may win in the end, but that could mean years and years of war and many deaths among your own people"

But Swapo's advisers, those of the more Left persuasion, think Swapo is already doing so well in the war there will not be any long-drawn-out struggle to get South Africa out of Namibia

The very fact that South Africa has to keep what these advisers calculate to be between 50 000 and 45 000 troops in Northern Namibia and Walvis Bay is, they believe, already a major strategic defeat for the Republic

Her armed forces are stretched to the limit, and it is all costing a great deal of money at a time when



the South African economy needs every cent it can get to put into constructive work and create employment

Therefore, in the view of these thinkers, all Swapo has to do is hang on and refuse any but the most favourable terms for a settlement in Namibia, and the organisation will get favourable terms faster than anybody thinks possible today

South Africa is on the run and will make one concession after another to get out of the military trap she is now in at the top of Namibia

Eventually Mr Sam Nujoma and his henchmen will be granted practically the same take over of Namibia as the Frelimo people under Samora Machel got in Mozambique, so runs this theory

The fact that Swapo is now making difficulties in accepting the West's conditions, other American observers believe, demonstrates that these Namibian nationalists have grave doubts about their capacity to win an election

Then again, the more extreme experts think that even if they did win, and South Africa was there in strength still a newly victorious Swapo regime would be quietly sabotaged, and even "eliminated"

Thus, according to such a conspiratorial view of history and politics, South African forces, military and police, must be totally out of the way. Added to which the UN will need much more than the presently allotted one thousand administrators and five thousand troops to run the place

It's distracting for anybody born in South Africa to find his birthplace such a constant topic of conversation among the aficionados of

world politics, but quite staggering to discover sandy South West, with its scarcely one million inhabitants, is regarded as practically the key to its future

Attention to such minutiae, in its way, marks the extent of the shift away from the indifference to all things African that prevailed in America only a couple of years ago

There is no mistaking a feeling in some quarters that some sort of crunch is coming over Namibia, and coming far too quickly

Of course, such discussion, though intense among Africanists and such like, does not exactly involve the man in the street. He is getting the backwash of a new optimism emanating from Wall Street where there have been in the last fortnight record breaking volumes of trading

So infectious is it that even the teetering of New York along the verge of bankruptcy, while the

For instance, they are now talking of spending a billion dollars on rejuvenating the willing Bronx. Another 800 million dollars are to be devoted to building a drive down the western side of the city

New York's pavements may be cracked and tilted, its streets might be lined with garbage, but there are still men thinking of reaching for the skies — somebody wants to build another skyscraper towering over Grand Central Station

And spring has brought the news that for the first time in a decade jobs are on the increase again in the city. Since 1968 New York's economy has shrunk by 650 000 jobs — a loss which would probably put either Cape Town or Johannesburg out of business

Such items of news stir men along Fifth Avenue on a windy spring day more than signs of a possible strategic withdrawal by South Africa behind the Orange and Molapi rivers

(221) 9/15/78 NM

Swapo men quit negotiating table

NEW YORK — Swapo leaders dealt a severe blow to Western independence proposals for South West Africa by recalling their negotiating team which was to have had further talks on the plan yesterday.

A statement by Swapo, which had proposed new discussions with the five Western members of the Security Council, cited the South African incursion into Angola as a reason for withdrawing.

The statement said also a wave of arrests in South West Africa ordered by the South African Administration was aimed at the destruction of Swapo.

The five Western members — the U.S., Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — joined the 10 other members of the Security Council in voting on Saturday for a resolution that strongly condemned the South African incursion into Angola and demanded that the invading troops withdraw.

The council also served notice that a repeat attack would oblige the 15-nation body to consider imposing sanctions against South Africa.

South Africa said the strike by its troops was against Swapo terrorist camps in southern Angola but the Angolan Ambassador Mr. Elisio de

Figueiredo and Swapo representatives said refugee settlements in the territory were hit.

The Swapo statement yesterday repeated this charge, claiming that the hundreds of dead and wounded included refugee women and children.

It was not known immediately whether the Swapo decision to recall its negotiating team meant the end of the talks on the Western proposals for a settlement accepted by South Africa on April 25.

Some sources said the discussions might be resumed later — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Swapo calls off talks after raid

C.T.
9/5/78
(22)

NEW YORK. — Crucial talks between Western and black nationalist delegates on a SWA/Namibia settlement were called off yesterday because of the South African military incursion last week into Angola.

Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, and other members of his negotiating team returned to their headquarters in Lusaka after learning of the heavy casualties and damage caused in the attack.

In identical letters to representatives of the US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, the Western members of the UN Security Council, Mr Nujoma said Swapo could not take part in new talks now.

But he reiterated the guerilla group's wish for a negotiated settlement of the dispute over SWA/Namibia.

Prolonged diplomatic impasse

In a statement, the Western delegates welcomed this sentiment and said they would pursue their efforts, but privately some said they foresaw a prolonged diplomatic impasse and probable increase in violence in and around the territory.

The Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, expressed much concern over the developments and called in Swapo's UN representative to discuss the situation.

On April 25 the South African Government accepted the Western proposals for a cease-fire, phased troop withdrawals and UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia. Swapo, the other principal party to the negotiations, objected to key sections of the plan and requested further discussions with the Western ambassadors, which were scheduled for yesterday.

After South Africa's announcement that its SWA/Namibia-based troops attacked Swapo guerilla bases in southern Angola, adjacent to the territory, Mr Nujoma still said the talks would go on.

But after obtaining further details about the assault, he advised the Western five privately late on Sunday night that he and his colleagues were instructed by their central committee to return to their Lusaka headquarters, and further discussions were off.

Western sources said they felt Mr Nujoma had no option and that even if the talks took place yesterday nothing would have been achieved — Sapa-Reuter

'Namibia' exists — and that has official approval

ARGUS 9/5/78 221

The Argus Political Staff
THE Government has for the first time given official recognition to the term Namibia by using it alongside the name South West Africa in an official document

Till now it has steadfastly refused to use the term — branch of former leading Swapo member Professor Mburumba Lema and the name by which the mandate territory is referred to at the United Nations and by Swapo

During the negotiations with the Western five contact group the Government's refusal to use the name was often notable when in statements the Western negotiators referred to Namibia while the Government stuck to 'South West Africa'

TURNHALLE

However, in a report to Parliament on a proposed scheme at Walvis Bay, the Secretary for Water Affairs, Mr J P Kriel has accepted for the term South West Africa/Namibia must be used by the Transvaal constitutional conference

In his report, Mr Kriel has taken into considera-

tion the implications for the South African enclave of Walvis Bay with regard to its water supply when SWA/Namibia becomes independent

He proposes that the Government assumes responsibility for the proposed R3-million reclamation works at Walvis Bay

At the same time he points out that even when the mandate territory becomes independent the water supply of the coastal region which also serves Walvis Bay will have to remain 'closely integrated to allow an orderly development of the area'

Attack by Swapo expected

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The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force is expecting Swapo to attack a 'prestige' target in the northern South West African province of Ovambo.

A spokesman said the Swapo attack was expected as retaliation for South Africa's strike at Swapo bases in Angola last week.

'Swapo has lost prestige and now it must do something to show the world its military back is not broken,' the spokesman said.

He said a South African military base in the north would be a likely target.

The Defence Force was on the alert.

Defence Headquarters here released more documents yesterday that were captured at the two raided Swapo bases, code-named 'Moscow' and 'Vietnam.'

The spokesman said the documents 'indicated close liaison between Plan (Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia — Swapo's military wing) and the internal wing of Swapo.'

One document, undated and unsigned, says Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's internal leader 'is aware of our movements inside South West Africa but he does not know what our tasks are.'

'Only Tauno Hatukuhpi (Swapo's national

treasurer in South West Africa) knows this.'

Both these leaders are at present abroad. Swapo's internal wing claims to be purely a political organisation without any contact with Swapo's military wing.

A document given out earlier, minutes of a plan meeting held at the 'Moscow' base on March 3, recorded the introduction of Mr Tjongarero and Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, Swapo's Secretary for Education in South West Africa.

Yesterday Pastor Witbooi, speaking from his home about 300 km south of Windhoek, denied he attended the meeting.

● SA raid a mistake, say diplomats — Page 11.

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2221

460 in mass grave at scene of Angolan raid

CASSINGA, Southern Angola. — An open grave, packed with the bodies of about 460 people, was shown to foreign journalists here yesterday. Angolan authorities said the bodies were of those killed by South African troops in the raid on a Swapo base last week.

The correspondents could make out brightly coloured dresses of a large number of women among the dead.

Another 122 bodies were buried separately in a nearby trench.

Swapo officials said others had fled into the bush where they had probably been killed by paratroopers. They said the town's population before the raid had been 3 068.

Most of the town, built of

wood or dried mud, was destroyed. Only the walls of a few concrete buildings remained.

The road leading from the airstrip had been mined. Tanks and trucks, attempting to break through when the South Africans struck, detonated the mines or were strafed by attacking aircraft.

Fighter bombers

Journalists were warned to be careful of unexploded mines. Some live mines were marked by circles in the dust.

Eye-witnesses said Mirage fighter bombers swept over the town between 7am and 8am last Thursday. Groups of paratroopers were dropped and sealed off the town.

The raid lasted until 2pm.

South Africa has admitted losing five men in the raid, but Swapo officials here claimed South African losses were at least 25 killed and more than 100 wounded.

Survivors collected 798 parachutes left by the South Africans.

A lone Mirage made repeated passes over the town, bombing and strafing at 6pm, they said.

● A spokesman said the Defence Force had nothing to add to its statements and provision of proof, particularly aerial and on-the-ground photographs and documents. He said the Defence Force admitted that there had been women at the camp but that quite a number of them had been armed and uniformed.

DTA policy

disguised *ARGUS*
10/5/78

apartheid *(221)*

—SWA man

THE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was perpetuating the apartheid system and would face major uprisings from blacks were they to take control of the territory, Mr Charles Hartung of the Namibia National Front said yesterday.

Mr Hartung, who is 'secretary for foreign affairs' of the party and leader of the Namibia Independence Party, was speaking at the University of Cape Town.

The DTA's ethnic formula, applied to all levels of government, he said. This was 'no less than perpetuating the apartheid system in a camouflaged way. It boils down to the same thing'.

Furthermore, by insisting on the free enterprise system of the economy, the DTA would keep the economic power in the hands of whites, with 10 percent of the population owning 90 percent of the territory's wealth.

YES-MEN

This could lead to major uprisings a very short time after they have taken over, Mr Hartung said.

He also criticised the DTA for its policy of consensus, which he thought could work only 'where all members are yes-men'.

Their system of 11 administrative bodies for the 11 ethnic groups in the territory was 'ludicrous, clumsy and costly,' he said.

FREE ELECTION

Mr Hartung, talking of Swapo, said: 'Had it not been for what Swapo has done, we would not be on the threshold of a free election.'

However, it now seemed Swapo regarded 'the' armed struggle as an end in itself, and wanted to seize power for its own sake.

He also attacked Swapo for its policy of 'scientific socialism, which would result in an exodus of people and money,' and its ideal of a classless society, which was impractical.

In answer to a question, Mr Hartung said he believed last week's raid in Angola by the South African Defence Force had been 'ill-timed' but could be justified on certain grounds.

West plan new demarche on SWA, say sources

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Own Correspondent

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NEW YORK. — The five Western powers are planning a further demarche to South Africa on SWA/Namibia, sources here claimed.

United States officials, however, have denied knowledge of such a step.

The West was expected to urge South Africa to curb cross-the-border assaults and keep the path to negotiations open following the dramatic exit of the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, on the night before the showdown talks were due to begin.

The timing, fury and depth of the South African assault on Cassinga has distressed the West and it fears that any follow-up attacks would lead to unrelenting African demands for punitive sanctions against the Republic

On Tuesday a spokesman for the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, indicated hopes that the talking might be resumed in a few weeks' time, though Western officials hold out no high hopes

Kapuuu

But they do not see South Africa reverting to its internal strategy at this stage — mainly because the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuu has left it with no credible figure to build around

The Swapo team left making it clear that they would want tighter curbs on the local administration, South African forces and

police if they were to sign the peace package accepted by South Africa

Any demarche would also certainly touch on this.

The unique US, British, French, West German and Canadian effort to clinch a UN-policed independence deal was launched with a demarche 14 months ago — when they successfully stopped South Africa going ahead with its internal settlement

● A United Nations committee, condemning the South African raid into Angola, yesterday called for South Africa to be ousted from the United Nations.

Soldier's death in Angola described

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Rifleman Martin Kaplan, the South African soldier who was killed in Angola last week, was killed by enemy fire that came either from a machine-gun nest or a sniper.

This was disclosed to The Argus after Rifleman Kaplan's father, Mr Morris Kaplan, made a plea for information on the circumstances surrounding his son's death.

The story of how the South African died was told by a fellow soldier who did not wish to be named.

Rifleman Kaplan was shot at about noon last

Thursday when he attempted to return fire at an enemy machine-gun nest.

The man said the South African troops had seized a Swapo base and were engaged in cleaning up enemy machine-gun nests.

LEANED OUT

'The nest had a party of about eight of us pinned behind a building,' the colleague said. 'We knew it was around but could not locate it.'

'Martin leaned out from cover to return fire and it was then that he was shot. He was hit just below the left shoulder.'

The fact that Rifleman Kaplan received only one shot might indicate that the bullet came from a sniper, said the man.

A doctor was called immediately, but Martin could not be removed from the scene of fighting until the machine-gun nest was put out of action.

The nest was eventually taken by another group of South African troops who, according to the man, stormed it from another direction.

Hansard 14 10 May 1978
Question 3 Colo 742

Take-over of railway management in South West Africa

*3 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Transport †

Whether the Railways Administration has taken or is taking steps to provide the inhabitants of South West Africa with training facilities in order to qualify them for taking over railway management in that territory after independence, if so what steps

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

The Railways in South West Africa will for the foreseeable future continue to be operated by the South African Railways. Detail investigation is, however, being undertaken to provide facilities to train inhabitants of the Territory for appointment to vacancies which may occur after independence

Handwritten 14 10 May 1978
 Question 14 Cols 449 & 750.

✓ Damara Representative Authority. Control over nature conservation matters in Damaraland

*14 Mr R I LORIMER asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

- (1) Whether the Damara Representative Authority has control over nature conservation matters in Damaraland, if so,
- (2) when were these powers conferred on it;
- (3) whether the Administrator-General of South West Africa was consulted before a decision was made on the granting of these powers,
- (4) whether the Turnhalle constitutional proposals were taken into consideration before the decision was made to

10 MAY 1978

grant these powers to the Damara Representative Authority if so, what were the reasons for approving these proposals;

- (5) (a) who made the decision to grant these powers to the Authority and (b) what were the reasons for the decision

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) Yes
- (2) On 22 July 1977 by Proclamation R 150 of 1977.
- (3) No. The Administrator General was only appointed on 1 September 1977
- (4) The Turnhalle proposals included nature conservation but prior to the establishment of the Damara Representative Authority no definite steps regarding the distribution of functions on Governmental level in South West Africa had yet been taken. The Representatives of the Damara Nation at a meeting held on 20 May 1977 and after consultation with the Commissioner General for South West Africa unanimously decided to request the State President that a Damara Representative Authority be established and that the same powers and functions be conferred on the Damara Representative Authority as were conferred on the Legislative Councils of Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi concerning nature conservation matters. Consequently there was no disregarding of the Turnhalle proposals
- (5) (a) The Government of the Republic of South Africa.
 (b) See (4) above

For written reply

Swapo attack likely — SADF

By DAVID FORRET
Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — The South African Defence Force expects Swapo's military wing, "Plan", to launch an attack on a "prestige" target in Owambo in retaliation for last week's raid into Angola, a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday.

"Whether they will actually be able to do it is another matter," he added. The Security Forces

were ready for any eventuality should an attack be launched in northern South West Africa

Answering questions at a weekly Press briefing, the spokesman said the most likely target of an attack would be a military installation. He said Swapo would have to regain its lost prestige.

The spokesman said he also expected Swapo to take foreign newsmen to the two Angolan bases to

discredit SA's military operation into Angola

"We are prepared for this," he said

He said Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, had already claimed that his movement was planning to attack civilian targets in retaliation for last week's raid, which destroyed two of Swapo's main bases

Military authorities also released more documents allegedly captured in the one-day raid on Thursday

last week.

One report, dated June 11 last year, claimed that a bridge was blown up on the road between Ondangwa and Tsumeb.

"No such incident took place," the spokesman said

He said other documents showed there was a close liaison between Swapo's military wing and the movement's internal leaders

Another document, dated February 28 this year, outlines plans to activate the bush war in Kaokoveld, in northwest SWA.

The report said that for Plan to defend the 960 sq km area of Kaokoveld, 28 500 well-equipped soldiers would be needed

The Rand Daily Mail correspondent in Lusaka reports that the door for further discussions with the five Western countries aimed at finding a solution to South West Africa's problem is still open "despite the raid."

This assurance was given yesterday by Swapo's publicity secretary, Mr Peter Katjavivi

Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, has sent a message to Angolan President Agostinho Neto condemning SA's invasion of Angola

SP probing SWA paper finances — editor

By DAVID FORRET
Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — Security Police have been investigating the financial affairs of South West Africa's latest newspaper, the Windhoek Observer.

The paper's editor, Mr Hannes Smith, who was forced to resign as editor of the Windhoek Advertiser 10 days ago, said: "It is clear that the motive behind the probe is in-

imidation. It is aimed at frightening my publisher, Mr Sigg Timm, into cancelling our contract."

Mr Smith, who has been a strong critic of the South African Government and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, left The Advertiser after it was taken over by a German millionaire and staunch supporter of the DTA, Dr Dieter Lauenstein.

The first edition of his new weekly paper, The

Observer, was sold out when it went on sale on Saturday.

"On Monday morning I learnt that a Security Police officer had called at my publisher to find out who was financing the newspaper. Mr Timm was non-committal and said he did not know."

Colonel Koos Myburgh, head of the Security Police in Windhoek, was not available for comment yesterday

SA bombs still lie unexploded in Swapo camp

From Jane Bergerol of
the Guardian News Ser-
vice

LUANDA — Unexploded fragmentation bombs still lie among the burned and blasted buildings of Cassinga, the village 290 km inside Angola used as a Swapo transit camp which was attacked by South African defence forces last Thursday

The main school building is open to the hot wind. Nearby, a group of more than 200 children, survivors it is claimed of more than 500 primary schoolchildren at the camp, watch from the shade of eucalyptus trees.

Cassinga lies on the brow of a hill, a small sandy village. Approaching it from the mining town of Tcamutete, we passed burned and blasted Angolan military trucks and armoured cars which had set out last Thursday morning to relieve Cassinga, — and which had been picked off by South African Air Force Mirage fighter-bombers flying runs through the day

UNDER 12

Land mines laid at the entrance to the village camp forced us off the road into the bush

The camp has been almost totally destroyed

Three walls of the school remain standing. Inside is the rubble of home-made desks, English-language lesson books, exercises in Oyambo and English. Most of the children we saw were under 12 years old

There were more than 600 dead, it was said. Over 100 died instantly on Thursday morning, we were told, as the Mirages made their first bombing runs. They are buried in a mass grave a few metres from the camp's grassy centre where the boys and

girls were assembled for their morning meeting when the Mirages appeared.

As they scattered, four C-130 Hercules dropped hundreds of paratroops who encircled the camp and moved in, killing whoever they found in their path

PORTUGUESE

Survivors we talked to said that while the bulk were white South Africans, there were also white Portuguese among them, speaking Portuguese and other whites speaking a language the Namibians could not identify

Paratroops moved in on trenches around the camp which had been dug two years ago when it was first set up

Swapo troops, who, we were told, were rushed to the camp after the attack to help evacuate the wounded, took us to the spot where a second mass grave had been dug. More than 15 metres long it contained, they said, 460 young people. First we saw gaily-coloured frocks, blue jeans, shirts and a few uniforms

Then there was the sight of the bodies inside them. Swollen, blood-stained, they were the bodies of young girls, young men, a few older adults, some young children

● A South African Defence Force spokesman last night said the SADF had nothing to add to its statements and provision of proof, particularly aerial and on-the-ground photographs and documents, last week

He said the SADF had admitted last week that there had been women at the camp but quite a number of them had been armed and uniformed

Door still ajar despite raid — Swapo

LUSAKA — The door for further discussions with the five Western countries aimed at finding a solution to the SWA/Namibian occupation by South Africa is still open 'in spite of the massacre of Namibian refugees in Angola by South African troops'.

This assurance was given here yesterday by the South West Africa People's Organization's Mr Peter Katjavivi, when asked to comment on the withdrawal of the Swapo delegation from the United Nations.

The decision to withdraw was taken by the Swapo central committee in the Zambian capital at the weekend after reports of a South African air and ground raid on a Swapo refugee camp.

"The bloody South African invasion of the people's republic of Angola resulting in the senseless massacre of hundreds of Namibian women and children, undoubtedly affected the talks scheduled to start in New York," he said.

"It is therefore natural that Swapo has recalled its delegation at the United Nations indefinitely as already stated by a Swapo representative at the UN, but the door is still ajar for further talks in finding a peaceful solution."

Mr Katjavivi claimed that some Western countries were responsible for the invasion as they supplied arms to South Africa and granted her rights to manufacture war equipment.

Swapo 'prestige' raid is expected

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force expected the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) — Swapo's military wing — to hit a prestige target in Ovambo, northern SWA/Namibia, in retaliation for Defence Force action in Angola, a spokesman of the SWA Command said here yesterday.

Security forces in Northern SWA/Namibia were prepared for any eventuality, should Plan attack such a target in Ovambo. "We expect Swapo to attempt an attack on a prestige target in Ovambo to show that it still has the right to exist," the spokesman said. It was logical that a military entity such as Plan would like to retaliate, because it had "received a bloody nose."

Asked to name "prestige" targets, the spokesman said a South African military base, for instance, would be a choice target for this purpose.

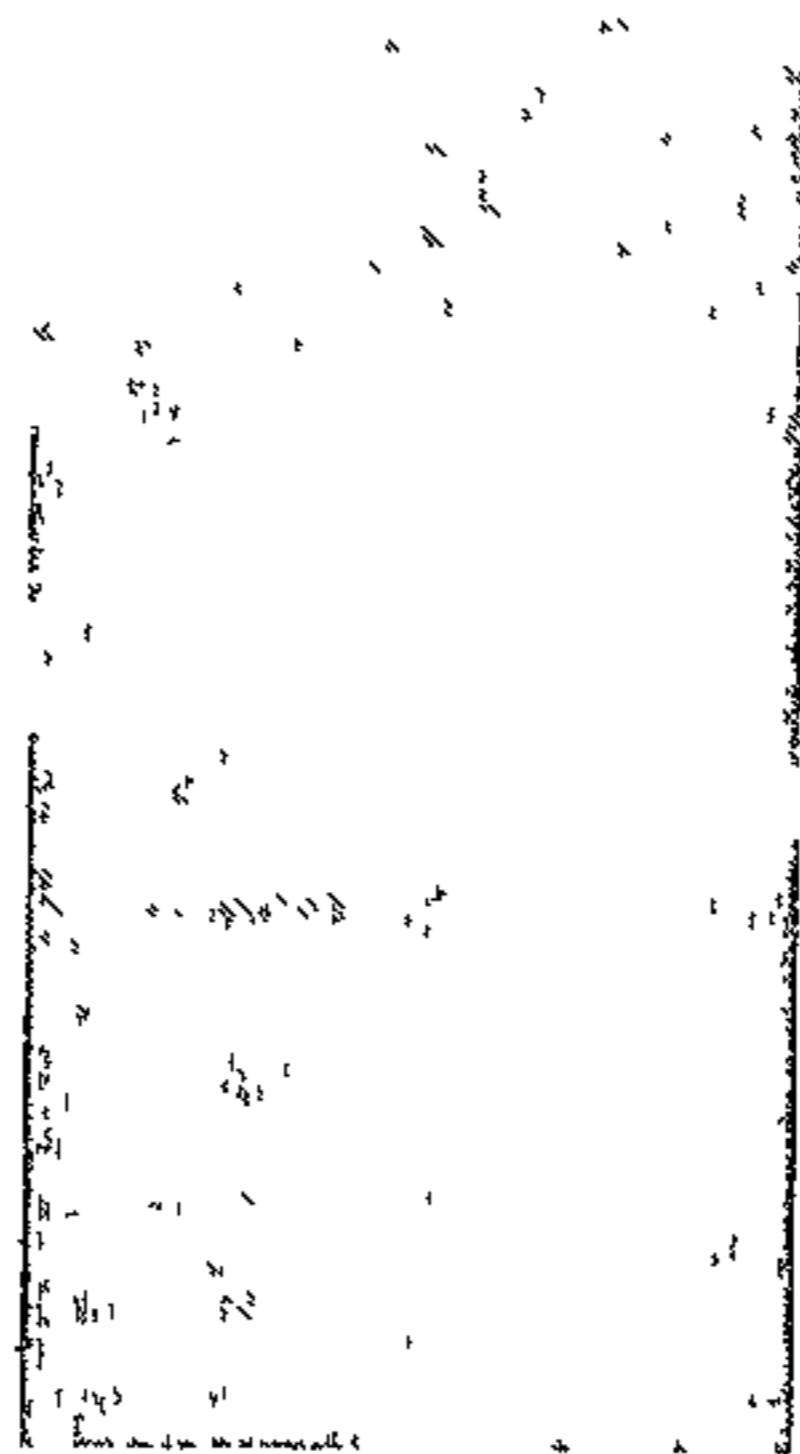
Captured soldier ^{Cape Times} shown on BBC TV ^{2/21}

Own Correspondent

LONDON Sapper Johan van der Mesch, the South African soldier who has been held as a prisoner of war since his capture by Swapo guerillas in February, was last night shown in a pathetic plight in the nationally-screened BBC television current affairs show "Tonight"

Looking confused and tense, he told Swedish film producer Per Senden "The treatment I get from Swapo is good South Africa does not treat its captives as well as this The army will never see me again"

The Swedish film crew claim they spent six weeks in SWA/Namibia in February and March with an escort of 250 Swapo guerillas The results screened early today were naturally one-sided



Johan van der Mesch

Sapper van der Mesch, who has a baby daughter, looked like a repetition of film the world has seen of Americans captured during the Vietnam war He was filmed at a Swapo guerilla base a few kilometres from a South African military camp just inside SWA/Namibia, the producers of the film claimed

Fair-haired Sapper van der Mesch, speaking in heavily-accented English, was wearing only a vest and army pants

His left arm showed a nasty bullet wound, one of three flesh wounds he received when he was ambushed

Swapo claims he was the only survivor out of 10 soldiers ambushed at a waterhole

In the film the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, emphasized that they would only reach a settlement in SWA/Namibia on their terms, rejecting those of the big five Western nations

Mr Nujoma said they would take part in democratic elections but not as specified in the Western settlement

○ A spokesman for the Defence Force last night declined to comment on the statements made by Sapper van der Mesch He said he could not comment on statements made by a man who is being used by an organization for political purposes while he is totally at their mercy

11/5/78

Top Swapo man returns, but goes into hiding

(221)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The vice-chairman of the revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, appears to have gone into hiding after an unexpected return to Windhoek

He has been reported to fear arrest by the police or violence by political opponents

Mr Tjongarero left for an undisclosed destination, ostensibly for talks with the World Council of Churches, soon after the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo

At the time it was rumoured that Herero supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance president were planning to avenge his death and that Swapo leaders like Mr Tjongarero were to be the victims.

Mr Tjongarero's unannounced return to Windhoek last Sunday after nearly six weeks away, came as a surprise, especially since preventive detention regulations have been proclaimed in his absence.

So far, 16 people have been held under the detention regulations.

Swapo, DTA ⁽²⁾ men ^{11/17/80} detained

WINDHOEK — Another Swapo executive committee member and two members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) were detained yesterday under the Administrator-General's security measures.

The Swapo man, Mr Hendrik Witbooi, a Nama chief, is the movement's secretary for education and culture.

In an unprecedented move against anti-Swapo forces, Mr Justice Steyn also ordered the detention of two members of the National Unity Democratic Organisation, which is a member of the DTA.

The latest arrests bring to 12 the number of people held under Judge Steyn's measures, which make provision for detention of those who allegedly promote political violence in SWA.

Mr Witbooi's detention follows the release of documents allegedly captured by South African security forces during their raid on Swapo bases inside Angola last week.

The two Nudo men arrested are Mr Josephat Tjaveondja and Mr Matheus Mahua — DDC.

DTA gets funds from West Germany

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in SWA/Namibia is receiving private funds from right-wing West German political sources, a member of the DTA head committee has confirmed.

Mr A J Louw, who is also the secretary of the Republican Party, an all-white member party of the DTA, said the German right-wing parties were donating money from their foundations because they believed in the DTA.

He refused to name the actual parties concerned.

Mr Werner Neef, a member of the Legislative Assembly and head committee of the DTA who acts as the West German go-between, said the money from Germany was only a small part of the total amount of DTA funds and was being used to educate the people of SWA/Namibia in the democratic process.

⊙ In the meantime the Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M.T. Steyn, said yesterday

Swapo would be hit and hit again till there was satisfaction that it was either prepared to lay down arms or was incapable of committing acts of violence.

South Africa had by accepting the Western proposals, visibly and unquestionably show the international community and the body politic of SWA/Namibia that it was now irrevocably committed to a peaceful political process in the territory, Mr Steyn said.

⊙ The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said yesterday Swapo had deliberately created the situation which led to the recent South African raid on terrorist bases in Angola.

In an interview with SABC radio news, Mr Botha said Swapo had intensified its terrorist activities to a point where the situation had become intolerable and South Africa had been forced to hit at the terrorist bases to prevent a serious deterioration of the position in SWA/Namibia.

⊙ The British and European information chief of Swapo, Mr Shapua Kaukungua, claimed in London yesterday that Swapo's leader Mr Sam Nujoma, crosses the border into SWA/Namibia to review the military position of Swapo troops inside the territory. He claimed that Mr Nujoma had been doing this since 1966.

⊙ Swapo's president Mr Sam Nujoma pledged in London on Tuesday to continue waging guerrilla war in SWA/Namibia till South African forces had left there.

Angola '75: The blitzkrieg SA almost won

The Cape Times, Friday, Nov 12, 1978



Own Correspondent
EW YORK — Wielding the most effective strike force ever seen in black Africa, and enjoying total Central Intelligence Agency cooperation, South Africa most blitzkrieged to victory the Angolan war.

One extra piece of sophisticated American hardware — such as a C-41 ship — might have done it in the end massive CIA nging, and "disastrously ong", South African dgment brought about

So says the man who could know best — Mr John Stockwell, CIA task force chief during the 1975-76 war. Stockwell, a 41-year-old jobwell, a 12-year veteran covert operations in Vietnam and Africa, has ripped up secrecy oath and written "Search of Enemies", a id inside story of the war, CIA, and the agency's foundry-flet bonds with S, the Bureau for State

While the CIA chiefs intan an icy silence and Attorney-General Griffin I considers prosecution, the h is selling like cup final ets, with some African sions here buying in bulk Writes Stockwell in his

At the height of the war, CIA strategists even tried to dump the arms embargo and bring in shiploads of arms and oil through Walvis Bay. And on the day South African guns were trained on Luanda, they joyfully put up paper decorations in CIA headquarters and threw a cheese and wine party.

Stay in

Even three weeks after the Senate voted to end all funding for the controversial CIA operation, the CIA was trying to repair a big C-130 transport and some French helicopters to give to South Africa to encourage it to stay in the fight, writes Stockwell.

But it was all one way. The CIA's lavish supply of intelligence was not reciprocated by BSS, who told the Americans almost nothing. In the end, he writes, Pretoria never won the open support from the US which it had craved. At a cost of R114m — more than four times the CIA outlay and about a third of the Soviet-Cuban investment — the Republic ended up with only bitterness and humiliation "impossible to measure".

"The CIA traditionally sympathized with South Africa and enjoyed its close liaison with BSS," writes Stockwell. This went back to the Congo wars of the early 1960s when the South Africans helped the CIA develop its mercenary army to suppress the rebellion. There were bumpy patches — "BSS tolerates little clandestine nonsense inside the country". In 1974, the CIA "yielded to intense pressures in Washington" and began secretly to probe South Africa's nuclear project.

On October 20, 1975, for example, "after a flurry of cables between headquarters and Kinshasa, two South African C-130 airplanes similar to those used by the Israelis in their raid on Entebbe flew into Ndjili Airport at night to meet a CIA C-131 flight, and whisked its load of arms down to Silva Porto. CIA and BSS representatives met the planes at Ndjili and jointly supervised the trans-loading."

Recent American disclaimers of the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha's assertions could therefore be technically correct — it was the South African aircraft, not the American, that brought the guns into Angola, Stockwell continues.

By this time the Kinshasa CIA station chief was briefing

designated Angolan independence day, when CIA headquarters was toasting the impending capture of Luanda by a confident 1 500-man force of FNLA and Zaïre regulars backed by four South African crews manning obsolete 5.5 inch artillery pieces.

As CIA and BSS observers standing on a ridge watched agast, the Cubans unleashed a storm of 2 000 Soviet 122 mm rockets that smashed into the column and sent it scattering in total panic.

"For the FNLA and Zairians the war was virtually over," Stockwell writes. CIA cables reported back that the subsequent situation was "a stable state of panic". From the south, the South Africa-Unita columns continued to drive all before them, but then the world learned of the South African involvement. At once the political and propaganda war was lost too, says Stockwell.

There was no he that even the tireless CIA propaganda machine could produce to counter its impact.

"After the war we learned that Cuba had not been ordered into action by the USSR. To the contrary, the Cuban leaders felt compelled to intervene for their own ideological reasons," says Stockwell, who argues bitterly against a CIA policy of first refusing to deal with the MPLA, then triggering massive Cuban involvement by its own covert operation in support of the FNLA.

Washington for greater direct involvement with South Africa

The key test came when Potts proposed a big arms shipment direct to Walvis Bay. In an icy, dramatic confrontation, Assistant Secretary of State Mr Edward Mulcahy, puffed his pipe and warned "If you do, I will resign in protest".

The subject of formal involvement with South Africa never came up again. All South Africa's reasoning for going into Angola had proved "disastrously wrong". By mid-January 1976, it was clear they would get no public support — even from Dr Jonas Savimbi. With the US clearly about to pull out and the Cuban-MPLA force no longer a pushover, "they gave up in disgust and retired back across the border as efficiently and quietly as they had come."

"Vorster's plan — putting in a small, cover force — had violated the cardinal rule of military strategy — the clear definition and pursuit of a desired objective," concludes Stockwell.

"In Search of Enemies" has been published in New York

EX-CIA man's story

watching the expanding US programme and timing their steps accordingly," and always "hoping for an overt nod of recognition and camaraderie."

"In September (1975) the South Africans began to provide arms and training to Unita and FNLA soldiers at Runtu on the border. First two men, then 12, then 40 advisers appeared with Unita units at Silva Porto.

Disaster

Some estimates say at least half was misappropriated, and according to Stockwell, Zaïre President Mobutu personally grabbed well over R1 million. The first sign of disaster came on November 11, the

connection was as sensitive as it was secret, he says. Potts, for example, turned down a black American from the Angolan task force "because of the South African involvement".

The Namibian peril

The intensity and timing of SA's Ascension Day strike into Angola were no doubt fully justified from a military and indeed security point of view. But the raid has seriously called into question the Republic's real intentions in SWA.

The scale of the attack suggests it was more than a reprisal for border violations. The SABC, which closely reflects government thinking, last week described the attack as a coup, while other sources suggested to the Sunday press that "SA had achieved a perfect balance between the military and diplomatic offensive."

Some diplomats would rather call it dangerous brinkmanship at this stage.

The Western contact group believes that it had come within an ace of getting Swapo to endorse the independence plan. Significantly, this week's negotiations in New York were to have been attended by leading members of Swapo's central committee, and would quite possibly have yielded positive results. Swapo has been brought to near acceptance of the proposals by the intense pressure exerted by Nigeria and the front-line states including, apparently, Angola.

SA can in no way conceal the fact that it was aware of this promising development.

Western sources believe the real reason for the attack may have been political. The decisive outcome of the military exercise will have lifted the sagging morale of the two Turnhalle type political groupings in SWA, both of which needed a strong boost of prestige. Akrur because of its initial damaging equivocation over the Western proposals and their acceptance by SA, DTA because of its loss of standing and credibility following the death of Clemens Kapuuo.

What next?

The Western proposals have been put at risk at a critical time. Swapo has withdrawn to work out some form of psychological recuperation. That may take a long time, because it is going to be very difficult to persuade the organisation not to resort to violent means to recover its

standing.

To the West, another distressing side effect of recent events is that the continued co-operation of the leading black states may now be at risk. There are known to be serious misgivings in a number of African capitals about risking further diplomatic set-backs.

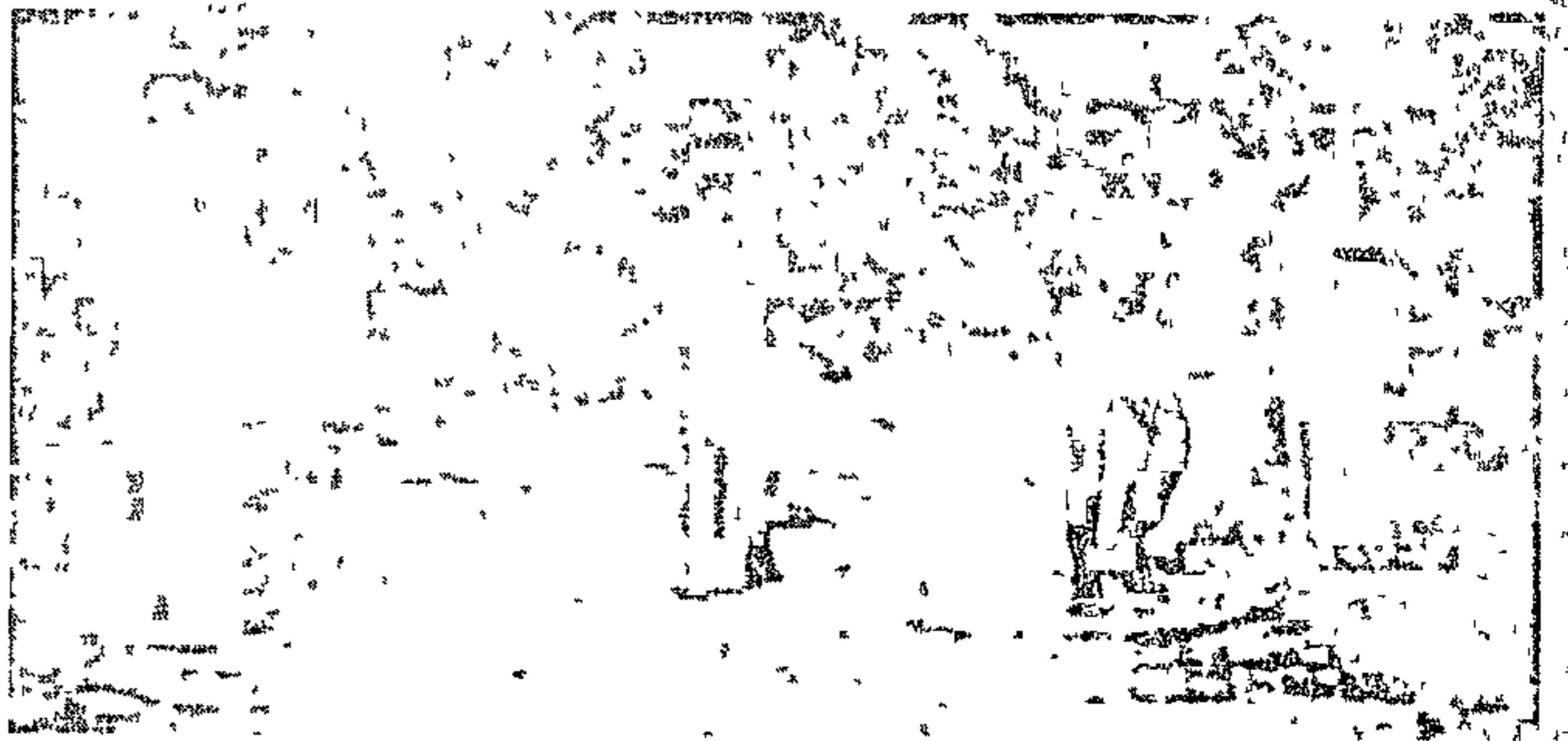
If African states now waver in their resolve to get Swapo to the negotiating table, SA will have played into the hands of the opponents of the Western peace plan.

will continue."

In Windhoek, an SA Defence Force spokesman told Sapa: "We expect Swapo to attempt an attack on a prestige target in Owambo to show that it still has the right to exist."

The potential for escalating conflict has never been greater.

While the Western settlement proposals were maintaining strong momentum with the backing of the most influential states in Africa, the danger of uncontrolled conflict on the SWA-Angola



South Africans in Angola . . . potential for escalating conflict has never been greater

It makes little difference that Swapo had stepped up acts of violence in the tricky period following SA's acceptance of the peace plan — and thus provided SA with ample moral justification for the attack. Western sources believe the cause of peace would have been better served by waiting a few days to give Western negotiators an opportunity to talk Swapo into a ceasefire, something they appeared to be within a touch of doing, according to messages from the UN.

An unpredictable course of events lies ahead. Swapo president Sam Nujoma is in Luanda, having told the BBC: "The armed struggle will never cease until Namibia is free. SA forces must withdraw. If they stay the war of liberation

frontier was receding. The fact that the plans may now have to take a back seat while Swapo plans a suitable reprisal, will severely test the diplomatic influence of the West in their attempts to talk Nujoma out of war.

If the Western proposals cannot be put back on the road again, a golden opportunity for SA and the West to outmanoeuvre Soviet designs in Africa will have been lost.

Had the SA raid into Angola not taken place, it would have been extremely difficult for Swapo to reject the Western package which SA had already agreed to. Western sources believe that if Swapo had accepted, the Russians might well have allowed the Security Council to put

Financial Mail May 12 1978

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the plan into practice — ie they would not have used their veto against it.

There would have then been at least a fighting chance for the Western package to be implemented and for the 31 year old international dispute over SWA to be settled without further bloodshed.

The Russians would have been deprived of further opportunity to exploit racial tensions in the sub-continent. And, with the help of SA, Western diplomacy in Africa would have scored a major triumph.

There is still hope that talks with

Swapo can be resumed at a later stage, but it will be a different Swapo from the one that came so close to agreement with the West last week. Its demands will be tougher, and that increases the danger of further deadlock and breakdown.

And of a wider war.

WANTED FOR SWAGGERS

4578 AD
Pik

'They know'

"They all have intelligence services. They must be in possession of the facts."

"The time has come for the five Western governments to inform the South African Government whether they support Swapo terrorism and whether they reject any action on the part of the South African Government to end that terrorism."

Hugh Robertson reports from Washington that the four other Western powers on the United Nations Security Council — Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — are also believed to have given similar warnings to Pretoria.

As it is, last week's raid has caused more damage to the Western-sponsored settlement initiative than has been publicly admitted and officials appear to believe any further military action could finally torpedo the entire exercise.

African Governments are believed to have warned the Western powers that the South African incursion last week represented a breach of South Africa's undertaking to accept the Western Settlement plan.

'Reneged'

The plan, African countries have argued, contained an inherent balance between South African forces and the military forces of Swapo. South Africa tacitly accepted this situation when it accepted the West's proposals.

But by making a major strike against Swapo after having accepted the plan, they claim, South Africa had reneged on its commitment to the spirit, if not the letter, of the settlement proposals.

● In Windhoek today, the first major condemnation from within SWA/Namibia of the raid came from the Namibia National Front today. The Star's Africa News Service reports

Sharp reaction to 'no-raids' warning by US

Political Staff

Cape Town

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, today reacted sharply to a United States warning against a repetition of South Africa's military raids into Angola.

The warning followed South Africa's threats that more raids would, if necessary, be undertaken against Swapo guerrillas operating from bases inside Angola.

The West fears that more attacks would damage hopes for the SWA/Namibia peace initiative even more than the original raid did.

Mr Botha said today. "I find it strange that Mr Jimmy Carter, the State Department spokesman, should find South Africa's timing of the raid unfortunate, but that he does not find it unfortunate that Swapo terrorists are killing innocent civilians in South West."

"Throughout a year of long discussion, I have personally urged the five Western Governments to do their utmost to persuade Swapo to stop its violence."

The five Western nations know very well what Swapo is up to in the territory.

Crackers at Namibia' meetings

Cape Times 12/15/74
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CONSERVATIVE students and crackers disrupted a mass meeting at the University of Cape Town yesterday as two churchmen from SWA/Namibia told of torture, floggings and detentions by "officials" in the territory and called for an impartial inquiry into the allegations.

The Rev Heinz Hunke, provincial superior of Roman Catholic missionaries in Windhoek and the northern areas of the territory, and the Rev Ed Morrow, Vicar-General of the Anglican Church in SWA/Namibia, addressed about 800 students at lunchtime yesterday as part of UCT's "Namibia Seminar" programme this week.

Their talks and question time were repeatedly disrupted by students of the Conservative Students Association and at one stage a student removed a light from the ceiling and threw firecrackers at the speakers, missing them by less than a metre.

Mr Morrow said that those outside the territory "are getting a distorted picture of the true developments in Namibia". The churches, who were actively involved in mission work in the far north

of the territory, were collectively aware of the "true picture".

Churchmen were finding it their duty to speak out "for those who do not have the opportunity, about the torture and inhumanity inflicted on them by officials in power", Mr Hunke said.

"What we want from the officials in Namibia is an impartial court inquiry into these many allegations of torture, floggings and detentions. It is not good enough to simply say that a man is a liar every time an allegation of torture is made," he said.

Mr Morrow said the "jackboot policies" of South Africa and officials in SWA/Namibia served to draw the churches "closer and closer to the people in their struggle".

The Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran and indigenous churches of the territory had on numerous occasions compiled documentary proof of the tortures in SWA/Namibia and widespread floggings by officials in Ovambo but these documents were successively banned. Many people with ties to Swapo were detained without trial, he said.

Churchmen such as Anglican Bishop

Wood, who was deported from the territory three years ago had paid for their stand against inhumanity "and the Anglican Church is a skeleton of what it was in the early 70s", Mr Morrow said.

The churches called in to meet the contact group from the "Big Five" United Nations Security Council members - Britain, France, West Germany, the United States and Canada - made it known "from the start that the Turnhalle Conference was undemocratic and that South Africa, illegally in the territory, had no right to initiate the conference", he said.

Churchmen recently put their own proposals to the Big Five in a memorandum, pointing out that the result of a Turnhalle interim government could be revolution and increased violence, that the Turnhalle could succeed only with the backing of South African forces, that Turnhalle policies were little more than a carry-on of the bantustan policies, that restrictive laws and detentions be repealed and stopped, that troops and security police should be withdrawn immediately from the territory.

Mr Hunke said negotiations with Mr

Dirk Mudge during the Turnhalle sittings were slow and unfruitful - "he told us there was no need for any sort of inquiry into allegations of torture until after the Turnhalle conference".

The Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, had finally declined to discuss torture allegations with the churches and termed "about 70 percent of the allegations untrue. Even 30 percent is horrific enough", Mr Hunke said.

Mr Eric Peltz, of the CSA, repeatedly interjected and refused to be brought to order. As he shouted his retorts at the speakers during their talks, several hundred students shouted back "Shut up, Eric."

He and several other students appeared wearing identical "Fight Terrorism" T-shirts.

Mr Steve Kahanovitz, chairman of the Students' Representative Council, chaired the meeting. He said afterwards the identity of the student who threw the crackers "has been established and he has been reported to the university's disciplinary committee".

Father Ed Morrow



Father Heinz Hunke



'Swapo set back 4 months by raid'

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE South African Defence Force attack on Swapo bases in Southern Angola last week had crippled Swapo's capability for at least four months, military sources in Pretoria said yesterday.

They were reacting to a statement by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, in Luanda this week that his force would be reorganised, and the war would go on.

About a third of the Swapo force, including leading combat and planning officers were casualties, and the main communications planning, training and logistics base, codenamed "Moscow" was destroyed.

However, the SADF is on the alert for any attempt at a reprisal raid.

Isolated border incidents are expected, but a major reaction to last week's strike can be ruled out, it was claimed.

Meanwhile the storm of

Raspberry for Steyn

WINDHOEK. — The deputy chairman of Swapo, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, yesterday received a fruit hamper from the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn, Swapo said in a statement.

A spokesman for Mr Justice Steyn's office confirmed that the fruit had been sent to Mr Tjongarero, who ranks fourth in the Swapo international hierarchy.

The Swapo statement said:

"Mr Steyn is a man who arrests Swapo members and leaders with the one hand and, with the other, hands out fruit and compliments. The precious independence of Namibia cannot be bought with oranges, apples, bananas, grapes and pears." — Sapa.

protest against the raid continues in the face of the South African assertion that if more raids are necessary to defend Owambo and South West Africa's integrity, they would be carried out.

The United States Government this week warned South Africa against another similar attack across the Angolan border.

South Africa's Minister

of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday sharply reacted to the US Government warning.

He said it was strange the State Department should find South Africa's timing of the operation unfortunate, while it did not find it unfortunate that Swapo terrorists were killing innocent civilians in SWA.

He claimed the Western

nations knew Swapo planned to step up violence in the territory.

Meanwhile a Rand Daily Mail Lusaka correspondent reports that the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has said last week's raid was "a grim reminder that the minority regimes in southern Africa are far from ready to relinquish their strangleholds on Namibia and Zimbabwe."

He reaffirmed Zambia's support for the "liberation forces."

And in other developments

● The Lutheran Church World Federation sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, condemning last week's raid, reports Sapa.

● The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, invited foreign journalists to visit northern SWA to investigate claims by a Swedish journalist Mr Per Sanden that large parts of the territory were controlled by Swapo forces.

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P W Botha

replies

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to West:

We won't allow

chaos in SWA

Political Staff

THE Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, yesterday made it clear that South Africa will not be intimidated by the West's warning to "keep out of Angola" following the recent strikes against Swapo bases.

The defence spokesman for both major opposition parties backed him up

Earlier in the day, Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, also reacted sharply to the Western demands saying it was strange that while South Africa's timing of the raid was seen as "unfortunate" the action of Swapo terrorists was not

It was learned that the Western "big five" have indicated that South Africa's devastating raid against Swapo could be disastrous for the independence negotiations.

However, when approached yesterday the Minister of Defence said: "No self-respecting country can allow itself to be dictated to from outside."

"If ever South Africa's interests within the Republic or the integrity of our borders are

US 'opposed to violence' — page 2

jeopardized we shall strike back

"As long as we are responsible for the security of South West Africa and its peace-loving peoples we shall withstand any attempts to create chaos."

In the meantime, both Mr Harry Schwarz, chief Opposition defence spokesman, and Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said that South African troops could not be expected to sit by idly while Swapo continued its terrorist activities

Mr Schwarz directed an appeal to the Western powers to request Swapo terrorists to keep out of SWA and to exercise whatever political aspirations they had in a democratic manner

"If the US does not make the same type of appeal to

Continued on page 2

Soldate soos valke Op Swaapo-nes

Doodsveragting gesprings

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

DIE Suid-Afrikaanse valskermсолдате wat Swapo se militêre hoofkwartier by Cassinga in Angola uitgewis het, het doodveragting van 'n hoogte van net 210 meter (700 voet) op die vyand afgesprings. Dié was klaarblyklik onverhoeds betrap, want geeneen van die vyf Suid-Afrikaners wat gesterf het, is in die lug doodgeskiet hie.

Maar op die grond het die Swapo-magte hevig met allerlei wapens teenstand gebied, en dis in hierdie bittere gevegte dat die Suid-Afrikaners gesneuwel het.

Die sesde ongewal, skir Dries Human, 29, van Verwoerdpark, Alberton, is eers as vermis aangeges, maar het hom waarskynlik doodgeval deurdat sy valskerm vermoedelik te laat oopgegaan het. Dit word as hoogs onwaarskynlik beskou dat hy leef en gevange geneem is.

Militêre waarnemers beskou dit as 'n besondere pluimpie vir die gehalte en opleiding van Suid-Afrika se valskermсолдате dat daar op dié lae springhoogte net een ongewal was. In ooreenkomstige Geallieerde en Duitse operasies in die Tweede Wêreldoorlog was verliese soms baie hoer.

Rhodesiese valskermсолдате, onder meer lede van die gedugte SAS en die RAR, spring dikwels op 'n gevaarliker hoogte van 500 voet om in die kortste tyd feitlik bo-op die vyand te doop. Op albei hoogtes is 'n swaar stryding vir foute Swapo gebruik.



jaar het die Weernag besluit dat konvensionele oorlogvoering ook voortaan weer opgeskerpte aandag moet kry.

Vietnam en Angola, mettertyd in konvensionele botsings verander het.

Dit het gevolg op waarskuwings deur die premier, mnr. John Vorster, dat Rusland hom in teenstelling met Amerika op 'n konvensionele oorlog voorberei. Daar is ook gelet op die wyse waarop sogenaamde bosoorloë, soos dié in

PRAAT van tuisgeriewel Tussen doringdraadversperrings op die wal van die Vaalrivier naby Sanddrift het 'n mens die indruk gekry dat daar darem baie vir die welsyn van ons soldate gedoen word.



1 LUG- en artillerie-aanval word dopgehou deur kap. William Perkins van die Britse luitenant (met die verkyker) en kol. A. Magalhães van Portugal. Hulle was onder die "gevegsgebied" in 'n Ratel besoek. Die beweglike Ratel, Suid-Afrika se eie infanterie-gevegsvoertuig, het die soekers baie geïmponeer. Dit is met groot welslae in die jongste aanslag teen Swapo gebruik.

Sunday Times 14/5/78 (221)

Proof that Swapo did kill Chief Kapuuo

CLEAR evidence that Swapo was responsible for the murder of the Herero leader, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, and that his assassins were helped by Swapo members inside South West Africa, fell into South African hands during last week's raid on Swapo bases in Angola.

A Swapo document now in the possession of the Sunday Times details the "mission that eliminated puppet Clemens Kapuuo"

Swapo leaders have persistently denied that the organisation was responsible for Chief Kapuuo's death. One of Swapo's internal leaders — who has subsequently left the territory — announced at the time that the Herero chief's death

Political Correspondent

had been engineered by South Africa

The address on the document is "Moscow", the Swapo base eliminated by the South African raid, and the date is April 27

Headed "PLAN" (the People's Liberation Army of Namibia), it reveals that the mission to kill Chief Kapuuo was assigned to comrades (names given) on January 5 and was to last until March 31

Among its objectives, including the killing or kidnapping of "any white bourgeois farmer who is against us" was "to capture or to eliminate one of the most important leaders of the DTA".

Chief Kapuuo was President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swapo's major opponent in any election in the territory.

Under the heading "Fulfilment of the Mission", the document states: "Kapuuo was eliminated at six o'clock on March 27 while he was standing near the wall of his shop.

"He was shot from a distance of five metres, from behind. Credit here is also to be given to the other two comrades who were recruited inside and who gave accurate information. Those comrades came with (names of the two killers).

Objectives

"One day after Kapuuo was forgotten, they eliminated one black SAP at Usakos

The document also reveals that the Swapo killer squad went "as far as Walvis Bay" after they had killed the DTA leader, that they "used people they knew" and that some of these "were either Swapo supporters, members or sympathisers"

Among the other objectives of the mission detailed in the document were

- To study the military and political situation in the south

- To establish contacts with the workers and to recruit and politicise some youths.

- To organise accommodation from where to carry out future missions.

- To reconnoitre "enemy installations" — railways, bridges, police stations and a highway.

The report reveals that most of these objectives were foiled

Reasons given were that comrade (name given) was shot and wounded in the ankle "by the enemy on January 18", and that the squad was concentrating on killing Chief Kapuuo

PM: We'll still talk to Swapo

Cape Times 15/5/78

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Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday told a television audience of millions that South Africa was seeking a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia "as soon as possible".

Swapo's terrorism and political tactics were however, the main obstruction, he said

South Africa had showed its good faith by accepting the Big Five Western countries' proposals, but Swapo had "played the fool" with the West by deserting the planned recent New York talks an hour before they started.

Mr Vorster agreed with the Weekend World Show's presenter, former Labour Party MP, Mr Brian Walden, who interviewed him in Cape Town, that primary responsibility for a peaceful settlement now lay with Swapo.

He showed his willingness still to do a deal with Swapo, saying: "Of course, it takes two to make war — it takes two to make peace."

But he indicated that South Africa would make no further concessions. He said South Africa showed it was willing to co-operate with the West and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and receive his representative. "Therefore it is not up to South Africa — it is up to the other parties"

Asked whether he feared that Swapo might become the elected government in independent Namibia if they

entered the electoral process, Mr Vorster replied: "Of course it will worry me, but if that is the will of the people, that's the end of it."

He said he made South Africa's attitude perfectly clear when the Marxists took over in Mozambique and "everyone expected us to shoot it (the Frelimo government) down I made it clear that we are not interested in the personnel of a government. We are only interested in good government in that territory and, secondly, that territory should not be used as a springboard for terrorists to attack South Africa

"Naturally if that happens we will hit back, which is the right of any government under those circumstances."

Mr Vorster said Swapo's response to his acceptance of the Western proposals was to increase their terrorist activities and declare that they would continue with terrorism

"There was nothing else that could be done in the circumstances," he said, and so he had ordered the limited one-day, one camp attack

Asked why he had not launched a full-scale attack to wipe out the guerilla problem,

he said the whole world would have condemned South Africa for using Swapo as an excuse to attack Angola

The theme and title of the hour-long programme — one of the most significant on the Republic for years — was whether South Africa had any chance of a peaceful future

Mr Vorster said he had no doubt that the young generation of today could look forward to a peaceful future (under apartheid)

He said: "Forget about the agitators for now," and claimed that there was greater peace among urban blacks in the Republic than there was in Lagos or Lusaka. He emphatically spelt out that although there would be a permanent situation of urban blacks in the townships, his party would never allow them to enter the white Parliament or concede one man, one vote

Any aspiration blacks had of entering national politics should be practised with their own race in the homelands.

There they could become MPs, ministers or even president, if they chose independence but the government would allow blacks no more than local election political strength in the townships

Cape Times 15/5/78 221

SA says it's up to Swapo

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — South Africa stands by the Western proposals it has accepted for independence in SWA/Nambia and it is not prepared to talk anymore, senior South African sources indicated last night.

This was learnt as America prepared to launch an attempt

for a further conference on the territory's independence but including this time the five frontline nations and the Western Big Five and Swapo.

It was pointed out last night that in accepting the proposals, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had described them as "final and definitive".

It was also stated in the

strongest terms last night that if the proposed conference was designed to change the terms of the proposals to protect Swapo or to win the support of the frontline nations, South Africa would not go along with them.

South Africa, it was said, had accepted the proposals as formulated by the West and

felt now that it was up to Swapo to accept them as well

This view was confirmed by the Prime Minister in a television interview screened last night.

"It takes two to make war and it takes two to make peace," Mr Vorster said.

● Vorster on BBC-TV
— page 9.

'Capitalism

won't work

ARGUS 15/5/78

in SWA' (22/)

The Argus Africa
New Service

KHORIZAS (Damaraland).
— A purely capitalist system would not work in an independent South West Africa the information secretary of the Namibia National Front, Mr Vekuni Rukoro, said at the weekend.

This was because the material wealth of the territory would be retained by the whites and the poor, through past racial policies, would remain poor.

Mr Rukoro was addressing about 900 people at a NNF meeting in Khorizas in the Damaraland homeland.

Without a 'progressive economic system' one could not talk of true independence for South West Africa, he said. However full-scale nationalisation was not desirable either. It would scare off local and foreign capital.

The NNF is a black and white coalition of five political parties and tribal factions.

With the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo it is one of the big forces in politics in South West Africa.

Other NNF speakers attacked what they called the racial emphasis of the ethnic policy of the DTA.

Mr Bryan O'Linn, general secretary of the NNF, said the DTA policy would lead to 'strife and bloodshed'.

DIVIDE AND RULE

If the people voted for the DTA in the independence elections, which will be held on a one-man, one-vote basis, they would not have the opportunity to vote on the same basis again.

Subsequent DTA election would be held on an ethnic basis, he said.

Mr C Stanley, chairman of the NNF, said the DTA advocated white unity and black ethnic diversity.

This was a policy of...

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868-43

96-8

483-47

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276-00

ex Wynberg
ex Nyanga

to Stipend Appeal

DONATIONS:

FUND:

PAYMENTS

REVENUES:
Hire of buses,
Socials & Picnics
Manyanti
Synod Expenses
Bank Charges

to Augmenting Special Collections
Cathedral Bldg Fund)
U.S.P.G./S.P.C.K.)

to Langa

SA may reject ⁽²²⁾ talks ¹⁹⁷⁸

DURBAN — Senior South African sources indicated last night that South Africa was not prepared to talk any more and that it stood by the Western proposals it had already accepted for independence in South West Africa.

This was learnt last night as America prepared to launch an attempt for a further conference on South West Africa independence, but including this time the five Frontline nations as well as the Western Big Five and Swapo.


It was pointed out that in accepting the proposals, Prime Minister Vorster had described them as "final and definitive".

South Africa, it was said, had accepted the proposals as formulated by the West and felt now that it was up to Swapo to accept them as well.

This view was confirmed by the Prime Minister in his television interview screened last night.

DDC
Vorster interview, page 7

PHONE NUMBERS

 Classified Ads 2-5581
Daily Dispatch 2-6141
Sea/Surf rescue 2-2555

EMERGENCY POLICE

ALIWAL NORTH	83
BURGERSDORP	3
BUTTERWORTH	17
EAST LONDON	1-0111
FORT BEAUFORT	20
GRAHAMSTOWN	3333
KING WM'S TOWN	4444
MOANTSANE	88
QUEENSTOWN	2211
UMTATA	3333
ZWELITSHA	2524

STIR 13/5/78 (22)

Guerilla movements gain from Children's fund

NEW YORK — The UN Children's Fund is giving economic and humanitarian aid or social service training to four guerilla movements directed against the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa and the South African administration of SWA/Namibia, its annual report shows

The report, placed before Unicef's executive board at the start of a two-week annual session today, described the four as "liberation movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity," and listed them as

The Patriotic front of Zimbabwe, the South-West Africa People's Organisation, the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress, rival black nationalist

movements outlawed in South Africa

Unicef official Mr Henry Labouisse, said in Tanzania last year, his agency, an integral part of the UN "supported the health auxiliaries" belonging to all four movements

It said a first group of 30 medical auxiliaries completed a crash course in April 1977 and five more groups are being similarly trained for a target of 180 within three years

"Twenty-five medical assistants and six technical auxiliaries are also being trained in a longer course of three years' duration. Plans were in progress to establish a maternal and child-care centre

attached to this training institution, for which Unicef offered to provide the construction cost and equipment," he said

The report did not say how much Unicef spent in Tanzania. But it said in Zambia, the agency spent R112 000 last year through the Patriotic Front and Swapo

It said Unicef provided the Patriotic Front with "drugs, medical supplies and equipment for health centres, transport and kitchen supplies" for a "sizeable refugee population under its care"

It agreed to help pay for training 50 medical and laboratory assistants and midwives

Through Swapo, it provided refugees with seeds, fertilisers and agricultural tools, building material, sewing machines and cloth, blankets, kitchen supplies and exercise books

In Botswana, the report said, Unicef spent R104 000 providing drugs and equipment for three hospitals for refugees from Rhodesia in UN refugee camps and, with the UN refugee office, buying 110 tents for newly arriving refugees

"In Swaziland, where there are student refugees from South Africa, Unicef also provided 50 tents, a bus and drugs and medical supplies amounting to a total cost of R25 000" the report said — Sapa-AP

Swapo won't discuss peace at gunpoint

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Swapo's Vice-President, Mr Misheki Muyongo says his organisation will not accept independence in South West Africa "at gunpoint or through bombings".

Mr Muyongo said in an interview in Lusaka yesterday "A peaceful atmosphere must be created before we can agree to any plans for a negotiated settlement to the Namibian issue".

"South Africa's gunning down our people is a direct indication that it does not want a peaceful settlement to end guerrilla war in Namibia".

He claimed Mr Vorster had violated the Western proposals for a peaceful settlement by ordering the recent bombing in Angola which, he said, claimed 700 lives.

"It is not true that Mr Vorster wants to see a settlement in Namibia. You don't expect us to sit idle while he bombs us? Obviously, this is not what peace means".

"I must emphasise that we are not going to be forced into accepting a peaceful settlement of the Namibian independence dispute by bombings".

"We have sacrificed enough in terms of human loss and we shall continue to fight until we achieve genuine independence for our people".

"If Vorster wants a settlement of the Namibian question, he must prove it to us by creating a peaceful atmosphere first".

Asked whether Swapo was still willing to talk with the Western "contact group," Mr Muyongo said "We have requested the contact group to give us time to bury our dead and assess the situation after the recent bombing".

"Immediately we are through with our plans for the evaluation on the human loss and property as a result of the bombing, we shall inform the contact group that we are ready for talks."

McHenry: how

Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — United States diplomat Mr Don McHenry says South Africa could do "a whole series of things" to help regain momentum towards globally accepted independence for SWA/Namibia

He suggests, as a start, that the Government "stop staining the reputation of Mr (Justice) Steyn . . . the man who, until a couple of weeks ago, we could point to as a neutral and benevolent administrator"

He also says a "dragnet operation" against Swapo members in the territory should cease. "They ought to be charged and tried . . . or else let them out," Mr McHenry said

He spoke as diplomats of the five-nation Western negotiating group at the United Nations reported a tentative contact in Luanda with Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma

Mr McHenry said "There is a whole series of things that could be done by the South African Government if they want to recreate the climate they helped to destroy.

"It remains to be seen if they are going to help us along the way or continue to make things more difficult"

Mr McHenry, who is deputy to US Ambassador to the UN Mr Andrew Young, said South Africa's attack on Swapo bases in Angola generated new suspicion at the UN Before the attack South Africa's reputation "was looking up for the first time in ages" following Mr Vorster's acceptance of the Western independence proposals for SWA/Namibia

He said of recent security regulations in SWA/Namibia "It would have been better if the South African Government had applied the obnoxious provisions and not Mr Steyn, so that his reputation was not involved"

Mr McHenry said the emergency regulations were "hideous, either way"

He suggested the arrest of "minor and obscure Swapo members" was no tribute to Mr Steyn

The Administrator-

to get SWA

talks going



Mr McHenry



Mr Vorster

General's administration should be seen to be political

Diplomatic sources say French and British representatives re-established tentative contact with Mr Nujoma

The Western five were "95 percent of the way" to securing an affirmative response from Swapo to the Western proposals when the South African attack across the Angolan border led to Swapo

leaving their talks

Mr McHenry said "We still are willing to have the talks and we still assume that these will be held But we recognise that it is a question of when

"The need for an international settlement has not changed The disadvantages of anything short of that has not changed The need to get the agreement of all significant parties has not

changed And the consequences of failing have not altered

But the difference in doing so has changed markedly since the South African action an action which has to be judged in the context of the negotiating process, and which was certainly inexplicable

"It is an action which has to be judged in terms of its scale, which is nonsensical"

In the political sense, "no matter what the provocation," there could be no argument in favour of South Africa's punitive attack

Mr McHenry sees the SWA/Namibia situation worsening before it improves

"There will be those in the South African government who, in response to any kind of action, whether retaliatory or on the same level, will be operating on the thinking that 'we have given them a bloody nose, now let's wipe them out' It's very sad thinking," he said

(21)

Botha: West's SWA proposals not negotiable

Political Staff

THERE was "no possibility" of the terms of the Western proposals for independence in South West Africa/Namibia being changed, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said after meeting senior representatives of the Western big five yesterday to discuss latest developments in the protracted independence negotiations.

Mr Botha declined to comment on the content of yesterday's talks, which it is understood, were interrupted by him for a brief discussion with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Asked if there was the possibility of further meetings with the Western "contact group" Mr Botha said no date had been set but a further meeting was envisaged.

"We're still in business," he told pressmen.

Mr Harvey Nelson, the United States charge d'affaires, commented that the talks were held to review the current situation.

Observers in Cape Town believe it highly likely that the apparent "stalemate" brought about by Swapo's non-acceptance of the proposals would have been discussed.

South Africa accepted the Western proposals for a United Nations monitored election on a one man, one-vote basis three weeks ago.

but Swapo has not responded beyond saying it still wanted a peaceful settlement.

Swapo withdrew from talks with the Western nations in New York recently after South Africa's strike against terrorist bases in Angola.

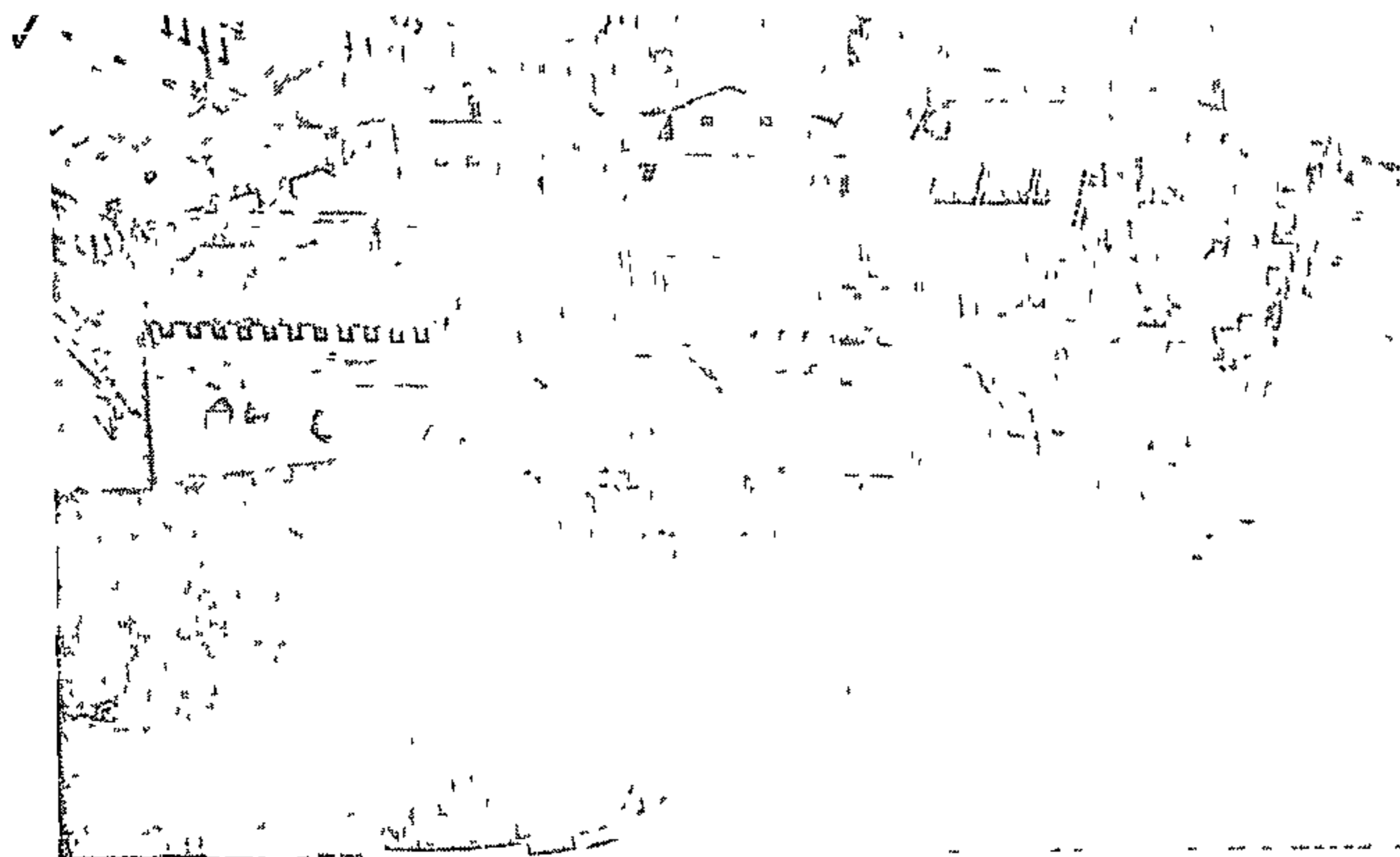
The raid has been described by Western sources as "disastrous" and a setback for the settlement negotiations.

It is understood that the West believe South Africa should make some "magnanimous gestures" to offset the diplomatic damage

done by the raid and to regain some credibility with the West and the frontline countries.

Frontline backing for the proposals, it is said, could induce Swapo to react positively.

Among "gestures" mentioned are the repeal of the Terrorism Act in the territory, the release or charging of political detainees, the removal of remaining racially discriminatory measures, and the transfer of police control to the Administrator-General.



Walvis Bay the last post

President Carter and US Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young had been quite ready to agree to such a declaration but the idea appears to have been vetoed by US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance

Amathila said that SA Prime Minister Vorster had indicated to the contact group that he would be ready to negotiate the status of Walvis Bay with an independent Namibian government, but as this undertaking had not been given directly to Swapo it could not even be used by a future Swapo government in

legal argument, should the Walvis Bay dispute be taken to an international court. The issue, he said, was linked to others, such as the question of SWA's monetary reserves

Negotiations between Swapo and the contact group would "very probably" be resumed once the party had reassessed its position in the light of the raid against Cassinga which, judged Amathila, was an attempt to reassure the whites in SWA and the Turnhalle leaders of SA's ability to protect them

There are no lockers at all. The only shelving is at the far side of the room. As a result clothes and hang everywhere. There are no wall plugs in the barracks here is very difficult to describe; the place induces a sense of dejection and it seems to be reflected in all the men who pass. Men pass sleep out in the open squares of the barracks even on the coldest and wettest winter nights. They are afraid to sleep inside in case they are unable to escape the raids which I was informed by officials took place every night.

THE NORTH BARRACKS

The North Barracks are basically the same as the Main Barracks and were also built in 1926/7. I shall not reiterate the same facts again here, but merely note the differences.

There are seven buildings with 5 rooms to a building. Each room houses 24 men which means that each building has 120 men, and the whole barracks has 840 men. In each room there are two windows 4'x4' and two 1'x 4'.

Swapo is bitter about the re-imposition of the detention law which, Amathila claims, has been used exclusively against Swapo officials and supporters. Most of the internal Swapo leadership has been forced to flee and Daniel Tjongarero, the party's internal chief, has "gone underground" on his return from overseas to escape arrest. As a result of this situation said Amathila it would be very difficult for Swapo to accept Justice Steyn's control over the police in a run-up to elections. "He has disqualified himself as far as we are concerned"

ty of the rooms.

WALVIS BAY (221)
Swapo view FM 19/5/78

In the opinion of Western members of the UN Security Council, Walvis Bay forms part of SWA politically but not legally. So reckons Ben Amathila, Swapo's secretary for Economic Affairs, who during a brief visit to London last week, gave a Swapo-eye-view of the Walvis dispute. At one stage in the recent negotiations with the contact group, revealed Amathila, it had seemed that the western powers would agree to state publicly that Walvis was an integral part of SWA. Had they done so, he said, this would have helped Swapo to meet the Western proposals in some other respect. Pre

The ... who insisted
Guardian

How 600 died at Kassinga camp

by Jane Bergerol in Luanda

(221) 21/5/78

AMONG the burned and blasted buildings of Kassinga, the village 180 miles inside Angola used as a SWAPO transit camp which was attacked by the South African defence forces two weeks ago, there still lie unexploded fragmentation bombs. The main school building is open to the hot wind. Nearby a group of over 200 children, survivors of more than 500 primary school children at the camp, watch from the shade of the eucalyptus trees.

Kassinga lies on the brow of a hill, a small sandy village. Approaching it along the dirt track from the mining town of Tcamutete, we passed burned and blasted Angolan military trucks and armoured cars which had set out on the Thursday morning to relieve Kassinga from the South African raid — and been picked off by South African air force Mirage fighter bombers throughout the day.

Land mines laid at the entrance to the village camp forced us off the road into the bush. The camp has been almost totally destroyed. Three walls of the school remain standing. Inside is the rubble of home-made school desks, English-language lesson books, exercises in Ovambo and English. Most of the children we saw were under 12 years old.

There were more than 600 dead. Over 100 died instantly on Thursday morning, we were told, as the Mirages made their first bombing runs. They are buried in a mass grave a few yards from camp's grassy centre, where the boys and girls were assembled for their morning meeting when the Mirages appeared.

As they scattered, four C-130 Hercules dropped hundreds of paratroopers who encircled the camp and moved in, killing whoever they found in their path. Survivors we talked to said that while the bulk were white South Africans, there were also white Portuguese among them, speaking Portuguese and other whites speaking a language the Namibians could not identify.

Many of the Namibians apparently made for the trenches round the camp, dug two years ago when it was first set up. In the trenches, black pools of blood and the cast-off rubber gloves of the burial teams record what wounded survivors told us — the paratroopers moved in on the trenches, and hauled out the largely unarmed youths and shot them.

Others ran westwards — the only direction still open — towards a

shallow river. Pursued by the invading troops, some managed to cross to safety, others were shot and lay wounded. Some, like a young man I spoke to in Luanda's military airport on Sunday, a stretcher case with his right arm amputated at the shoulder, were bombed where they lay later in the day by the Mirages.

SWAPO troops who, we were told, were rushed to the camp after the attack to help in the evacuation of the wounded, took us to the spot where a second mass grave had been dug. More than 15 yards long, it contained, they said, 460 young people.

First we saw gaily coloured frocks, blue jeans, shirts and a few uniforms. Then there was the sight of the bodies inside them. Swollen, blood-stained, they were the bodies of young girls, young men, a few older adults, some young children, all apparently recent arrivals from Namibia.

As SWAPO counted up the khaki parachutes recovered from surrounding bushland, 798 was the last count on Tuesday — and checked over captured equipment, including 60mm and 81mm mortars, young Namibians who survived the raid were salvaging clothing, school books, and food from the destruction.

HOU HOU

232

Sanlam span sy kundige osse

Maandag 21/5/78

NAMATE die dag van finale sluierlig oor die rasionalisasieplanne van Sanlam en Santam nader kom, raak dit al hoe duideliker dat die nuwe bedeling sterk daarop ingestel gaan wees om Sanlam se tradisionele teenstander, die Ou Mutual/Nedsual-groep, hou vir hou terug te slaan.

Santam se aandeelhouders kom Vrydag in Kaapstad byeen om die plan tussen Santam en Bankorp goed te keur. Daarna behoort dinge vinnig te vorder en die nuwe bedeling sal waarskynlik op 1 Julie sy beslag kry.

Die belangrikste uitvloersel van hierdie planne is dat Santam-Bank se bankbedrywighede by dié van Kredietbank ingeskakel word, dat 'n nuwe trust-groep tot stand gaan kom en dat Trust-Bank-Versekeringsmakelaars moontlik met Sancura kan saamsmelt.

Aangesien Kredietbank probleme had met sy naam omdat dit verwarring skep met 'n ander bankgroep wat

sake in SA doen, beteken die inname van Santam-Bank nie net 'n lekker stalmaat nie, maar ook 'n voor die hand liggende oplossing vir die naamprobleem.

En so 'n nuwe, vergrote Santam-Bank met bates van oor die R600 miljoen, sal sy stem in die algemene bankbedrywighede lekker dik kan maak.

Bankorp-groep 'n samestelling hê wat in baie opsigte dieselfde as die Nedsual-groep sal wees, wat tot stand gekom het met die samesmelting tussen Nedbank, Syfrets en UAL

Voorloper

Soos reeds voorheen aangekondig, is die plan om Santam se versekeringsarm en sy trust-bedrywighede te skei. Die een sal voortgaan met sy werk as voorloper in die korttermyn-mark, terwyl die trust- en boedelafdeling, onder die naam van Santam-Trust sake sal doen.

As 'n mens aanvaar dat Santam-Bank met naam en al by Kredietbank inval, kom 'n mens by wie waar gaan wees.

En hier lyk dit nie onvanpas dat mnr. Roland Perold, huidige besturende direkteur van Kredietbank, en sy topbestuur dan net so die nuwe bank kan beman. Mense wat huidig Santam-Bank se topbestuur uitmaak, kan met hul kundigheid die ander arms stewig bo hou.

So bv. lyk mnr. Boet Steyn, huidige besturende direkteur van die Santam-groep, na die man wat die soortgelyke pos by die nuwe Santam-Trust kan vul, terwyl mnr. Johan Louw, wat wye ervaring van trustsake in sy lange jare by Santam het, na een van mnr. Steyn se hoofluitenante lyk — miskien as uitvoerende direkteur vir die sake, want mnr. Louw woon nog al die jare in die Kaap.

No sign of Swapo camps — Barnard

Cape Times 22/5/78

By BOB MOLLOY

221

PROFESSOR CHRIS BARNARD, back in Cape Town after a week in Kenya and a two-day visit to SWA/Namibia with a BBC-TV unit, said yesterday he was convinced that Swedish journalist Per Sanden was "bluffed" by his Swapo hosts.

Mr Sanden told British TV audiences earlier this month that he had gone to SWA/Namibia as guest of Swapo and had visited areas which had been "liberated" by Swapo forces.

"We visited all the areas Sanden claimed to have been we spoke to local

tribesmen and even talked to Swapo prisoners. We didn't find any evidence to support his claim," Professor Barnard said yesterday.

The BBC team, under Mr J Humphries, filmed some of the interviews and will broadcast their findings in the UK next week. "Sanden was

bluffed. One side of the border looked much like the other up there. He was probably as much as 30 km inside Angola when he saw the Swapo camps," said Professor Barnard.

Asked how he knew he was not also "bluffed", Professor Barnard said the BBC crew were "quite careful about that". They followed maps and place names closely as we toured border areas near Oshakati and in the regions claimed by Swapo.

The group were guests of the South African Defence Force during the 48 hours they spent in the border area.

"We went right up to the border. We talked freely to South African soldiers and to local Ovambos. The soldiers all seemed very fit and keen.

"We also got a chance to talk to Swapo prisoners, especially those brought back from the cross-border raid. They looked healthy and the injured I spoke to in hospital were getting good treatment.

"The only conclusion we can come to is that Sanden was the victim of a propaganda trick by Swapo. They fooled him into thinking he was in Ovamboland while he was still in Angola," Professor Barnard said.

Recent incidents in SWA/Namibia point to a mounting catalogue of clashing opinions and aims between the 30-year-old administration and the new interim government of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, reports LESTER VENTER, of The Star's Africa News Service, from Windhoek.

The simmering political antagonism in the white community has, for the last seven months, been largely confined to a silent, behind-the-scenes struggle. But now open clashes are spilling into the public arena in SWA/Namibia.

Seven months ago, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn arrived here as Administrator-General to spearhead the march to a new dispensation.

And in doing so, he has trampled on some of nationalism's most dearly-held precepts.

So, in the seven months, acrimony between the judge and National Party leaders has been generating.

The latest volley fired at the judge by the Nationalists revealed that the Nationalists are going to use any weapon that comes to hand.

Judge Steyn announced that Wednesday would be a national day of prayer for the territory's future.

The National Party's mouthpiece, Die Suidwester, then approached the judge and asked him if it was not "peculiar" that he called the day of prayer — "not being known as a good church-goer himself."

A spokesman for Judge Steyn replied "The AG goes to church almost every Sunday, but he does not attend only one church. He also attends the black churches."

Another open clash took place between Judge Steyn's right-hand man, Mr. M. D. J. Steenkamp, and Nationalist leader Mr. Adolf Brinkman, Member of the Executive Committee of the South West Africa Administration.

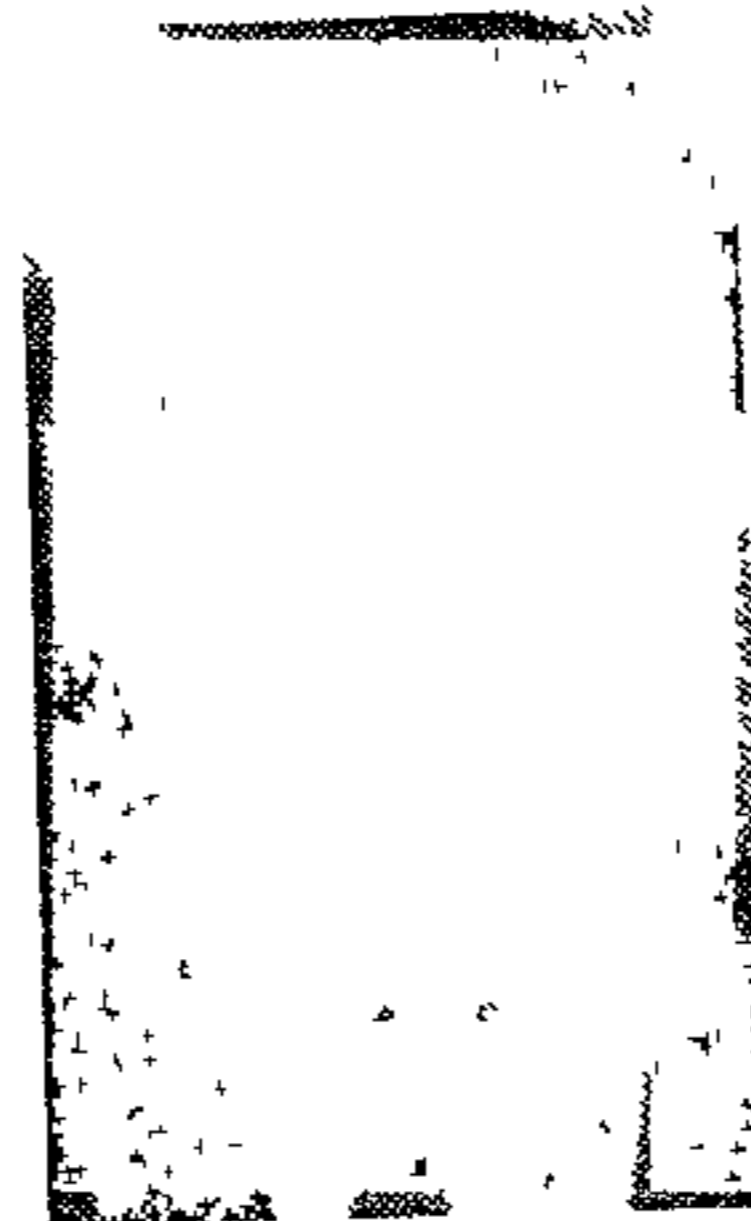
At a Farmers' Union meeting in Grootfontein, Mr. Brinkman said the Administrator-General's office was "on thin ice" because it was a non-

When the smiling had to stop

STAA

22/5/78

221



Mr Justice Steyn . . . a vision under five

poration and announced that building societies in the territory would cease operating.

Mr du Plessis claimed "up to 70 percent" of deposits in building societies would leave SWA/Namibia.

Judge Steyn accused Mr du Plessis of "potentially dangerous" remarks.

Behind these incidents lies a mounting catalogue of clashing opinions and aims between the 30-year-old administration and the new interim government of Judge Steyn.

Soon after arriving here, Judge Steyn set about his now celebrated acts of scrapping the Immorality Act, the ban on mixed marriages, and the pass laws that bound blacks forever to specific parts of the territory.

These laws had been the cornerstones of Nationalist race policies.

Many believe that the removal of these corner-

stones has been what dismayed Nationalists most, although their open disagreements with Judge Steyn have been expressed on lesser matters.

It has undoubtedly been an uncomfortable experience for the Nationalist administration to watch Judge Steyn usurping much of the administration's authority — and using it to strike out in a different direction.

There has, however, been only one public instance of the judge using his superior authority to block a move by the administration.

He disallowed white municipal elections, which were due in March. The Nationalists very badly wanted them held — undoubtedly because they believed they could beat the National Party rebels who followed Mr Dirk Mudge into the Republican Party and the multi-racial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Judge Steyn himself has learned that his task is almost impossible to make popular with all.

One of his aides said recently "The judge's smile has gone."

Judge Steyn described himself as "a symbol of rapid change" and said this made it difficult for many people to accept him.

So, while the co-operation of the white community is undoubtedly of concern to Judge Steyn, his vision and regard must constantly take into account the other SWA/Namibians — who make up 90 percent of the population.

Mr Steenkamp, touching a sensitive issue, told the meeting an election winner would need 200 000 votes — and therefore the sympathy of people in other population groups. While the Farmers' Union district chairman, Mr Johannes Potgieter, tried to stop the meeting's emphasis moving to politics, the clash between Mr Brinkman and Mr Steenkamp became sharper — and continued after the meeting formally ended. Earlier, Judge Steyn hit back at Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in the territory and chairman of the executive committee in the administration. Mr du Plessis had accused the judge of a move amounting to nationalisation when he initiated a State housing cor-

Research

DELTA HENDRIE

Yours sincerely,

Your help.

Thank you very much for providing us with figures of union membership for our book. We greatly appreciate

Dear

The Secretary,

RESEARCH DIVISION
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
BEATTIE BUILDING,
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN,
RONDEBOSCH
7700



TELEPHONE 69 8531 (EXT 453, 440)

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT



200 copies

Pik with brief ON SWA, Rhodesia

22/1/58 221

Political Reporter

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha is in London to attend a meeting today of South Africa's ambassadors in Europe, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

The department's statement followed the leaking of the news that Mr Botha was overseas and speculation that he would meet President Bongo of Gabon, who arrived in Paris at the weekend.

No confirmation was available from the department of a possible meeting with President Bongo, who is believed to have had contact with South Af-

rica and recently issued a statement rejecting Swapo's stand on Walvis Bay.

In a short statement, the department said Mr Botha, accompanied by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, would attend a meeting of South African ambassadors in Europe and return to South Africa tomorrow.

"Discussion at the meeting of heads of missions will include latest developments concerning South West Africa and Rhodesia," the statement said.

News of Mr Botha's trip came to light in Cape Town while United States embassy officials tried to trace him for a meeting

with Mr Donald McHenry, deputy US ambassador to the United Nations, who was due to arrive for talks on South West Africa.

Mr McHenry announced his intention of meeting Mr Botha at a Press conference in New York on Friday — by which time Mr Botha had already left for Europe.

The Rand Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent writes that South African officials could not say yesterday whether Mr McHenry would be seeing Mr Botha.

Mr McHenry's travel plans could not be ascertained from American sources yesterday but in-

dications are that apart from visiting Cape Town and Windhoek, he will have discussions with representatives of at least some of the "front line" states, probably in Lusaka or Dar Es Salaam.

It is possible Mr McHenry's sudden visit is aimed, among other things, at trying to win front line support for the Western proposals.

It has been suggested with this support some pressure could be exerted on Swapo — which has declined to comment apart from saying that it still wants a peaceful solution in SWA — to accept the proposals.

Cape Times 23/5/78 (221) ★

Germans give Mudge a bullet-proof limousine

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), was last night given a bullet-proof car and security vest for his protection during the SWA/Namibian election campaign

The gift was made by the SWA German Interessengemeinschaft (IG), which has strong and influential links with West German politicians and wealthy businessmen

It is understood that Mr Mudge has been given a specially-imported Mercedes Benz with ultra-modern bullet-proof facilities

Announcing the gift at a

public meeting of Mr Mudge's Republican Party in Windhoek last night, Mr Konrad Lihenthal, a spokesman for the IG, said the German group had undertaken to improve the protection of DTA leaders and their property

Speaking in German, Mr Lihenthal said the IG had "succeeded to acquire a bullet-proof car" and a bullet-proof vest/jacket for the alliance.

He did not mention the type of car or where the gift had come from.

Pointing out that the IG had already contributed about R100 000 to the DTA coffers, Mr Lihenthal said the latest effort proved that the IG's

support for the Republican Party meant more than mere words

Mr Mudge, who was approached for comment before the announcement, said he did not know where the IG got the car from

He said he was not concerned about his safety, because he believed there was nothing one could do to stop a terrorist bent on assassination

"They can shoot me anywhere, whether on a stage at a political meeting or on a road," he said

"But I appreciate that there are people who are concerned about my safety"

Cape Times 23/5/78

221

Shaba shows time running out — Steyn

WINDHOEK. — The invasion of Shaba province, Zaire, was proof that time was running out in this part of Africa, the Administrator-General for SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said here last night.

Opening the annual congress of the Karakul Farmers' Association of Southern Africa, he said immediate action for the implementation of the Western proposals on SWA/Namibia was needed.

"The Shaba invasion in Zaire is proof positive that little sand is left in the hour-glass in this part of the world," Mr Steyn said. "Action must be taken now to implement the Western plan for the territory."

Mr Steyn appealed to Swapo and the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council not to procrastinate any longer with the implementation of the proposals. The delay had already harmed the credibility of everybody concerned with them.

Mr Steyn said that because the proposals had been accepted by South Africa there was a formal agreement between South Africa and the five Western powers on a plan for the future of SWA/Namibia.

The credibility of those concerned with the proposals were being eroded because the United Nations General Assembly had accepted a resolution that South Africa should immediately leave the territory.

Furthermore, the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, had on two occasions said in the General Assembly that he would escalate terrorist activity in northern

SWA/Namibia

This had been accepted by the United Nations, Mr Steyn said.

Exact attitude

SWA/Namibia did not know where it stood, and did not know the exact attitude of Swapo or the West regarding the proposals.

Many people believed that SWA/Namibia would not become independent by December 31, because there was no time left.

Others in SWA/Namibia

did not believe that Swapo was sincere when it said it would take part in an election here.

It appeared unlikely that the Security Council would accept the proposals after the General Assembly had rejected them.

"The tiger of violence is loose in Africa, and if action is not taken immediately to stem this violence future generations will ask why nothing had been done," Mr Steyn said — Sapa

Cape Times 23/5/78 (221)

McHenry arrives today with West's views on SWA

Political Correspondent

THE senior Western negotiator on South West Africa/Namibia, Mr Don McHenry, is to have further talks with the South African Government on the independence issue this week.

However, it is understood that this does not mean that Mr McHenry will seek any departure from the Western proposals for the territory, which South Africa regards as "final and definitive".

Instead, Mr McHenry will probably want an indication of the steps the South African

Government might be considering following its acceptance of the proposals four weeks ago.

There has been speculation that South Africa might be on the point of unilaterally implementing some of the proposals, in spite of Swapo's non-acceptance.

The Western nations would not regard such a move as positive and would prefer South Africa to make some other gestures in the territory to offset the diplomatic damage done by the recent strike at Swapo military bases

in Angola.

Among "gestures" mentioned are the repeal of the Terrorism Act in the territory, the release or charging of political detainees, the removal of remaining discriminatory measures, and the transfer of police control to the Administrator-General.

After a meeting last week with representatives of the Western Big Five, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said there was "no possibility" of the terms of the Western proposals being changed.

Editor in case to keep rival off streets

WINDHOEK — An urgent application by Mr J M Smith, owner and editor of the Windhoek Observer, to stop distribution of yesterday's Die Republikein was granted by Mr Justice J J Strydom.

Mr Smith said in his application for a provisional interdict yesterday that a front-page report in Die Republikein referring to the Observer and an "NNF-Swapo pressure group," was malicious, libellous, untruthful and damaging.

In his judgment in the Supreme Court here, Mr Justice Strydom said Die Republikein (SWA) Pty should show cause on July 7, pending action to be instituted by Mr Smith on or before July 6, why the issue of Die Republikein should be distributed.

Mr K Bethune, counsel for Mr Smith, said his client would be associated by the public with the Observer newspaper and could be damaged in his personal capacity.

Mr Justice Strydom agreed and said Die Republikein's report was prima facie damaging.

"But this must not be seen as an indication of what the court may find at a later stage," Mr Justice Strydom said.

The provisional interdict would not apply to the first and second respondents, the Republican Party and Dr Jan Spies, editor of Die Republikein.

Mr Justice Strydom said he was not convinced that the second applicant, the Namibian National Front (NNF), could be seen as a party to the action.

Mr Bethune said earlier that the proprietors of Die Republikein could not be traced immediately be-

cause the newspaper did not give information on their whereabouts.

Counsel for the Republican Party, Mr Chris Mouton, submitted that his clients were not party to the distribution of the newspaper and asked for costs.

Mr Justice Strydom ruled that the matter of costs be settled on the return date.

The disputed report appeared under the heading "Pressure group wants to incite hatred against SA and Administrator-General", "Secret plot" and "Men behind Observer now unmasked". — Sapa.

SWA JOINS THE ILO — and scores a first

R.D.M.
24/1/78

GENEVA — South West Africa yesterday became the first non-State territory to join the International Labour Organisation with the same full voting rights as the group's 136 member countries.

In a formal vote admitting the territory, Japan and Malawi joined Western states in abstaining, claiming ILO rules only allowed United Nations member states to join the organisation, reports Sapa-AP.

The vote followed an application submitted to the ILO conference by the UN council for South West Africa, which referred to last year's UN General Assembly resolution calling on all UN agencies to admit SWA as a full member.

Since that resolution, the territory has already

become a member of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and has been given associate member status with the World Health Organisation.

An ILO spokesman said the case of SWA's entry would not serve as a precedent for other non-states seeking to join.

The spokesman said SWA's financial contribution to the ILO budget would probably be fixed at the November meeting of the organisation's governing body and was therefore unlikely to be levied until next year.

Meanwhile Margaret Smith reports from London that Mr Andreas Shipanga, the expelled former Swapo dissident, hopes to set up the infra-

structure of his new political party — Swapo Democrats — inside SWA as soon as possible.

Mr Shipanga said yesterday: "Several members of the executive hope to return to Namibia shortly, but I will not be going back yet. If I did it could be interpreted by South Africa and others that we are ready to join in any arrangement that country may make."

Mr Shipanga has written to the Administrator-General of SWA announcing the launching of the new party and outlining its principles.

Mr Shipanga said his movement is not Marxist, but it also did not want "an anti-communist label."

McHenry

criticizes SA's raid

Cape Times
24/5/78

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Mr McHenry

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Don McHenry, the Western nations' chief negotiator on SWA/Namibia, arrived here last night on a new mission aimed at re-starting discussions on the territory's future following the South African raid into Angola.

"I would hope we can let this process on the tracks," he told a press conference. "We are trying to do this at every opportunity."

Today Mr McHenry, who is America's Deputy Ambassador at the United Nations flies to Windhoek for talks with representative groups. He is due in Cape Town on Thursday where he is expected to meet the Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha. Last night he emphasized the need for trust and confidence among the parties concerned.

"Our effort is to try to explain the advantages of a settlement in spite of the massive death and destruction," he said. "I would hope for positive steps from South Africa."

He would not detail the steps he expected the South African Government to take.

Mr McHenry described the raid into Angola against Swapo camps as an action that dealt a severe blow to Western hopes for a settlement.

"We were 90 percent towards a settlement before the South African raid — we were within six days. We must regain what we lost," he said.

Sharply critical of the South African military action, he told the conference "I can find no justification for it. Any short-term military advantage is outweighed by the long-term military disadvantage and the political short and long-term disadvantages."

He said this was the attitude of the five Western nations, and the individual governments had already clearly stated their response to the raid.

'Open-ended'

Mr McHenry described his Southern African trip as "open-ended" but he would not confirm plans to visit the black-ruled frontline states involved in the SWA/Namibia issues.

He described his trip as a fact-gathering mission, but agreed under questioning his intention was to reach a point where the pre-raid situation could be reconstructed.

"The South African action interrupted the issue," he said. Swapo had indicated they would continue discussions, but he felt not enough time had passed since the raid for this to happen.

"I must get over the distrust created by South Africa's action. The raid set back the negotiations — that is a fact," he said.

Botha returns from Europe



Mr Botha

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, would neither confirm or deny yesterday that he had met with any head of state during his three-day visit to Europe.

There has been speculation that Mr Botha might have used the opportunity to meet secretly with an African president — the most likely leader was thought to be President Bongo of Gabon, chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

A spokesman said yesterday that Mr Botha would not comment on any speculation along these lines.

However, he confirmed that talks had been held in Paris with the 17 South African ambassadors in Europe and the Middle East.

On his return to South Africa yesterday, Mr Botha described the meeting as informative and fruitful.

He said the diplomatic heads had been briefed on the latest developments in South West Africa/Namibia and Rhodesia. "Likewise our ambassadors briefed us on relations between the countries in which they are based and South Africa."

Mr Botha is expected to have further talks on SWA/Namibia in Cape Town on Thursday with the senior Western negotiator on the territory's independence, Mr Don McHenry.

Mr McHenry, the Deputy United States Ambassador at the United Nations, arrived in Johannesburg last night and will fly to Windhoek early today.

SWAPO guer, as, w/10 strike across the Angolan border into SWA/Namibia, are like fleas on a dog's back — troublesome, but far from fatal

This picture was sketched by the Chief of the South African Defence Force in the territory, General J J Geldenhuis, in an exclusive interview on the state of the drawn-out bush war

He emphasised that the security forces were acting with great restraint — but that the possibility of another lightning attack on SWAPO bases in southern Angola, like the one earlier this month, could not be excluded

A "repeat performance," the general said, would depend on the conduct of the terrorists

What was the likelihood of the low-intensity war being stepped up to a full-scale conventional war by SWAPO and its marxist allies?

General Geldenhuis "There is no indication of a conventional war in the immediate future — but we cannot rule out the possibility of a semi-conventional war with concentrated use of more powerful weapons"

The general discounted claims by the Swedish TV

SWAPO is likened to fleas on a dog's back

"Troublesome but not fatal" was the comment by General J J Geldenhuis, Chief of the SADF in SWA/Namibia, when asked by COLLEEN HENDRIKS of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek for his views on the guerilla incursions.

journalist Per Sanden, in a controversial film screened in Europe recently, that SWAPO controlled territory in Ovambo

"SWAPO holds no territory and never has," said General Geldenhuis

The main front, according to General Geldenhuis, is still Ovambo's 460 km border with Angola

However, sporadic incidents are also reported in Caprivi, which is bounded by Botswana, Zambia and Angola

The bulk of the nearly 3 500 strong guerilla force is concentrated in southern Angola

The operational bases are usually situated just across the Ovambo border with Angola

The training bases are further north

About 800 trained guerillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's military wing, are deployed in south-west Zambia

Intelligence reports indicate that elements of the Zambian army are assisting SWAPO transport with provisions and personnel

Some are even stationed at SWAPO bases

General Geldenhuis said that SWAPO was getting most of its weapons and ammunition from Russia and its satellite states

During 1976 the weapons were shipped to Dar es Salaam, from where they were taken to Zambia

Last year most of the weapons and ammunition went through Mosambides in Angola

Besides personal weapons, the guerillas were now also using such imposing hardware as the RPG-rocket launchers, 82 mm and 62 mm mortars, 75 mm recoilless guns, SA-7 anti-aircraft missiles, 122 mm single-barrel

rocket launchers and various anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines

Training offered to members of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), could be divided into two categories: academic and military

Since 1975, between 600 and 760 had attended academic institutions abroad, usually in Russia and East Germany

Their courses normally included political science and philosophy

Prospective guerillas received their basic training in Angola and Tanzania, where SWAPO instructors were often assisted by East Germans and Russians

For advanced courses, the guerillas were sent to

East Germany and Russia

Nigeria had, meanwhile, also offered to train a number of guerillas at its military academy, the general said

Most of the guerillas were Ovambos recruited under false pretences at a youthful age

Many were also abducted to swell the guerilla numbers, according to General Geldenhuis

On completion of their training, the guerillas were sent to forward bases from where they infiltrated Ovambo

They usually crossed the border in groups of three and four at night, joining up later on with other groups

General Geldenhuis emphasised that the guerilla operation was still aimed at the local population

"They usually avoid contact with the security forces — attacking only when the circumstances are favourable, as was the case when Sapper van der Mescht was abducted," he said

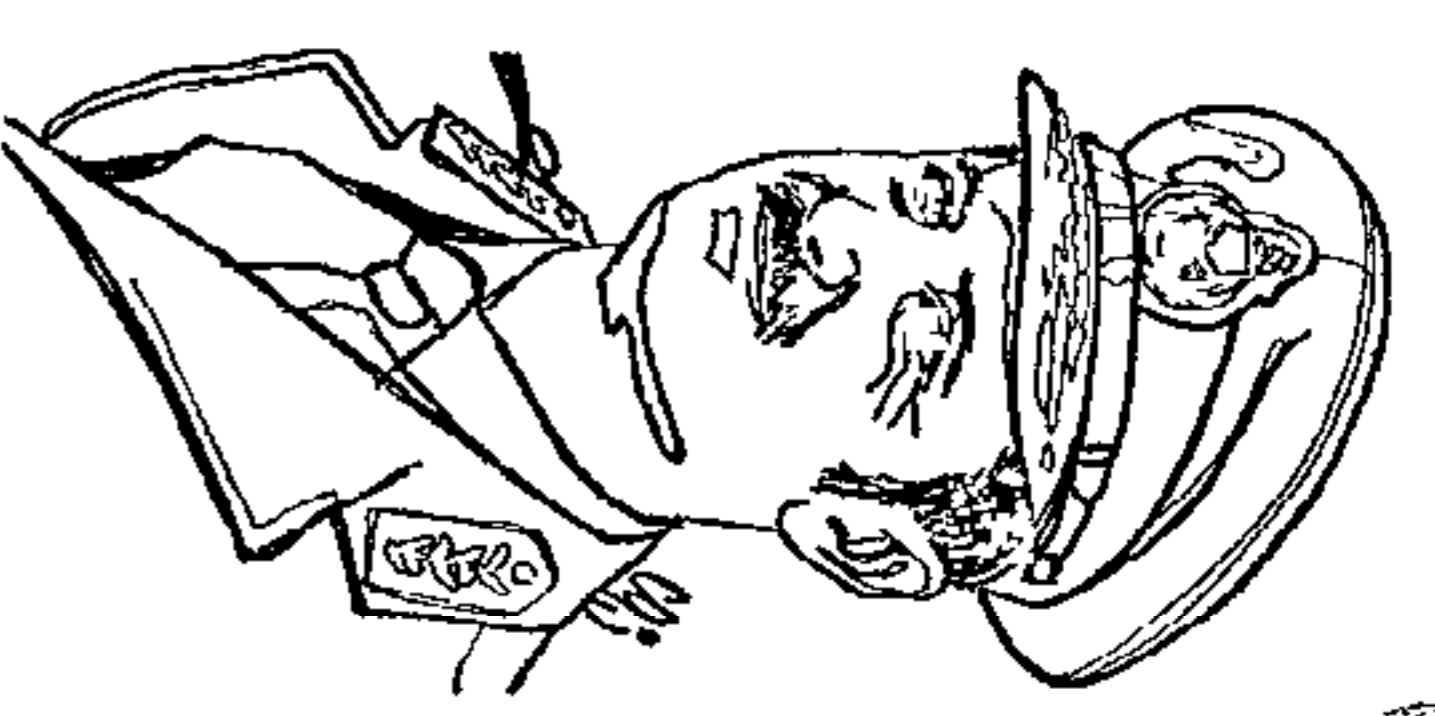
According to General Geldenhuis it is difficult to say how long the guerillas remain in Ovambo because they often bury their uniforms and weapons and masquerade as civilians

"But we think there are about 100 insurgents in Ovambo at any given time," he said

The SWAPO guerillas, the general said, were ill-prepared for battle

Besides dissatisfaction with the SWAPO leadership, there was a lack of essential services, equipment and food in southern Angola

Guerillas were also demoralised by the successes of the security forces



General Geldenhuis . . . acting with restraint.

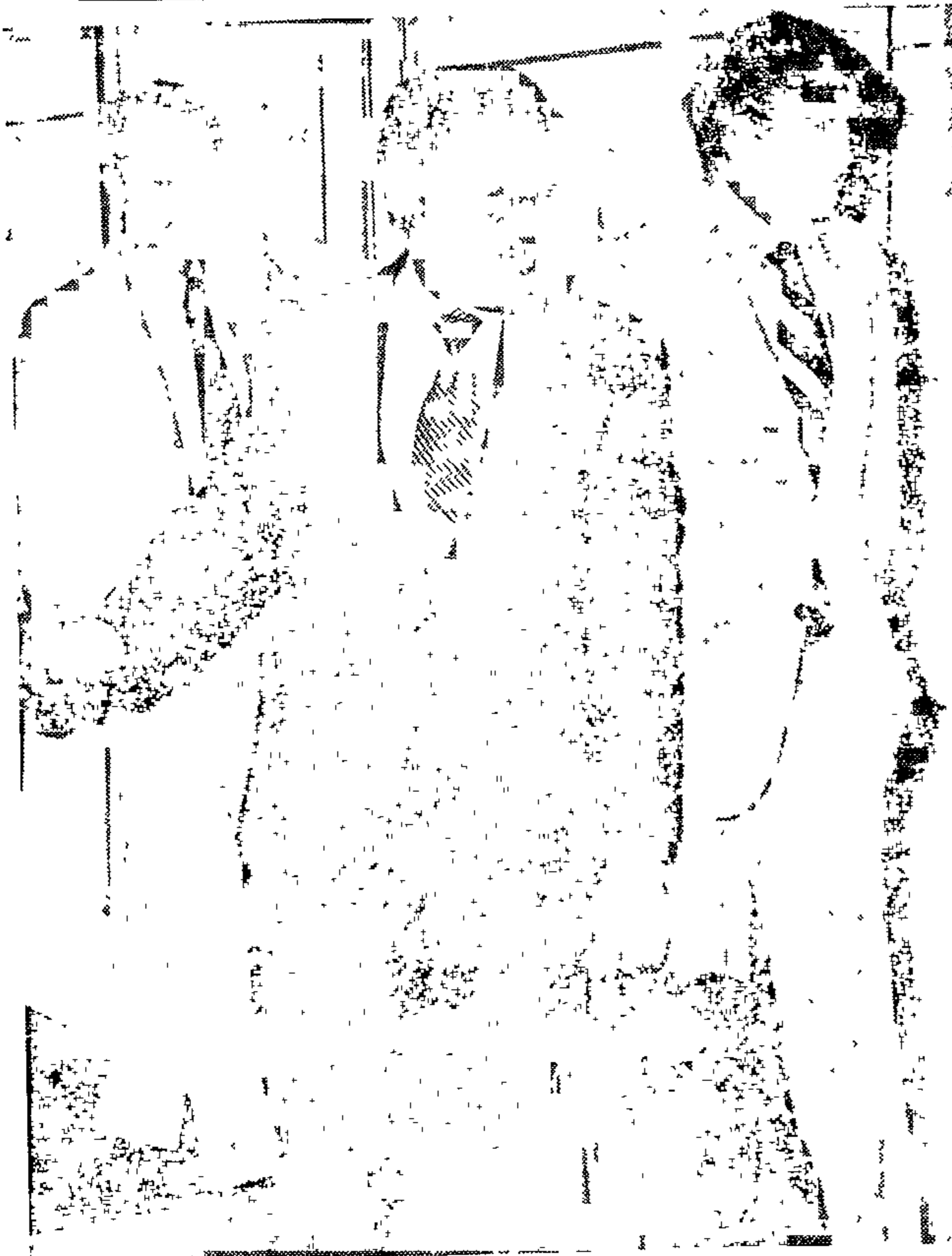
ritical developments, which they learned of over Radio Ovambo made them even less enthusiastic

Asked about their fighting ability, General Geldenhuis said "The Cuban influence has improved the fighting standard and tactics of the terrorists"

In addition, they had also acquired combat experience in operations against Unita in southern Angola

"But we still regard their fighting ability as below average," General Geldenhuis said

25/9/78 SWA 221



McHenry will meet Fourie

The Argus Political Staff

THE United States negotiator on SWA, Mr Don McHenry, arrived in Cape Town today amid continuing uncertainty whether it would be possible for him to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F (Pik) Botha.

It had, however, been arranged for him to meet the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, this afternoon. The possibility does not seem to be excluded of Mr McHenry meeting Mr Botha tomorrow.

When asked whether he thought it likely that a meeting would be arranged with Mr Botha, he said 'We have to see'.

BOTHA'S ATTACK

Asked whether he had anything to say to Mr Botha's attack on him for his statements at a Press conference in Johannesburg, he said 'What attack? I don't know about it'.

It was put to him that Mr Botha had accused him of rubbing matters under South Africa's nose which the Western nations had themselves said were matters which should rather be left aside — a reference to Mr McHenry's statement that the SA raid into Angola was a continuation of the cycle of violence started by South Africa's illegal presence in the territory.

To this Mr McHenry replied 'Mr Botha can say what he wishes.'

BIG FIVE MEETING

A spokesman for Mr Botha's office said today a meeting could not be arranged with Mr McHenry due to the Minister's full programme.

Mr McHenry's arrival follows a meeting in Cape Town yesterday between the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, and Mr Botha, and the diplomatic representatives of the Western Big Five nations.

MR DON McHENRY, Deputy United States Ambassador to the United Nations, flanked by two US Embassy officials, arrives at D F Malan Airport today for talks with the South African Government on South West Africa.

McHenry: SWA bid will be difficult

*Cape Times
26/5/78*

(221)

By TOM COPELAND
Political Correspondent

cont.

WESTERN diplomatic sources believe that the damage done to the South West Africa/Namibia settlement effort by South Africa's raid on Swapo bases in Angola is far from repaired.



Mr Don McHenry, Deputy United States Ambassador to the United Nations, soon after his arrival in Cape Town yesterday

The chief Western negotiator, Mr Don McHenry, yesterday met the South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, in an attempt to get the situation back on course, but it is understood that little, if any, progress was made

After the 75-minute meeting Mr McHenry was asked whether he still thought the possibility of a settlement existed, he said 'Yes, I think so. It is going to be very difficult but what is the alternative?'

It seems that the main problem concerns the rebuilding of an atmosphere of trust and confidence in which further talks aimed at inducing Swapo to accept the West's

CAPE TIMES 26/5/78

Tanzania frees 19 Swapo men

DAR ES SALAAM — Mr Andreas Shipanga, Swapo's former information chief, and 18 other Swapo members were released from detention and flown out of Tanzania yesterday, diplomatic sources said.

Mr Shipanga and his associates had been detained for two years without being charged or tried for any offence. They left on an aircraft bound for Copenhagen, the sources said.

The Tanzanian Government made no official announcement on the release.

Mr Shipanga and the others were detained in Zambia in 1976 after being accused by Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, of planning a party coup with South African backing.

The dissidents were later transferred to Tanzania where laws make it easier to detain people indefinitely.

British diplomatic sources said Mr Shipanga would go from Copenhagen to London where the British Government had granted him asylum.

● Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere ordered the release of the dissidents more than three weeks ago.

Last week Tanzanian officials said the delay in carrying out the order was a result of the time required to complete release and travel arrangements — Sapa-Reuter

independence plan might be held

Meanwhile, the renewed diplomatic strains between the South Africans and the United States are apparently continuing following Mr McHenry's criticism at Jan Smuts Airport on Tuesday on South Africa's military raid into Angola

'Illegal'

Responding to Mr McHenry's remark that the raid was a continuation of the "cycle of violence" started by South Africa's "illegal" presence in the territory, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, accused the American envoy of rubbing matters under South Africa's nose which the West itself had said were matters which should rather be left aside.

And yesterday there was considerable confusion over whether or not a meeting between Mr Botha and Mr McHenry had been requested.

A spokesman for Mr Botha's office said yesterday that the Foreign Minister was "too busy" as a result of previous engagements to meet Mr McHenry and that the Americans had been informed of this on Monday.

However, Mr McHenry said yesterday that he had not requested a meeting with Mr Botha. But he admitted it would be "appropriate" for him to meet South African government officials during his visit to Cape Town.

The Deputy US Ambassador at the United Nations welcomed the release in Dar es Salaam yesterday of Swapo's former information secretary, Mr Andreas

Continued on page 2

McHenry meeting

with Pik Botha

Cape Times 25/5/78
in the balance (221)

Political Correspondent

AN intended meeting between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, and the chief Western negotiator on South West Africa/Namibia Mr Don McHenry, was in the balance last night amid signs of renewed diplomatic strains between the South African Government and the United States

Mr McHenry, Deputy US Ambassador to the United Nations, is due in Cape Town this morning from Windhoek, chiefly for discussions with the South African Government

However, although a meeting with Mr Botha has been requested, by last night it had apparently not been agreed to by the South Africans

One source said yesterday that the situation had reached "a very ticklish point" following Mr McHenry's scathing attack on the South African raid into Angola as well as his failure to notify the

South African Government well in advance of his impending visit

At the same time it was emphasized that the purpose of the US envoy's trip to Southern Africa should not be lost sight of following his remarks

As the chief Western representative in the independence negotiations, Mr McHenry is said to be "desperately" trying to get the negotiations back to the advanced stage they were before the Angolan raid

On his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport on Tuesday night, Mr McHenry implied that the new deadlock was caused entirely by the South African military action

He said the raid had substantially damaged settlement efforts and he saw his main task now as to re-establishing "conditions of trust and confidence" between the South African Government and Swapo

However, there can be little doubt that his remark that the South African action had not only sparked a "spiral of repression and violence" but was "far out of proportion to anything Swapo has been doing" has angered the South African Government

Yesterday, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and Mr Botha had an unexpected meeting with the ambassadors of the five Western security council members in Cape Town

Mr Botha said afterwards that the meeting was "to discuss latest developments", but he declined to comment further

DA 26/5/78

Union moves to reassure SWA rail workers

222

JOHANNESBURG — Railway trade union leaders are being sent to South West Africa to quieten the fears of railway workers about their security in a non-racial labour situation.

It is understood that management has identified the situation "as something of a problem," and is moving to counter any adverse reaction.

Job reservation, with other apartheid laws has been scrapped in the territory, and the rate for the job with all industrial colours bars down, is now in operation.

So far the Artisan Staff Association, the Running and Operating Staff Association (clerical and other non-technical staff) have sent representatives to South West Africa.

Other union leaders, including Mr Brian Currie, the chairman of the Federal Consultative Council of Railway Staff Associations and president of the Salaried Staff Association, will be visiting the territory within the next few weeks.

The move is an effort to pre-empt possible friction and resentment among white staff which could follow the scrapping of protective labour legislation.

The president of the Artisan Staff Association, Mr Jimmy Zurich, who has just returned from speaking at a series of union meetings in South West Africa said yesterday he did not expect serious reaction from skilled railway workers to the new labour society in South West Africa after independence.

"The attitude of most of my members seems to be that any black or Coloured able to do skilled work for the same rate of pay is acceptable."

The issue, however, would be discussed at a meeting of the ASA executive next month.

But, other railway union sources said that the reaction is more likely to come from the more vulnerable, less skilled railway workers — the shunters, checkers, bus drivers — DDC

WALVIS BAY AND SETTLEMENT—REPEAL AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act 1968 (Act 39 of 1968) I hereby declare—

(a) that in this Proclamation unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) 'Walvis Bay' means the port and settlement of Walvis Bay referred to in the Walvis 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,

(ii) 'laws' means ordinances of the Legislative Assembly of South-West Africa and also includes regulations made under such ordinances,

(b) that the laws mentioned in the Schedule shall cease to apply in Walvis Bay with effect from the date of publication of this Proclamation

WALVISBAAI EN NEDERSITTING—HERROEPING EN TOEPASSING VAN SKEERF WETTE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), verklaar ek hierby—

(a) dat in hierdie Proklamasie, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(i) 'Walvisbaai' die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai bedoel in die Walvis Bay and St John's River Territories Annexation Act, 1884 (Wet 35 van 1884 van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop), en ook die gebied daaromheen wat begrens word soos in genoemde Wet beskryf,

(ii) "wette" die ordonnansies van die Wetgewende Vergadering van Suidwes-Afrika en ook die regulasies kragtens sodanige ordonnansies uitgevaardig;

(b) dat die wette wat in die Bylae vermeld word, vanaf die datum van die publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie ophou om in Walvisbaai van toepassing te wees

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Second day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight

N DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

S W VAN DER MERWE

SCHEDULE

LAWS REPEALED

<i>Number and year of Law</i>	<i>Title</i>
Proclamation 36 of 1920	Public Health Proclamation, 1920
Ordinance 7 of 1932	Public Health Amendment Ordinance, 1932
Proclamation 16 of 1936	Public Health Amendment Proclamation, 1936
Proclamation 20 of 1938	Public Health Amendment Proclamation, 1938
Ordinance 50 of 1957	Public Health Amendment Ordinance, 1957
Ordinance 35 of 1958	The Public Health Proclamation Amendment Ordinance, 1958
Ordinance 36 of 1952	Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Ordinance, 1952
Ordinance 2 of 1971	Public Health Amendment Ordinance, 1971
Ordinance 14 of 1974	Hazardous Substances Ordinance 1974
Ordinance 11 of 1976	Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, 1976

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad op hede die Tweede dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-sewentig

N DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

S W VAN DER MERWE

BYLAE

WETTE HERROEP

<i>Nommer en jaar van Wet</i>	<i>Titel</i>
Proklamasie 36 van 1920	Publieke Gezondheidsproklamasie, 1920
Ordonnansie 7 van 1932	Wysigingsordonnansie op Volksgezondheid, 1932
Proklamasie 16 van 1936	Publieke Gezondheids wysigingsproklamasie 1936
Proklamasie 20 van 1938	Wysigingsproklamasie op Publieke Gezondheid, 1938
Ordonnansie 50 van 1957	Wysigingsordonnansie op Publieke Gezondheid, 1957
Ordonnansie 35 van 1958	Wysigingsordonnansie 1958 op die Publieke Gezondheidsproklamasie
Ordonnansie 36 van 1952	Ordonnansie op Voedings-, Gences- en Ontsmietingsmiddels, 1952
Ordonnansie 2 van 1971	Wysigingsordonnansie op Volksgezondheid, 1971
Ordonnansie 14 van 1974	Ordonnansie op Gevaarhoudende Stowwe, 1974
Ordonnansie 11 van 1976	Ordonnansie op Voorkoming van Lugbesoedeling, 1976

CT. 20/5/78

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Continued from page 1
Ship 1, 11 other Swapo members

Mr Sitwanga and his associates, who were detained for two years, were charged on their flight for Copenhagen

Mr McHenry said he regarded their release as "a positive act particularly in the light of the setbacks caused by South Africa's action in Angola"

He said the move was unexpected and "consistent with the efforts of the United Kingdom and other countries to assist in negotiations and create a climate for all SWAPO members to participate in the political process"

Mr Sitwanga and the other Swapo members were detained in Zambia in 1976 after being accused by Swapo's president Mr Sam Nujoma of planning a party coup with South African backing

British diplomatic sources said Mr Sitwanga was flown from Copenhagen directly to London

Get cracking on SWA peace plan, German group tells West

R.O.M. (231)
26/9/78

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — An influential group representing German South West Africans has called on the West to implement its peace plan as soon as possible.

The group, the Interessengemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Suedwest 1, has sent a memorandum to Mr Don McHenry, chief spokesman for the Western contact group, in which it said further delays would bring about an "un-

desirable polarisation" in the territory.

"A further delay will jeopardise the whole settlement plan. The time to achieve a peaceful solution is now and not in the future," Mr Claus Koch, an executive member of the group said.

Any further delays would have grave consequences for the SWA economy, which has already endured rising unemployment and declining private investment over the past four years.

"It is incomprehensible to us that Swapo continues to avoid acceptance of the peace plan. The fact that no positive action is being taken by Swapo is most alarming," he said.

If Swapo really wanted to take part in a peaceful settlement, the time had come for them to lay down their arms and make a positive contribution, Mr Koch said.

The West should set Swapo a time limit for the acceptance of their settlement plan.

The group also criticised the proposed State takeover of building societies in SWA.

It was a clear deviation from the principle of a free market economy, it said yesterday.

The State could not offer services as effectively as the private sector.

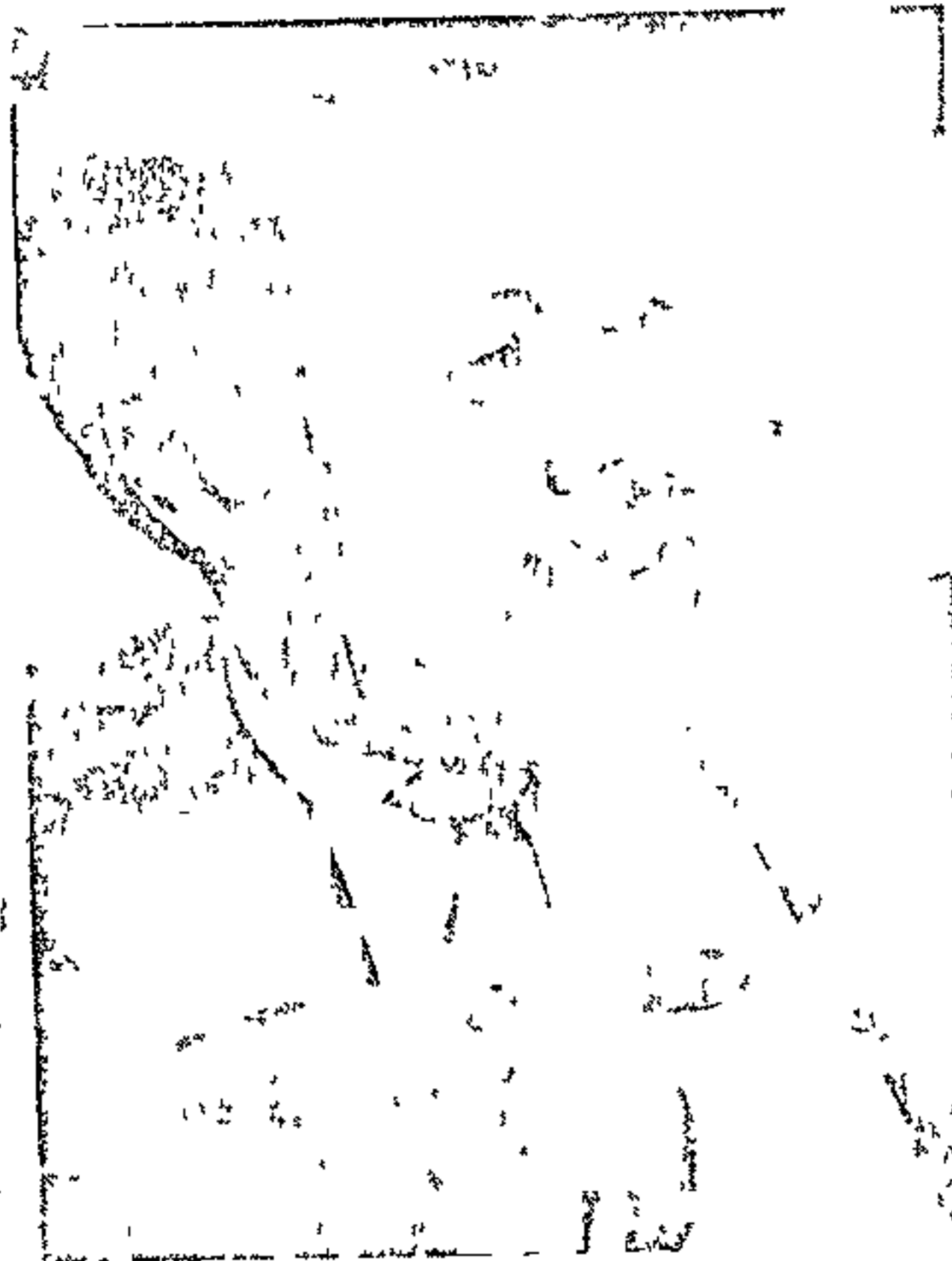
Apart from an undesired monopoly situation, an exaggerated bureaucracy and a lack of cost thinking are the results of such State intervention.

SWA

McHenry's mission

Informed sources in Windhoek say Western diplomatic efforts to revive their SWA settlement initiative will concentrate on the Walvis Bay issue

In the current attempt to recoup loss of negotiating position, attributed to the SA strike into Angola on May 4, the Western contact group, led by US envoy Don McHenry, has singled out Walvis as the one area in which both SA and the West could make encouraging, though



US's McHenry . . . set on a settlement

neutral, moves without prejudicing SA's standing or status, or the "definitive and final" status of the West's proposals

This could be achieved in two different ways SA could make a "clear and positive" gesture by announcing its intention to open early negotiations with an independent SWA government to find mutually acceptable ways to settle the future of the port; or that its claims to the enclave will not be allowed to jeopardise the security or the economy of an independent SWA

On the other hand, and this is thought to be the more likely scenario, the West and SA jointly, or the West with SA concurrence, could issue a statement acknowledging SA's *de jure* standing in Walvis in international law, but expressing firm commitment to the idea that Walvis is an integral part of SWA and pledging co-operation in post-independence efforts for *de jure* incorporation of the port into the independent state

There can be no question of SA losing

face in supporting such a statement (or giving the West a tacit go ahead to make such a statement) since Prime Minister Vorster has already made it clear that SA would welcome negotiations on Walvis with an independent government

Western diplomats argue that the final proposals (which omit any mention of Walvis) are substantially biased in favour of the *status quo*, hence are in SA's favour A statement by the West supporting post-independence negotiations aimed at normalising an anachronistic colonial oddity would substantially strengthen the hand of the doves in the Swapo central committee

No one involved in the current initiative is under any illusions about the future of Walvis after independence If SWA is governed by a regime friendly to SA the port will continue to thrive

If a hostile regime gets control, the fate of the port and settlement could be sealed within weeks Its water supply could be cut off simply by damming up or diverting the Kuiseb River Its fishing plants would have to close down because the boats would be forbidden in SWA waters

An additional "positive" move SA could make — in line with the final settlement proposals — would be to announce its intention to speed up troop withdrawals from northern SWA "in the light of a sharp reduction in the number of border incidents". In recent weeks, but reserving the right to get back to full strength should the situation change

This is clearly a tall order, seen from the point of view of the hawks in Vorster's Cabinet, but it is the sort of gesture that could possibly break the log jam

According to Windhoek sources, delays in getting election machinery started are harming the interests of all parties Attitudes are hardening at all levels and a conflict psychosis is mounting There are, for example, persistent reports from Ovamboland that Soviet MIG fighter planes, piloted by East Germans, are being brought into readiness in southern Angola to deal with the "next SA parabat attack"

W/E ARGUS 27/5/78 (221)


OSHKATI (SWA). — Sixty-three half-trained terrorists and terrorist accomplices captured by the South African security forces in its operation into Angola this month were officially released here today.

They were released by the Defence Force in the care of the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, and will return home on Monday and Tuesday.

The release follows Western predictions that the Government would make a positive move to help the reconstruction of settlement talks on South West Africa.

Earlier this week Western diplomatic sources forecast a move by the South African Government that would help restart negotiations that broke down when defence forces struck at Swapo camps 250 km inside Angola on May 4.

On Tuesday Mr Don McHenry, deputy US Ambassador to the UN and chief negotiator for the



Pastor Ndjoba

Western 'big five,' said a South African gesture to help get the talks moving was expected.

Mr McHenry, whose current mission in Southern Africa is to overcome the settlement setback that followed the raid, has been particularly concerned about the effect it had upon the black-ruled front line states involved in the issue.

In his stated attempt to rebuild trust between the parties involved, he is expected to visit these countries to gain once more their support for western settlement proposals.

Those freed were all classified as men and women who had been lured across the Angolan border by Swapo terrorists and people taken by force. None had completed their training and were no longer of information value to the security forces.

A military spokesman said three categories of captives had been taken inside Angola — those who were freed today and a third group of seasoned and well-trained terrorists. — Sapa.

again if necessary

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— Botha

GEORGE. — The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said last night that South Africa would attack Swapo camps again in Angola if it became necessary.

Addressing a public meeting to commemorate his 30 years as MP for George, he repeated government charges that double standards were applied against South Africa.

France and Belgium could send paratroopers into Zaire or any other friendly black state to restore order.

"But if South Africa defends its kin and its friends in South West Africa, then this is described as the devil's work."

Short of food

Mr Botha said that, according to news reports, South Africa was being warned by the West not to repeat its raids of May 4 on Swapo bases in Angola.

"If it becomes necessary we will do it again," he said, to applause.

South Africa was "not trigger happy" but realized the effects of war on a country.

The Republic knew Angola was now short of food, health services and infrastructure and that Mozambique, formerly a food exporter, was now itself short of food.

"This is what war brings. The government's standpoint is that we do not want war on our soil and we therefore want to stop the enemy before he comes over our borders."

Birthright

Mr Botha said that South Africa was not arming itself against the whole world nor trying to taunt the world.

"But we do not intend giving them our birthright on a platter."

Mr Botha said there could be no absolute freedom in South Africa or anywhere else because absolute freedom could not exist without law and order. When law and order had to make way for freedom, then chaos resulted.

There was no country in the world which at present was safer and more orderly than South Africa.

McHenry awaits move from SA

By TOM COPELAND
Political Correspondent

FURTHER positive steps by the South African government in South West Africa/Namibia could provide a crucial and much-needed booster to the West's settlement efforts — badly derailed by South Africa's raid into Angola three weeks ago.

This is regarded as decisive in assisting the Western mediators to bring the peace moves back on course, restore South African credibility and re-establish an atmosphere of trust in which Swapo and the frontline African states might be persuaded to accept the West's independence plan.

"At a press conference in Cape Town yesterday, the chief Western negotiator, Mr Don McHenry, made it clear that the Angolan raid had severely harmed the settlement effort and that it would be very difficult to repair the damage.

"One of the major difficulties is to re-establish an atmosphere of confidence and trust," he said. "That atmosphere has been very much shaken."

He said that in spite of South Africa's acceptance of the Western proposals, there was now a widespread belief — not necessarily shared by himself — that the South African government did not really desire a peaceful settlement.

Something needs to be done to dispel the belief that there is not a sincere desire for a settlement," he said.

"Something which I and others can use in convincing not just Namibians but those with whom we must get accord if we are to have a peaceful settlement."

Mr McHenry said there was "a whole series of things" which South Africa had already accepted which would be entirely possible to implement.

He refused to be drawn on the kind of steps he envisaged, but added "It is perfectly possible for some steps to be taken which would communicate to all concerned that there is a desire for a settlement."

Mr McHenry emphatically denied a suggestion that his approach favoured Swapo and he said it was not only South Africa's task, but also the task of Swapo and the international community to re-establish conditions of confidence.

He said he believed that "we were within five days of a settlement" before the South African military action, and he felt that the South African government must have been aware of this.

However, he said he did not share the view that South Africa had purposely embarked on the raid to wreck the New York meeting between Swapo and the Western negotiators.

He felt there was appreciation in some South African quarters of the effect of the raid, insufficient

appreciation in others and "there may even be some quarters where there is no appreciation."

Mr McHenry said it remained necessary to reconcile the various views within Swapo and the international community on the settlement plan.

And he emphasized that the co-operation of the frontline states would be essential to get the settlement accepted and to see that it was implemented.

Referring to the release yesterday of 19 Swapo members detained in Tanzania, Mr McHenry said he hoped they would be allowed to participate in the political process in SWA/Namibia.

Asked if he thought South Africa should respond in kind, Mr McHenry said it was not a question of responding in kind, but of doing what was necessary and what the international world called for.

Yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said the Swapo members would be allowed to return to the territory provided they restricted themselves to peaceful political activities.

He declined to comment on the possibility of South Africa reciprocating by releasing some Swapo supporters.

However, it is thought highly likely that the release of political detainees in SWA/Namibia and also of Swapo members on Robben Island, such as Herman Ja Toivo, has been raised by the West with the South African government.

The release of detainees has been mentioned as the kind of positive action that would assist the West in negotiations.

Among other steps mentioned are the repeal of the Terrorism Act in the territory, the removal of remaining racially discriminatory measures, and the transfer of police control to the Administrator-General.

Mr McHenry leaves South Africa today. The next stop in his diplomatic shuttle has not been disclosed, but it is thought likely that he will make contact with Swapo leaders in Lusaka or Dar-es-Salaam.

Interviewed in Cape Town by SABC-TV last night, Mr Botha said Mr McHenry's statement that South Africa was in SWA/Namibia illegally could not be tolerated and did not agree with the binding verdict of the world court.

At the news conference earlier yesterday, Mr McHenry had referred to a "spiral of violence" in the territory.

In the interview, Mr Botha was quoted as saying "although Mr McHenry accused South Africa of starting a spiral of violence he could not prove it."

In addition Mr McHenry had no answer to the fact that South Africa had accepted the West's proposals and that Swapo subsequently declared it would stop up violence.

Regarding Mr McHenry's view that South Africa was in SWA/Namibia illegally, the minister was quoted as saying it surprised him because the governments of the five countries impressed upon him that a realistic solution could only be found if the parties involved disregarded the long legal argument of South Africa's presence in the territory.

"South Africa was willing to do this but apparently Mr McHenry had his own ideas on the issue," Mr Botha said — Sapa.

Continued on page 2

Swapo dissident does not want to be exile

Cape Times 27/5/78

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Own Correspondent

LONDON — A founder member of Swapo, Mr Andreas Shipanga, who was released from jail in Tanzania this week said here yesterday that he did not want to live in exile

"I want to go back when there is a real possibility of a peaceful solution, and I could participate in the political process there. This time has

not yet come." He said there was no hope of a reconciliation between himself and Swapo as it is presently constituted

Mr Shipanga and other dissident Swapo members were arrested in Zambia after a confidence crisis in the ruling executive of Swapo two years ago

Asked if he would start a rival political party in

opposition to Swapo, Mr Shipanga said "I will have to wait and see and discuss the matter with other Namibians. I have spent too many valuable years in the struggle to quit politics now."

He claimed that Swapo had been "betrayed by a clique led by Mr Sam Nujoma.

In reply to allegations made against him by Swapo that he was "an agent of South Africa", he said that this was "absolute rubbish"

Mr Shipanga denied that there had been any advances made to him by the South African authorities to return to South West Africa, or by the late Chief Clemens Kapuuo

He has been granted permanent residence in Britain, where his wife is a British subject

Swapo man's

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release 'sign

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of goodwill'

WINDHOEK — The release of Mr. Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo leader, from a detention camp in Tanzania was interpreted here yesterday by the Namibia National Front as a sign of goodwill towards South West Africa on the part of the African front line States.

An NNF spokesman said the front line States were still willing to back the Western proposals on South West Africa in spite of the elimination of Swapo camps in Angola by the Defence Force.

"The release of Andreas Shipanga and his colleagues from detention camps in Tanzania is a sign of goodwill on the part of the chairman of the front line States," he said.

"This clearly demonstrates that, notwithstanding the diplomatic disaster caused by the Angola raid, the Africans are still prepared to continue backing the Western efforts and to exert more pressure on Swapo to accept the settlement proposals."

The move to release Mr Shipanga and his colleagues was encouraging and the NNF urged the South African Government to strongly consider releasing South West African detainees.

'Iron grip'

He also urged the Government to ease the "iron grip" of Proclamation 26 to engender confidence badly needed for the Western initiative to succeed.

Proclamation 26 is an emergency measure promulgated recently by the Administrator-General, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, aimed at curbing political violence and intimidation.

The spokesman also asked the South African Government to announce publicly its willingness to negotiate with an open mind on the future of Walvis Bay with any freely-elected future government in independent South West Africa. — (Sapa.)

Jitruil

kan

Maandag 28/5/78

Swapo

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omtol

VAN BUKS PIETERSEN

DIE vrylating van gevangenes is nou deel van die diplomatieke spel rondom Suidwes. Dis moontlik dat die skuiwe 'n ingrypende invloed kan hê op die binnepolitiek van die gebied, en op die leiersposisie van mnr. Sam Nujoma, Swapo-president.

Diplomatiese druk deur Westerse lande op Suid-Afrika om die 26 Swapo-lede op Robbeneiland te laat gaan, word in hierdie dae verwag. Onder die aangehoudenenes is Swapo-stigter Herman Toivo Ja-Toivo.

Die druk kan volg op die vrylating van Andreas Shipanga, voormalige publisiteitssekretaris, en negentien van sy makkers wat meer as twee jaar sonder verhoor in Tanzaniese tronke aangehou word.

En gister het pastoor Ndjoba, hoofminister van Ovambo, 63 halfopgeleide Swapo-terroriste — 34 mans en 29 vroue — vrygelaat. Hulle is minder as 'n derde van die mense wat in die aanval op die Swapo-basis Vietnam in Angola gevang is.

Wedersydse vrylating van politieke gevangenes deur Suid-Afrika en Swapo is deel van die Westerse skikvoorstelle vir Suidwes.

In Suidwes word gereken dat die vrylating van Shipanga 'n antwoord was van pres. Julius Nyerere en ander leiers van die sg. frontstate, op Suid-Afrika se aanvaar-

* VERVOLG OP BL. 6 *

Spel om Suidwes

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

ding van die skikvoorstelle. Swapo moet nog ja of nee sê vir die voorstelle nadat hy voortgesette besprekinge ná die SA aksie teen Swapo-basisse afgestel het.

*Suid-Afrika se houding was steeds dat die Robbeneiland-Swapo's vrygelaat sou word indien Swapo sy meer as 900 politieke gevangenes in Zambie laat gaan, en die sestig wat in Zambie aangehou word 'n Paneel van internasionale juriste moet in albei gevalle besluit watter gevangenes om politieke redes en watter om kriminele redes aangehou word.

*In Swapo-kringe in Suidwes word Herman Toivo Ja-Toivo hoer aangeslaan as selfs Sam Nujoma. Die gevoel is dat indien Shipanga sowel as Ja-Toivo toegelaat word om na Suidwes terug te keer, dit die politieke opset daar ingrypend kan verander.

Shipanga, wat destyds daarvan beskuldig is dat hy met SA hulp die beheer oor Swapo wou oorneem, sal hom waarskynlik by mnr. Dirk Mudge se DTA skaar, of by die Namibia National Front.

Ja-Toivo, glo steeds 'n ge-
harde Swapo-man, kan die leierlose binnelandse vleuel van Swapo aansienlik versterk. Die meeste bestuurslede is in aanhouding

Weste, dis nie ons

skuld — Vorster

rapport 28/5/78
Van JOHAN VOSLOO

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GRAAFF-REINET.

DIT begin vir hom deurskemer dat mnr. Don McHenry se besoek aan Suider-Afrika en sy praatjies 'n deursigtige poging is om die skuld op Suid-Afrika te pak as die skikplanne vir Suidwes skipbreuk ly, het die Eerste Minister gisteraand hier gesê.

„Ek is nie bereid om daardie skuld te aanvaar nie,” het mnr. Vorster bygevoeg. Hy staan as 'n man met skoon hande. As die militante, die Marxiste, liberaliste en onverstandiges Suider-Afrika nie vrede gun nie, „weet ons wat om te doen. Hulle weet hulle kan ons nie omstoot nie.”

Mnr. Vorster se toespraak, grotendeels in ernstige trant, was die hoogtepunt van die viering hier van die NP se dertigjarige bewind.

* Die Eerste Minister het namens die anti-Marxistiese wêreld 'n dringende beroep op Amerika en Brittanje gedoen om sanksies teen Rhodesie te laat vaar en voort te hou op die fundamente van die nuwe tussentydse regering daar.

Die Britte en die Amerikaners moet hul invloed gebruik om mnr. Joshua Nkomo oor te haal tot deelname aan die tussentydse regering, eerder as om voort te gaan met die onlewensvatbare Brits-Amerikaanse skikvoorstelle, het hy gesê.

Oor Suidwes het mnr. Vorster gesê: Sedert April 1977 was SA bereid om saam met die vyf Westerse lande oor die toekoms van die gebied te onderhandel. Oplaas is voorstelle opgestel wat Suid-Afrika, na oorleg met Suidwes se mense, op 25 April vanjaar

aanvaar het

Swapo had geen antwoord gereed nie. Sy reaksie in die openbaar was om sy terroristiese bedrywighede te verskerp. Die Weste het geswyg.

Toe slaan Suid-Afrika op 4 Mei op Swapo-kampe toe Eers het die wêreldpers gesê dit was 'n vlugtelingekamp. Toe is besluit om te sê

* VERVOLG OP BL. 7

Vorster

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

mnr. Nujoma ongelukkig voel oor 4 Mei

Dit het nou vir hom duidelik geword dat die grondslag gelê, en nog gelê word vir nog 'n verwyting teen Suid-Afrika. Dat dit ons skuld is dat Swapo nog nie die voorstelle aanvaar het nie. En dat dit ons skuld is as Swapo dit nie doen nie, het mnr. Vorster gesê.

Daar word gesê as Suid-Afrika nie die basisse aangeval het nie, sou Swapo op 9 Mei — vyf dae later — die Westerse voorstelle aanvaar het. Dit is nogtans sy oortuiging, het mnr. Vorster gesê, dat Swapo geen vreedsame einde in Suidwes wil sien nie.

Dis vir hom duidelik dat as die skikplan misluk, daar net twee redes kan wees. Dat Swapo dit nie wil aanvaar nie, of dat die Weste nie voldoende steun in die Veiligheidsraad kry nie.

„Hoe ook al, die skuld gaan op Suid-Afrika se skouers gepak word. Ek is nie bereid om dit te aanvaar nie. Dit is 'n deursigtige poging.”

„As leier van die mees ontwikkelde volk in Afrika voel ek vanaand dat ek die reg het om te pleit vir sy voortbestaan.”

Sonder om groot te praat, ons is 'n klein volk, maar klein volkere het ook selfrespek en klein volkere verloor nie altyd nie. So klein soos ons is, so seker is dit dat ons vir ons voortbestaan sal veg. Ons word nie sommer so vernietig nie, het mnr. Vorster gesê.

Dit is ons roeping om wal te gooi teen die Marxistiese aanslaë met letterlik alles wat ons het. „Ek kan my verantwoord teenoor die Heer. Ek probeer my bes. As ons nie vrede gegun word nie, dan sal dit langs ander weë moet word. Goddank, die jeug is opgewasse om dit te doen,” het mnr. Vorster gesê.

US briefed mystery SA man on Angolan war

AT THE height of the Angolan War in 1975, one of South Africa's top security men flew to Washington twice for special CIA briefings on the role America was playing in the conflict.

This was disclosed in Washington for the first time this week by John Stockwell, the former CIA agent who quit over the Angolan affair.

"I did not keep the name of the man," he told me. He was referred to only in a cryptonym in communications.

He said the visitor was 'one of the top three men in South African security' — but not General Van den Berg.

He had arrived in the autumn of 1975 for briefings on what the American side was doing in the way of applying Jonas Savimbi's Frelimo and Holden Roberto's NLA to fight the left-wing FPLA.

Stockwell disclosed that there had been close collaboration between the American spy agency and 175/6 campaign in the former Portuguese colony.

He told me "Collaboration in the field between the SA and the South Africans is quite close, but I did not see any document or part of any conversations at formally at a government-to-government level with the South Africans on the conflict."

Stockwell, who was the staff officer at CIA headquarters in charge of the Angolan operation at the time, has since written a book entitled "In Search of 'Jermes'". He said that Dr Henry

Kissinger, then US Secretary of State, was the mass-terminand behind the whole Angolan adventure but had been too canny to get directly involved with the South Africans.

But, Stockwell added, he could not blame any South Africans for thinking they had the green light from Washington at that time.

He testified this week before Representative Charles Diggs's African Affairs Subcommittee at hearings into the Angolan situation. He was strongly opposed to any further American clandestine operations there.

Stockwell was also outspoken against any future collaboration with South Africa on the grounds that this would put the United States on the "wrong side" in its relations with Black Africa.

He said that CIA officers had worked closely with South African forces on the ground in the Angolan War.

"There were instances where CIA officers flew down to southern Angola and briefed South Africans in September, 1975, about what we were doing," he told me, "and there are abundant cables from CIA station chiefs in Lusaka, Kinshasa and Pretoria that vigorously urged close col-

laboration with South Africa.

"Permission was given to the station chief in Kinshasa to liaise in Kinshasa with the South African representative there. Our arms were delivered via Kinshasa, where they were off-loaded by South Africans on to South African aircraft to take them into Angola," he said.

He went on "One of the South African security chiefs flew to Washington twice during that time and conferred with the head of the CIA Africa division. But I did not see a memo of their conversations.

"Early in the operation we gave the CIA station chief in Pretoria permission to brief South African security fully on what we were doing and we required all CIA stations in the area to 'info' Pretoria in the cable traffic so that they would be fully informed.

"This was obviously intended as encouragement," he said. Stockwell further recalled that the CIA had wanted to send a shipload of arms to Windhoek in South West Africa for the South Africans to deliver to Savimbi's people in Angola. An SADF spokesman declined to comment.

Angola captives freed

BY DAVID FORET

SIXTY-THREE people captured in South Africa's recent raid into Angola are to be set free. They include 34 men and 29 women aged between 16 and 56. Many are partly-trained terrorists. They have been put in care of Owambo's Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, until their release tomorrow, when they will be taken back to their homes. The 63 represent fewer than a third of the prisoners

Shipanga challenges P.M. Keep your promise and release Swapo's true leader

ANDREAS SHIPANGA, a founder and executive member of Swapo who was released from a Tanzanian jail this week, has pleaded with the Prime Minister,

Mr Vorster, to release the "Nelson Mandela" of Swapo, Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, from Robben Island.

Soon after arriving in London on Friday, Mr Shipanga, who was freed with 18 Swapo colleagues, said "I want to appeal to Vorster to release Ja Toivo and fellow Namibian political prisoners Vorster has gone on record as saying he would release them if we were released. We are free and now it is up to him to make good his promise."

Mr Shipanga was detained without trial in April, 1975, after leading an internal rebellion against the leadership of Sam Nujoma. He also launched a fierce attack on Mr Nujoma, claiming that the Swapo leader had been battling to keep him in prison to prevent Ja Toivo's release. He maintained that Ja Toivo was the true leader of the South West African people.

Mr Shipanga was released from detention after a decision by

By David Beresford: LONDON

President Nyerere of Tanzania, in defiance of Swapo. It is believed that his release was delayed by reports in the Johannesburg Sunday Times and the London Sunday Times this year that he was about to be set free.

It appears that the advance publicity was used by Mr Nujoma to try to persuade President Nyerere not to release the men.

Accusing Mr Nujoma of trying to sabotage a peaceful solution to the South West African issue, Mr Shipanga claimed that his former leader was acting in the certain knowledge that Swapo stood no chance of winning an election in the territory.

Mr Shipanga insisted that the South West African peace deal set up by the Western powers — and accepted by South Africa, but, so far, not by Swapo — was "acceptable to all Namibians except Swapo's leadership clique."

"Sam Nujoma is simply afraid of going back to Namibia and getting involved in elections," he said. "He

is doing all he can to frustrate hopes of a peaceful settlement. He is hoping to hang on and get everything he can, living on the sweat and blood of the struggle being waged in Namibia.

Mr Shipanga told a horrific story of conditions in Swapo "concentration camps" in Zambia. He claimed he was detained after protesting against the chaining and public flogging of Swapo youths — including women — who had been protesting against Mr Nujoma's failure to hold party congresses and elections.

He had reported the floggings to the UN High Commissioner for Namibia, and Zambia's Secretary of Defence, without success.

Of his own experiences in Tanzanian jails since his detention, Mr Shipanga would only say "I had been in Tanzania several times before I had only known the facade, not the reality. They were horrible conditions."

Mr Shipanga agreed with reports that Swapo had been holding more than 1,800 of its fighters — including the entire leadership of the youth movement — in detention.

He said he had been unable to find out what had happened to these detainees. "We believe that when the truth comes out it will be a tragedy," he said.

He denied Swapo allegations that he had been secretly working for the South African Government.

Pik silent over appeal

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, refused yesterday to comment on Mr Shipanga's remarks, but South African Government sources pointed out that according to an Amnesty International report there were still "hundreds" of Swapo dissidents in Tanzanian prisons. Nevertheless, there was growing speculation in diplomatic circles at the weekend that a few of the Swapo leaders currently in detention might be released next week.

This party may hold the key to SWA

The West and South Africa confronted each other again this week over South West Africa/Namibia. South Africa, after its Angolan raid, is reportedly preparing to go ahead with its own elections. Suddenly, a new political grouping is commanding increasing attention

A NEW wave of interest is breaking over the centrist Namibia National Front — and it is carrying along with it Western diplomats and politicians, Progressive Federal Party politicians, and some influential academics inside South Africa

The NNF has been the forgotten alliance of South West Africa/Namibia

But it has now published its new policy statement and manifesto, which provides for one man, one vote, an entrenched bill of rights to be enforced by the courts, and a mixed economic policy.

Many Western diplomats and politicians see this as the kind of liberal or social democratic policy which they have adopted in their own countries.

And the ruling Social Democratic Party in West Germany have invited six NNF leaders to visit Bonn early next month.

□ □ □

The NNF lacks the funds of Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, but the response to the publication of their manifesto indicates that funds may be forthcoming from Europe.

Up to now all but one of the five Western nations in the contact group — while wanting internationally-supervised elections in which Swapo would participate — would have preferred the DTA to beat Swapo

The one exception is the United States, which was inclined to prefer Swapo to the DTA.

But if the NNF emerges

By JOHN MATISONN Political Correspondent



• Mr Dirk Mudge ... powerful backing.

as an alternative with substantial popular support, a number of the Western states may review their positions

Another reason outsiders are taking renewed interest in the NNF is a practical one

There is an increasing likelihood that Swapo will not participate in the forthcoming elections

The NNF has indicated that it would participate in the elections to form a constituent assembly even if Swapo does not, provided that the Western plan for the elections is still implemented as far as possible

They would accept invited Western observers to ensure the elections are free and fair, even if the United Nations did not agree to send personnel to the territory.

At the same time a number of key Western politicians feel the DTA has become too closely identified

with the South African Government to foster an internationally credible independence

In its manifesto the NNF has launched a scathing attack on the DTA for "retaining two of the most important elements of apartheid" in its policy

The attack describes the DTA policy as "one man, one vote once" because of its ethnic policy which would abolish the common voters' roll

□ □ □

The preamble to the policy is taken from parts of the American Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution, declaring that all men are created equal and are endowed with inalienable rights including the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The NNF undertakes that "the practice of enforced apartheid shall be made a criminal offence" It pledges to entrench a bill of rights in the constitution and establish an independent judiciary to guard it.

The NNF document also says that in practice the White second-tier government will exercise various functions over about 40-million ha, while Black second-tier governments will do so over about 32-million ha

The Federal Party, formerly linked to the old United Party in the Republic, has joined the NNF.

datory tactics employed by Swapo "

Mr Eglin said though the front lacked a leader of national stature it had leaders with a high level of credibility among the Black community, who are capable of providing the intellectual thrust to its activities

The NNF also includes Swanu — the territory's second oldest Black Nationalist movement after Swapo, the National Independence Party, which is based in the south and has mainly Coloured support, and the Damara Council.

All the parties in the NNF have now opened their doors to members of all races

In its manifesto the NNF sees itself as a potential mediator holding the balance of power in the territory between the conservative DTA and the radical Swapo — a role predicted for it by many commentators

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Opposition in South Africa, this week described the NNF as "a middle course between the radical quasi-revolutionary approach in which Swapo has been led, and the multi-ethnic approach of the DTA "

□ □ □

Whereas Swapo advocates a radical form of economic socialism, the NNF policy links private enterprise, co-operative agriculture and the public sector in a mixed economy, Mr Eglin said

"The NNF faces considerable practical problems in its quest for votes On the one hand it has to compete against the vast sums of money which are at the disposal of the DTA, and on the other against the intimi-

A step towards election expected

Cape Times
29/5/78
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Political Correspondent

AFRICA appears to be preparing to take the concrete move towards an election in South West Namibia — the registration of voters — as it steps up its diplomatic efforts to get settlement back on course.

Such a move by South Africa would not be regarded by the West as helpful to its negotiations with Swapo and the front-line African states. But, at the same time, there are hopes that South Africa might counter-balance this move with a concession, such as the release of some Swapo political detainees.

No official confirmation could be obtained yesterday that South Africa is soon to embark on the first electoral steps in the territory, but weekend reports to this effect have not been denied.

Initiative

However, it is clear that South Africa has impressed upon representatives of the big

SWA 271

Continued from page 1

in Tanzania last week of Mr Andreas Shipanga and other prominent Swapo members.

The release by the Defence Force on Saturday of 63 Swapo "terrorists" captured in Angola is regarded as a positive gesture. But the release of political detainees would be welcomed as a much more significant concession.

'In business'

A senior Western source said yesterday that whatever difficulties there might appear to be between the South African Government and the United States following the outspoken criticism of South Africa by the American press, Mr Don McHenry "is still very much in business".

It is being emphasized that Mr McHenry's visit to southern Africa should be seen as a continuation mission for the US secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and that Mr McHenry was not speaking for the other Western members of the Security Council.

At the weekend, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, was highly critical of Mr McHenry's statement in South Africa, terming it a "transparent attempt to put the blame on South Africa" and should the settlement proposals be broken down.

Nat rally

"I am not prepared to accept the blame for this," Mr Vorster said.

The Prime Minister, who was speaking at a National Party rally in Graaf Reinet, said it was clear that if the settlement plan failed there could be only two reasons for this.

Either it would be because Swapo did not want to accept it, or because the West did not get the necessary support in the Security Council for the proposals.

Mr Vorster said it remained his belief that Swapo did not want to see a peaceful settlement in the territory.

⊙ In Johannesburg last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a radio interview that Mr McHenry should keep to the Western settlement proposals for SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha, speaking on the SABC programme Weekend Newsroom, was commenting on Mr McHenry's remarks last week holding South Africa responsible for "spiralling

ing violence" in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha said Mr McHenry should adhere to the Western settlement proposals on the territory rather than hold South Africa responsible for the so-called "spiralling violence".

A mechanism for a peaceful settlement had been built into the Western proposals on SWA/Namibia which had

been accepted by South Africa.

Mr Botha said Mr McHenry should restrict himself to these proposals, Mr Botha said.

Meanwhile Mr McHenry arrived in Lusaka yesterday on the second leg of his journey to southern Africa.

It is expected he will hold talks with top Swapo officials in Zambia and with Zambian officials. — S.A.P.

five Western countries that an initiative to get the electoral process started can not be delayed for much longer.

The West, in turn, has appealed to South Africa not to take any action which could make the attempts to revive the settlement effort more difficult.

They have also emphasized the need for South Africa to make some positive move to offset the damage done by the South African raid into Angola.

It now seems possible that South Africa might release some Swapo political detainees following the release

Continued on page 2

Prime Minister's speech on page 11

Drop sanctions, says Vorster

Cape Times
29/5/78
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GRAAFF-REINET — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, called on the British and United States governments to drop sanctions against Rhodesia and to build on the foundations of the new interim government there

Addressing a public meeting here at the weekend, he said that Britain and the US, if they had any influence with the Patriotic Front leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, should encourage him to join the interim government rather than continue with their own non-viable settlement proposals

Mr Vorster said he was making the appeal as a man who had worked hard for peace in Africa and the Southern African sub-continent

It was the so-called "frontline" presidents, and not Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, who shot down the agreement reached in 1976 with the former US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger

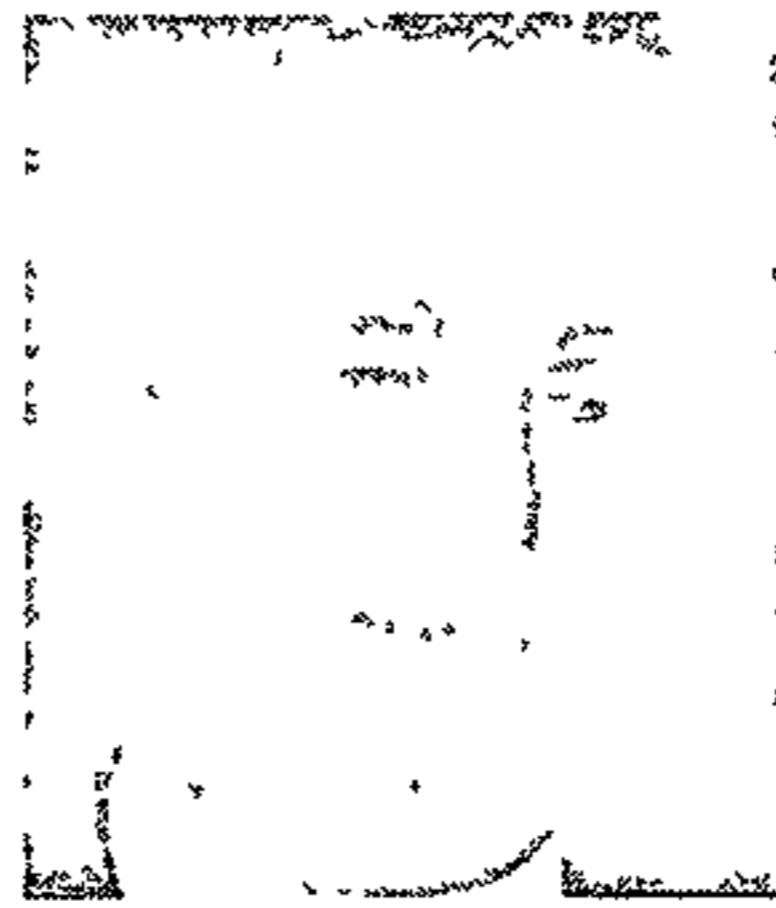
Rhodesia had now formed an interim government and Mr Vorster said his impression was that things were going well with the new government

"We have the unfortunate situation where black and white Rhodesians have agreed to solve their problems and represent at least 80 percent of the Rhodesian population. What they have achieved is not accepted by the British and the American governments," he said

Mr Vorster said black and white Rhodesian leaders had told him they were prepared to work with Mr Nkomo, and to accommodate him in the interim government and the Council of Ministers, if he were to return in peace and abjure violence

"On behalf of Southern Africa, I appeal to the British and American governments. Why do you not co-operate with those Rhodesians who want peace?"

"Why do you not abandon your own schemes which the people say are not viable?"



Mr Vorster

"Why do you not build on the foundations these people have laid?"

"Why, if you have influence with Mr Nkomo, do you not try to bring him within the ranks of those seeking peace in Rhodesia?"

"Why do you not lift sanctions against Rhodesia to the benefit of black and white Rhodesians and the sub-continent of Southern Africa?"

The right

Mr Vorster said Britain and the US, in the light of the Marxist threat in the Indian Ocean and to the whole of Africa, should co-operate with those leaders seeking peace in Southern Africa

"I believe after what has happened in the years gone by and because of the contribution that I and the South African Government have made to the achievement of peace in Southern Africa, that I have the right to make that appeal to these two governments

"Africa is our continent, the sub-continent of Africa belongs partly to us, and what happens here in the years to come will affect the future of every child, white and black

"It is therefore necessary that, where people have come together they should not be hampered by creating confusion, but there should rather be co-operation to try to achieve peace

"In the interests of the free world and in the interests of the anti-Marxist world, I make this call tonight on Mr Callaghan and President Carter.

"Africa does not need any more politicking

"Africa today, as a result of too much politicking, is getting poorer."

Turning to the SWA/Namibia issue, Mr Vorster, said he was not prepared to have South Africa blamed should Western proposals for a settlement in the territory collapse. He said he believed such a collapse was possible and that efforts were being made to put all the blame on South Africa in this event

"I am not prepared on behalf of South Africa to accept the blame," he emphasized

Mr Vorster accused the chief Western negotiator on SWA/Namibia, Mr Don McHenry of the US, of being part of a transparent plan in this regard

Terrorism

South Africa accepted Western settlement proposals on April 24 after consultations with numerous parties in the territory through the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn

Swapo had not accepted the proposals, and the accusation was now being made that the South African military attack against Swapo bases on May 4 had hampered Western efforts to gain Swapo's acceptance

Swapo had, however, said clearly that it intended intensifying its acts of terrorism in the territory and bringing about an escalation of violence

"It is now very clear to me that the foundation is being laid for a recrimination against South Africa that we are to blame because Swapo has not yet given an answer

"As the leader of the most developed state in Africa, I have the right to plead for Africa's continued existence

"We are the most developed nation on the continent and also the nation which had the courage, as small as we are to stand up four square against the Marxists"

VORSTER: SA NOT to blame

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GRAAFF-REINET —
The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said at the weekend he was not prepared to have South Africa blamed should Western proposals for a settlement in South West Africa collapse.

Speaking at a public meeting, he also called on the British and United States governments to drop sanctions against Rhodesia and to build on the foundations of the new interim government there.

He believed a South West African talks collapse was possible and that efforts were being made to put all the blame on South Africa in this event.

"I am not prepared on behalf of South Africa to accept the blame."

Mr Vorster accused the chief Western negotiator

on South West Africa, Mr Don McHenry of the United States, of being part of a transparent plan in this regard.

Mr McHenry, if correctly reported, had said that he was within five days of an agreement with Swapo when the South African raids on Swapo bases in Angola took place.

Mr Vorster said a settlement would fail, either because Swapo did not accept the proposals or because Western nations proved unable to gain sufficient support for their plan in the United Nations Security Council.

"If either of those two things happen, it is clear to me that they will put the blame on South Africa's shoulders."

"I would also like to state clearly that I am beginning to realise that Mr McHenry's visits, and his speeches recently, are transparent attempts to place the blame for a failure on South Africa's

shoulders," he said.

On the Rhodesian settlement dispute, Mr Vorster said it was the front-line presidents and not Mr Smith, who had shot down the agreement reached in 1976 with the former United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger.

Rhodesia had now formed an interim government and Mr Vorster said his impression was that things were going well with the new government.

"We have the unfortunate situation where black and white Rhodesians have agreed to solve their problems and represent at least 80 per cent of the Rhodesian population."

"What they have achieved is not accepted by the British and the American governments," he said.
Black and white Rhodesian leaders had told him they were prepared to work with Mr Nkomo, and to accommodate him in

the interim government and the council of ministers, if he were to return in peace.

"On behalf of Southern Africa, I appeal to the British and American governments why do you not co-operate with those Rhodesians who want peace?"

"Why do you not abandon your own schemes which these people say are not viable?"

"Why do you not build on the foundations these people have laid?"

"Why, if you have influence with Mr Nkomo, do you not try to bring him within the ranks of those seeking peace in Rhodesia?"

"Why do you not lift sanctions against Rhodesia to the benefit of black and white Rhodesians and the sub-continent of Southern Africa?" he asked — SAPA.

VORSTER . . . lift Rhodesia sanctions.

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Row looms over Swapo releases

John Patten
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The release at the weekend of 63 Swapo terrorist recruits by the South African Defence Force is being regarded in Government quarters as an equivalent gesture to the release of 19 detainees help by Swapo in Tanzania last week.

There were indications in diplomatic circles today, however, that the Western contact group would not accept the validity of such a pairing of released detainees — especially as the detainees were of totally different categories.

It was made clear that the release of the former information spokesman of Swapo, Mr Andreas Shikanga, and 18 others was the result of pressure from the Western contact group over some time, but that the captured terrorist recruits from the recent South African raid into Angola had not been the subject of any pressure.

In Western quarters, the release of the Swapo political leader, Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, and others held on Robben Island would be seen as an equivalent gesture.

Nevertheless, the decision by the South African forces to release the captured terrorist recruits has been welcomed in diplomatic circles.

From the South African side, the release of the Angola raid captives is seen as a gesture of equal significance to the release of Swapo's detainees.

Not only were more released, but South Africa has far fewer that still have to be released, compared with Swapo, in nor-

malising the position before elections

From the Western side, on the other hand, the release is regarded as really no more than for the Defence Force's convenience, as the recruits had had little training and were not part of Swapo's military hard core.

Western observers also emphasised today that any unilateral move by South Africa to start voter registrations would harm the already-damaged chances of reaching a settlement.

Though the voter regis-

tration might be done completely neutrally, it would open the way for the outside world and Swapo to accuse South Africa of taking steps in the independence process which had not yet been agreed.

The result of such a voter registration could also be a Swapo boycott, no matter how impartially the registrations were done.

But Western contacts believe that it may now be technically very difficult to achieve independence by the end of the year.

**Ovambo
Parents
Want End
Freedom
Paid**

Olleen Hendriks of The Star's

ria News Service

LANDI—The old man me to the tribal fices here at Tsandi, north western ambo, hoping to see son who had been ducted by Swapo erillas

He had heard that a South African Defence Force was easing 63 Ovambos during the hitting attack on apo bases in south n Angola earlier this month

He stared at the tives "I recognise d of them, but my n is not among m," he said

Clearly disappointed, urged the security ces to fetch the er young Ovambos ighusing in Swapo pps in Angola

DEMAND

About 150 hands ot up when the ambo Minister of riculture, Chief J apopi, asked the her parents who re present whether y agreed with the l man's demand

"After the limited eration in Angola it ust be clear that apo is no match for a security forces

However Chief Jacopi expressed the pe that the return the other young ope could be

arranged through dip lomatic channels He said they had either been abducted or lured across the border under false pretences

A handsome Ovambo woman Soini Kikaye threw her arms around her daughter Ella, who was one of ten captives freed here yesterday Ella, a shv

Mrs Soini Kamaya hugging her daughter, Ella, who was one of the 63 captives released in Ovambo Ella was captured at Vietnam a major Swapo base 38 km inside Angola

young brother said that she had been told that she could only be in the country in Angola

Some of the women were own free will only to be thrown into a Swapo camp in Angola Six of her friends shared the same fate The rest of the captives

were freed at Ombalantu and in other parts of this sprawling homeland during the past two days

Among them were some confused old folk — innocent victims of the drawn out bush wa-

Two Angolans captured in the fight on the Swapo base were also allowed to return home They were taken by militia, escorting the Angolan border

They said they knew the territory well and hoped to be home overnight

we could have been there much sooner and one of them Mr Ndombo Hambala but came out by his

During the fight a member of the Ovambo homeland told that Angolans stopped at the border and disappeared

4-2 36/5/78

Vorster accused of cynicism

ARGUS

11/6/78

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The Argus Correspondent

GENEVA. — The Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, has told the Lutheran World Federation that 'if it is worried about the situation in South West Africa and Southern Angola, it should address itself to Swapo rather than the South African Government.

Mr Carl Mau, general secretary of the federation, replied that Mr Vorster's office is being 'cynical.'

The exchange of letters was made public today.

It began on May 11 when Mr Mau sent a telex message to Mr Vorster, expressing concern about the deaths and wounding of Namibian refugees in a raid on May 4 on the Kasinga Camp in southern Angola.

Mr Mau also said the raid 'raised doubts about the sincerity of your Government' in the South West Africa negotiations, and claimed that 'torture and intimidation continue in Namibia'

SA REPLY

On May 17, Mr Mau received this reply:

'Dear Mr Mau: This office has received your telegram dated May 11 1978, a copy of which is enclosed. As we are certain that the telegram was

intended for Swapo and wrongly addressed to this office, I am instructed to return it to you for forwarding to Swapo, after you have made the necessary corrections. Yours faithfully, J Weibach, private secretary (to Mr Vorster).'

On May 30, Mr Mau sent a new letter to Mr Vorster. He said: 'Your excellency: I acknowledge receipt of the letter of May 17 of your private secretary, Mr J Weibach.

Allow me to confirm that my telegram was indeed properly directed to your office.

I am greatly perturbed by the apparently cynical manner in which the office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa deals with the profound concerns of the people of Namibia as expressed by one of the major churches of the country over which the Republic of South Africa still exercises jurisdiction in defiance of the United Nations resolutions, yours truly, Carl H. Mau jun, general secretary.'

The Lutheran Federation received reports of the Kasinga raid from the Evangelical Lutheran Oyambo Kavango Church.

Namibia General
June to July
1978

(Continued from page 1) the aspect of an international settlement — and peace — in South West Africa-Namibia look decidedly gloomy.

After hopes were raised the South African Government's sensible replacement of the Western settlement plan, latest developments, particularly the petty bickering between the Western negotiators and South Africa, seem to indicate a settlement initiative may be in trouble.

The South West developments are in sharp contrast to the trend in Rhodesia-Zimbabwe where, after plenty of speculation that the multilateral executive council is about to split, a much clearer picture was painted last week by Mr Ian Smith a press conference in the Town.

Mr Smith, who in the past has usually been fairly negative and unenthusiastic about the situation in his country, is confident and relaxed.

Although he has greyed considerably since he was last year, Mr Smith is remarkably reassured

Gloom Over South West

1975.12.15.12A
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about the future.

Indeed, he was almost cheeky to South African journalists whose country probably faces worse difficulties in the future than his own. "If there are too many problems here, come up to Rhodesia," Mr Smith said to reporters after his press conference had ended.

Whatever happens in either territory, the progress towards peace in both are vitally important for the future of South Africa.

The worst thing that could happen is if both countries become the scenes for substantial military conflict. And it is certainly possible to forecast escalating violence in both territories.

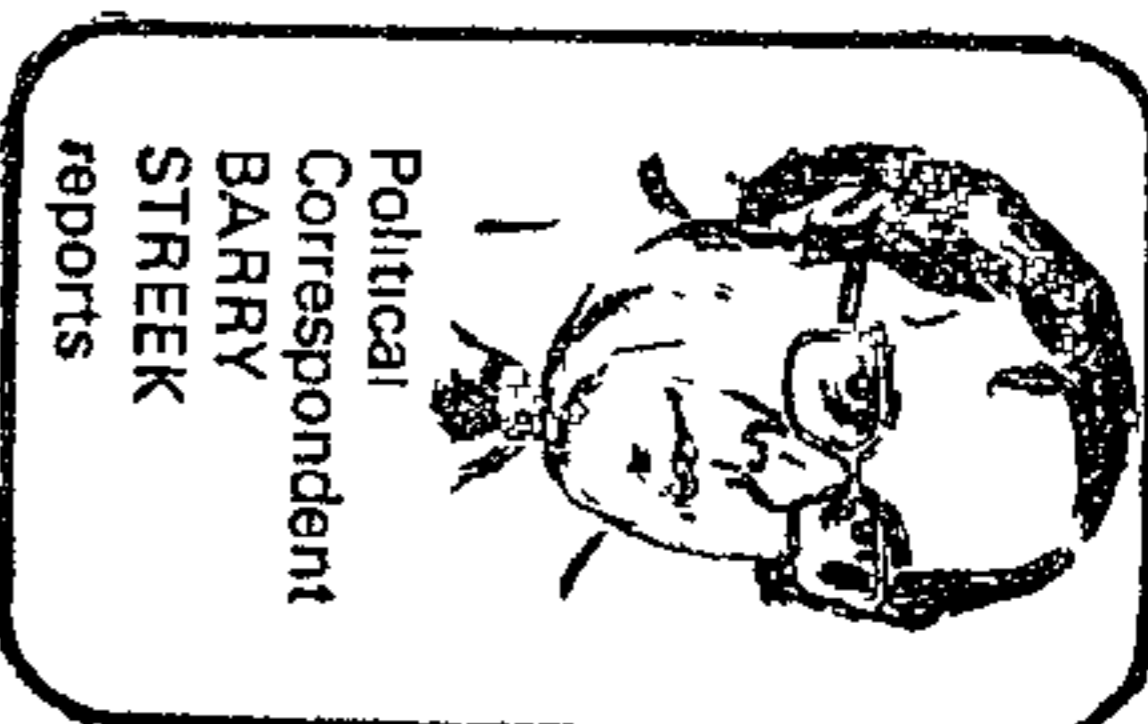
If the international settlement plan collapses in South West Africa, and the South African Government goes ahead with an internal settlement, it seems inevitable that Swapo will continue its guerrilla war and it will try

to increase the scale of its operations. The chief Western negotiator, Mr Don McHenry, left no doubt last week that the war in South West would escalate if the settlement initiative collapsed, and his interpretation seems realistic.

Such a war would be costly, violent and bitter. It is an option, one hopes, that will be avoided. In fact, every effort should be made to prevent it.

A similar possibility exists in Rhodesia. In spite of Mr Smith's enthusiasm last week, there are still guerrillas operating both inside the country and on the borders. Unless the cause of war is removed, the chances are that the violent struggle will continue and this possibility would be much more real if the internal settlement in that country does break up.

This war would also be costly, violent and bitter. This scenario is not impossible and, if it does occur, it will make any



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

chance of a relatively peaceful future in South Africa much more difficult.

It will reduce, for both black and white, the value of talking and negotiation.

Fortunately, in both countries, there is a real possibility of another way out. In South West, an internationally recognised settlement would enable the one million Namibians of all colours to choose

their leadership under United Nations supervision in free elections. Although there would inevitably be adjustment problems, the new government would, for the first time, have a reasonable measure of legitimacy.

It would show, too, that negotiation can eventually solve the conflict between black and white in Southern Africa.

In Rhodesia, the basis for negotiated peace could develop from the internal settlement signed by the Rhodesian Front and three of country's five major black leaders. At some stage, the new Executive Council will have to reach some measure of understanding with Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe but, if as Mr Smith believes, the new government is removing the cause of war, that could happen.

If this occurs, there would be more evidence that direct negotiation is an option in Southern Africa for Africans of all

racess — that talking can eventually resolve conflict.

In both countries, there has already been evidence of the power of negotiation. Mr Dirk Mudge's Republican Party, consisting of white people, was born out of the National Party, which in South West Africa was pretty verkrampt, and through the Turnhalle talks substantial changes of attitude have occurred among the whites and, one suspects, among the blacks who have participated.

As a result, all those Nationalist holy cows of the Immorality Act, Mixed Marriages Act, Job Reservations and the like have been scrapped in South West.

In Rhodesia, the Rhodesian Front and the black nationalist leaders have been in direct conflict for many years. Indeed, I have just read a book I bought in a second-hand bookshop about how the Rhodesian Special Branch

went to considerable lengths to implicate the Rev Ndanangwa Sithole in sabotage attempts. He was also detained and jailed by the Rhodesian Front government.

Yet, the same man is now one of the four co-chairman of the Executive Council. And to hear Mr Smith explain how well they were all working together and that they had to forget the past.

In anyone's terms, that is change; change for better. After all, it was not long ago that Mr Smith was saying publicly there would never be black rule in his lifetime and "Good old Smithy" has been the hero of many right-wing whites in South Africa for a number of years. Indeed, what are all those "Support Rhodesia" white-rule groups inside the Republic going to do now?

Hopefully, this process of change, through negotiation will be the way out, eventually. The other way — which will happen if the changes are too slow and do not meet black aspirations — would decisively reduce any chances of real peace in South Africa.

(221) Argus 2/6/78.

Background

Swapo threat far from fatal

General J J Geldenhuys

WINDHOEK. — Swapo guerrillas, who strike across the Angolan border into South West Africa, are like fleas on a dog's back — troublesome, but far from fatal.

This picture was sketched by the chief of the South African Defence Force in the territory, General J J Geldenhuys, in an exclusive interview on the state of the drawn-out bush war.

He stressed that the security forces were acting with great restraint — but that the possibility of another lightning attack on Swapo bases in southern Angola, like the one earlier this month, could not be excluded.

A 'repeat performance,' the general said, would depend on the conduct of the terrorists.

What was the likelihood of the low-intensity war being stepped up to a full-scale conventional war by Swapo and its Marxist allies?

General Geldenhuys: 'There is no indication of a conventional war in the immediate future — but we cannot rule out the possibility of a semi-conventional war with concentrated use of more powerful weapons.'

The general discounted claims by the Swedish TV journalist Per Sanden, in a controversial film screened in Europe recently, that Swapo controlled territory in Ovambo.

'Swapo holds no territory and never has,' said General Geldenhuys.

The main front, he said, is still Ovambo's 460-km border with Angola. However, sporadic incidents were also reported

in Caprivi, which is bounded by Botswana, Zambia and Angola.

The bulk of the nearly 3 500-strong guerrilla force is concentrated in southern Angola. The operational bases are usually situated just across the Ovambo border with Angola. The training bases are located further north.

About 800 trained guerrillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), Swapo's military wing, are deployed in south-west Zambia. Intelligence reports indicate that elements of the Zam-

ous anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines.

Training offered to members of Swapo can be divided into two categories, academic and military.

Since 1975, between 600 and 760 have attended academic institutions abroad, usually in Russia and East Germany. Their courses normally include political science and philosophy.

Prospective guerrillas receive their basic training in Angola and Tanzania, where Swapo instructors are often assis-

to say how long the guerrillas remain in Ovambo as they often bury their uniforms and weapons and masquerade as civilians.

'But we think there are about 100 insurgents in Ovambo at any given time,' he said.

The Swapo guerrillas, the general said, were ill-prepared for battle. Besides dissatisfaction with the Swapo leadership, there was a lack of essential services, equipment and food in southern Angola.

Guerrillas were also demoralised by the successes of the security forces. Political developments, which they learned of over Radio Ovambo, made them even less enthusiastic.

Asked about their fighting ability, General Geldenhuys said. The Cuban influence has improved the fighting standard and tactics of the terrorists.

In addition, they had also acquired combat experience in operations against Unita in southern Angola.

'But we still regard their fighting ability as below average,' General Geldenhuys said.

By
COLLEEN HENDRIKS of
The Argus Africa News Service

bian army are assisting Swapo transport provisions and personnel. Some are even stationed at Swapo bases.

General Geldenhuys said Swapo was getting most of the weapons and ammunition from Russian and its satellite states. During 1976 the weapons were shipped to Dar es Salaam, from where they were taken to Zambia. Last year most of the weapons and ammunition went through Mocimedes in Angola.

Besides personal weapons, the guerrillas are now also using such imposing hardware as the RPG-rocket launchers, 82 mm and 62 mm mortars, 75 mm recoilless guns, SA-7 anti-aircraft missiles, 122 mm single-barrel rocket launchers and vari-

ted by East Germans and Russians.

For advanced courses, the guerrillas are sent to East Germany and Russia. Nigeria has, meanwhile, also offered to train a number of guerrillas at its military academy, the general said.

The majority of guerrillas are Ovambos recruited under false pretences at a youthful age. Many are also abducted to swell the guerrilla numbers, according to General Geldenhuys.

On completion of their training, the guerrillas are sent to forward bases from where they infiltrate Ovambo. They usually cross the border in groups of three and four at night, joining up later on with other groups.

According to General Geldenhuys it is difficult

Harwood 17. 2 June 1978
Question 10 cols 851-852.

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JUNE 1978

872

Republic of South Africa. One member residing in the Republic of South Africa of White's B.A. or the other of the League under the Establishment of the Coloured Council for South Africa Ordinance 1976.

Mr I D DU P BASSON—Repl
swearing over

Botha sets limit on SWA

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday South Africa still wished to implement its proposals for South West Africa but that a decision could not be delayed indefinitely.

In a forthright speech emphasising South Africa's eagerness to resolve the apparent impasse over the disputed territory, Mr Botha said:

"If we do not take a decision before the rainy season to start the constitutional process we will still be where we are now this time next year."

The only difference would be that more people would have been killed by then.

In a wide-ranging reply to points raised by the Opposition during the Foreign Affairs Debate, Mr Botha:

⊙ Appealed to Mr Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, to return to Salisbury and participate in the internal settlement,

⊙ Assured the West the mechanism for the release of SWA political prisoners contained in the settlement proposals would be put into motion as soon as Swapo accepted them.

76/78 R.D.M. 221
⊙ Denied that South Africa had been intransigent in the SWA settlement negotiations,

⊙ Confirmed that South Africa had accepted the proposals on the basis that Swapo might also accept them and

Referring to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty Mr Botha said South Africa agreed in principle with the treaty, but wanted certain guarantees from other member nations before considering signing.

Among these were that the secrecy of its own uranium enrichment process would be safeguarded.

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Mudge's DTA 'in line for a beating'

(221)
Sun Express
4/8/78

By JOHN MATISONN
Political Correspondent

DOCTOR Gerhard Totemeyer, Stellenbosch political scientist and specialist on SWA/Namibia, claims the Centrist Namibia National Front will beat Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in elections if Swapo does not take part.

He also predicts 40% success if Swapo calls for a boycott of eligible voters

Dr Totemeyer, expelled from the National Party in 1976 because his research conflicted with official party policy, has made a new breakdown of support for the four main political groups in the territory.

His figures do not give any party an overall majority in elections with or without Swapo. Observers who have seen his figures point out that, if they are correct, it is probably impossible to predict what coalition of political groups would control the territory.

One of the most important imponderables at this stage is the effect of Mr Andreas Shipanga, released from a Tanzanian jail last week, and Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo — both influential leaders from Swapo — on the politics of the territory.

According to Dr Totemeyer, Swapo would draw about 42% of the total vote in internationally-monitored elections, the DTA would come second with 28%, the NNF third with 20%, leaving Aktur, the alliance dominated by the old National Party, with 8%.

In that situation the most likely coalition would be Swapo plus the NNF. This could probably work, but a split in the NNF between those who support the coalition and some who refuse to join Swapo in a coalition, cannot be ruled out.

Dr Totemeyer sees the NNF as the main beneficiary if Swapo calls a boycott, and predicts that 40% — all but 2% of supporters — would back a boycott call by Swapo.

logical one, but some Black leaders in the DTA could easily hive off from the DTA if it tried to join with Aktur.

If representatives of only 7% of the vote left the DTA to form a coalition with the NNF they could command a majority.

Meanwhile, the position of the three main groups is changing constantly. Mr Shipanga, immediately after his release, called for the release by the South African Government of Mr Ja Toivo, the Nelson Mandela of SWA/Namibia.

If allowed off Robben Is-

land he would be a moderating influence on Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president.

The DTA and the NNF are starting to recognise each other as rivals for conservative and centrist Black support. The DTA has been in the field with substantial funds much longer than the NNF, which is only now starting to find money and organisation.

Of those who would vote, Dr Totemeyer gives the NNF a slight edge over the DTA, with 43% against 42%, and 13% for Aktur. In that situation the likely majority coalition is even harder to foresee. A DTA-Aktur coalition seems the

KENNETH KAUNDA ORGANISES RESCUE BID FOR WEST'S NAMIBIA PLAN

From time to press Swapo's Nujoma

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FIVE key African presidents are to attend an African summit with Swapo president Sam Nujoma to try to refloat the Western plan for South West Africa/Namibia.

The man behind the summit is Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. He has just returned from a round of meetings with President Jimmy Carter of the United States and other leaders.

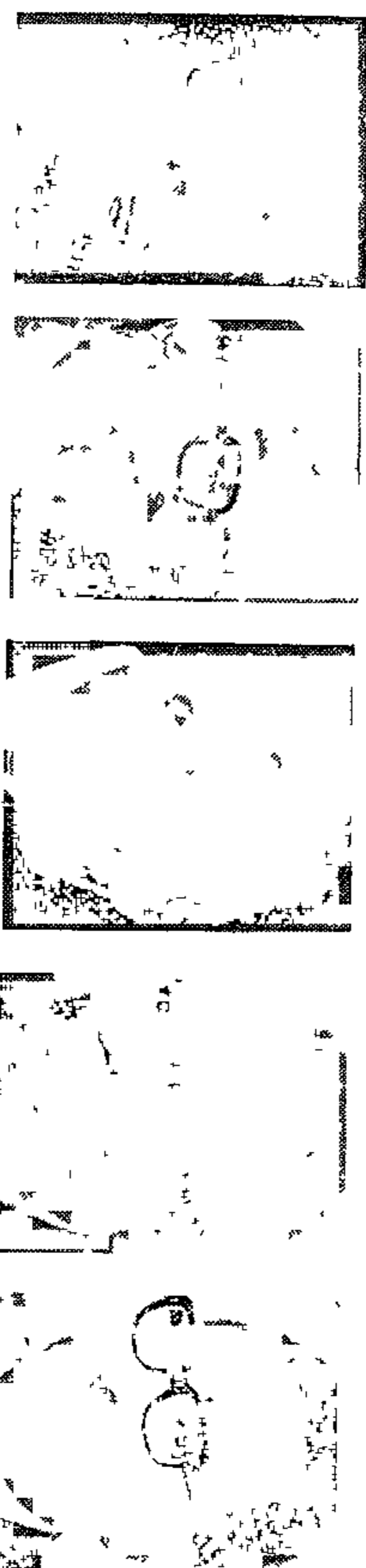
President Kaunda hopes to use the summit meeting to put pressure on Swapo to accept the Western contact group's proposals, which have already been accepted by South Africa.

The Sunday Express can disclose today that the vital summit was planned in secret and was to have taken place this week.

It has been delayed because President Samora Machel is on an unpublished trip to China where he is meeting Chinese leaders. The Sunday Express has established.

The unavoidable hold-up means that Swapo is not likely to give its reply this week — and the South African Prime Minister Mr Vorster has told the Westerner at a meeting in Cape Town that the registration of voters will begin this week.

The Western governments are concerned at the



Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and the men involved in his efforts to organise an African Big Five meeting with Swapo's leader Mr Sam Nujoma: Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, Mr Nujoma, and Angolan President Agostinho Neto.

ANOTHER SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE BY POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT JOHN MATISON

possibility of action being taken which would constitute unilateral implementation of the Western plan by South Africa.

But ways are being considered so that South Africa, through the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Mr Steyn, can begin preparing election machinery without going so far that their action would constitute unilateral implementation of the proposals.

It is possible that the start of registration could coincide with an announcement that the spirit of the agreement is being respected.

The Express has pieced together from diplomatic

sources some details about the planned summit. It will probably take place in Luanda, though Lusaka was earlier considered a possible venue.

President Kaunda began his initiative after meeting President Carter in Washington and the British Prime Minister Mr James Callaghan in London.

The American President and Dr Kaunda established an unusually warm personal relationship. It is not known what role the US played in planning the summit, but the Zambian President did succeed in obtaining a promise of aid for his country from President Carter. Dr Kaunda followed up

these meetings with visits to various African countries for talks with heads of state. His next step is to get President Agostinho Neto of Angola, President Machel, Botswana's Sir Seretse Khama, Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, and himself round a table with Swapo.

The African states in general will support the Western

ern plan, although they accept some of Swapo's reservations, especially those concerning Walvis Bay and the ratio of South African to United Nations troops.

They may seek compromises on these points, but would press Swapo to accept the Western plan. How much muscle they can bring to bear on Swapo now depends largely on what pres-

sure Angola decides to exert. It is in Angola's interest to see a speedy resolution of the conflict in SWA/Namibia but Angola may be under pressure from Cuba not to push Swapo to accept the plan.

With the five heads of state together, Zaire and Rhodesia could also be on the agenda. Nigeria might send a representative to the meeting.

The presidents would also try to get a unified approach on SWA/Namibia and on the South African Defence Force raid on Swapo bases in Angola last month.

Swapo withdrew from talks with the Western five after the raid. The movement has been involved with reorganisation since then.

It is expected that representatives of the Western countries in the United Nations Security Council will meet Swapo and the African states after the summit to review the SWA/Namibia situation.

Conf.

4/6/78 (16)

Huge fraud plan

• From Page 1

South African companies and individuals who were defrauded that we don't know about," Inspector Couling said

In the second case five men known as "The Hungarian Circle" defrauded world banking of R180-million over several years, and had started operating against South Africa when Scotland Yard detectives swooped on them

In both cases British police spent some time in South Africa and had the full co-operation of the Commercial Branch

Inspector Couling told me nine South Africans had given evidence in the Knightsbridge Court during the past five weeks against William John Morley, an Anglo-Indian "international financier" who lived a life of luxury, Felice Alberto Morella, an Italian with strong Mafia connections who operated from Rome, and the Rev Thomas Howard Kemp, a United Reformed Church minister

The three men are al-

Mrs Ellis and Mr Venter and Mr Hoffman were defrauded

But their major plan was to set up loans of vast sums all over the world. The scheme concerning this was to set up a R400-million cement factory in South Africa with loans raised in the United Kingdom

Roberts Construction and Swerdlow, Cohen and Bahr argued that such a huge factory would produce too much cement for immediate sales, and it was decided to launch an initial R80-million factory to produce a million tons a year

A guaranteed order was necessary before such a huge investment could be contemplated, and this was provided by Mr Morley who produced a guaranteed order from a British import company, Lake Carla Ltd, which Mr Morley had acquired for R160

By appearing to be in partnership with Roberts Construction Company and Swerdlow, Cohen and Bahr, they hoped to appear genuine

Roberts Construction was

three in Agulla, and time in the United Arab Emirates and Italy

The arrests were made a year ago. The trial has already lasted five weeks and is expected to last a further two

In the second case "The Hungarian Circle" members were sentenced at the Old Bailey to prison terms of up to 14 years

Detective Inspector Ian Parker, of Scotland Yard, spent several weeks in South Africa working on the case.

The gang, which had been operating for many years, by forging bank drafts, had intended to launch a fantastic fraud involving millions of rands through forged bank drafts drawn on the Bank of Lisbon in South Africa

They opened a banking account in Durban and then drew two bank drafts payable overseas for R2 000 each

They used these drafts to forge others

Mr Rex Papenfus, general manager of the Bank of ... said, his ban

THE NEW YORK TIMES
 TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1978

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1978

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PARTS OF A WHOLE

THE EXPECTED publication this week of Swapo's rejection of key proposals in the Western settlement proposals for South West Africa could produce some interesting results. It comes at a time when a number of potent new factors are being thrown into the seemingly static situation that has followed South Africa's acceptance of the proposals.

The bloody rebel invasion of Shaba, sponsored by Russia, East Germany and Cuba, has thoroughly alerted the West to the stark realities of the communist penetration of Africa. Four of the five nations meeting in Paris to discuss the formation of a pan-African "fire-brigade" force are also members of the Western contact group on SWA. Although they are meeting in a distressing state of disarray about what should be done where and by whom to stop the Red wolves in the African sheep fold, they would have to be deliberately obtuse not to see that Swapo in SWA and the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia are instruments of Soviet policy, and therefore essentially part of the same urgent problem they are discussing in Paris.

Both organisations are free to return in peace to their respective countries to take part in democratic elections. Yet they refuse to do so and openly proclaim their commitment to continued violence and the

establishment of Marxist dictatorships.

In spite of all the evidence that nothing short of a complete hand-over of power will satisfy these revolutionaries, America and Britain are doggedly pursuing the forlorn hope that the five so-called front-line States will put pressure on Swapo and the PF to accept their settlement plans.

The big question now is whether the West will tamely allow these five States (some Marxist dictatorships, others nowhere near the front line, and all bankrupt) to become the arbiters of the fate of millions in Rhodesia and SWA, or whether it can muster the resolve to face up to the real danger.

South Africa regards the West's proposals on SWA as "final and definitive" and even the Carter Administration, which has difficulty keeping its act together, agrees that they are "fair and reasonable" and "can't be changed" to suit Swapo. So what more is there to be said?

Unless the West can show very soon that it has an effective and purposeful strategy to counter communist penetration of Africa, in whatever guise, it will lose its credibility with moderate Black States in Africa and with the increasingly nervous Arab States, which supply most of the world's oil.

Ex-Swapo head 'no different' — Botha

Tim Patten,
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, says the Government will not treat imprisoned former Swapo leader Herman Oiyvo Ja Toivo any differently from other SWA/Namibian political prisoners or detainees.

Mr Botha said yesterday that there were "mechanisms" within the Western proposals on SWA/Namibia, which the South African Government had accepted, dealing with the release of political prisoners and detainees.

The Minister was reacting to a call by the Progressive Federal Party's chief foreign affairs spokesman, Mr. Japie Basson, for the transfer of Ja Toivo to the care of the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr. Justice Steyn.

Ja Toivo, one of the founder members of Swapo, has been imprisoned on Robben Island for 12 years after being convicted of sabotage.

STALEMATE

Mr Basson acknowledged the existence of the release mechanisms contained in the Western proposals, but emphasised that the Government should take "positive action" which would ease the present stalemate situation and would help in finding a solution.

The transfer of Ja Toivo to SWA/Namibia, he said, would be seen as positive action, and would promote the chances of a settlement.

While waiting for the reply from Swapo and the United Nations, Mr Basson said, South Africa need not sit still. Such a move on prisoners would be in line with the Western proposals.

● Professor Marinus Wietchers, legal adviser to two delegations during the Turnhalle Conference, said last night that he supported elections in SWA/Namibia without Swapo.

Hausard 18 y June 1978
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Post

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Free SWA detainees, ask churches

WINDHOEK. — Six churches in South West Africa have appealed to the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, to release detainees held under the emergency proclamation AG 26.

In a letter to Mr Steyn, the churches said the proclamation was "a harmful step in the process towards a truly democratic society".

It provides for the detention of people to prevent political violence and intimidation.

The letter said "We are afraid this seizure of full power cancelled several of the measures taken by you previously in the right direction towards that goal of self-determination and independence of which you speak so highly".

The churches appealed to Mr Justice Steyn to release the detainees in his capacity as "supreme representative in the prevailing political and social dispensation" and holder of "top executive authority" in SWA.

The churches which signed the letter were: the Anglican Church, the

Roman Catholic Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Congregational Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Owambo-Kavango Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

They drew to Mr Justice Steyn's attention

- Dissatisfaction at the way police actions and investigations were carried out — "the blame is always put on the one and the same side"

- Concern at his handling of "well-documented cases of torture".

- Dismay at the continuance of torture allegations.

The letter said, until South African security laws, especially the Terrorism Act, were repealed in SWA there was no need for more emergency measures.

The secrecy clause in proclamation AG 26 and the exclusion of intervention by the courts provided no safeguard for the individual rights of detainees.

"The victims of the new proclamation have been overwhelmingly Swapo people" — Sapa.

Carter call is surprise

Rise Switch

STAR 8/6/77 (22)

It could end SA co-operation

Hugh Robertson

WASHINGTON — President Carter's call to the Soviet Union yesterday to join the United States in resolving the Rhodesian and SWA/Namibian conflicts is a radical — and potentially disastrous — change in policy

It could spell the end of co-operation from the South African Government, which has made its uncompromising resistance to Soviet influence in the region a cornerstone of foreign policy for more than a quarter of a century

And it immediately draws into doubt the validity of the West's proposals for a SWA/Namibia settlement and of the Anglo-American plan for Rhodesia — both drawn up without the involvement of Moscow

Whatever explanations might come from Washington about Mr Carter's statement, it will have heightened suspicions about his administration's intentions in southern Africa.

Partnership

It was likened to the Carter administration's earlier — and fiercely opposed — suggestion of a Soviet-American partnership in seeking peace in the Middle East.

Mr Carter's invitation to Moscow, it was confirmed yesterday, was made without any prior consultation with Pretoria or Salisbury and reflects a proprietary attitude to the fate of southern Africa which is bound to cause deep resentment.

There seems little doubt that the inspiration for the invitation came from United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young, who remains the chief — though beleaguered — architect of policy in southern Africa and who, the White House confirmed, was consulted on the President's speech.

Mr Young

Mr Young is the only member of President Carter's Cabinet who is on public record as having proposed the idea of Soviet involvement in efforts to resolve the disputes of southern Africa

He has argued that the Russians become disruptive if they are excluded from peace initiatives.

And he has been a lone voice, especially in the

US is backing racists — Tass

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union hit back hard yesterday at President Carter's latest speech on super-power relations, accusing him of telling lies about Russia and its policies

Responding swiftly by Soviet standards, the Government news agency Tass threw back Mr Carter's contention that the Kremlin could choose between confrontation and co-operation

The Soviet Union chose peaceful co-existence long ago, "but evidently the choice has still not been made in Washington's ruling circles," it said

In its report on President Carter's speech in Annapolis, Tass noted that he stressed the importance of detente between the US and the Soviet Union

But, it added, he placed a special emphasis on rivalry between them

Tass said the President was laying Washington's own faults at someone else's door by alleging that the Soviet and Cuban role in Africa could delay the ending of racial injustice

It was well known that in Africa the US "invariably sides with racist regimes," Tass said — Sapa-Reuter.

past week — in warning against "emotional" responses to Soviet and Cuban activity in Africa

Mr Carter's statement — in a speech to graduates of the US Naval Academy at Annapolis near Washington — contained a restrained but firm warning to the Soviet Union about its activities in Africa which seemed at variance with his invitation on southern Africa

Vision

After saying that the US wanted to see an Africa "free of the dominance of outside powers, free of the bitterness of racial injustice, free of conflict and free of the burdens of poverty, hun-

ger and disease," Mr Carter said. "The persistent and increasing involvement of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa could deny this vision. We are deeply concerned about their threat to regional peace and to the autonomy of countries within which these foreign troops seem permanently to be stationed

Some Washington observers say Mr Carter may have made the statement in the expectation that it would be rejected and as a means of embarrassing Moscow.

An early reaction from the Soviet News Agency, Tass, describing the speech as a "strange" view of detente, was dismissed by US officials as superficial and unofficial.

of one of the present rooms, which means that the lighting and ventilation will be inadequate and contrary to

Possibly even more difficult to obtain the money to pay for the building for home building or alterations, Blacks because their home does not

ma: SWA/NAMIBIA

no Cooling it

Th

th This week's foreign affairs debate in the Assembly was a triumph for Pik Botha's backroom counsellors, notably Brand Fourie, Secretary of the Department

ag Despite occasional lapses into hawkish rhetoric, which may have been calculated to appease certain sections of the Nationalist caucus and the ethnic leaders in SWA, the normally choleric foreign minister sustained protracted levels of discretion and moderation in references to sensitive issues, such as relations with the US and Western settlement initiatives on SWA

cc The tenor of Botha's remarks on the SWA deadlock will have been encouraging to sponsors of the West's settlement plan. His outspoken criticism of US Deputy Ambassador Don McHenry was an indulgence that will probably not be held against him. In any event, McHenry probably deserved a rebuke of some kind for raking up the tiresome legalistic disputes about SA's *locus standi* in the territory, a subject specifically declared out of bounds in the Western settlement proposals

t And Botha may even find a good deal of sympathy in Western diplomatic circles for his expressions of impatience

problems have become apparent in the following areas :

- i) the design and preparatory work to be inexpensive and meet with the needs of the Blacks
- ii) a streamlining of the administrative methods of making finance available for the building of new families
- iii) the possibility for the Blacks to own their own homes

(221)
FM 9/6/78

with the lack of progress in getting Swapo to accept the proposals. It is not lost upon Western diplomats that delays in getting the electoral process in motion are playing havoc with the political groupings most favoured by SA, DTA and Aktur, whose Pretoria links are not doing them any good in their campaign to canvass black support.

There are now strong indications, however, that SA-sponsored electoral steps will not be held back much later than the end of the month.

At a meeting with internal political leaders in Windhoek last week, SWA Administrator-General Tieme Steyn disclosed that preparations for a general registration of voters had reached an advanced stage of readiness, and the process would probably be implemented at the end of June.

At the same time he indicated that his office had compiled a set of rules for the election which he would not disclose until uncertainty regarding the actual involvement of the UN in the elections had been cleared up

The Western view is that premature voter registration would not only be provocative and prejudicial to the settlement process, it would be futile as well because Swapo supporters would almost certainly boycott a general registration that was not supervised or monitored by the UN special representative and his assistance group

The process would therefore have to be repeated once a UN presence is established in SWA and refugees/exiles allowed to return to the territory. In addition, it is difficult to see how SA or its representative could decide, unilaterally and without consultation with all the major interests involved, who constitutes an eligible SWA voter.

Steyn's intention to hold his electoral horses for a while is a wise move. Thirty days is just about the limit of time that interested parties will be prepared to wait for a decision from Swapo

Given a continuation of the "tense but calm" situation on the Angola frontier, and possibly a helpful statement from SA on the Walvis Bay issue, there is a strong chance that Nigeria and the front line states will get a decision out of Swapo before the end of June

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The report of this research project will deal with these and other recommendations in detail. It is felt, however, that in the present climate of urban unrest much could be gained through practical and positive steps being taken in the areas mentioned above by persons, organisations or authorities who are able to contribute.

(22) 10/6/78 RIDWA

Swapo expels 11 over 'Nujoma plot'

'Mail' Africa Bureau
LUSAKA — Swapo yesterday expelled 11 of its members for allegedly plotting to overthrow its president, Mr Sam Nujoma, and assassinate key figures in the organisation.

And it was announced in Windhoek that one of the 11, Mr Andreas Shipanga, is to join the Namibian National Front.

The decision to expel the 11 was taken by the central committee of the movement, which levelled a number of charges against the 11 men.

A Central Committee statement accused the expelled members of "organising and leading a

counter-revolutionary plot to undermine the liberation struggle"

They are Mr Andreas Shipanga, former information secretary, Mr Solomon Mifima, Mr Andreas Nuukwawo, Mr Fillemon Moonoo, Mr M. T. N. N. N., Mr Sheeli Shangula, Mr Nathaniel Keshi, Mr Immanuel Engombe, Mr Jimmy Ampala, Mr Ndeshi Uyumba and Mr Sakaria Shikomba.

The committee said the 11 were in collusion with certain Western imperialist powers bent on undermining "Swapo's struggle in South West Africa."

The 11 are accused of

plotting to assassinate a number of key political leaders and comrades in Swapo and Mr Shipanga, Mr Mifima and Mr Shikomba are accused of misappropriating party funds.

In Windhoek, the NNF confirmed Mr Shipanga, who has been released from a Tanzanian jail after two years' detention without trial, is to join its ranks.

The NNF's publicity secretary, Mr Vekui Rukoro, said the news was relayed to him yesterday by his movement's representative in Europe.

Mr Rukoro and Mr John Kirkpatrick, the NNF's national treasurer, are to travel to Europe next week for discussions with Mr Shipanga and other exiled Swapo dissidents.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks and Benjamin Pogrand, newsbills by John Leask, headlines and sub editing by Mike Stent, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg.

Suidwes: dis die week

skryf 11/6/78

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Deur JOHAN VOSLOO en BUKS PIETERSEN

DIE eerste daadwerklike stap in die rigting van 'n vrye verkiesing in Suidwes — met of sonder Swapo-deelname — word die week verwag. Regter M. T. Steyn, Administrateur-generaal, kan maatreëls aaknodiging in verband met die registrasie van kiesers.

Die week in die Volksraad het min Pik Botha gesê dat stappe van grondwetlike aard voor die reentyd, van Oktober af, gedoen sal moet word as Suidwes op 31 Desember onafhanklik moet word.

In diplomatieke kringe word egter nog gewag vir Swapo se reaksie op die Westerse voorstelle

* Intussen is die politieke toneel in Suidwes aan die verander. Indien 'n verkiesing gou gehou word, word 'n tweestryd verwag tussen die DTA en die Namibia National Front, lg moontlik versterk deur 'n nuwe party, die Swapo-Demokratiese Party van mnr. Andreas Shipanga

Mnr Shipanga se toetrede tot die Suidwes-politiek kan Swapo skeur. Hy is 'n gewese publisiteitsekretaris van Swapo en was tot onlangs in Tanzanië in aanhouding op las van Sam Nujoma.

Vrydag is aangekondig dat hy na Suidwes terugkeer, en dat sy te stigte SDP sy gewig by die NNF gaan ingoel. Die NNF is 'n sambreelorganisasie van kleiner partye.

Gister is berig dat mnr Fanuel Kozonguizi, rondreisende ambassadeur van die DTA, gaan probeer om mnr. Shipanga tot die DTA oor te haal.

* 'n Woordvoerder van die Administrateur-generaal se kantoor wou gister geen nadere besonderhede oor die registrasie van kiesers verstrek nie.

Maar die AG, regter M. T. Steyn, het vroeër die week aan RAPPORT gesê dat internasionale erkenning van 'n onafhanklike Suidwes nie tot elke prys verkry kan word nie. Hy stem met min. Pik Botha saam dat die „uurglas leegloop“, maar sê „daar is nog 'n paar korrels oor“.

Hy kan nie toelaat dat die bestaande binnelandse strukture — ekonomies, politiek en maatskaplik — te gronde gaan nie. As dit gebeur, sê regter Steyn, sou daar niks wees waarop 'n vrye, nuwe Suidwes gebou kan word nie.

*Die frontstate het gister in Luanda vergader. Swa-leier Sam Nujoma is ook b. Daar word bespiegel dat Swapo se arm gedraai gaan

word om die Westerse voorstelle te aanvaar. As teenargument sal Swapo waarskynlik daar die dokument voorleë as rede waarom hy groot gedeeltes van die voorstelle verwerp.

Die dokument van die negentien bladsye is die naweek in Oos-Duitsland gedruk. Op die omslag staan „Cassinga Massacre: A climax of Pretoria's all-out campaign against the Namibian Resistance“. Dis deur al sewentien lede van Swapo se hoofleiding onderteken.

Hoewel gedeeltes van die dokument in die pers uitgelek het, is dit nog nie amptelik deur Swapo uitgereik nie. Voor dit gebeur, kan Suid-Afrika nie geageer nie.

Volgens inligting word die aanval van die SA magte op die Swapo-basis by Cassinga as verskoning aangebied waarom Swapo die voorstelle verwerp. Beswaar word gemaak teen die teenwoordigheid van die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie in die oorgangstyd, die teruggetrekte soldate se basis in die noorde van die gebied, die kwessie van Walvisbaai en so meer. Swapo wil duidelik meer vertfagingstaktiek gebruik, want daar word weer gepraat van verdere onderhandelinge met die Suid-Afrikaanse regering. Dis heeltemal buite die kwessie dat Suid-Afrika hom beskikbaar sal verklaar om van vooraf met onderhandelinge te begin.

*Daar is waarnemers wat begin twyfel of Suidwes nog op 31 Desember onafhanklik kan word. Die datum sal dalk uitgestel moet word omdat die registrasie van kiesers alleen, maande in beslag kan neem.

WHAT KIND OF JUSTICE ?

TO the great many questions that still cry out for satisfactory answers in the Information affair we now add one about the treatment of Mr J F (Wally) Waldeck, administrative head

Mr Waldeck, we have been able to establish, was the man who sounded the alarm over what was going wrong in the department. And, strangely, his head was one of the first to roll when he was prematurely retired along with Mr Deney's Rhoodie, brother of the Secretary for Information

Why was this action taken against Mr Waldeck, of all people?

The reason given for his early retirement was reorganisation of the department. Many of his former colleagues believe he has been made into a scapegoat. So does this newspaper

Mr Waldeck has refused to speak to the Press about his experiences, but careful checking by the Sunday Express has shown that he was an exemplary public servant with an unimpeachable and impressive record

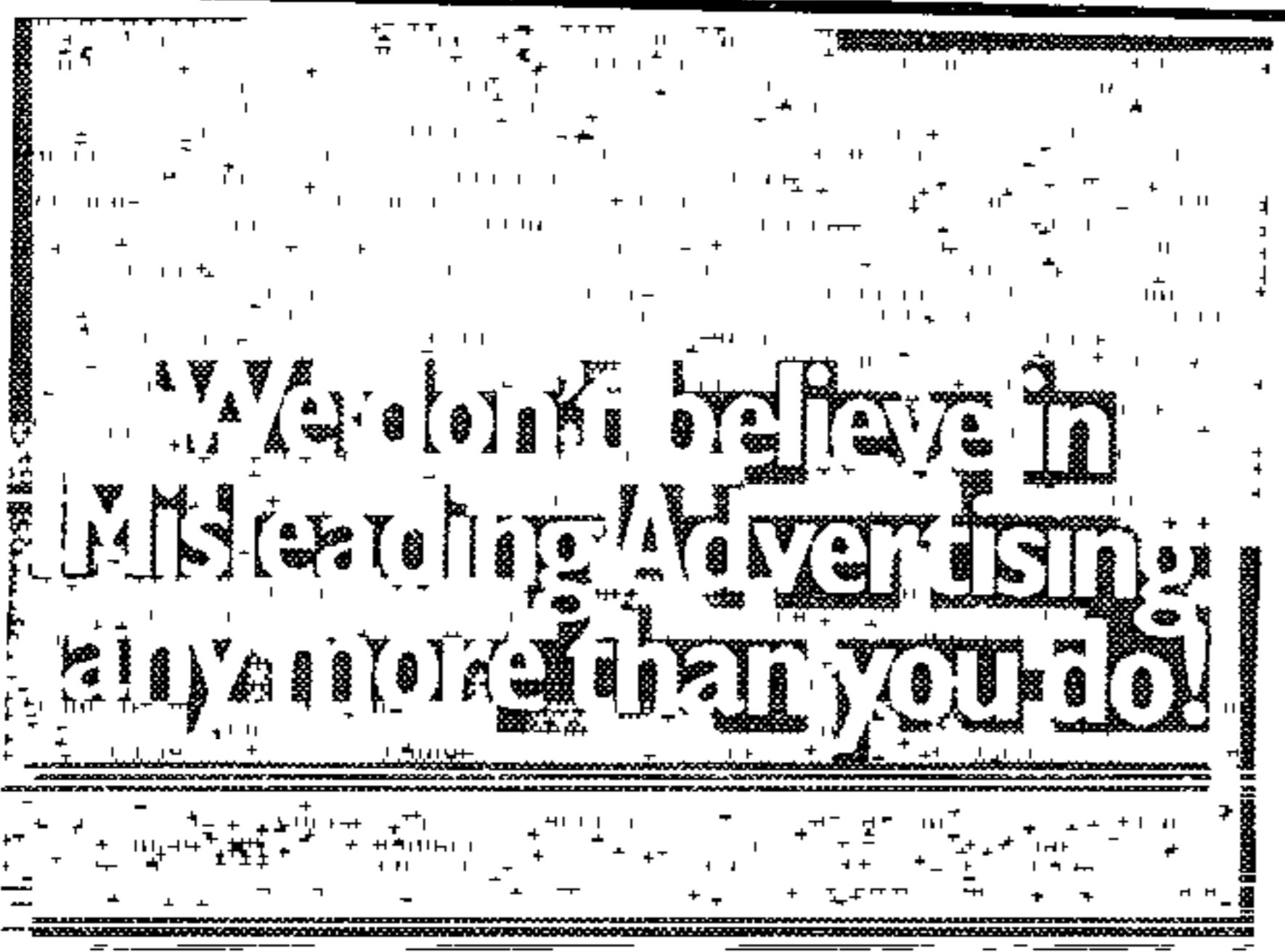
As far as we have been able to establish no one has been able to point an accusing finger at him throughout his career. Which does not hold true of everyone still remaining with the Department of Information, judging from the Auditor-General's damning reports on its affairs

So it would rather seem as if Mr Waldeck's only crime has been to blow the whistle on what the Auditor-General, in his secret report, described as "the worst irregularities in the 68-year history of the civil service" and embarrass his superiors

South African taxpayers, of course, owe a big vote of thanks to Mr Waldeck. However, it rather appears as if he has been punished for looking after their interests exactly as he was supposed to

The principle that someone who uncovers wrongs should be punished for revealing them while those at fault go free is not entirely unknown in this country. But it remains thoroughly abhorrent to any concept of justice

And when it happens in the Civil Service it should frighten the living daylights out of everybody who cares about how his country is run and his money is spent



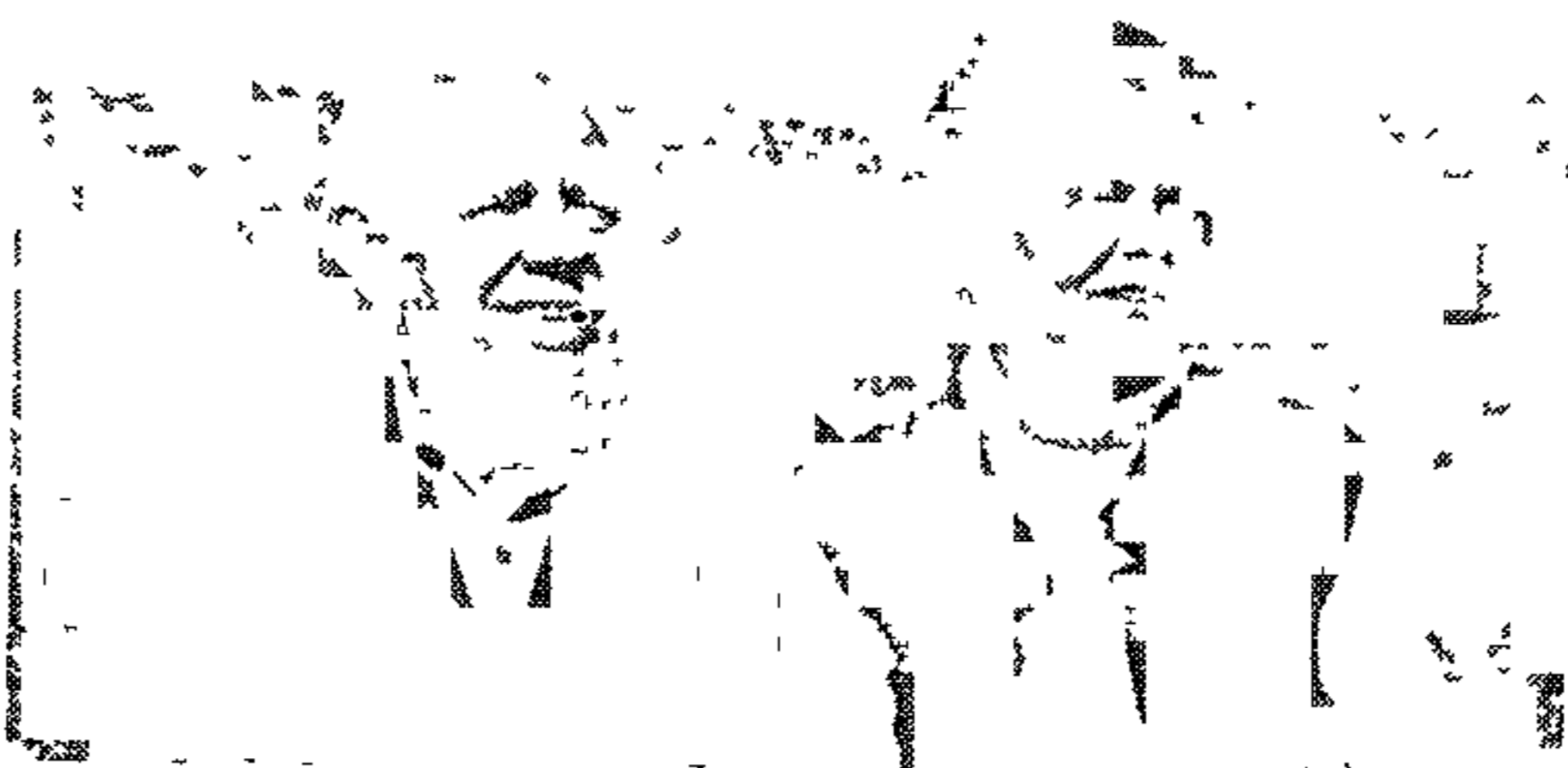
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Advertising Standards Authority

P O Box 10537 Johannesburg 2000



We'll stay as long as there is law, order

— Farmers Edgar and Marga Vaatz

How they Kaiser

By **DAVID BARRITT**

A GLANCE at any map will tell you that South West Africa is almost oblong, but these days everyone in the country knows the maps lie. In 1978 the whole country has curled itself into a giant question mark

The question? What does the future hold?

That doesn't mean that every South Wester grabs the Windhoek Advertiser when it's hot off the press to anxiously scan the headlines. That's not a South Wester's way of doing things

If he bought the Windhoek Advertiser in feverish haste it would most probably be to find out which city beauty was cited in which divorce action

The concern is there though. Everyone knows the winds of change are finally disturbing the dust above Kaiser Street, and that independence is just around the corner

□ □ □

"The Whites have accepted it now," said Bennie Joseph, an estate agent who sees the future in terms of property trends, "and I think we're all just waiting to see what's going to happen. It's certainly the number one topic of conversation

"When you meet a friend it's always the same conversation

"When will the elections be? Will there be elections? What strength does Swapo really have? Can the DTA really win? What will South Africa really do?"

But it's a measure of South West Africa that even my basic premise can be questioned

"The future," scoffed Marga Vaatz, a farmer's wife, "You'd be surprised how many people are ostriches with their heads buried in the sand"

Ask them about the future and they say "Oh

nothing's going to happen here, it will all go on just the same

"Well, I want you to know they're wrong. Even if the DTA wins (the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is the group favoured by most Whites) things are not going to be easy. We're in for five very hard years"

Marga and her husband Edgar have been on their farm since 1952. They keep a close watch on the situation and, if the truth be told, they are not optimistic

"We don't invest in our farm anymore and we're glad that we insisted that each of our children enter a profession which would enable them to earn their own living

"We have to face the fact that this time next year we might not be on our farm anymore

"We will stay in South West as long as there is law and order, but if you get a situation where young hooligans are running around with machine guns well, it's becomes very difficult to stay

"The biggest question mark is over Swapo. Nobody can tell you how strong Swapo is because nobody knows. Nobody can tell you what the attitude of Blacks will be once they have independence"

Edgar nodded his agreement. "Already I have heard that Swapo has been issuing cheques to Blacks for R1 000, and telling them that once they have the country the cheques can be

taken to any bank or business and they will be honoured

□ □ □

"The people are not sophisticated. They believe such tales and every time something like that happens it adds to the uncertainty of the future"

Back on Kaiser Street I bumped into a large and smiling German South Wester. "The future, ho! ho! ho! My friend I listened some years ago when Dr Verwoerd said South Africa would never abandon this country

"We are South Westers and you are South Africans," he said. At that moment I thought where have I heard impassioned rhetoric like that before?

"You know where? In Germany my friend Hitler my friend

"Now you see what has happened. Never believe a politician my friend

"Hitler couldn't stand against the forces of world communism, nor could South Africa. And friend Mudge and his DTA certainly can't. This country is finished my friend. Finished!"

My smiling acquaintance carried on his way, brushing aside my continuing questions with a wave of his hand

Estate agent Bennie Joseph was a relief after that man. He sat quiet and serious behind his desk. "The most important thing is that we Whites want to stay here. All my friends want to stay and I want to stay. I

believe in the future of this country

"I'm very optimistic. I think we're going to get a fairly good settlement, and I'd say that about 70% of my friends think so too

"If we do get a good settlement, then there should be good demand in the property market. For the past three years there have been no houses built in Windhoek at all, which means the rental situation here now is critical. It's very, very hard to find a flat or house to rent

"As for the market generally, the industrial and farm market is completely dead. There are sellers but there are no buyers. But people are not desperate, they're not giving their farms away. I wouldn't say there are any bargains around"

I found Mr W Newman and Mr C Reichert in a furniture shop sitting in armchairs waiting for customers. "Business has never been better," said Mr Newman. "Each year is better than the one before"

"Of course everyone's keen to know what's going to happen, but I haven't even considered leaving

□ □ □

"I think Swapo's overrated. I don't think they have the support they claim. I think the DTA's stronger"

Mr Reichert shook his head. "I don't think we're going to have elections this year. It's too soon. The DTA's still getting known. It won't be this year"

"Are you optimistic about the future?"

"Sure I've been living in the Free State for the past three years and only came back in February. I'm very glad to be back and so's my wife. We've given no thought to leaving at all"

Thinking it was time to talk to some Black South Wester's I moved on. My first subject was a fat, prosperous-looking, middle-aged man who was sipping tea in a beer garden

"No," he said, "I do not want to give my views. No, not at all, definitely not"

At that moment the waiter arrived and I turned away to place my order. When I looked back the man was gone. Pretty nubile for a fat man

Patience rewarded me when I met Zion Kandukera and Joseph Hiango, who fitted my requirements as ordinary Blacks. Zion and Joseph tend to the needs of rental cars. Zion is 21, Joseph 27

Zion talked enthusiastically about the Namibian National Front, a political group centered somewhere between Swapo and the DTA on the political spectrum. While Zion talked Joseph listened and polished a car. When Zion had finished, Jo-



Windhoek's main street basks in the sunshine - but clouds are gathering over the minds of some of the people who live there. Will the future be violent or peaceful?

QUESTION MARK — WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD FOR THE WHITE MINORITY

How will she be after elections?

Whites want to remain — Estate agent Bennie Joseph

see it on Street

seph stopped polishing and made this contribution "Talking's all very well," he said, "but Swapo will win." "Do you support them?" "I don't support any political party, but Swapo will win." "Why will they win? How do you know they will win?" "They will win." I looked at Zion enquiringly. The young man's enthusiasm seemed quite dampened. "Is it true?" I asked "It's true," said Zion and took refuge behind dark glasses. That evening I was sitting in the lounge of the Kalahari Sands Hotel with Vekun Rukoro, a permanent staff member of the NNF. full of political jargon and quite confident that when the longed-for elections do

take place his party will win "What's your programme?" "We're against ethnicity, we are for reduced relations with South Africa. We

have a good programme for building Namibia." Just then Judge Steyn, Administrator of South West Africa, walked in flanked by a phalanx of security men. Our eyes fol-

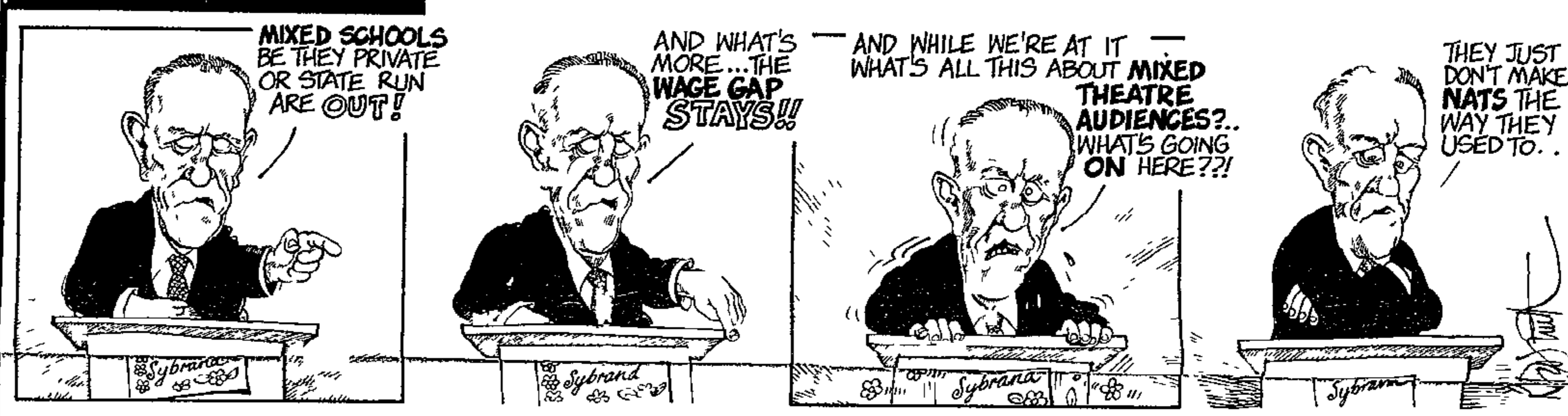
lowed the figure who represents supreme authority in South West

With just as much interest the eyes of the security men studied this White man sitting with that Black man. Then Judge Steyn was gone "He seems to have done a good job," I ventured. "Oh yes," said Vekun, "he's done a good job of representing South Africa's interests all right. Now let me tell you about what we're going to do."



Mr W Newman, left and Mr C Reichert waiting for customers in their furniture store. Both are optimistic and hope to stay on. Mr Reichert and his wife returned recently after three years in the OFS.

Richard Smith



Homeland to be banned to

AS this week's exclusive, and damn the consequences, I can reveal a wicked plot to turn Pretoria into a homeland for White hardliners Hatched in the Cape, where else?

The move was going to be portrayed in public as a surprise gift to that staunch bitterender, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, for his lifelong stand against racial mixing

But the real motives were very different "He's dropped his last clanger on our behalf," said one plotter bitterly "Let him run his own homeland. The next mouth into which he puts his foot will be his own"

"Right," agreed a second "This will get him out of our hair. He'll no longer be able to embarrass us by sticking to last year's Government policy"

"There are other fringe benefits too," chortled another "Think of who else we'll be getting rid of. How quiet and peaceful it's going to be in the party without Connie and Andries and Eschel."

"Yes, and that's not all," the first reminded them "With Pretoria paying for all those secret overseas trips by their Department of Information chaps we'll be sitting pretty. There'll be so much money left in the secret funds we could either stop taxing basic foodstuffs or buy more guns"

Totally overcome by this paradisaical vision, one of the plotters suggested padding out the gift with enough ox wagons to draw a total laager right around the new homeland

MY EYE

"It would help keep them in," he pointed out

BECAUSE of the danger that someone could see through the plot if it became known too soon, the conspirators were sworn to secrecy

But the beans were spilt when Dr Eschel Rhoodie wanted his diplomatic passport renewed to take a party of people on a private visit to St Tropez for some urgent Government business

An over-zealous official, knowing about the Cape Scheme and having read about Blacks being refused passports without proof of their homeland affiliations, let the cat out of the bag

He demanded proof that Dr Rhoodie was a citizen of the 'Skei homeland "Skeiland" said Dr Rhoodie "I've never even heard of the place"

THE official readily admitted that there was some confusion about the origin of the name

"Some people believe it is an abbreviation of jukskei, which of course symbolises the White man's burden," he said

"Others think it simply means to 'skei' — you know, to divide. But most are of the opinion that the place is being named after

Mr Skeibrand van Niekerk, the great White cultural and spiritual leader

"Anyway, no ways do you get a passport except as a citizen of Skeiland"

When Dr Rhoodie protested that he had never asked or intended to become a citizen of the homeland the official, who had spent many years with the Department of Plural Relations when it was still a very singular outfit, became ugly

"What's that got to do with it?" he wanted to know

NATURALLY, the matter did not end there

A secret investigation ordered by an unidentified person and conducted by BLOSSOM, the sweet-smelling secret Bureau for Locating Odious Story Sources Under Ons Mense found that the official had acted unofficially and precipitously

"The plan was not meant to come into effect before the electrification of Soweto — eg never," said one highly-placed source

The official concerned was fired and he lost the right to sing patriotic songs on Republic Day

But Dr Rhoodie smiled forgivingly when told all this

"After all, we all make mistakes. To err is human, to forgive divine. Divine as

in holy Holy as in Nat Nat as in Government. Get me?"

AMONG my acquaintances are the usual number of fainthearted or farsighted who, with an eye to their own visions of the future, spend their free time learning new languages

Several are swotting Zulu or Chinese. One is learning Afrikaans. Another recommends Spanish

"To fill time waiting for Fidel?" I inquired coldly but politely. But he shook his head

"Listen hombre," he said, "use your head. I just want to be ready with the traditional language when we officially declare this place a fully-fledged banana republic, as good as any in Latin America. Just look at the signs, amigo"

"Brazil has its white elephant city of Brasilia. We've got the Pretoria opera house. In Chile inflation makes it impossible for the poor to afford basic foodstuffs — look at our situation

"Over there every Tom, Dick, and Harry carries a gun, ready to blaze away. Have you seen our shooting statistics lately? And look who our friends are these days — countries like Paraguay and Uruguay. The direction is unmistakable"

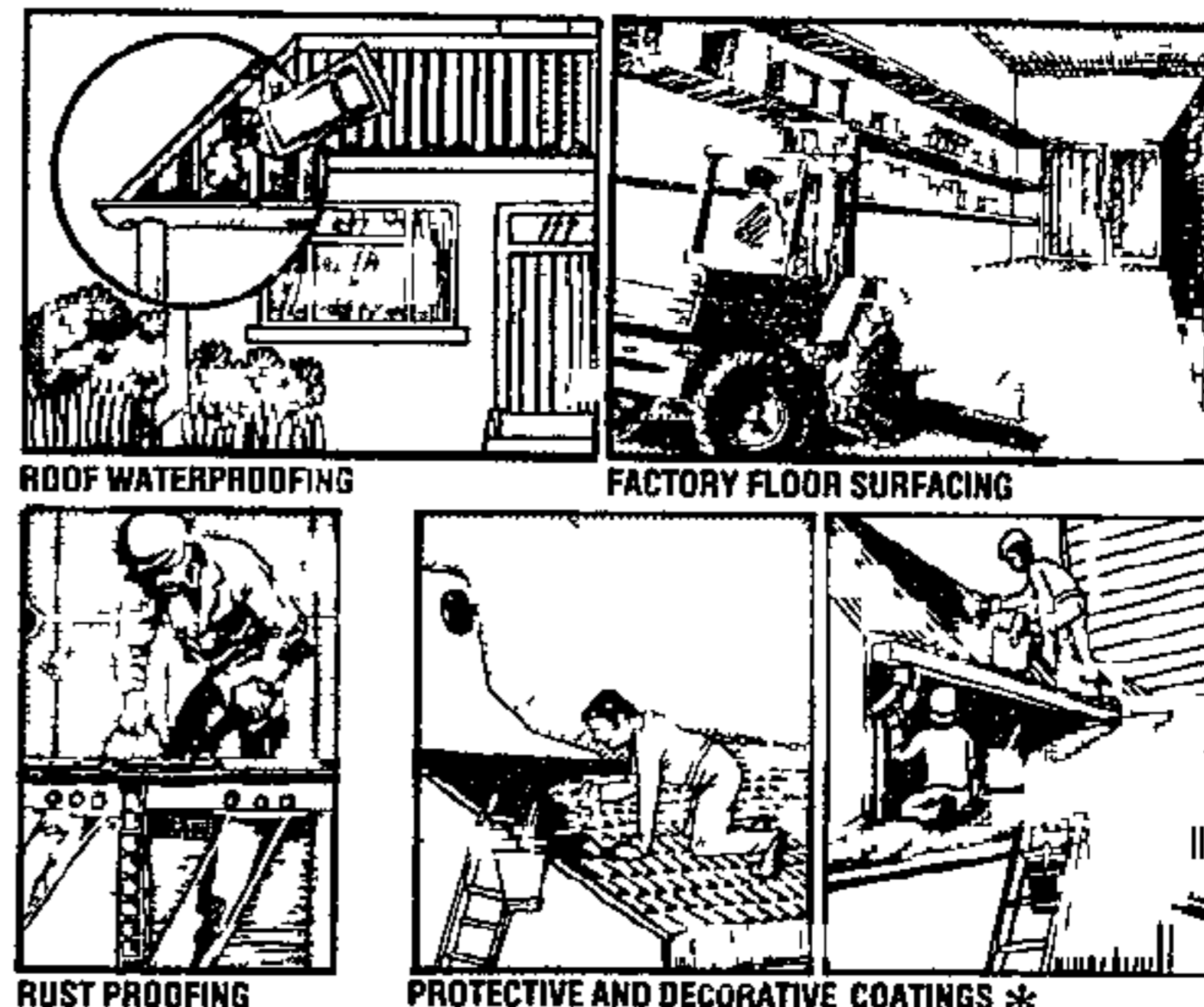
FROM someone born on the wrong side of the poverty datum line "With the new tax coming on food, people can stop calling us non-voters and call us non-eaters"

Alexander de Kok

Something for nothing for everyone?

Impossible? NO!

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Frontline states to back Swapo

(221) 12/6/78 R.A.M.

LONDON

LEADERS of the five frontline African states last night tightened the deadlock over South West Africa, demanding the immediate transfer of power by South Africa to the Swapo guerrilla movement.

Rangung themselves fully behind Swapo, the frontline leaders, meeting in Luanda also called on the United Nations Security Council to step up its support for Swapo.

According to the Angolan News Agency (Angop) in a telexed statement to Reuters, the two-day meeting in Luanda was attended by President Agostinho Neto of Angola, Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Dr Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Vice-President Quett Masire of Botswana, and Mr Marcelino Dos Santos, Mozambique's Planning Minister.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma was also in the Angolan capital for the meeting, Angop reported.

Angop said, the main speakers at the closing session yesterday were Presidents Nyerere and Neto.

They declared that the "Frontline" states would continue to fully support "the people of SWA-Namibia fighting for freedom under Swapo leadership."

Dr Neto voiced the hope that the people of SWA would soon be represented at international meetings by their legal government, Angop said.

A communique read at the end of the meeting by President Nyerere said: "The frontline states urgently demand that the Security Council take adequate measures to guarantee the territorial integrity of Namibia and return Walvis Bay rapidly to Namibia."

It added: "The frontline states condemn the use of military bases in Namibia to attack sovereign states, as happened recently in Cassinga — a reference to last month's South African raid on a Swapo camp inside Angola."

The unequivocal support for Swapo by the frontline leaders was last night believed certain to stall even further the faltering attempts by the Western powers to secure an internationally acceptable transition to majority rule and independence for SWA.

The Western settlement proposals providing for a ceasefire in the guerrilla war followed by elections under UN observers have been accepted by the South African Government.

12/6/70 (22)

'Han at or

LONDON — Leaders of the five African front line States meeting in Luanda yesterday demanded the immediate transfer of power by South Africa "to the people of South West Africa led by Swapo."

The Angolan news agency Angop, in a telexed despatch to Reuters, said the five also called on the UN Security Council to step up its support for Swapo.

The two-day meeting was attended by President Agostinho Neto of Angola, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Dr. Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Vice-President Quett K. J. Masire of Botswana, and Mr Marcelino dos Santos of Mozambique.

The Swapo leader, Mr. Sam Nujoma, was also in the Angolan capital for the meeting.

Communiqué

Angop said the main speakers at yesterday's closing session were Presidents Nyerere and Neto. They declared the front line States would continue to give all moral, political, diplomatic and material support to the people fighting for freedom under Swapo leadership.

A communiqué read at the end of the meeting by President Nyerere said. "The front line States appeal to the international community, and in particular to the UN Security Council, to reaffirm the principle of the territorial integrity of Namibia and particularly that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia."

"The front line States urgently demand that the Security Council take adequate measures to guarantee the territorial integrity of Namibia and return Walvis Bay rapidly to Namibia."

Dale Carnegie Courses"

- 1 1 000 people graduate everyday in 51 countries of the world
- 2 There are 150 000 graduates in Southern Africa — 15 000 in Natal
- 3 Our graduates are people from every age group and occupation from a Supreme Court Judge to "the girl-next-door"
- 4 The Dale Carnegie Course helps those who take it to
 - develop inner confidence
 - accept greater responsibility
 - speak effectively
 - be at ease with superiors
 - successfully handle people problems
 - make friends
 - control prejudices
 - think positively
 - develop drive
 - develop yourself
- 5 The Dale Carnegie Sales Course helps salesmen to
 - motivate themselves
 - organise their day
 - set and achieve goals
 - "cold" canvass new clients
 - use product knowledge to sell
 - develop better customer relations
 - sell benefits
 - arouse desire
 - "read" the customer
 - handle objections
 - know how to sell
 - increase sales

Any attempt by South Africa to use Walvis Bay to "sabotage" independence should be regarded by the Security Council as a threat to international peace and security.

It added: "The front line States condemn the use of military bases in Namibia to attack sovereign States, as happened recently in Cassinga" — a reference to last month's South African aid on a Swapo camp inside Angola.

The communiqué ended by reaffirming support by the front line States for the liberation struggle of Swapo and the Namibian people. Angop said — (See Reuters.)

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Star 14/6/78

SWA pay rises to cost R10-m

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Doctors, teachers, nurses, artisans and clerks are the main categories of workers that will benefit from the policy of equal pay for equal work in the SWA/Namibia public service announced today

The Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, said equal pay for equal work and qualifications was necessary "in the light of the new dispensation". It was worked out in co-operation with the Nationalist SWA Administration, which has allocated the funds for the pay increases.

The amount is understood to be about R10 million a year.

The new pay scales for affected black workers will be retroactive to April 1.

A black nursing sister, for example, now earns between R2 193 and R3 402 a year. A coloured sister earns from R2 826 to R4 167. Both will move to the scale for white nursing sisters — R3 639 to R5 268.

'POSITIVE STEP'

Recently, Windhoek's municipality and the South African Railways in the territory announced the opening to all races of a wide range of jobs previously reserved for one race group only.

Sapa reports that the secretary-general of the predominantly black political umbrella organisation, the Namibia National Front (NNF), Mr Bryan O'Linn said the announcement of equal pay for equal work was a "positive step in the right direction".

Mr O'Linn said his party welcomed the move with open arms. "It's something some of us here have fought for for decades and we felt it was a very, very necessary step towards the attainment of independence."

'Equal pay' move in SWA

WINDHOEK — Equal pay for equal work and qualifications is to be extended across the colour line to employees of the Administration and the public service in South West Africa, the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice

Mr Steyn, announced here last night. Details and adjustments would be worked out and implemented as soon as possible, effective from April 1 this year. The Administration had, at his request, agreed to make available the neces-

sary funds for this purpose from South West African sources, he said. Commenting on the latest development, Mr Steyn said he had decided that differences in remuneration within the public sector in South

West Africa, based solely on race or colour, should be eliminated since such differences could not be justified in the light of the new dispensation which is developing here and which it is my task to expand.

Mr Steyn expressed his gratitude to the SWA Administration for its far-sighted and praiseworthy attitude and co-operation in making the move possible — Sapa. ● SWA situation: looking up — McHenry — Page 15.

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Zambia

raid is planned

by SA²²¹

—Mwale

LUSAKA. — There was a South African infantry and air force build-up in the Caprivi Strip near Katima Mulilo, the Zambian Foreign Minister, Dr Siteke Mwale, said here on Tuesday night.

He told the ambassadors of the five Western nations which have been seeking a solution on SWA/Nambia — Britain, the United States, West Germany, Canada and France — that the movement of South African troops across the border from Sesheke and Senanga in Zambia, "gave every sign of the preparation of an attack and has become a threat of another imminent aggression against Zambia".

In Pretoria a spokesman for the Defence Force said when asked to comment that the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, and various other government spokesmen had repeatedly said South Africa had no aggressive plans against any neighbouring states. The minister had also said South African troops on the borders were there to combat terrorism and not to threaten neighbouring states.

Dr Mwale told the ambassador that in the event of an attack Zambia would defend herself and call on friendly countries to come to her aid.

He said he had become aware of the South African troop build-up last week. — Sapa

of one of the present rooms, which means that the lighting and ventilation will be inadequate and contrary to regulation

SWA/NAMIBIA ~~16/6/78~~

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the following areas :

- i) the design and preparation of plans for house alterations that are inexpensive and meet with the requirements of the local authorities,
- ii) a streamlining of the approval process,
- iii) methods of making finance available for both home improvements and the building of new family houses,
- iv) the possibility for the Blacks to own their own homes in the urban area.

The report of this research project will deal with these and other recommendations in detail. It is felt, however, that in the present climate of urban unrest much could be gained through practical and positive steps being taken in the areas mentioned above by persons, organisations or authorities who are able to contribute.

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Leaning on Sam

FM 16/6/78 (221) 9

With the peripatetic Swapo leader Sam Nujoma on his way to New York, Western foreign ministers meeting in Paris to discuss SWA developments, and SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha meeting Western ambassadors in Cape Town for the same purpose, there was a hint of promise this week that settlement talks could be resumed

Western diplomats confirm that there can be no question of departing from the terms of the settlement proposals as they now stand because that would mean showing open favour. But after the Luanda meeting last weekend, the front-line states demanded that the Security Council take adequate measures to guarantee the territorial integrity of Namibia and return Walvis Bay rapidly to Namibia, adding that "any attempt by SA to use Walvis Bay to sabotage Namibian independence should be regarded by the Security Council as a threat to international peace and security"

Two things are significant about the statement. First, it does not insist on a pre-independence hand-over of the port, second, it signals a clear warning to SA that the front-line states will press for Chapter Seven action against SA in the Security Council should the Republic fail to negotiate transfer of Walvis to an independence government in SWA

Swapo could hardly ask for more at this stage

However, it is a totally unrelated issue that may finally force Swapo's hand — the possibility of a serious split in the organisation itself. Delays in the independence process are beginning to generate pressures inside Swapo. The rift between Swapo loyalists and dissidents is being exploited by the Namibia National Front and the dissident leader Andreas Shipanga seems to be gathering support from other disaffected Swapo leaders in

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West hopeful of Swapo backing

Star 16/6/78.
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The Star Bureau
Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — Western diplomats may meet Swapo leader Sam Nujoma in the Angolan capital, Luanda within two weeks to encourage his endorsement of a plan for independence in SWA/Namibia

One western source spoke of "a rather helpful attitude" of Agostinho Neto's government in Angola

He said "We hope to start talking with Nujoma in Luanda very soon. At least, we are quite prepared to do that"

Other Western diplo-

matic sources were more cautious, but nevertheless hinted that Luanda figured prominently in discussions at the United Nations here yesterday

Mr Nujoma is thought to have set up his headquarters in Luanda since he left New York after the Cassinga incident, breaking off earlier contact with the five-nation Western group

While no Western sources here are confident of Swapo's acceptance of the independence blueprint, there is a sense of urgency and optimism

Mr Don McHenry,

deputy US Ambassador to the UN and the West's chief negotiator for Namibia, said the situation was "looking up"

African endorsement is needed for the final Security Council go-ahead. And frontline African prodding on the guerillas is seen as evidence of a more urgent awareness of "African solutions for African problems"

One Western source saw ardent frontline African support for the plan as "enlightened self-interest and that is where our hope lies"

West pressure Swapo for deal

221
17/6/78

Own Correspondent
NEW YORK — All-out Western pressure was turned on this week to clinch a South West Africa peace deal with Swapo before the end of the month

The West has proposed Luanda as a meeting site and officials said they were confident they would win enough support from the frontline states to compel Swapo leader Sam Nujoma to accept the plan for United Nations policed elections, already agreed by South Africa

Their aim is to have the UN operation authorised quickly at a Security Council meeting early next month

If it was rejected, the West stressed, there would be no question of sanctions against South Africa — even if it went ahead with an internal settlement

In Windhoek the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, yesterday issued a proclamation providing for the registration of voters for a constituent assembly in

the territory, reports Sapa.

The proclamation, known as "the registration of voters (constituent assembly) proclamation" No AG 37, was published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary and would not be immediately effective.

Registration of voters would commence at a date "to be determined by the Administrator-General by proclamation"

The proclamation has met mixed reaction from political and church leaders

Many say it could lead to agreement between South Africa and the Western five on the 31-year-old South West Africa constitutional dispute, but others regard it as both ill-timed and premature.

The secretary-general of the predominantly black political umbrella organisation, the Namibia National Front (NNF), Mr Bryan O'Linn, said his organisation "strongly opposed the move. He called upon the Administrator-General to reconsider.

For the first time in history, black South West Africans would be paying income tax, the secretary of the South West Africa administration, Mr Hennie Gous, said yesterday

Income tax for blacks would be a result of the announcement by Mr Justice Steyn that workers of all races in the public sector would receive equal pay for equal work and qualifications, Mr Gous said in a newspaper interview.

The increases would be back-dated to April 1, Mr Justice Steyn said

Star 17/6/70
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Undercurrent Affairs

One of the most discouraging things in Africa today is the timidity and/or ignorance of this continent's friends abroad who despise totalitarian regimes and ideological dictatorships, but are afraid to take a stand.

There are all kinds of examples between Tunis and Cape Town, some of them very close to home. But I want to take a specific case that is pivotal to civilised rule in southern Africa — and perhaps to countries far beyond

The case is that of SWA/Namibia — whose very name demonstrates its transitional state and its willingness to compromise. This week one of the most significant and courageous steps towards surrendering power and working towards equality was taken in Windhoek — with singularly little appreciation or applause from the self-proclaimed "democrats" in the UN, or anyone else

I refer, not to the registration of voters, but to the principle of equal pay for equal work, which was introduced with one more flourish of a pen by the territory's Administrator-General on Wednesday.

The move might look easy, but it brings problems and risks and opposition which are phenomenal. It also signals another irrevocable step towards democratic independence.

I believe I know how the AG, Mr Justice Steyn, deliberated over this particular issue. His thinking would have run something like this:

"My job is to create a climate for democratic independence. One of the anti-democratic elements here is the differentiation in pay scales between state employees of different races. But it is not possible to lower salaries to the level paid in most undeveloped countries — we shall have to raise all salaries to those paid to the white elite. Can this country afford it?"

Bold step —but UN does not applaud

to commit a still-to-be elected government to such a heavy financial burden?"

And, secretly, he must have said to himself "Well, no matter who finally makes up the new Government, it's better that their money is committed to the people who serve the country rather than spent on Rolls Royces, ministerial homes, and the other normal, but unnecessary symbols of status"

It was a step the judge has had in mind for a long time. Much of that time must have been spent in persuading the Nationalist Administration still in power to part with the R10-million needed for the first stage.

And so the peaceful revolution in Namibia continues. The steps taken so far are radical, not only in terms of Africa, but for any country. Of course much more needs to be done to satisfy the masses. Yet already a minor miracle has occurred.

The dismantling of every apartheid statute;

the instant jettisoning of the Pass Laws, the acceptance of one-man-one-vote for a Government that might prove to be anything from ethnic-orientated reactionary to radical marxist . . . do none of these boldly democratic acts deserve recognition and encouragement?

Despite everything that has been done the communist world continues to demand violent revolution; the Third World continues to demand new terms suitable only for a dictatorship, and the West continues to plead for yet another round of negotiations.

The Western plea is an understandable and reasonable one — if only the West would be prepared to take a final stand somewhere . . . anywhere!

The SWA/Namibian situation is pivotal to all southern Africa because, if those people preparing to relinquish power are not given at least a little encouragement and at least some assurance that

there will be peace and orderly rule, they can only fall back on their guns. And all of us who live in southern Africa will suffer. So will the West and the cause of democracy

★ ★ ★

Talking of democracy, wouldn't it be nice to have some at home? The democratic system we inherited, has not been expanded, it is merely being squandered.

This week a thin, small Voice was banned. While many of you many never have heard of it, or even been aware of its existence, its banning directly affects your life and your freedom

There are many in authority who believe that the Voice, tiny as it is, is an insidious tool of the Christian-capitalistic-liberalistic-communistic enemy

A "Christian capitalistic-liberal communist" is a nonsensical contradiction in itself, and one could dismiss the mishmash as the sort of lunatic fringe concept it once used to be — except that many top public servants and politicians who run the country are indoctrinated with this rubbish.

Such delusions are dangerous, both for the public and for the frightened administrators

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A less serious obstacle in the way of democracy and good government here is the strict policy in Parliament of putting political party above principle.

We had an example the other day in the ludicrous piece of legislation that bans opinion polls at election time. Many Nats agree with the academics of Afrikaans and English universities that such a ban is plain foolish.

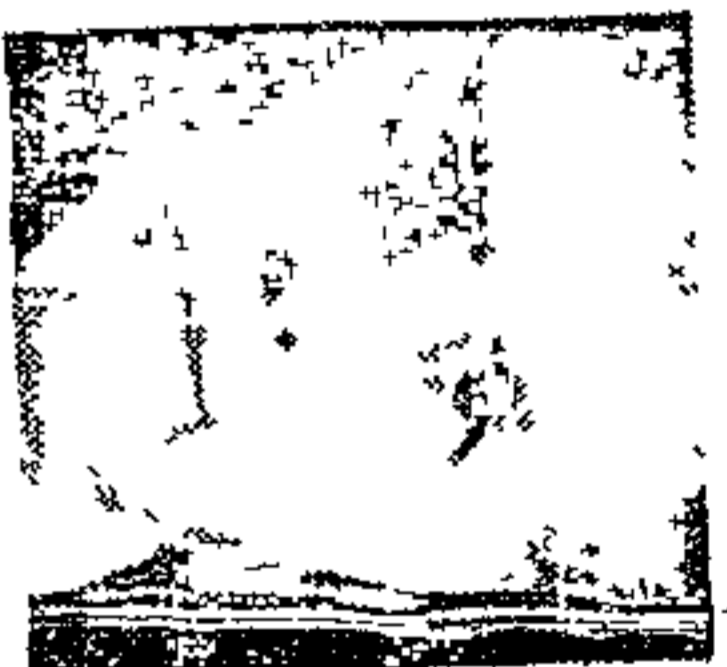
Yet what happened in the Assembly? The huge NP representation voted solidly for the Bill (Even if two-thirds of them had abstained the legislation would have gone through anyway!)

★ ★ ★

(Many annual salaries will jump suddenly by thousands of rands. Some people living in rural or tribal areas, whose living costs are almost non-existent in relation to costs in metropolitan areas, will feel as if they have won the football pools). The AG would have asked himself: "Is it my job — have I the right —

THE

TO REDS EXPECTED TO MOVE BEFORE END OF YEAR



Both

silent

on

report

Tribune Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said through a Defence Force spokesman he was not prepared to comment on "propaganda-type stories from overseas," when asked about the London Sunday Times report.

But I learn from a very reliable source in Pretoria last night that the threat of a massive increase in the terrorist war in SWA/Namibia is looked on by SADF chiefs with scepticism.

The feeling at Defence headquarters in Pretoria is that the Soviets or their satellites would not venture to become directly involved in the SWA war.

The SADF chiefs are also confident that the backbone of Swapo forces in Angola was broken by the SA security forces.

An estimated 3 000 Swapo guerrillas were deployed in camps close to the SWA border before the attack. Less than a thousand are still available for terrorist activities.

The increase in direct Soviet involvement in Angola is seen as a morale boosting exercise aimed at the disheartened Swapo guerrillas, and an attempt to encourage recruits for Swapo president Sam Nujoma's badly depleted force.

Cuban strike

He led 12 000 Cubans in an assault preceded by big airlifts of heavy arms and equipment direct from Russia, as well as accurate artillery barrages and bombing to clear the way for tanks.

General Petrov is one of 11 senior generals the Russians have now moved into Angola in preparation for the Namibia operations.

They are taking over key posts from Cubans inside the Angola forces and the defence ministry in Luanda.

Intelligence sources here also say that the Soviet generals have taken over command of Angolan divisions in the strategic centres of Uise, Landua, Huambo, Luena, Lubango and the oil-producing enclave of Cabinda in the north.

Senior Soviet officers now control all Angolan naval and air forces and military intelligence.

At a conference in Luanda three weeks ago — presided over by the Soviet commander in chief in Angola, General Chaharovich — it was announced that six Soviet cargo vessels would start to bring in large quantities of supplies, including tanks and artillery, for impending military operations.

Unita first

The first shipment has already arrived at the Angolan port of Santo Antonio Do Zaire. I gather that these supplies are to be used first against resistance movements inside Angola — Unita in the south and the FNLA in the north.

The Russians have said they are determined to crush Unita resistance, in particular, before the Namibian operation is launched.

To help achieve this quickly they have turned to the East Germans for the Western intelli-

Emphasising Soviet determination to mark the major South African forces, my sources say that the Russians may try to boost Swapo units with Katangan troops who took part in last month's abortive invasion of Zaire's Shaba province.

The Katangan commander, self-appointed General Nathaniel Mbumba, has been conferring with the Soviet top brass during the past week.

Among the Soviet commanders and staff officers in key positions in Angola, according to Western Intelligence sources, are Generals Paramonov, Goncharenko, Krupchenko, Penen, Trofimov, Chatchenko, Odanestian, Vargor, Kodan, Zaputiro and Postolov.

U.S. silent

In Washington, State Department officials said they were aware of the report today but did not comment on it.

United States officials have not been aware of an arms build-up in either Angola or Mozambique on a scale that would suggest that invasion was the purpose.

However, US officials noted that the development seemed to be in line with several other Soviet actions in recent times, including the visit to Mozambique recently of the Soviet Deputy Defence Minister, and a report that tanks and advanced aircraft had been offloaded in Beira and Maputo.

African countries have often justified this "arms build-up" — an expression which State Department spokesmen have been reluctant to use in the past — on the basis that Rhodesian incursions into Mozambique and South African incursions into Angola, such as the raid on Kasimba, justify giving Swapo and the Patriotic Front weapons with which to defend themselves.

PARIS: Russia has begun a build-up of top level military planners inside Angola, producing fears that a massive intervention in neighbouring South West Africa/Namibia is likely before the end of the year.

According to reliable sources here the next phase of Soviet interference in African affairs will be presented as a "war of liberation" of Namibia by pro-Soviet elements of Swapo, the guerrilla organisation which has been fighting South African troops for the last decade.

The idea, apparently, is to try to achieve this "liberation" before Namibia gains independence from South Africa on December 31 and before the Western Powers can forge a UN sponsored agreement between South African and the Swapo leadership.

If this assessment is correct the senior Soviet staff officers would be directly in control of the conduct of a war against South African troops.

In support of this analysis, my sources claim to have evidence that Moscow has deployed in Angola a powerful military planning force similar to that which crushed the Somali army in a brilliant and spectacular textbook operation in the Ogaden last March.

That operation was in the hands of Soviet General Vasily Ivanovich Petrov who is First Deputy Commander of the Soviet Ground Force.

Cubans poised to hit Rhodesia?

Tribune Bureau

LONDON. There was growing alarm in Western capitals last night as reports came in of dangerous threats to the security of Rhodesia and Zaire. American intelligence sources are said to have information that a major Cuban offensive is planned against Rhodesia towards the end of the year.

And in what could provoke a new crisis in Central Africa, more than 1 000 communist-backed rebels are reported to have shipped into Zaire from neighbouring Angola — once more posing a new threat to Shaba Province.

The fears for Rhodesia were raised by reports that American intelligence sources in South Africa are said to have evidence that between 2 000 and 4 000 Cubans are now in Mozambique preparing for a major assault. About 400 tanks are also said to be in the country, reports the London Sunday Express.

The reports of the Cuban build-up contradict official estimates that there are only about 600 Cubans in Mozambique along with a similar number of Russian advisers. Both the State Department in Washington and the Foreign Office in London last night denied any knowledge of the new threat though it is admitted that the possibility of Cuban intervention is a major Western fear.

The immediate trouble-spot is undoubtedly Zaire, where there are fresh fears for the safety of expatriate Europeans and where the tottery regime of President Mobutu is facing increased pressure.

By
**ANTONY
TERRY**
of the London
Sunday Times

Intelligence sources say that East Germans have been put in charge of all military and civilian communications.

They are regarded by the Russians as more reliable than the Cubans. The latter have been unable to pacify Angola by defeating Unita which continues to harass the occupation forces.

However, Cuban officers and activists of the Cuban Communist Party are concentrating on the political indoctrination of the Angolan armed forces.

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Beeste vat Jan Haak al weer boontoe

Rapport 18/6/78

Deur SAKKIE PEROLD

MNR. JAN HAAK, gewese Minister van Ekonomiese Sake, wat ná die mislukking van sy mynbelange onder moes begin, klim al weer boontoe. Hy is die stukrag agter die onderneming om binne ses maande 60 000 beeste van Suidwes na die buiteland uit te voer.

Die kantoor van die Administrateur-generaal sal na verwagting môre 'n verklaring uitreik oor wat allerweë beskou word as 'n groot deurbraak vir die beesboere van die gebied, wat met 'n lastige surplus opgeskeep sit.

Die skema sal vandag sy finale beslag kry in onderhandelinge met die Minister van Landbou, mnr. Hendrik Schoeman.

Kontrakte tussen die Vleisbeheerraad van Suidwes en Southern States Trading Co. (Pty) Ltd. vir die lewering van 60 000 beeste oor 'n tydperk van ses maande is Donderdagaand onderteken. Mnr. Haak is die voorsitter van die uitvoermaatskappy Southern States.

In die week wat voorle, sal kontrakte met buitelandse

maatskappye onderteken word. Die plan is om reeds oor twee weke te begin lewer.

Omdat Suidwes se slagplase nie so 'n massiewe klomp beeste kan hanteer nie, sal 'n aansienlike gedeelte daarvan in die Republiek geslag moet word. Dit is waarskynlik waaroor die Minister van Landbou vandag genader word.

Mnr. Haak, wat op die oomblik as prokureur in Pretoria praktiseer, maar nog in die Kaap woon, het die onderhandelinge aan die gang gesit en deurgevoer.

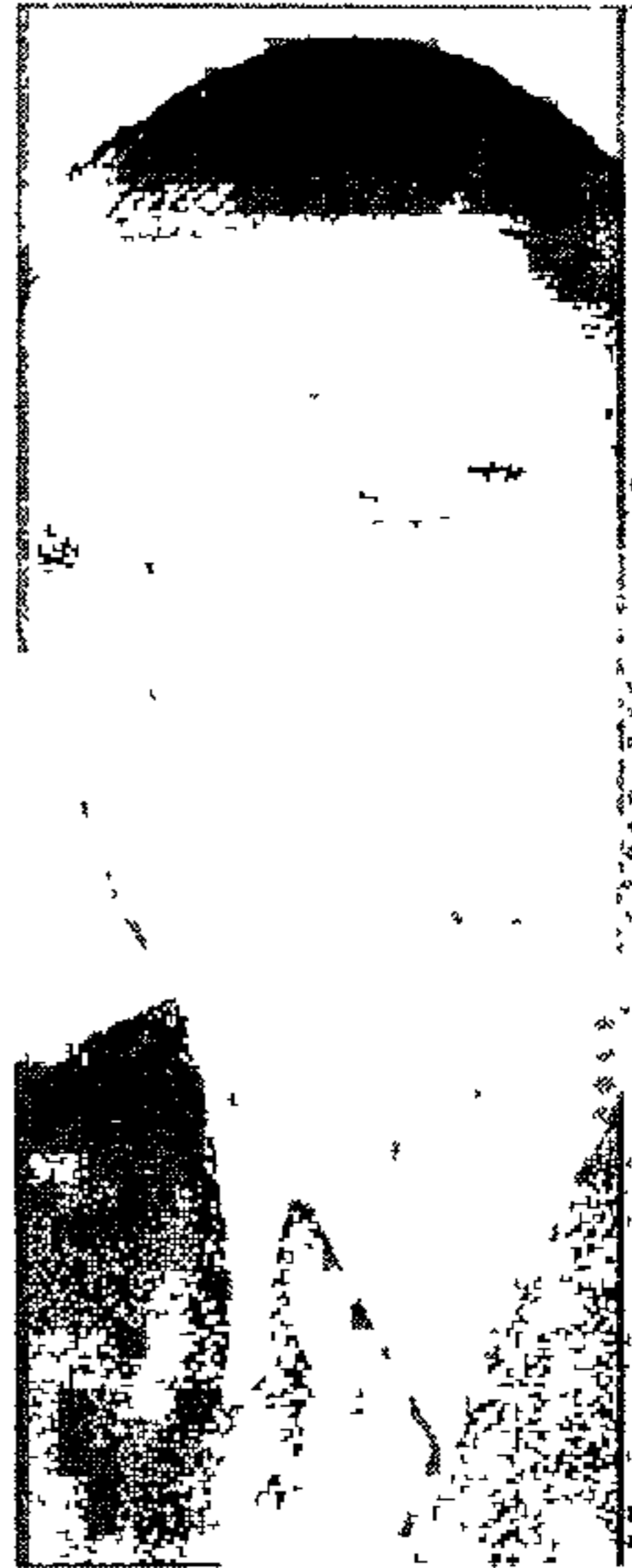
Dit het verlede week begin met die besoek van twee groepe uit die buiteland wat belangstelling in Suid-Afrikaanse vleis getoon het. Omdat Suidwes so 'n groot surplus het, is mnr. Haak die volgende dag na Windhoek, waar hy o.a. gesels met die Administrateur-generaal,

regter M T Steyn

Binne tien dae was die oud-Minister van Ekonomiese Sake drie keer in Suidwes, en in die kort tydjie is die knoop deurgehak — ná indringende samesprekings met allerlei instansies, van die Vleisraad tot makelaars. In Windhoek word nou gesê dat sulke vinnige optrede alleenlik moontlik is in 'n gebied met 'n administrasie soos dié van die AG se kantoor.

Toe RAPPORT hom om kommentaar nader nadat die inligting in Suidwes uitgelek het, wou mnr. Haak niks oor sy eie rol sê nie. Hy gee al die krediet aan die AG se kantoor en die Vleisraad.

Na verwagting sal die skema, met inbegrip van die vervoer en die slag van die 60 000 beeste, nagenoeg R8 miljoen in die gebied in omloop bring. Die boere sal, na verneem word, mededin-



MNR. JAN HAAK — op pad terug?

gende pryse kry.

Buks Pietersen berig uit Windhoek dat boere in Suidwes al etlike maande lank met oortollige beeste opgeskeep sit. Hulle is verheug oor „Oom Jan se plan”, wat beskou word as 'n groot uitkoms in die tyd van ekonomiese slaptes wat Suidwes hoofsaaklik weens die politieke onsekerheid beleef

R167000 claim against Swapo over murder

19/6/78 221

WINDHOEK — An unprecedented legal wrangle involving a claim for damages running into thousands of rands is developing over the assassination of Mr Toivo Shiyagaya.

The widow of the late Mr Shiyagaya, former Owambo Health Minister and prominent member of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, is claiming R167 000 compensation from Swapo's leaders operating legally in South West Africa.

Mr Shiyagaya was assassinated at a DTA meeting on February 7 this year.

The assassin, whom police later identified as a member of Swapo's military wing (the People's Liberation Army of Namibia), was killed by members of the Owambo Home Guard as he made an attempt to escape.

In a letter of demand to Swapo's administrative secretary in Windhoek, Mrs Shiyagaya claimed Swapo murdered her husband "unlawfully and wrongfully" and "within the scope of your activities."

The claim for compensation has been made on behalf of Mrs Shiyagaya and her eight children.

The letter from a Windhoek legal firm warned that unless the amount was paid in 14 days, further steps would be taken.

Miss Lucia Hamutenya, Swapo's secretary for legal affairs, said Swapo was considering what steps to take.

"But we still maintain we had nothing to do with his death and we regard this letter as provocation," she added.

The claim could result in a unique court case that would highlight the anomalous situation in South West Africa. — DDC

SWAPO called off

RBM. 20/6/78.

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By PIERRE HASKI
CAPE TOWN

THE planned meeting in Angola this week between Swapo and Western envoys has been called off and new talks are not expected for at least two weeks, informed diplomatic sources said in Cape Town yesterday.

This news came as South West Africa settlement plans ran into a storm of angry reaction from both inside and outside the territory over the voter registration plan for independence elections proclaimed by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

Representatives of the Western five — Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and the United States — had hoped to resume talks with Swapo, broken off after South Africa's raid on Swapo bases in Angola last month.

At issue are the West's proposals for an internationally-acceptable SWA independence settlement.

South Africa has accepted the package as it stands, but Swapo wants modifications, particularly over the SA retention of Walvis Bay and the location of South African troops during the lead-up to elections.

Meetings took place last week in Paris, New York, Cape Town and in the capitals of interested African states, in an attempt to break the negotiations deadlock.

The West finds itself in a particularly difficult situation, having both to renew delicate negotiations with Swapo and at the same time stave off South African impatience.

In this context the announcement last week that Mr Justice Steyn had set the ball rolling for drawing up a voters' roll provoked an angry reaction from the West.

The Five warned they would not recognise any voters' list drawn up by South Africa and criticised Pretoria for making the move just as they were about to resume contact with Swapo.

Mr Justice Steyn's proclamation for voting registration has resulted in growing signs of a white SWA backlash, reports **DAVID FORRET** of the "Mail" Africa Bureau.

In terms of the proclamation a large number of South Africans, particularly white civil servants, who have been in SWA for less than four years, will not be allowed to vote in an election for a constituent assembly

in a strongly-worded statement before leaving for Pretoria, Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in SWA, said that in terms of the proclamation SA citizens who had lived in SWA for less than four years would be disenfranchised.

Spokesmen for Swapo and the moderate Namibian National Front (NMF) have attacked the proclamation, and Mr Bryan O'Linn, secretary-general of the NMF, said the Front was not consulted by Mr Justice Steyn before he took this step.

It has been welcomed by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leaders.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader who was recently released with 18 of his supporters from detention in Tanzania, is to return to SWA in the near future to campaign for support.

The indication of Mr Shipanga's bid to wrest support from Swapo's President, Mr Sam Nujoma, inside the territory, came in a statement from Utrecht, Holland, late yesterday, made jointly by visiting representatives of the NMF and Mr Shipanga, president of the newly-formed Swapo Democrat

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Anger at voting rules for SWA

CAPE TIMES
20/6/78
221.

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A storm is brewing in South West Africa over voting qualifications laid down by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, for the territory's first one-man, one-vote election.

It is suggested that an architectural... the specific details. However, it can be... should conform to set requirements of hygiene... for the basic needs of the men. The latter... proper sinks, proper toilets with seats, and

In a strongly-worded statement before leaving for Pretoria, Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in South West Africa, said that in terms of the proclamation South African citizens who had lived in the territory for less than four years would be disenfranchised.

Mr Du Plessis warned Judge Steyn to "be careful not to break the last straw on the camel's back".

All dormitories should be fitted with gutter... amount of concreting should also be consider... for the men to walk both to the ablution blocks and to the road without having to tramp through mud. Once again designers should be consulted on a plan to improve the general surroundings which are presently grey and sterile for the most part lacking even occasional trees and grass. It should also be noted that there are no proper recreational facilities in any of the areas. In fact the Langa employer dormitories encroach on what was initially intended to be a sports stadium.

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Judge Steyn's proclamation has caused an angry outcry from politicians of various shades of opinion, who have serious differences on who should qualify for Namibian citizenship.

Western diplomats, who have warned South Africa not to take any unilateral steps that might jeopardize their delicate negotiations with Swapo, have also reacted angrily at the timing of Judge Steyn's step.

Steyn "neutral"

The most contentious provisions in Judge Steyn's proclamation, which he described as "neutral", are those laying down qualifications for voters.

SWA/Namibians entitled to vote would be persons over the age of 18 who were either born in South West Africa or "had lived in the territory for four years or more".

Mr Du Plessis said it was unfortunate that the recommendation from Aktur — the National Party election front — had been rejected. Aktur proposed that all who qualified for franchise under the present laws in the territory should be entitled to register as voters.

Consequently, he added, many whites who were already registered as voters in South West Africa and who could legally be elected to the all-white Legislative Assembly would not be allowed to par-

Continued on page 2

Shipanga to return to SWA soon

CAPE TIMES
20/6/78

(27-1)

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. - Mr Andreas Shipanga, Swapo's dissident leader, recently released with 18 of his supporters from Tanzanian jails, is to return to SWA/Namibia in the near future to campaign for support.

All floors must be adequately covered. The most covered floors can in no sense be considered of effective dormitory heating must also be installed. Electric plugs should be fitted in all rooms and heaters in their rooms if they wish to do so. Electric light. The dormitory at large, requires electric light.

All dormitories should have proper cooking facilities. This can be ascertained by a survey of the men there. The kitchen facilities in the dormitory. This can be ascertained by a survey of the men there.

Democrats

"This campaign will be headed by various members of the Swapo Democrats, including some of those who were recently released from detention in Tanzania," the statement said.

It said the Swapo Democrats were in "full and unqualified agreement with the NNF policy."

"You can take it as an accomplished fact that they will join the NNF," Mr O'Inn said. "All that remains is for them to establish themselves properly as a Party."

"It is a very positive sign that exiles who are not prepared to toe the (Swapo) party line are eager to come back."

Representatives of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) apparently failed in their bid to encourage Mr Shipanga to join their conservative movement.

Once again design plan to improve the general surroundings will be for the most part lacking even occasional recreation. In fact the Langa employer dormitories enclosed to be a sports stadium.

The first indication of Mr Shipanga's imminent campaign to wrest support from Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, inside the territory came in a statement from Utrecht, Holland late yesterday.

The statement, made jointly by visiting representatives of the Namibian National Front (NNF) and Mr Shipanga, president of the newly-formed Swapo Democrats, was released in Windhoek by Mr Bryan O'Inn, secretary-general of the NNF.

'Dictatorial'

Mr Shipanga, a founder member of Swapo and a former information secretary for the militant movement, was detained without trial for two years after challenging the policy and leadership of Mr Nujoma.

Announcing his return to SWA/Namibia, Mr Shipanga said there was no possibility of any form of reconciliation with the existing Swapo "under the dictatorial leadership of Sam Nujoma, who has abandoned all democratic principles."

Mr Shipanga's intention is to return at the earliest possible moment, but it is just the practical problems of getting back at this stage," Mr O'Inn said.

He said that apart from the security aspect, Mr Shipanga also wanted to stay overseas in the meantime to canvass firm support from exiles in Zambia, Kenya, Ghana, Sweden and even India.

"It is the intention of the Swapo Democrats to commence in the near future with an intensified organizational campaign within Namibia to gain support for the newly-formed party."

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FATHER of Swapo Herman Toivo Ja Toivo 54, has languished in a South African prison for 10 years as part of a life sentence imposed on him by a court that he did not recognise.

He was sentenced in the Pretoria Supreme Court in 1968 after he was found guilty of offences under the Terrorism Act. He and 32 other Namibians were charged with having participated in a conspiracy to overthrow the existing government in SWA.

Separated from the southern tip of mainland Africa on foggy Robben Island, he has missed the revolutionary process that he set in motion in his native land of SWA/Namibia.

The armed struggle waged by his compatriots, and the winds of change that have subsequently blown across his arid and sparsely populated country, was something he predicted but has yet to experience.

But even though he has been out of the picture during these crucial years he is anything but forgotten and he casts a shadow over the SWA political scene, now more than ever before.

Following the release of Andreas Shipanga earlier this month — a fellow founder of Swapo — and after Swapo dissidents from Lanzanian jails recently, the South African Government is being hard pressed to reciprocate by discharging its political prisoners, including Mr Toivo Ja Toivo. Speculation is rife that, in the event of his release, he

will be able to challenge the belligerent Sam Nujoma and his "Marxist-clique" for Swapo's leadership, and facilitate a Western-sponsored peace agreement in SWA.

Conservative political observers have gone so far as to speculate that Toivo Ja Toivo, who still commands tremendous respect in Swapo ranks, and Shipanga, who could possibly make an impact on Swapo members inside the territory, might dislodge Nujoma together.

This assumption, however, seems to be based more on wishful thinking than on facts. Mr Toivo Ja Toivo, one of the few men of stature who have been thrown into leadership roles in SWA, is known as a man with an unbending will.

It has been rumoured in political circles that he has consistently refused offers of release to lead an internal wing of Swapo against the movement's external forces. He apparently remains loyal to Swapo's hierarchy, even though he is still regarded by a great number of Swapo members in SWA as the real leader of the party.

He was born in Ovambo in 1924 and went to school at Ongwediva and Odibi. After the Second World War, during which he served in the Native Military Corps of the Union of South Africa forces, he went back to school at the age of about 21. He later worked on a gold mine on the Reef and then became a clerk at a manganese mine. He

Grant shadow over Namibia

transferred to a post as a South African Railways policeman before starting work in Cape Town and taking his fateful step into politics.

Swapo developed from the Ovambo People's Congress, founded among Ovambo workers in Cape Town 20 years ago by Toivo Ja Toivo and Shipanga.

The following year, Toivo Ja Toivo established a national political organisation in SWA called the Ovambo People's Organisation, which became the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia (Swapo) in 1960.

One of the aims of the OPO was to fight the migratory labour system and act as a voice for Ovambo workers.

Infiltration of military-trained Swapo members began 12 years ago. Toivo Ja Toivo and other Swapo leaders were arrested and accused of terrorism after

Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, South West Africa's most prominent "political prisoner" and founder member of Swapo, will soon be set free by the South African Government — if the Western powers have their way. DAVID FORRET, of the "Mail's" Africa Bureau, looks at the man who has become a legend.

The SA Police discovered and destroyed a Swapo camp at Ongulumbashe, and the bodyguard of an Ovambo chief was killed by terrorists in an attack on a village.

In a statement from the dock, Toivo Ja Toivo, identified as accused number 24, set out the aims of Swapo before being sent to Robben Island.

"We find ourselves here in a foreign country, convicted under laws made by people whom we have always considered as foreigners and by a judge who is not our countryman and who has not shared our background," he stated.

He said a man did not have to be formally educated to be led by the people he wanted to be ruled by, and not by those who rule him because they have more guns than he has.

"We also believe that this fear which some of the whites have of Africans is based on their desire to be superior and privileged and that when whites see themselves as part of South West Africa, sharing with us all its hopes and troubles, then that fear will disappear."

He said that although he had not been responsible for organising his people multilaterally and he believed they were unwise to fight the might of South Africa while they were so weak, he could not refuse to help them when the time came.

"My lord you found it necessary to brand me as a coward. During the Second World War, when it became evident that both my country and your country were threatened by the dark clouds of Nazism, I risked my life to defend both of them, wearing a uniform with orange bands on it.

But some of your countrymen when called to battle to defend civilisation resorted to sabotage against their fatherland. I volunteered to face German bullets and, as a guard of military installations, both in South West Africa and the Republic, was prepared to be the victim of their sabotage. Today they are our masters and are considered the heroes, and I am called the coward."

He said he had no answer for his people when they asked him where his non-violent policy had got him with the SA Government. "Even though I did not agree that people should go into the bush, I could not refuse to help them when I knew they were hungry. I even passed on the request for dynamite. I could not remain a spectator in the struggle of my people for their freedom."

"If the Government of South Africa were sure that Swapo did not have the innermost feelings of the people of South West Africa, it would not have taken the trouble to make it impossible for Swapo to advocate its peaceful policy."

"Only when we are granted our independence will the struggle stop. Only when our human dignity is restored to us as equals with the whites, will there be peace between us."

A lot of water has flowed under the bridge since those words were uttered. The protracted bush war has taken its toll of innocent civilians, soldiers, politicians and insurgents.

South Africa has agreed to grant SWA independence by the end of the year, and has also accepted the principle of universal suffrage under the Western-sponsored peace plan. And racial discrimination is doomed.

How will Toivo Ja Toivo view the situation when, and if, he steps into a different time-span? Will he believe that the time to end the struggle has arrived? How will he view his idealistic "liberation struggle" that has become an ideological battle for power? Will the have any effect on the movement he founded or the people now controlling it?

Only this ageing man can give the answer.

SUIDWES KNYP VIR KRAG

Van Ons Suidwes-kantoor

DIE dooie punt met Angola oor die gebruik van die Ruacana-hidroëlektriese skema kos Suid-Afrikaanse belastingsbetalers 'n verdere R24 miljoen en Suidwes raak al meer in die pekel met elektrisiteit.

Omdat die Angolese regering weier om water vir die Ruacana-stelsel uit die Kunenerivier af te keer en die hidroëlektriese skema nutteloos staan, word 'n vierde opwekstelsel by die steenkoolkragentrale in Windhoek opgerig. Dit kos R24 miljoen.

Die bykomende opwekstelsel is nodig omdat die bestaande kragopwekkers in Windhoek en Walvisbaai skaars genoeg elektrisiteit kan verskaf. Die nuwe stelsel in Windhoek sal eers einde aanstaande jaar voltooi wees.

Mnr. J. P. Brand, hoofbestuurder van Suidwes se Water- en Elektrisiteit-korporasie (SWAWEK), sê die Ruacana-stelsel is nou klaar, maar daar kan nie soos beplan is, krag opgewek word nie omdat die Angolese nie die water wil deurlaat nie.

Sukkel

Terwyl die kragopwekker wat miljoene rande gekos het — die Kunene-stelsel het sover R150 miljoen gekos — droog staan, knyp Suidwes.

„Ek sukkel my mordsdood om intussen krag op te wek. Die bestaande kragentrales voorsien op die oomblik beswaarlik in die aanvraag.

„Ek kan seker nog vir drie, vier of vyf jaar so aangaan, maar die koste gaan ontsettend word. Krag gaan, voorkant toe baie duurder wees as wat dit nou is,” sê mnr. Brand.

„Jy moet noodgedwonge met 'ou apparate werk wat baie meer dikwels onklaar raak. Die apparate is nie meer so doeltreffend soos die moderne goed nie.”

Mnr. Brand sê hy weet nie hoe skaars krag oor ses maande kan word nie, want hy weet nie hoe lank die ou masjinerie gaan hou nie.

Mnr. M. T. de Waal, besturende direkteur van die Nywerheidsontwikkelingskorporasie en bestuurslid van Swawek, sê daar is geruime tyd reeds voorsien dat daar probleme met Ruacana kan wees.

Duurder

Gevolgtrek word die bykomende opwekker in Windhoek opgerig. As Ruacana nog lank buite aksie is, sal ander hulpmaatreels oorweeg moet word.

Dit beteken nie noodwendig dat kraglyne dan uit Suid-Afrika na Suidwes aangelê sal word nie. Daar kan 'n ander kragopwekker in Suidwes opgerig word.

Die krag in Suidwes gaan duurder word omdat die steenkoolkragopwekkers by Windhoek intussen gebruik sal moet word.

Steenkool se pryse styg en boonop styg die spoorgeld. Regeringsgeld word gebruik om die nuwe stelsel in Windhoek te bou.

SWA voter plan to kick off next week

WINDHOEK — The registration of voters for the election of a constituent assembly in South West Africa will proceed from Monday June 26, to September 22 this year, the Administrator General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, announced in an extraordinary official gazette yesterday.

In an earlier proclamation Mr Steyn announced that all citizens aged 18

or over born in SWA or resident in the territory four years, would be eligible for registration as voters, report Sapa.

The Administrator-General would appoint an electoral officer who would supervise registration through controllers.

Each voter who wishes to register must appear before a registration officer and complete an ap-

plication form.

Successful applicants will be issued with a registration card on which a serial number appears.

Anyone who discouraged or intimidated people against registering as a voter would be liable to a fine of R1000 or three years' jail, or both, if found guilty in a court of law.

A fine of R500 or 12 months' jail or both, was specified for people guilty of forging registration certificates, or who obstructed registration officials in the execution of their duties.

A Press conference was due to be held in the Magistrates' buildings in Windhoek yesterday afternoon at which details of the registration of voters were to be explained.

The original announcement by Mr Steyn about the registration of voters in SWA has had a mixed reception in SWA and abroad.

The "Mail" African Bureau reports from Lusaka that representatives of the five Western countries negotiating for SWA's independence with South Africa and Swapo are expected to have talks with Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere in Dar es Salaam soon.

Diplomatic sources in Lusaka said the representatives will then travel to South Africa for talks on SWA with the SA authorities.

The group will then fly to Luanda to resume negotiations called off by Swapo in New York last month.

wooden boards to place

All roofs are made of
are noted. However t
rain.

The number and sizes o
of the light inside th
Consequently the three
number of dormitories

The only heating in th
the centre of the dorm
are mostly inadequate
tory had a stove which
dormitory was marked

The standard lockers a
small. Occasionally d

Some employers provide
kinds: those that are
of medium thick uncover
the rest, they are a

There are two kinds o
section of the dormit
mainder are completel
within the dormitory
rate kitchen room lea
For an example of a k
photograph on page 21.

Separate kitchens ten
grubby. Frequently
waist-high shelf runn
Most of the aluminium
are often dirty black
cold water concrete s

CAPE TOWN
22/6/78 ZI

We need modern weapons — Swapo

DAR ES SALAAM —
Swapo said yesterday its
guerilla fighters urgently
needed modern weapons,
particularly anti-aircraft
cannon and rockets, to protect
their camps against South
African raids.

The Swapo Secretary for
Foreign Affairs, Mr Peter
Mueshihange, said: "The
enemy is likely to attempt to
launch further large-scale
military attacks on our camps
in Angola and Zambia. We
must be adequately prepared
to blunt such possible military
attacks"

He told the Organization of
African United (OAU)
liberation committee South
African raids on two Swapo
camps in Angola last month
forced a substantial
reorganization of the guerilla
war being fought mainly in the
northern scrublands of
SWA/Namibia

Mr Mueshihange last
month estimated that 800
people died in the attacks
Yesterday he said 90 percent
of the dead were untrained
youths and women recently
arrived at the forward camps.
Only a relatively small
number of trained guerillas
were killed or wounded

"The enemy succeeded in
capturing some important
documents in the two camps
and this has placed them in a
position to know some of our
strategic and tactical plans as
well as targets of immediate
attack"

He told the 21-nation
committee that large
quantities of food, medicine,
uniforms and footwear were
destroyed by the South
African troops

Supplies were needed
swiftly from the OAU and
other countries to enable
Swapo to intensify its
essentially low-key war and
force South Africa to make
concessions in the protracted
independence negotiations —
Sapa-Reuter

ofs which were visibly holed
all the roofs leaked in heavy

ally give any accurate indication
hostels are very gloomy and dark.
all through the day. A tiny

ed by single coal stoves in
are small and those that do work
the dormitory. Where a dormi-
d had been so for some time, that

Tin lockers are extremely
up facilities at all.

unks. Of these there are two
in plastic, and those that are
are invariably very dirty. For
generally shocking condition.

majority are those where a small
d off by a 6' wall. The re-
st of the dormitory but are still
rmitory has a completely sepa-
tory. (See Fig. 2. p. 21)
he dormitory-sheds, see the

whereas the rest tend to be very
kitchen area having only a
on which are paraffin cookers.
The porcelain sinks by contrast
nk inside, there is usually a

Eglin warns on SWA

Cape Times

22/6/78

221

Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, warned last night that if the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Steyn, proceeded further with elections in the territory and defined the role of the constituent assembly, Western support and international recognition would be put at serious risk.

He was reacting to Mr Justice Steyn's statement that registration of voters would begin on Monday and that elections would be held before the start of the rainy season in late October.

The announcement has already been met with concern by Western diplomats, who fear that South Africa might have decided to proceed with an "internal solution" in SWA/Namibia if Swapo does not accept the West's independence proposals.

Invalid

An election on this basis, and without Swapo participating, would almost certainly be regarded as invalid by the international community.

Mr Eglin said that frustration at the lack of response from the international community following South Africa's full acceptance of the Western proposals was understandable.

So, too, was the desire to

Continued on page 2

Eglin warns 221

Continued from page 1
move positively towards independence

The registration of voters was also a 'relatively - neutral step although even this appeared to have met with opposition from movements such as the Namibian National Front (NNF)

Reality

'The reality, however is that there are serious risks in moving towards independence if this is done without attempting to retain Western support' Mr Eglin said

'For the Administrator-General himself, to proceed further with elections and to define the role of the constituent assembly will most certainly be putting Western support and international recognition at risk'

Mr Eglin said the Administrator-General appeared to be going further than the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, indicated when asked about this matter in Parliament two weeks ago

'It is appropriate to have a target date, but as the PFP

spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Japie Basson pointed out in Parliament the date of December 31 should not be regarded as sacrosanct

'The date in itself, should not become a factor dominating our decisions and determining our course of action

'At the same time, every effort must be made to impress upon the West and those African states concerned with peace in Southern Africa the importance of the international community responding positively to the Western proposals.' Mr Eglin said

Sabotage suspected in train crash

Cape Times
22/6/78

221

Own Correspondent

KARIBIB. — Terrorists are suspected of sabotaging the main railway line to Walvis Bay yesterday causing the derailment of a train carrying schoolchildren to the coast for their holiday.

The suspected sabotage could signal a new phase in the 10-year-old guerilla war being waged by Swapo in South West Africa.

It is believed to be the first time that a railway line has been sabotaged in the territory, and the incident comes barely a month after saboteurs tried to blow up a road bridge near Keetmanshoop in the south of South West Africa.

Police yesterday launched an intensive investigation into the derailment of the diesel locomotive and several goods trucks between Karibib and Usakos on the main line from Windhoek to the coast.

None of the 70 passengers was seriously hurt in the derailment, but the train driver and his assistant were treated for shock at Usakos.

Security and railway policemen were at the scene of the wreckage yesterday afternoon searching for clues and traces of explosives.

Journalists and curious motorists along the main road running parallel to the line, were asked to keep away from the scene as plainclothes policemen — two of them with tracker dogs — scoured the area.

A portion of the low bridge running across a dry river bed was damaged by an explosion.

The locomotive lay on its side in front of the tangled wreckage of a few goods trucks that had just passed the bridge.

The first of 10 passenger coaches carrying the black and white schoolchildren came to a stop a few metres in front of the bridge. None of them were derailed.

Police refused to comment on the incident or reports that there were two other unsuccessful sabotage attempts on the same line on Tuesday night.

Mr D W Ackermann, system manager for the SA Railways in Windhoek, said yesterday that sabotage was the suspected cause of the derailment.

He said a commission of inquiry would be appointed to look into the incident.

The wreckage would be cleared as soon as police investigations were completed at the scene.

Mr Ackermann said he hoped the line would be open for more rail traffic today.

“The driver saw the damaged tracks in his spotlight but he could not stop the train in time.”

Rail blast causes 20/11/77 RD 22

SWA train crash

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK
THE MAIN railway line between Windhoek and Walvis Bay was sabotaged yesterday — apparently by explosives — sending a train carrying children to Walvis Bay for the school holidays hurtling off the track.

It is believed to be the first time a railway line has been sabotaged in South West Africa and could signal a new phase in the 10-year-old guerrilla war being waged by Swapo in SWA.

The incident comes barely a month after saboteurs tried to blow up a road bridge near Keetmanshoop in southern SWA with 50 kg of plastic explosive.

Swapo slams

SA move

LUSAKA — The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) has condemned the registration of voters in Namibia by South Africa as an "invalid and illegal act".

Swapo publicity secretary, Mr Peter Katjavivi, said in Lusaka yesterday. "We condemn and reject this as an invalid and illegal act on behalf of the illegal South African Government."

"It has been done unilaterally by the South Africans in contravention of the Western proposals they themselves have accepted."

"Registration of voters in this manner is nothing less than registration at gunpoint," Mr Katjavivi said.

Police refused to comment last night, but it was evident that a portion of a low bridge over which the line passed had been damaged by an explosion.

Sources said afterwards the driver had noticed the damaged low-water bridge and applied emergency brakes, but the momentum of the train had pushed the front part of it across the damaged bridge causing the derailment.

No train traffic was running between Windhoek and Walvis Bay yesterday because of the damaged line.

The engine and a number of goods trucks hurtled off the track after going over the bridge, but 10 passenger coaches carrying the schoolchildren stopped only metres from the damaged section and stayed on the track.

Security and Railway Police at the scene of the wreckage yesterday afternoon refused to comment.

But Mr D W Ackermann, systems manager of South African Railways in South West Africa, told Sapa the line had been sabotaged.

Police also refused to comment on reports that there were two other unsuccessful sabotage attempts on the same line on Tuesday night.

It is understood that the two other attempts had been ineffectual and unsuccessful, reports Sapa.

Journalists and curious motorists along the main road running parallel to the line were asked to keep away from the scene as plainclothes policemen — two of them with tracker dogs — scoured the area.

Mr Ackermann said a commission of inquiry would be appointed to look into the incident.

The wreckage would be cleared as soon as police investigations were completed at the scene, he said.

He said he hoped the line would be open for rail traffic early today.

No-one was seriously hurt in the derailment, but the driver and his assistant were treated for shock.

The men remained in the locomotive after it had overturned as it hurtled off the rail and had to be pulled clear.

Police yesterday launched an intensive investigation into the derailment which occurred between Karibib and Usakos.

Mr Ackermann said the train, carrying both black and white children was derailed at 2.50 am.

Envoys are expected to meet Botha

West in bid to break lock

Concern

The diplomats will express their concern to Mr. Botha today, pointing out that the decision to proceed with the elections in SWA is in itself a breach of the Western plans. The Western five — Britain, United States, West Germany, France and Canada — are known to have applied considerable pressure on South Africa to halt the election process pending Swapo's acceptance of the plan. But the Government has maintained firmly that moves must be made to begin the independence procedure by the promised date on December 31.

Threat

At least one of the five Western countries is known to have made a veiled threat of counter-action against South Africa — but Pretoria regarded this as an attempt on behalf of the five to 'test' South Africa's response.

South Africa is now known to be facing up to the fact that by proceeding with the election this will be seen as a unilateral action and that independence on this basis is unlikely to be recognised internationally.

Sapa reports from Lusaka that Swapo has attacked the decision by South Africa to conduct a voters' registration exercise in South West Africa.

The organisation's secretary for information, Mr. Peter Katiavvi, said the move by the South African Government was a contradiction of the proposals put forward by the Western contact group.

On SWA deadlock

The Argus Political Staff

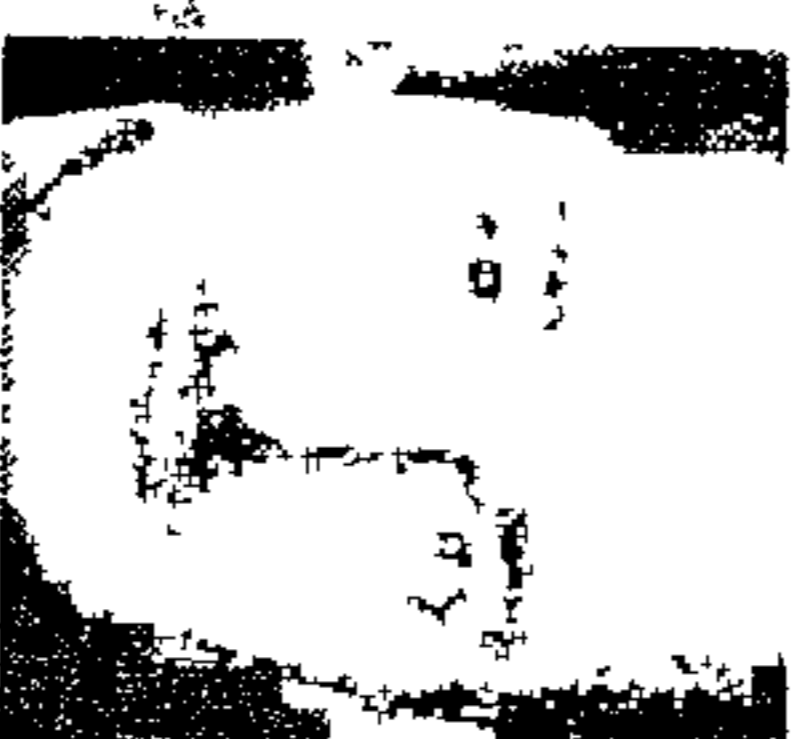
NEW attempts to break the South West African deadlock may be made today when the ambassadors of the Big Five Western countries are expected to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. (Pik) Botha, in Pretoria.

The ambassadors are likely to present a compromise proposal based on the views of the front-line states who are alarmed by South Africa's move to press ahead with the independence process by December 31 without Swapo participation.

Today's meeting follows a virtual ultimatum presented to Swapo by South Africa to agree to the Western proposals or take the blame for independence being gained without its participation.

Mr. Katiavvi said South Africa's move to conduct elections was illegal. Sapa-Reuters reports from New York that according to United Nations sources the Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, called in the South African Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Adriaan Eksteen, yesterday to review developments in SWA.

● McHenry for Luanda—
Page 3.



Mr. R. F. (Pik) Botha

ARGUS 22/6/78

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CAPE TIMES

23/6/78

221

Steyn denies SWA 'torture'

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Torture allegations against South African security forces were yesterday rejected by South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

Judge Steyn said there was no evidence to support the allegations by a West German journalist and Father Heinz Hunke, a Roman Catholic priest in Windhoek, that people captured during the recent raid into Angola had been tortured before their release in Ovamboland.

Judge Steyn said, however, that he would "certainly take the matter further" if any evidence of torture could be produced by them.

In a recent letter to Judge Steyn, Father Hunke said that he spoke to 10 of the 63 people recently released by the military authorities.

He said five of them could speak freely about their internment and, with the exception of one, they claimed to have been "horribly tortured" by black and white South African policemen when their answers were not satisfactory during interrogation.

He claimed that they were beaten with fists and rubber

sticks, given electric shocks, hung from posts or poles for up to four hours a day, and kicked in the kidneys.

"All of them were firmly convinced that the people still in the hands of the South African security forces in the prison camp are being tortured up to this day," Father Hunke added.

Judge Steyn said yesterday that he had immediately ordered an investigation into Father Hunke's allegations.

"I did this in spite of the fact that these allegations were extremely vague and that he did not substantiate them in any way."

He said Father Hunke was a priest who was well known in South West Africa for the "vendetta which he has long been waging against the South African security forces in the territory".

Chris Barnard

Judge Steyn said his investigations revealed that those captured were questioned to establish whether or not they were Swapo terrorists.

"The questioning was completed in a matter of five days. Given the number of people involved, this means that no more than a few

minutes could have been devoted to the questioning of each person."

He added that the prisoners were visited regularly and they never complained about their treatment.

"A group of businessmen, General Sir Walter Walker, Professor Chris Barnard and a BBC television team, and the Attorney-General visited them and saw no irregularities," he said.

Put on weight

Judge Steyn said various newsmen also questioned some of the people released and none of them complained about assaults or mistreatment.

"On the contrary, they stated that they were well treated."

Judge Steyn said he also saw the prisoners on two occasions and there were no signs of torture or mistreatment.

"I also asked every group how they were. They replied that they were doing well and not one of them complained of torture or assault."

He also saw them a month later and they were all in good health and had clearly put on weight in spite of a complaint by some that there was not enough food", he added.

23/6/78 (221) R.D.M.

SWA torture claim untrue, says Steyn

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Torture allegations against South African security forces were yesterday rejected by South West Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

Mr Justice Steyn said there was no evidence to support allegations by a West German journalist and Father Heinz Hunke, a Roman Catholic priest in Windhoek, that people captured during South Africa's recent raid into Angola had been tortured be-

fore their release in Ovambo.

In a recent letter to Mr Justice Steyn, Father Hunke said he spoke to ten of the 63 people recently released by the South African military authorities.

Five of them could speak freely about their internment and, with the exception of one, they claimed to have been "horribly tortured" by black and white South African policemen when their answers were not satisfactory during interrogation.

All of them were firmly

convinced that the people still in the hands of the South African security forces in the prison-camp were still being tortured, Father Hunke said

Mr Justice Steyn said yesterday he had immediately ordered an investigation into Father Hunke's allegations

His investigation revealed that those captured were questioned to establish whether or not they were Swapo terrorists.

"The questioning was completed in a matter of five days. Given the number of people involved, this means that no more than a few minutes could have been devoted to the questioning of each person"

The prisoners were visited regularly and they never complained about their treatment.

"Various independent persons and groups — including a group of businessmen, General Sir Walter Walker, Professor Chris Barnard and a BBC television team, and the Attorney-General — visited them and saw no irregularities," Mr Justice Steyn said

He also saw the prisoners on two occasions and there were no signs of torture, he said.

Okhela offshoot plots for deserters

By CHRIS MARAIS

A LONDON-BASED offshoot of jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach's Okhela movement, is encouraging South African soldiers to desert and leave the country via escape routes.

The South African Liberation Support Committee (Salscom) was established last year.

It has since launched an intensive project aimed at creating unrest among national servicemen and permanent force officers of the SADF by loaning money, distributing propaganda and giving asylum to deserters in "safe" countries.

Headed by a former Pretoria minister, the Rev Don Morton, and SA army deserter Bill Anderson, the organisation claims to be run by a group of ex-servicemen who are working to break what they believe is the weakest link in the SADF chain — the soldier's loyalty to South Africa

SWA sabotaged rail line reopens

WINDHOEK. — The railway line between Windhoek and Walvis Bay, hit by sabotage yesterday which derailed a mixed train was reopened yesterday. The systems manager of the Railways, Mr D W Ackermann, confirmed that another attempt to sabotage the line between Windhoek and Okahandja had been uncovered

One of the points at Teufelsbach, 24 km south of Okahandja, had been

slightly damaged, but the sabotage attempt had been inept and the work of amateurs, said Mr Ackermann

● Mr Bryan O'Linn, secretary-general of the predominantly black organisation, the Namibia National Front (NNF), yesterday expressed shock at the sabotage of a section of the railway line at Kransberg, about 15 km west of Karibib, by "unknown terrorists". — Sapa

Bitter pill

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Six enterprising nurses in Essex have received an official reprimand — for raising funds to provide new equipment for their hospital.

The nurses, at St John's Hospital in Chelmsford, became fed up with wait-

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No 173, 1978

AMENDMENT OF THE PROCLAMATION ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORT AND SETTLEMENT OF WAI VIS BAY—BASTERS, COLOURED'S AND NAMAS

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968) as amended by section 1 of the South West Africa Constitution Amendment Act, 1977 (Act 95 of 1977) I hereby amend Proclamation 310 of 1977 with retrospective effect as from 4 November 1977 by the insertion after the words "Council's Committee" in paragraph 2 of the Schedule to the said Proclamation of the words "and the services of Mr P. J. J. Steenkamp as nominated member of the Elected Coloured Council"

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirtieth day of May One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight

N. DIEDERICHS, State President
By Order of the State President-in-Council
H. H. SMIT

No 173, 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE PROKLAMASIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN DIE HAWE EN NEDERSETTING VAN WAI VISBAAI—BASTERS KLEURLINGE EN NAMAS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968) soos gewysig by artikel 1 van die Wysigingswet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1977 (Wet 95 van 1977) wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 310 van 1977, met terugwerkende krag vanaf 4 November 1977, deur na die woord "Raadskomitee" in paragraaf 2 van die Bylae van genoemde Proklamasie die woorde "en die dienste van mnr P. J. J. Steenkamp as benoemde lid van die Gekose Kleurlingraad" in te voeg

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Derstigste dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade
H. H. SMIT

SWA POLITICAL FIGHT

TURNS BITTER

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — As the pace of South West Africa's march to independence quickens, the struggle among political contenders in the electoral stakes is becoming more frantic — and, increasingly, more bitter.

by the liberal in his lounge, but left after a cup of tea with no more than a 'sixpence'

The Afrikaner received the man at the back door, but he got what he came for

Mr Mudge's point was that there is no longer a back door for black men in South West African politics — but the people remain the same

The hard-liners, though, find it difficult to go along with this.

'These things must come slowly,' said Mrs Mara de Wet, wife of a platteland farmer and staunch National Party supporter.

'These people,' she said, indicating her farm-workers, 'will vote for us.'

They have nothing against us'

The National Party, too, has recognised the need for black fellow-travellers

Recently, three coloured men, previously unheard of in political circles, announced they had joined

Aktur, the National Party's election front

The National Party newspaper Suidwester triumphantly announced that a 'brown wave' was sweeping across the territory in the direction of Aktur

The struggle has thrown into sharp relief the hard-line Nationalists in the territory, who are being seen by everyone else in the field as the resisters

beds listed as unoccupied were those which without doubt were

There is a sharp relief the hard-line Nationalists in the territory, who are being seen by everyone else in the field as the resisters of change

The white political monolith that was the National Party has passed its watershed.

Nine months ago it was stripped of those who believed that a new dispensation could be entered only hand-in-hand with black South West Africans

This was when Mr Dirk Mudge left to form the opposition Republican Party and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a multiracial coalition.

BITTER FIGHT

Those left in the National Party have been fighting a bitter campaign to maintain white privileges in what they call 'the traditional way of life'

They are a powerful force, spearheaded by party leader Mr A H du Plessis and the 30-year-old National Party administration of the territory

But in the irrevocable march to a new future they have been pitted against equally powerful forces — mainly the Administrator General of the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, who is paving the way for independence, and the Turnhalle Alliance, which has the support of nearly all big-money interests in the territory

DESPERATION

The political rub lies in the one man-one vote election that is scheduled before the end of the year

Even if the Nationalists 'many men have

at more vacant than are indicated, use the men have few possessions

in their meagre possessions helping occupied beds and in the beds were of another.

unoccupied: f contracts. serve for somet themselves accom

ity dormitories with their wives squatter camps

es were paced which are 12' 10'. With ceilings and

Sometimes the distinguishable reasonable covering at present these for the colour and cleanliness

ound shabby scraps of old carpet or

very money for an education, for example, was received

himself

himself

himself

Empty beds are offered to the men using beds difficult to judge of a very poor man, top bunks which are There are three returned to the res the middle of the week. Secondly ma hostels in the Zone popular. Finally, in married quarters

The length and breadth of dormitories are 24' wide height of each dormitory and No. 69, no dormitory in places.

All the floors are thin black rubber, and often worn and thin square coloured rather than the head

Empty beds are offered to the men using beds difficult to judge of a very poor man, top bunks which are There are three returned to the res the middle of the week. Secondly ma hostels in the Zone popular. Finally, in married quarters

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Ampted laat

Reffent 25/6/78

ngga lewe

(221)

Van GIELIE DE KOCK

LONDEN.

DIT was die herinneringe aan sy jeugjare in Suidwes, wat Andreas Shipanga in staat gestel het om die hel van twee jaar in die tronke van Zambie en Tanzanie te oorleef. Dit was veral sy heldevererings vir sy oom wat 56 leeu afgemaai het voordat die volgende een hom verskeur het, wat hom laat besluit het: Kyk Andreas, jy is en moet aan die lewe bly. Jy het nog 'n taak om te vervul.

Nou is mnr Shipanga weer 'n vry man. Hy is in Londen, van waar hy gaan werk om sy groot ideaal te bereik, om van Namibie 'n land te maak waar alle rassegroepe vreedzaam kan woon en waar vryheid nie maar net 'n woord op 'n stukkie papier beteken nie.

Daarna gaan hy terug huis toe, Suidwes toe. „Dit is my geboorteland. Dit is die toekomst van my mense en hul kinders. Ek wil nie 'n banneling wees nie. Ek het werk om daar te doen,” sê hy.

Aan sy liggaam kan 'n mens sien dat Andreas Shipanga, pasverkose leier van die nuutgestigte Swapo-Demokratiese Party, aan ontberinge blootgestel was.

Sy arms is dun en hy gemet elke krieseltjie kos terwyl ons in die Londense Persklub gesels. In die twee jaar wat hy in tronke in Afrika was, het hy niks anders as pap en boontjies wat in water opgekook was, gekry nie.

Vreesloos

„Hy is net maer. Sy gees sal nooit gebreek kan word nie. Hy is vreesloos soos daardie oom van hom wat in die suide van Owambo 'n lewe gemaak het deur leeu te skiet. My grootste taak is om hom op te pas en hom soms tot versigtigheid te maan,” sê sy vrou Esme van hierdie hoorling van Suidwes wat vandeeweek groot nuus in Londen was.

ANDREAS SHIPANGA in Londen. Op die agtergrond 'n kaart van Suider-Afrika.

„Daar is dinge waarvoor ek en hy mekaar sal kan vind,” sê hy.

„Maar natuurlik stem ek nie met alles saam waarvoor mnr Mudge staan nie. Ek kan ook nie saamloop met die ideologie van mense soos mnr A H du Plessis en Eben van Zijl nie.

Walvisbaai

„En ek kan dit besluit nie aanvaar dat Walvisbaai weggehou word van Namibie nie. Wanneer ek dit sê, praat ek bloot uit 'n ekonorgiese oogpunt.

Hy het geen beswaar dat Suid-Afrika 1 500 troepe op die grens behou nie.

„Dit is vir my goed genoeg om te weet dat VVO-troepe saam met die voorgestelde Suid-Afrikaanse weermagmanne op die grens in aksie sal wees.

„Dit is net iemand wat kwaad wil doen wat hom oor sulke klein dingetjies sal bekommer,” sê mnr. Shipanga.

Hy sal graag mense soos regter Tienie Steyn en mnr. Mudge wil ontmoet.

„Ek wil een ding baie duidelik stel en dit is dat ek huis toe kom omdat ek weet dat ek daar 'n taak het om te vervul en omdat Suidwes my enigste land is. Magtie, ek het dan daar saam met my oom die leeu gejag.”

Mnr Shipanga sê hy het geen slapelose nagte dat hy gekeer sal word om na Suidwes terug te gaan nie.

„Twee jaar kon geen vrees in my inboesem nie. Vir wie moet ek dan nou skrik?”

Hy is maer, hy het swaar gekry, maar dit is 'n leeu wat terug huis toe gaan, sê sy vrou. „Ek en hy sal saam van hier af tot terug in Suidwes help baklei, bloedloos, wit of gekleurd, sal kan voortbestaan,” sê sy.

En „Jy weet”, sê mnr. Shipanga. „Suidwes is tog ons land van die toekoms.”

Cont

RAPPORT 25/6/78

„Hy' is die nuwe, ernstige stem wat pleit vir eenheid en die aanvaarding van die Westerse voorstelle vir die verkiesing in Suidwes,” het The Times vandeeweek onder 'n yslike driekolom-gesigsfoto van mnr Shipanga geskryf.

Mnr Shipanga was die inligtingsekreteraris van Swapo toe hy vroegoggend op 21 April 1976 in Lusaka deur gewapende soldate gearresteer is. „Ons hom haal jou vir ondervraging,” is aan hom gesê. Maar tot nou is hy nog nooit verhoor nie.

Hy is 'n maand gelede vrygelaat en op 'n vliegtuig na Kopenhagen gesit. Stories oor mishandeling in die tronke het hy baie om te vertel, maar hy verkies om oor die toekoms van sy geboorteland te gesels.

Binne 'n week na sy vrylating het van sy Swapo-kollegas die Swapo-Demokratiese Party gestig en hom tydens 'n vergadering in Stockholm tot voorsitter verkies.

Geroepe

Mnr. Shipanga sê gister aan RAPPORT dat hy huis toe wil gaan omdat hy voel dat hy nie kan wegbly uit die land van sy herkoms nie.

„Ek sou graag wil uittree of voortgaan om vir die kinders van my land skool te hou. Jy weet, ek is darem al 48 en stel nie werklik soveel belang in die politiek nie.

„Ek besef egter dat 'n mens nie kan weghardloop van jou verantwoordelikheid nie en omdat ek weet dat my vrou aan my sy staan, sal ek doen waarvoor ek nou geroepe voel,” sê hy.

Hy beskou dit as sy grootste taak om Namibië te help lei na 'n vreedsame voortbestaan waarin almal in die land 'n toekoms kan hê.

„Ek sal voortgaan om my deel vir Namibië te doen. Ek sal vir niemand stuit nie en ek vrees niemand nie.”

Dit lyk of hy en mnr. Dirk Mudgè sal kan saam gesels.

„Maar ek wil ook niemand anders as Namibië se mense hê om Walvisbaai te beskerm nie. Daarmee bedoel ek bloot beskerming van dinge soos ons visgrense. Wat my betref, sal daar geen plek vir 'n land soos Rusland en sy trawante wees nie,” sê hy.

CHAPTER 5.

Pamphlet blitz in bid to sabotage SWA voter registration

CAPE TIMES 27/6/78 221

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A massive campaign to register an estimated 440 000 voters for SWA/Namibia's first one man, one vote elections began yesterday amid signs of resistance in three areas.

Shipanga expected back in SWA soon

WINDHOEK — Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader who was recently released from detention in Tanzania, has been granted permission to return to South West Africa/Namibia and is expected in the territory soon.

Speaking after his return from a brief overseas visit, Mr Vekui Rukoro, publicity secretary for the Namibian National Front (NNF), said Mr Shipanga would return to the territory soon.

Mr Shipanga received a cable from the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, saying he would be allowed to return on condition that he confined himself to the peaceful political process

Brigadier Victor Verster, Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA, said his men were investigating the distribution of pamphlets urging people not to register as voters

Unsigned pamphlets against the registration campaign were found in Grootfontein, Tsumeb and Walvis Bay, according to Mr L V de Kock, chief registration officer

He said the pamphlets called on people to go on strike till the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, stopped his "illegal

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This condition was acceptable to Mr Shipanga and he would return in the near future to start campaigning for support

Mr Rukoro said that after his talks with Mr Shipanga he was convinced that Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, would never return to SWA/Namibia because of what he had done to Swapo members outside the territory.

He accused Mr Nujoma of being a stumbling block to a peaceful settlement.

activities
"There was also a veiled threat to people who registered as voters," he added. "They were told in the pamphlets that 'Your day will come'."

Fines of up to R3 000 and up to three years' prison face anyone found guilty of discouraging or intimidating people from registering.

Miss Lucia Hamutenya, Swapo's secretary for legal affairs, yesterday denied that Swapo was responsible for the pamphleteering. She said Swapo regarded the registration as illegal at this stage because the Western peace plan had not yet been finalized.

Up to voters

It was, however, up to voters to decide whether they wanted to register.

Mr De Kock said the flow of people to register was completely satisfactory in Windhoek. Statistics from outlying districts would be available in the next few days.

The campaign, by about 400 registration officials throughout SWA, will last for about three months.

The officials are divided into 150 multiracial teams and many of them will criss-cross the vast territory in an effort to register voters for the constituent assembly election that will cost the state an estimated R1,5 million.

All people who were either born in SWA or who have lived there for four years are entitled to register.

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SPECIAL QUARTERS

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(photograph)
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Beds are not

the fold up wall bed being popular in the rather cramped space.

The floors are made of brick. The men cover them either with lino or rubber tiles. Single rooms have one window - 1'x 3'. Double rooms have two windows - 3'x 1'. There are no electric lights. In fact there is no electricity at all.

Strangely these rooms which are of the best single quarters in Langa have the same terrible ablution blocks as the Main Barracks. The only difference is that there are partitions here. There is an electric light but there is no hot water.

PUBLIC BATHS

There are four public bathing facilities in Langa. Two are in the married quarters. The 'baths' described here are in the zones. They are surrounded

Shipanga gets

221
27/6/78 Rukoro

SWA green light

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader recently released from detention in Tanzania, has been granted permission to return to South West Africa.

Speaking after his return from a brief overseas visit, Mr Vekuni Rukoro, publicity secretary for the Namibian National Front (NNF), said Mr Shipanga would return to

the territory in the near future.

He said Mr Shipanga had received a cable from the Administrator-General Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn saying he would be allowed to return on condition he confined himself to the peaceful political process.

This condition was acceptable to Mr Shipanga and he would return in the near future to start campaigning for support. Mr

Rukoro added.

Mr Rukoro said after his talks with Mr Shipanga he was convinced Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, would never return to SWA because of what he had done to Swapo members outside the territory.

He accused Mr Nujoma of being a stumbling block to a peaceful settlement, he also called on South Africa to release SWA political prisoners, including Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo on Robben Island.

Mr Rukoro said he had no doubt Mr Shipanga would have a great impact on Swapo members inside the territory.

He would also give the NNF an important breakthrough in its campaign in the northern parts of the territory.

Mr Shipanga, who recently formed the Swapo Democrats with other Swapo dissidents, will join the NNF after his return.

"We already have a working relationship with the Swapo Democrats and Mr Shipanga," Mr Rukoro added.

Pamphlets urge voter stayaway

WINDHOEK. — The chief registration officer in South West Africa, Mr L V de Kock, said in Windhoek yesterday pamphlets were being distributed in certain parts of the territory discouraging people from registering as voters for the election of a constituent assembly in the territory.

The pamphlets were being distributed mainly in Grootfontein, Tsumeb and Walvis Bay. They encouraged people to "strike"

until the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, had stopped "his illegal activities."

The illegal activities mentioned in the pamphlet were an obvious reference to the current registration of voters, Mr De Kock said.

There was no indication as to who was responsible for the distribution of the unsigned pamphlets. — Sapa

OAE steun
(22)
Suidwes-land
Rapport 28/6/68
Suidwes

DAR ES SALAAM. — Die OAE het hom vandeeweek hier ten volle vereenselwig met Swapo se besware teen die Westerse skikkingsvoorstelle vir Suidwes. Steun is veral uitgespreek vir die Swapo-aandrag dat Walvisbaai Suidwes-grondgebied moet word.

Die OAE het ook ná sy vyfdaagse sitting die Rhodesiese binnelandse skikking eenparig verwerp —

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Mail Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Swapo has claimed the South African Government is forcing people to register for elections in South West Africa.

The Swapo secretary for information and publicity, Mr Peter Katjavivi, said yesterday in recent months there had been a campaign to force "Nambians" to take cards supporting the "tribal" Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

The allegations have been denied by the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

Mr Katjavivi said from Lusaka that DTA men were distributing the cards to incoming patients at the Missionary Hospital in the north, saying that if they did not take the cards they would not be treated.

Some black families on a farm near Windhoek were compelled to take the cards and had already voted, he said.

Mr Katjavivi accused the South African Government of "confusing and intimidating the people".

He said a top Swapo official, Mr Emmanuel Katjizeko, had been arrested by the South African Po-

29/6/78 (221) R.I.M.

Voters made to register, says Swapo

lice for opposing the exercise, reports Sapa

DAVID FORRET reports from Windhoek that there was an angry reaction to the claim in SWA yesterday

Mr Justice Steyn, said the allegation was "deliberate nonsense" spread by Swapo.

"This type of utterance is rejected with the contempt it deserves," he said

Mr Justice Steyn said it was an open and free election process and nobody was being prevented or compelled to register as voters. The same would apply to voting in the election itself.

Mr L V de Kock, chief registration officer, described Swapo's claim as

"absolute nonsense" and pointed out that it was not even an offence not to register.

Mr De Kock said nobody could have voted in the territory because a ballot paper had not been printed yet

"And I'm certainly not interested in anyone's political affiliations when they register as voters"

Mr De Kock said his officials would take action if there was evidence that any political party had told potential voters that they needed political cards for registration.

Mr Billy Marais, chief secretary of the DTA, denied Swapo's allegations and said the DTA cards were only supporters'

cards.

"They are not membership cards. In fact, they mean nothing and so there is no reason why we should force people to accept them."

Observers in Windhoek have pointed out there were a number of discrepancies in the allegations, reports Sapa

They said there seemed to be confusion about the issuing of membership cards by political parties in SWA and the issuing of registration certificates by the authorities.

Membership cards issued by political parties had nothing to do with registration of voters, they said. Political parties only played a part in the registration of voters in that they were, on request, supplied with application forms should they wish to distribute these among their supporters.

Private individuals had no access to registration certificates and could not have blackmailed hospital patients into accepting them. No such card would be issued unless the would-be voter had appeared before Government officials

US pins SWA hopes on Angola pressure

2/1/78
R. A. ...
221

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — The United States is pinning its hopes on Angola pressuring Swapo into supporting the West's independence plan for South West Africa.

Officials made this clear in New York as a tense wait developed in the wake of the US envoy, Mr Don McHenry's visit to Luanda.

As a positive sign, Angola had put "new restraints" on Swapo guerrillas operating in its territory, it was claimed.

But there appeared to be no clear resolution yet from any side on differences still holding up agree-

ment on a United Nations-policed independence operation.

Meanwhile in Windhoek, Major General Jan Geldenhuys, officer commanding SWA command, said Soviet-backed action could result in the 10-year low-profile guerrilla war in the northern territories of SWA taking on the characteristics of full conventional warfare.

"There are definite indications of Russian planning and presence in this regard in Angola, and we have knowledge of Russian-assisted training camps," he said, reports Sapa.

Also in Windhoek, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, said yesterday political leaders and politicians taking part in SWA's forthcoming election would be given personal State protection, reports the "Mail" Africa Bureau.

In other developments this week.

● The US Senate urged President Jimmy Carter to break diplomatic and economic relations with Cuba until its military forces left Africa;

● President Fidel Castro of Cuba unsuccessfully suggested a meeting with President Carter.

Captured 'Moscow'

films on show

The Star Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — To counter allegations that South Africa attacked refugee camps during its pre-emptive strike into Angola earlier this year, the chief of the Security Forces in SWA/Namibia, General J J Geldenhuys, has produced an exposed colour film found at Swapo's "Moscow" base at Cassinga.

The film, which shows among other things hundreds of armed uniformed blacks on parade, is believed to have been taken by one of the Swapo guerrillas. It was brought back with the camera and two black-and-white prints of activities in the base.

Landmarks on the film correspond with those on the aerial photograph taken of the base before the attack.

This was ascertained by the local and foreign Press corps, who were able to identify the photographs.

The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr J M Smith, claimed that he recognised one of the guerrillas.

Among them was at least one woman and a black-skinned civilian — believed to be a Cuban.

CONFISCATED

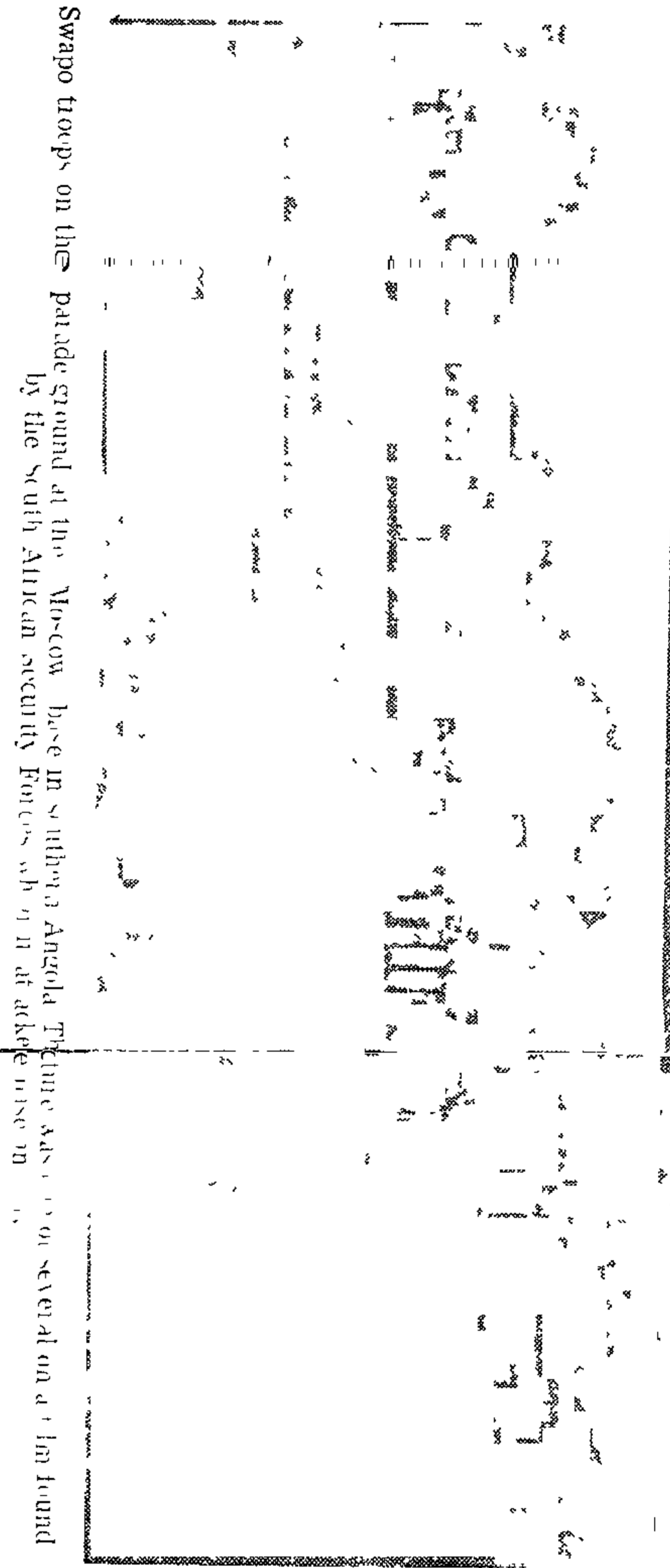
General Geldenhuys also produced documents confiscated during the raid on the "Moscow" and "retam" bases.

"They prove conclusively that the South African gets in Angola were literary bases," he said. "You wouldn't find documents like these in refugee camps or civilian areas."

They indicated that the Swapo and Cubans were preparing Swapo for more conventional warfare.

The documents revealed names of 70 Swapo members who were to undergo military and political training in Russia, and of those already there.

Swapo troops on parade at the Moscow base in southern Angola



Swapo troops on the parade ground at the Moscow base in southern Angola. The picture was taken on several occasions found by the South African Security Forces when it attacked the base.



Swapo troops marching through the base — another picture on film found by Security Forces

A letter written to certain Comrade Nanyemba from Swapo's Cassinga base in Angola says "The comrade Soviets promised military scholarships for

20 of our comrades to be trained as commanders in the USSR for the period of six months".

The declaration adopted at a central committee

meeting of Swapo in Angola on September 21 last year indicates that "the opening session was honoured by the presence of the presidents of two re-

gional African sister states. The presidents mentioned are Phiso Noto of Angola and President Cobral of Guinea-Bissau.

The document says that the military representatives of Russia and Cuba delivered "fraternity messages of solidarity" at the meeting.

SA rejects West's move on SWA

ON SWA

By Kevin Jacobs

NEW YORK — A Western move to alter one of the thorny aspects of the independence plan for SWA/Namibia has been rejected by South Africa, according to diplomatic sources.

The five-nation Western contact group apparently tested South Africa's response to suggestions that the proposed location of a residual military force be altered during the run-up to United Nations-supervised elections.

DOWNTURN

Diplomatic sources saw a continuing downturn in the fluctuating hopes for early settlement in the territory in terms of an internationally acceptable formula.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was not available today but the South African Government — and sources in the contact group — have frequently said South Africa's endorsement of the proposals barred substantive renegotiation.

Swapo's reservations about the future status of Walvis Bay and the location of a residual South African military force in the territory have kept the plan in diplomatic limbo for several weeks.

CONFINEMENT

Chances of early settlement will be further complicated next week when Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma and some of his top lieutenants leave Luanda for Khartoum,

where the Organisation of African Unity has scheduled its annual summit between July 7 and 21.

The West's suggestion of relocating the final South African troop presence apparently required confinement to the base at Grootfontein. The proposals accepted by South Africa would have the residual 1500 soldiers at Grootfontein and Oshivello.

It seems that Swapo's full acceptance of the independence plan needs a negotiated "accommodation" to null the guerrillas' fears of attacks on their bases in Angola.

Troop location at Grootfontein, without a presence at Oshivello, would probably have been a cosmetic move, given the comparative strengths of the two bases. But South Africa may have seen the West's suggestion as the first of a series of requested changes that ultimately would have placed the troops in the southern bases initially demanded by Swapo.

This approach to the Government is believed to have been the move that delayed a proposed meeting between the contact group and Swapo in Luanda more than a week ago.

Terror countdown after Angola raid

WINDHOEK — There had been 27 incidents in the northern operational area of SWA/Namibia in the 56 days since the South African Defence Force action against Swapo bases in Angola, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, said in a defence force, said in Windhoek today.

At a Press conference, General Geldenhuys said of the 27 incidents 14 had occurred on the initiative of the South African forces and had led to the killing of six terrorists.

The 27 incidents included the hitting and detouring of landmines by the security forces.

Most of the landmines had been planted by terrorists before the South African action against Swapo bases on May 4, General Geldenhuys said.

The remaining incidents included the blowing up of a water tower in Owambo, an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a road bridge near Keetmanshoop and the derailment of a train between Windhoek and Walvis Bay on June 21.

On May 17, a member of the Owambo battalion was shot dead in a shop in Owambo and a member of the local population was abducted.

On June 21, two terrorists had shot and killed the wife of an employee of the defence force, Mr Paulus Shikongo.

The security forces had suffered no losses since the strike into Angola.

There had been a number of incidents in which terrorists had fired across the Angolan border with small arms. The latest of these was reported on June 21. — Sapa.

30/6/78

WILSON

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SWA FM 30/6/78 (221)
Enter Shipanga

Unconfirmed reports from London this week indicated that a vanguard of Swapo dissidents in exile, comprising a number of the 17 men who were detained in Zambia and Tanzania with former Swapo information secretary Andreas Shipanga, are on their way to Windhoek to "test the water" and measure popular reaction to the formation of the Swapo splinter group, Swapo D, which is to join forces with the Namibia National Front.

NNF sources in Windhoek confirm

that Pretoria, through SWA Administrator-General Steyn, has given permission for the dissidents and their leader to return to the territory to prepare for the election campaign.

The possible imminent return of Shipanga, who has rated a number of glowing profiles in SA government-supporting newspapers, has had an extraordinary effect on political thinking in the territory.

Following a general scuffle among the various groupings to secure the alliance of the Swapo breakaway — which ended in the announcement that Swapo D would tie in with NNF — the popular theory in Windhoek this week was that Shipanga is the catalyst needed to break Swapo's grip on rank and file blacks in the territory.

Usually well-informed opinion in the five major SWA churches, however, indicates this will not be the case.

Grassroots opinion in the northern areas is that Shipanga overplayed his hand by singling out individual Swapo leaders for attack. He is accused of betraying the principles of the "liberation movement" by elevating his own interests above those of the people.

Informed sources say that Shipanga's breakaway movement will not attract any support in the Swapo strongholds, although individuals in the more remote

areas may be a little confused by the nomenclature.

Meanwhile, the territory is being over-run by foreign media. Windhoek this week played host to Spanish television, the *Irish Times*, the *London Observer*, the UK *Sunday Times*, a rash of Continental papers and its *ad Pro ...*

Trump card' against Swapo

The Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK. — To counter allegations that South Africa attacked refugee camps during its strike into Angola earlier this year, the Chief of the Security Forces in South West Africa, General J J Geldenhuys, has produced an exposed colour film found at Swapo's 'Moscow' base at Cassinga.

The film, which shows among other things hundreds of armed, uniformed blacks on parade, is believed to have been taken by one of the Swapo terrorists. It was brought back, two black and white prints of activities in the base.

LANDMARKS

Landmarks on the film correspond with those on an aerial photograph taken of the base before the attack.

This was ascertained by the local and foreign Press corps, who were able to study the photographs.

'They prove conclusively,' he said, 'that the South African targets in Angola were military bases. You wouldn't find documents like these in refugee camps or civilian villages.'

The documents disclosed the names of 70 Swapo members who were to undergo military and political training in Russia, and 20 of those already there. Most of the documents were dated July 1977.

They indicated that the Russians and Cubans were preparing the Swapo terrorists for a more conventional-type war.

TWO PRESIDENTS

A declaration adopted at a central committee meeting of Swapo in Angola on September 21 last year indicates that

SWAPO terrorists march through the 'Moscow' base in southern Angola. The picture was one of several on a film found by the South African soldiers in their raid on the base earlier this year.

SWAPO terrorists on the parade ground at the Moscow base in Southern Angola. The picture was one of several on a film found by the South African security forces when they attacked the base in May.

'the opening session was honoured by the presence of the Presidents of two revolutionary African sister states.'

The leaders mentioned are President Neto of Angola and President Cobre of Guinea Bissau.

General Geldenhuys also disclosed that an armoured column of Cubans, who tried to intervene during the South African raid into Angola, were defeated. They had been stationed at Pechamutete, 20 km south of Swapo's Moscow base.

Cont

General tells of Moscow base in Angola

ARG 5 30/6/78

221

WINDHOEK. — There had been 27 incidents in the northern operational area of SWA in the 56 days since the action against Swapo bases in Angola, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, SWA Commander of the Defence Force, said here today.

GENERALS

There had been reports of Russian generals visiting Angola. He quoted from several documents which mentioned Soviet involvement in training and supplies to terrorists.

Lists of South West Africans to be trained in Russia were shown to the Press.

Photographs of a Moscow base in Angola were also shown.

The pictures showed a parade ground with many soldiers carrying arms. Among the black soldiers, a uniformed man with a light complexion and a white man wearing a safari suit could be seen.

General Geldenhuys said the civilian had not been identified, but the other man with the light complexion was probably a Cuban.

'The documents and pictures show that the places where they were discovered were terrorist bases and training camps,' General Geldenhuys said.

'One will hardly find documents and pictures such as these in refugee camps or civilian villages.'

Cubans had interfered with South African troops during the May 4 thrust into Angola, but had been 'dealt with,' he said.

The Cuban base which had confronted the South Africans was still in existence at Pechamutet, about 250 km from the SWA border and 20 km south of Moscow base. — Sapa.

At a Press conference, General Geldenhuys said 14 incidents occurred on the initiative of the South Africa forces and had led to the killing of six terrorists.

The 27 incidents included defusing landmines.

Most of the landmines had been planted by terrorists before the South African action against Swapo bases on May 4, General Geldenhuys said.

The remaining incidents included blowing up a water tower in Ovambo, blowing up a road bridge near Keetmanshoop and the derailment of a train between Windhoek and Walvis Bay on June 21.

SHOT DEAD

On May 17, a member of the Ovambo Battalion was shot dead in a shop in Ovamboland and a member of the local population was abducted.

On June 21, two terrorists shot dead the wife of a Defence Force worker, Mr Paulus Shikongo.

The security forces had had no losses since the strike into Angola.

There had been a number of incidents in which terrorists had fired across the Angolan border with small-arms. The latest was reported on June 21.

General Geldenhuys said documents discovered at Swapo bases in Angola had proved that Russia and Cuba were deeply involved with Swapo.

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Russian aid a new threat—OC

WINDHOEK. — Soviet-backed action could result in the 10-year low-profile terrorist war in the north of SWA/Namibia taking on the characteristics of full conventional warfare, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command said here yesterday

General Geldenhuys said terrorists in the northern territories were not only being equipped and trained as infantry, but were now

receiving artillery training To date, the Western powers had not formulated any policy on how to deal with Russian and Cuban intervention in Africa They still seemed to favour the gentlemanly, diplomatic approach

Against this background of indecision there were pointers to the gathering clouds of war, he said

● In April, the Daily Telegraph newspaper had reported that Russia had set

up a secret training camp in Angola to train guerillas who would form armies to attack Rhodesia, Zaire and SWA/Namibia.

● It had been confirmed that this training base existed and had been established at Missao de Boma in central-eastern Angola Training there was reasonably sophisticated

● Eleven senior Russian generals had arrived in Angola this month.

● Documents captured at the Moscow base in Angola had revealed close contact between Swapo members and Soviet representatives. One contained minutes of a meeting between the commander of the armed forces of Swapo, Dimo Hammambo, and the chief of the Soviet instructors

● At a meeting of the Swapo central committee in September last year, representatives of the USSR and Cuba delivered fraternal messages of solidarity

● Documents found at the Moscow base stated that "comrade Soviets" had offered military scholarships for 20 Swapo comrades to undergo training in the USSR as "tankists, and tank crew because the war will develop to the extent of using such armaments".



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**Plane shot down
near SWA border**

WINDHOEK.— A twin-engine light aircraft was shot down in Zambian air space near the South West Africa/Namibian border yesterday, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding, SWA Command, said last night.

The identity and make of the aircraft was still a mystery. A South African security force patrol near Katima Mulilo, in the eastern Caprivi, saw the aircraft flying from north to south about two km inside Zambia.

They heard a single shot or explosion and the aircraft was seen crashing on the Zambian side of the border.

General Geldenhuys said few details were available and it was not known how many people were in the aircraft. It had, however, been established that it was not a South African Air Force aircraft.

"The plane was definitely not fired on from our side. It was shot down in Zambia, presumably by elements of the Zambian army," General Geldenhuys said.