

NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1979

Five SWA

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Police have detained five Black men for questioning after Saturday's bomb explosion in Swakopmund, which injured more than 50 people.

The bomb exploded in a packed delicatessen and restaurant — the Puntersen Bakery and Cafe — spreading panic among nearly 80 shoppers inside, many of them holidaymakers

The Divisional Inspector of Police in South West Africa, Colonel Adriaan Drotsche, said yesterday police in Swakopmund had detained the five men late on Saturday. They were picked up "in the region" of the town, he said.

Colonel Drotsche said a team of detectives had arrived from Windhoek and investigations were continuing

Patrols

He also confirmed that police reinforcements had been flown to Swakopmund from Pretoria to patrol the coastal resort until after the long weekend

Yesterday, groups of armed, camouflage-clad policemen, patrolled the streets of the town

Meanwhile, of the people injured in the explosion — which completely wrecked the delicatessen and restaurant — only 14 are still in hospital


Three women and a child are in the State Hospital in Windhoek, a father and his two children are in the Walvis Bay Hospital, and seven people are still being treated in Swakopmund Antonius Hospital

Damage

They are suffering from burns and cuts, but all are in a satisfactory condition

One of the three owners of the shop, Mr Paul Pohl, believes damage to the premises will run to more than R100 000.

"I have no idea why anybody would do this to me," he said



PMUND — A mother comforts her sobbing child just after the bomb blast which injured both of them here at the weekend

held after

11/1/79 (221)

A bomb

blast

The bomb was planted inside the doorway of the shop beside a public telephone. It went off at 10.45 a.m. leaving a shallow hole in the concrete floor.

The Commissioner of Police in South West Africa, General Victor Verster, said shortly after the explosion that the bomb was thought to have been of the same type as the two which exploded in Windhoek earlier this month on the eve of the territory's first one-man, one-vote election.

The Administrator General Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn said he was outraged by "this piece of despicable cruelty".

In Cape Town the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, on Saturday called on the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Waldheim, to say whether he believed Swapo had indeed accepted the terms of the settlement proposals. Sapa reported.

Mr. Botha said that by insisting on violent means of resolving the South West African issue, Swapo rejected the settlement proposal in the clearest possible manner.

RDM 31/79

Top Swapo official held after blast

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By SEAN O'CONNOR
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo's minister of foreign affairs, the Rev Festus Naholo, is one of the five black men being held under the Terrorism Act for questioning after the bomb blast which injured more than 50 people in Swakopmund on Saturday.

He was detained by police at his home near the Rossing uranium mine, about 50km from Swakopmund in the Namib desert, only hours after the explosion.

The blast ripped through a packed delicatessen-restaurant on Saturday morning.

Meanwhile the acting chief of the Security Police in South West Africa, Colonel Andries Stadler, said yesterday a country-wide search was underway for other people who may be able to assist the police with their investigations.

Roadblocks manned by armed policemen have been set up on a number of main roads in the territory but there have been no further detentions so far.

The other men in detention are an advocate, Mr. Arthur Pickering, an attorney, Mr Henry Boonzaaier,

and two Swakopmund salt factory workers, Mr Phillip Namaleno and Mr Om-bandja Ushona.

All are members of Swapo, the SWA divisional inspector of police in SWA, Colonel Adriaan Drotsche, said yesterday.

Mr Pickering and Mr Bonzaaier, both coloureds, work at the Rossing mine, where nearly 2 000 workers, mainly Damaras and Ovambos, went on strike last week.

Although both are lawyers, Mr Pickering works as a personnel officer and Mr Boonzaaier as a statistics clerk.

Swapo's vice-chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, said in Windhoek yesterday he did not want to comment on the bomb blast until police had completed their investigations.

Mr Tjongarero was himself among five Swapo executives detained for three weeks under the Terrorism Act after the two bomb explosions in Windhoek earlier this month on the eve of SWA's first one-man, one-vote election.

In a broadcast from Dar es Salaam late last week, Swapo's president, Mr Sam

Nujoma, vowed to intensify the struggle to ensure "total liquidation" of the present system in the territory.

Asked if he knew the five men in detention, Mr Tjongarero said he knew Mr Pickering personally, having met him when Mr Pickering was a lecturer at the University of the Western Cape.

"But I have never heard of Mr Boonzaaier," he said.

Col Stadler said yesterday that about 0,8kg of TNT explosive, triggered by a Russian-made detonator, was used in the explosion. The bomb, in a plastic shopping bag, was planted inside the doorway of the Putensen Bakery and Cafe.

The premises were completely wrecked and one of the owners estimates the cost of the damage at more than R100 000.

Seven of the people injured in the explosion are still in hospital. Four are being treated in Swakopmund's Antonius Hospital and three women and a child, flown to Windhoek in a private aircraft three hours after the blast, are being treated in the State hospital in the capital.

All are in a satisfactory condition.

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- iii Raise expenditure on health and education 500%.
- iv Increase expenditure and income from farm operations appreciably, 500% on each, thereby increasing the supply of consumption and agro-industrial crop to society and producing a downward pressure on prices.
- v Create a general demand for services and a capacity to pay a greater share of the cost than hitherto, this, particularly with transport, storage and trading, and with health and education should lead to greater efficiencies.

UN ENDED

Violence

Envoy returning for SWA talks

Cape Town

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has proposed that his special envoy on SWA/Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, come to South Africa toward the middle of this month for further discussions on independence for the territory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F "Pik" Botha, confirmed this today. Mr Botha declined to give further details of the letter as it would only formally be released in New York later today. It is understood, however, from sources in New York, that the tone of the letter is such that South Africa is likely to regard it as positive and constructive.

No violence

Dr Waldheim especially agrees on two points which South Africa regards as extremely important. These are that the election should take place before the end of September, as the SWA/Namibia Constituent Assembly has requested, and that there should be a complete cessation of violent acts and conflict in the territory before the settlement proposals are implemented. A number of issues remain unresolved.

Among these are the composition and size of Untag, the UN supervisory force before and during the election.

Dr Waldheim's proposal for Mr Ahtisaari's visit is contained in a letter from him to Mr Botha which was handed to a member of the South Africa mission at the United Nations in New York last night.

for greater precision" in reaching those environments who tend to be the worst off. letters Mr Botha sent Dr Waldheim last month.

PW talk

These asked, among other things, that Mr Ahtisaari should return as soon as possible and that a UN-supervised election should be held not later than September.

Mr Botha said today the proposals contained in Dr Waldheim's letter, including the one that Mr Ahtisaari should return, would be discussed by him with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha tomorrow.

Mr Ahtisaari's visit was an "encouraging move," the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, said today.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that Mr Justice Steyn, speaking from Swakopmund, where he is holidaying, said it would be good to meet Mr Ahtisaari. He described him as an old friend.

"It is encouraging that he will be coming, but I say this subject to the fact that the contents of the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Kurt Wald-

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UN man coming to SA

From page 1

heim's reply to the South African Government is not yet known," said Judge Steyn.

It was too early to say if he will be going to Pretoria for the envisaged talks between the South African Government and Mr Ahtisaari.

Diplomatic sources in New York are cautiously optimistic about a satisfactory outcome of the discussions, says Sapa. Reuter

In a further letter, sent to Dr Waldheim on December 30 after the Swakopmund bomb explosion, Mr Botha pointed out that the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, had said that the movement would intensify its struggle.

He maintained that as far as he was concerned Swapo was involved in the Swakopmund explosion.

The South African Government's attitude was that there were only two alternatives Swapo would have to end all violence and participate peacefully in the election or it should not participate at all.

Part of Cleric among bomb five held after in blast SWA explosion victim

WINDHOEK — A young mother, injured in the Swakopmund bomb blast on Saturday had to have the steel detonator of the bomb removed from her right arm

Mrs Ingrid Jordaan, 28, her daughter, Juanita, four, and her mother, Mrs Martha Wittmann, were among the 90 people in the delicatessen - restaurant when the bomb exploded.

They were standing at the counter buying bread when the blast occurred almost right behind them. They were three of the most seriously hurt and were flown to Windhoek in a private aircraft on Saturday afternoon and were admitted to the state hospital

Mrs Jordaan also suffered burns on her legs and cuts and bruises. Juanita was struck by flying glass and had a deep gash next to her left ear. Mrs Wittmann suffered bad cuts.

Holding a tearful Juanita yesterday, Mrs Jordaan said from her hospital bed she and her husband, Johannes — a teacher in Windhoek — Juanita, their two other children, a son aged two, and a daughter aged six, arrived with her mother in Swakopmund for a two-week camping holiday a day before the explosion. With them was her husband's brother.

"We were standing at the counter buying bread when there was a terrible bang — it felt as if your head was exploding. The explosion was just behind us," Mrs Jordaan said.

"I didn't realise that I had fallen in the explosion. When I came round afterwards, Juanita was on her knees next to me crying. I think it was her crying that brought me round. She did not look like a white child — her whole face was black.

"I sat up and started removing beams and stones which had fallen on me and then helped Juanita and my mother, who was more covered in debris than I was. I saw no flames but there was a lot of black smoke," she said.

— DDC

WINDHOEK — Swapo's foreign affairs secretary, the Rev Festus Naholo, is one of the five men being held for questioning under Section Six of the Terrorism Act after Saturday's bomb blast in Swakopmund

He was detained by police at his home near Swakopmund only hours after the explosion

The bomb ripped through a packed delicatessen - restaurant injuring more than 90 people, at least five of them seriously

The other men detained are an advocate, Mr Arthur Pickering, an attorney, Mr Henry Boonzaaier, and two men employed at a salt factory in Swakopmund, Mr Phillip Namaleno and Mr Ombandja Ushona

The four men are all members of Swapo, the Divisional Inspector of Police in South West Africa, Col Adriaan Drotsche, said yesterday

Mr Pickering no longer practises as an advocate and works as a personnel officer at the Rossing Uranium mine

Last week nearly 2 000 workers — mainly Damaras and Ovambos — went on strike at the mine and it is understood Mr Pickering gave legal advice to representatives of the striking workers

Mr Boonzaaier is also employed at the mine, as a statistics clerk

Yesterday, Swapo's vice-chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, said he did not want to comment on the blast until police had completed their investigations

Mr Tjongarero said "It is difficult to say if Swapo

members or supporters were responsible. I would not even like to guess. But I would rather say nothing at this stage"

However, in a broadcast from Dares-Salaam last week, Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said terrorism would continue until colonial imperialism and "boere fascist oppression" had been wiped out.

Asked if he was acquainted with the men detained, Mr Tjongarero said he knew Mr Pickering personally and had met him when Mr Pickering was a lecturer at the University of the Western Cape

"But I have never heard of Mr Boonzaaier," he said

The acting chief of the Security Police in South West Africa, Col Andries Stadler, said yesterday a country-wide search was under way for other people who might be able to assist the police with their investigations

Road blocks, manned by armed policemen, some in camouflage uniforms, have been set up on a number of main roads in the territory but so far no further people have been detained.

Meanwhile, only seven of the people injured in the explosion are still in hospital. Four are being treated in hospital at Swakopmund and three women and a child, who were flown to Windhoek in a private aircraft three hours after the blast, are being treated in the state hospital here

All seven are in a satisfactory condition — DDC

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Dr. Waldheim hoped sincerely that 1979 would see a successful solution to the South West Africa question.

Repudiated

Meanwhile, in Cape Town Mr. Pik Botha said yesterday that Dr Waldheim had repudiated the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma. He made this announcement after having received and studied a letter from the UN Secretary-General.

Mr Botha described Dr Waldheim's view as positive and constructive.

He added that matters which had not yet been finalised — the size and composition of the UN task force — would be discussed with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, today.

Mr. Botha lauded Dr Waldheim's statement as one of the most positive statements by the UN on South Africa in years.

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, proposed yesterday to start establishing a big UN presence in South West Africa next month during the transition to independence.

In a letter to the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, he agreed to send his special representative to Pretoria and Windhoek to complete consultations on the operation.

He suggested the official, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, would arrive in the area next week.

In what observers here interpreted as a highly positive response to South Africa's proposals, Dr Waldheim said at the appropriate time he would propose a procedure for the start of a ceasefire.

Thereafter, the various steps indicated in the settlement proposal approved by the Security Council would take place.

These include provision for the dispatch of 7 500 UN troops and more than 1 000 civilian officials to the territory to supervise and control pre-independence elections and lead mineral-rich South West Africa to nationhood.

Dr Waldheim agreed to Mr Botha's suggestion that a date not later than September 30 be set for the elections.

"From this it follows, also in accordance with the proposal, that the emplacement of Untag (the UN Transition Assistance Group) in Namibia must commence before the end of February," he said.

"I am therefore giving instructions for the necessary consultations regarding the composition of the military component of Untag with the parties concerned, with potential contributing Governments and with the Security Council to take place at United Nations headquarters."

Dr Waldheim made no mention of the reservations lodged by the South West African Constituent Assembly.

Its leaders, primarily members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, had asked the UN to drop recognition of and support for Swapo.

Dr Waldheim said he believed a comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts was an essential prerequisite for implementation of the Security Council's decision.

political and financial decisions. Their own thermometers with which to take

A UN spokesman said later that Mr Ahtisaari would have nothing to do with those chosen in the South African-supervised elections.

"As far as we are concerned, they have no standing," he said.

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Martti Ahtisaari poised to tie up UN poll in SWA

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, is expected to leave for SWA/Namibia and South Africa late this week to begin the detailed planning of a UN-supervised settlement for the territory.

Officials at the UN said yesterday that a final decision on his itinerary would be made before Wednesday.

One of the key issues which Mr Ahtisaari is expected to discuss with South African Government officials is the composition of the 7500-man UN force which, the settlement proposals envisage, will monitor a ceasefire in the territory.

There has been no agreement so far on the composition of the force, with South Africa reportedly reluctant to accept troops from either communist or militant African countries.

Mr Ahtisaari, Finland's former ambassador in Tanzania, is expected to visit Windhoek and Pretoria before reporting back to UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

TWO FACES

Dr Waldheim will then submit a report, with recommendations for a final settlement of the 32-year dispute, to the Security Council.

Swapo's senior spokesman in SWA/Namibia, Mr M Thlabanello, has affirmed that Swapo is ready to sign a ceasefire agreement, provided South Africa does the same, but Swapo's central committee

TWO SWAPO WINGS

question SA sincerity

has announced in Angola that "the armed struggle is and remains the main method of liberating Namibia"

The Angola statement, following the second annual meeting of the committee, did not state categorically that a ceasefire would be rejected.

In Windhoek Mr Thlabanello made it clear that Swapo demanded that the ceasefire be signed directly between Swapo and Pretoria.

Mr Thlabanello, in a statement made in Windhoek and reported on by Sapa, expressed doubt about South Africa's intentions

BLAME

"Swapo reiterates its position to take part in UN-supervised elections in Namibia," his statement said. "Should anything go wrong, the blame would be on South Africa and Mr Justice Steyn"

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, Mr Justice Steyn and some newspapers had claimed that Swapo had come with new demands concerning the UN-sponsored election. Mr Thlabanello said. But Mr Botha and Mr Steyn were actually deviating from the Waldheim plan to which they had agreed, he said.

Negotiations which South Africa now wanted might take up much of the nine months which SWA/Namibia had at its disposal before the election, he said.

IMPASSE AHEAD?

Mr Thlabanello said South Africa would then allege that there was another "fictitious impasse" and, through Mr Justice

Steyn, give pseudo-governmental powers to the recently-elected constituent assembly.

"We believe that if there is sincerity on the side of South Africa — which we seriously doubt — there should be a document with specific provisions to which the two warring parties, Swapo and South Africa, should bind themselves"

The Swapo central committee met in Lusaka at the weekend and decided that the South African authorities were still determined to impose a "puppet regime" in SWA/Namibia, Sapa-Reuters reports

However, a declaration issued after a meeting of the committee reiterated Swapo's backing for UN-supervised elections

WINDHOEK — One of the member-parties in the Namibia National Front, the South West Africa National Union, has called for a round-table conference to be held on the future of SWA/Namibia with all parties concerned in the territory's independence present

Swapo, Mr Charles Kauraisa, the new secretary for foreign affairs for Swanu, told a Press conference "South Africa accepts one thing, Swapo rejects it, then South Africa rejects some aspect and Swapo accepts them . . . and so we go on and on," he said

Mr Kauraisa reaffirmed his party's willingness to participate in a UN sponsored election "providing it is free, fair and democratic" — Sapa

Get it together

Talks soon on UN task force Plan for battalion a week

Star 4/1/79 (236) 22

By Chris van Gass, The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

The UN Secretary-General's special representative to SWA/Namibia Mr Martti Ahtisaari, is expected in South Africa within a week — paving the way for the UN to move into the territory possibly as early as the first week in February.

And there have been strong indications that UN plans to move in its task force into the territory at the rate of a battalion a week starting 21 days after agreement has been reached.

The Ahtisaari visit was set up after a statement by the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, which the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, described as "constructive and one of the most positive statements South Africa has received from the UN in years."

Mr Botha said it was constructive "particularly as we now seem to be in agreement on the necessity of Swapo terminating its violence and secondly that the UN-supervised election must take place not later than September 30."

Driver's mine death

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The driver of a road grader died yesterday shortly after the vehicle detonated a landmine on the road between Ondangwa and Etala in north central Ovambo. He was Mr Johannes Hamkoto.

Five days earlier terrorists blew up an electric generator at the Ongha Secondary School, near Etala.



created by the decline of gold mining after 1900.

What size?

The plan to send in troops is contained in a secret UN document based on the original task force of 7 500 troops — the size of which will be a major subject for discussion when Mr Ahtisaari arrives.

The task force is expected to be phased into SWA/Namibia over three months. With the reduction in the size of the force a distinct possibility, however, this period could be reduced.

He will meet Government officials in Pretoria on January 11 to round off discussions on a UN-supervised second election in the territory.

From there he will travel to Windhoek where he is expected to see the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, and various internal political groups on January 12, 13 and 14.

It is not known yet whether Mr Ahtisaari will be leaving behind a contingent of UN personnel — as was the case following his first visit to Windhoek — but indications are that the United Nations was hoping to get the supervision operation

UN wants to start big SWA build-up

RDM

4/1/79

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NEW YORK
THE United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, wants to start establishing a big UN presence in South West Africa next month in the build-up to UN-sponsored independence.

His special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, could be despatched to Pretoria and Windhoek next week for final talks.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night described Dr Waldheim's statement — including an acknowledgment that a complete end to violence is a prerequisite to the election — as one of the most positive UN statements on South West Africa in years.

Mr Botha said from Cape Town last night the question of the composition and strength of the UN Transitional Assistance Group was not finalised, and he would discuss this with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, today, reports HELEN ZILLE.

Sapa Reuter reports from New York that Dr Waldheim's letter came in response to South Africa's proposals transmitted to him on December 22.

He said that at the appropriate time he would propose a procedure for the start of a ceasefire.

The various steps indicated in the settlement proposal approved by the Security Council on September 29 would follow.

These include provision for the dispatch of 7 500 UN security troops and more than 1 000 civilian officials to SWA to supervise and control pre-independence elections.

Dr Waldheim said in the letter that he agreed that a date should be set as soon as possible for an election under UN auspices.

The date would be set through consultations between Mr Ahtisaari and the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn. Dr Waldheim said he thought the election should not be held later than September 30.

From this it follows, also in accordance with the proposal, that the emplacement of Untag in Namibia must commence before the end of February," he said. "It also follows that all the prior steps envisaged must be completed in accordance with the proposal for a settlement.

"I am therefore giving instructions for the necessary consultations regarding the composition of the military component of Untag with the parties concerned, with potential contributing governments and with the Security Council, to take place at United Nations headquarters."

Dr Waldheim said he believed a comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts was an essential prerequisite for implementation of the Security Council's decision. The parties had separately informed him of their willingness undertake this and observe its terms seriously, he said in a reference to South Africa and Swapo.

He would, at the appropriate time, propose a procedure for the start of the ceasefire.

South Africa has said that its troop strength in the territory should not be reduced until the ceasefire is effected.

The UN plan calls for withdrawal of all except 1 500 South African troops, confined to one or two camps.

Dr Waldheim said he had been assured by representatives of the states bordering on SWA that they would cooperate fully with the UN to ensure that the UN task force could carry out its mandate.

Dr Waldheim said he proposed to send Mr Ahtisaari to South Africa and SWA next week for final talks on the deployment of UN personnel.

On the working relationship between Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Justice Steyn which

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THURSDAY
January 4, 1979

Swapo must say ⁽²⁾ where it stands

The time has come for the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) to spell out, unequivocally, and in a joint declaration by both its internal and external wings, its attitude on urban violence as a lever to force political solutions on SWA/Namibia

Blame for the outrageous bombing of a bakery in Swakopmund during a busy holiday Saturday morning, must, on the surface facts so far released, be laid at the door of the only Namibian organisation which has its own army with access to Soviet-made explosives. Four men, reportedly all Swapo members, are in custody.

Almost coinciding with the bomb explosion was a radio broadcast by Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, from Dar es Salaam, in which he promised an intensification of the armed struggle by any means to "liberate" Namibia.

The planting of the small but potent TNT bombs are acts of real terror. Bombs used against soft civilian targets excite the most violent counter-reactions. Already there are signs of a white backlash in Namibia, in which no distinction will be made between blacks, endangering the prospects of a workable interracial future

Cynics could claim, because nobody has yet been charged for the

three Windhoek bomb incidents despite the arrest of six Swapo leaders, that the blasts could have been the work of agents provocateurs to create a climate of hate against Swapo to undermine its bargaining position. But Mr Nujoma's angry mouthings counter any thinking on those lines.

It was announced yesterday in New York that Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the special representative on Namibia of the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, is expected to return to Namibia in about a week. His main brief will undoubtedly be to come to terms with the South African-appointed Administrator General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and the newly-elected Constituent Assembly, on mutually acceptable conditions for an all-party election later this year in which Swapo will participate.

Significantly, one of only two preliminary points of agreement between Dr Waldheim and South Africa is that there should be a complete cessation of acts of violence before the proposals for independence are implemented.

Swapo must now stop the sneak terror and show it is capable of fighting a free election. Otherwise charges that Mr Nujoma will be content only with a violent revolution in which Swapo takes all will have an ominous ring of truth

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Foreign aid that year was P30 million. Revenue projections in the National Development Plan to 1980/81 show a continued and strong growth in revenue. In that year revenue is projected at P120 million. Botswana's financial strength means that she can cover local costs while making commitments to large future debt services. Botswana can afford to develop and fund her own programmes without recourse to foreign aid while retaining the capacity to fund...

RDM 4/1/79
NNF (22)

warns UN on Swapo

WINDHOEK — The Namibian National Front has sent a warning to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that Southwesters and the NNF in particular were in a "no-nonsense mood" over the decolonisation effort in South West Africa

Mr R V Rukoro, NNF publicity and information secretary, released the message in Windhoek yesterday

"The Western Five, as well as the UN Security Council, should take note that at this stage of our struggle the Namibian people and particularly the NNF is in a no-nonsense mood concerning the decolonisation effort," the message said

"We shall not allow a situation whereby the implementation of the Waldheim report would be an issue between South Africa and Swapo only

"Both the Western proposal and the Waldheim report provide for consultations with all interested parties regarding the composition of the military component of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) and this provision should be adhered to"

The message said the days were over when the UN could make conflicting statements about its role as an impartial arbitrator on the one hand and as "a godfather of Swapo" on the other,

It was one thing that the Security Council denied recognising Swapo, but quite another matter when "UN funds and all kinds of material assistance" was given to one of the contesting parties to enhance its position in an election

Should this special treatment of Swapo continue and negotiations be conducted only with South Africa and Swapo, it would prove to the world that the UN had a vested interest in ensuring that Swapo would win a UN supervised election

"This message should serve as a serious warning to both the Five and the UN Secretary-General," the message said. — Sapa.

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11. Attendance at conference with other workers etc will benefit from the considered, but a reply PHAL (Private Health A Ciskei Research Society

On terrorism: *Stew 4/1/79*

Swapo's policy of violence 221

You have finally annoyed me sufficiently to cause me to write this letter. What name do you reserve for the communist murderers in Russia and China who employed terrorism to gain power, and who continue using this method to remain in power? Do you honestly believe that these so-called "guerillas" will cease their acts of terrorism once they come to power (which, unfortunately, they will)? If they were the true representatives of the people of Rhodesia, one could possibly view the slaughter of innocent blacks and missionaries in a less serious light.

As the election in SWA/Namibia has just proved, Swapo is not the accepted leader of the black populace, hence Swapo's reliance on violence as a means of acquiring power.

The attitude of The Star is as disappointing as that of The Citizen with its pro-Nat approach. You continually condemn SWA/Namibia peace moves made by the SA Government, harping on the fact that the approach is "yes, but..."

Well, what do you want them to do, give the country to Swapo unconditionally even after the election proved the populace rejects Swapo? What have the "freedom fighters" of Angola done for that country since their takeover? Do you want that in SWA/Namibia?

Your support of Bishop Tutu is also most disturbing. A man such as he should realise that the sins of the white man (and there are many) will not be erased by violence overnight. The situation is becoming better for the blacks, but petty apartheid and "white areas" will hamper the change if not removed promptly.

Your portrayal of President Kaunda is laughable. Since when does a

peace-loving man allow terrorists to base themselves in his country, or allow his troops to shoot tourists across the river border in an adjacent country?

Is it not ironic that most countries who support terrorists in southern Africa are now suffering from their own terror problems, for instance, Britain, Italy and France? He who lives "by the sword..."

You continually condemn the security police actions, but I must point out that we have fewer public demonstrations or strikes than any other "free" country.

People are children. They require discipline. You can say, write and think what you like in this country (or The Star would have been banned) provided it is not inflammatory. Look what happened in Portugal and Iran when the strict dictatorships stepped down — violence and destruction became rife.

Oh, for a truly neutral pro-SA paper. The only decent thing The Star and the Rand Daily Mail do is expose corruption in the Government, and underhand political deals.

Anti-Nat South African
D W du Plooy
Nooitgedacht.

Waldheim surprises ²²¹ with new SWA mood

By Hugh Robertson, The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — The UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim appears to be bending over backwards to accommodate South Africa's conditions for a proposed UN-supervised settlement in South West Africa.

In his letter this week to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, Dr Waldheim firmly supported several demands previously made by South Africa, and hinted that he may be prepared to give his backing to others.

He agreed with unusual forthrightness, for instance, that an end to hostilities in SWA/Namibia was "an essential prerequisite" to a UN-supervised settlement.

And he stated, to the surprise of some African diplomats, that South Africa's proposal of an election not later than September 30 "is consistent with the UN proposals" for a settlement.

DEMAND

Dr Waldheim also hinted he might support the demand of the Turnhalle Democratic Alliance that Swapo be kept under surveillance in Angola and Zambia during the elections.

He had been assured by these countries, Dr Waldheim's letter said, that they would be prepared to co-operate with the UN in the settlement process.

The UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the letter proposed, should arrive in South Africa at the beginning of next week for consultations with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and the South African Government.

MILITARY

And, Dr Waldheim proposed, the UN military force should be stationed in SWA before the end of February.

But — and here there might be a few snags — Dr Waldheim added that "it also follows" that all prior steps envisaged in the settlement proposals be completed before the deployment of the UN force.

One of the prior steps is that South Africa should reduce its military presence in SWA to 1500 men.

SWA/Namibia—the promising moves

DR KURT WALDHEIM'S latest response on SWA/Namibia means that troubled territory is once again moving towards negotiated settlement. Indeed, as Mr Pik Botha, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in Cape Town yesterday, the Waldheim letter is one of the most positive communications from the United Nations in years.

Dr Waldheim stated unequivocally that a complete end to violence in SWA/Namibia was a "prerequisite" to the UN-supervised elections and that he would propose a procedure for the start of the ceasefire at the appropriate time. He also said that he believed the elections should be held before September 30 — a sentiment in keeping with the views of both the South African Government and the SWA/Namibia Constituent Assembly elected in December. Finally, the UN's renewed involvement in the territory will be underlined by the dispatch to Windhoek of Mr Martti Ahtisaari and a strong team of UN staff members.

In effect this leaves as the only major area of dispute the size of the UN security force and

the degree to which South African troops may or may not be deployed in SWA/Namibia. However, given the positive reaction to both the cease-fire and the election dates, this should not prove an insurmountable problem. In any case, the problem diminishes in direct proportion to the drop in hostilities. The key factor in the ceasefire remains the so-called frontline states which have assured Dr Waldheim of their co-operation.

If Swapo abides by its promise to Dr Waldheim (probably made about the same time that Mr Sam Nujoma was telling the world that he was committed to intensifying the military struggle and while the final plans were being made for the disgusting Swakopmund bombing); if the frontline states move effectively to seal off the borders with SWA/Namibia and to discourage insurgents, the road to negotiated settlement should be as clear as it will ever be.

The "ifs" are big ones and the road ahead not necessarily easy. But, the end is in sight and it would be tragic beyond measure if either side veered off at this late and promising stage.

INDEPENDENT

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1979

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A HELPFUL RESPONSE

MR PIK BOTHA certainly has good reason to look approvingly on the UN Secretary-General's latest "positive and constructive" response to South Africa's proposals for UN-supervised elections in South West Africa. For the first time it looks as though there might be a significant breakthrough in the offing from the labyrinth of conditions and reservations which have governed both sides in their attitudes towards the territory's proposed transition to independence.

In conceding that an end to hostilities is an essential prerequisite to a UN-supervised settlement, Dr Waldheim has effectively repudiated Swapo, whose leader only last week was promising an intensification of violence to "liberate" Namibia.

Up to now the question of continuing Swapo violence has been a major stumbling block in this country's negotiations with the world body South Africa has rightly maintained that hostilities must cease if there is to be any South African troop withdrawal from the territory. Moreover, it has not been prepared to countenance a situation in which Swapo was permitted to promote terrorism while submitting itself for election.

It is not clear yet how Dr. Waldheim proposes to translate his sentiments into deeds. The fact that the "front-line" States have assured him of their

co-operation is encouraging, but their assistance will need to extend to something more than vague declarations. The only way of holding Swapo in check during an election would be for the UN to monitor its activities both in South West Africa and at its bases in neighbouring countries. Would Zambia and Angola be prepared to offer that facility? If not, then there could be no way of ensuring that Swapo had been neutralised as a terrorist force.

Meanwhile, although the demand that the UN should end its biased recognition of Swapo as the sole representative of the South West African people has been dropped, the smell of this hypocrisy lingers on. In fact, it has been given even greater pungency by reports emanating from the Namibian National Front which allege that "United Nations funds and all kinds of material assistance" have been given to Swapo to enhance its position in an election.

Dr. Waldheim's latest communication may have done much towards dispersing the clouds of confrontation. However, we still need to know just how Swapo will be prevented from terrorising and intimidating in a UN-supervised election. Moreover, we have yet to be assured that the UN would give its unequivocal recognition to any political party that was elected.

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In essence, the proposal is for a once-for-all settlement of livestock interests. Considerable benefits will flow to the wealthier families who obtain leasehold ranches, unless, as proposed, in the first instance small livestock owners combine together to claim the same privilege. There are several factors that suggest this will not happen. The first is that 45% of the rural population have no cattle and so are out of the running from the start. Secondly, all available evidence suggests that at present it is few families who practice the commercial management of herds. Farmers on

FM 5/11/79
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
Joining hands (221)

Businessmen in SWA/Namibia are inching their way to a single, multiracial business organisation. Even members of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer agreed recently that when they break away from SA's Handelsinstituut (date not yet fixed), their organisation will be open to businessmen of all races.

The Sakekamer approached the Windhoek Chamber of Commerce about a year ago, suggesting close links between the two bodies. A constitution for a joint body has been drawn up but, even with the race issue resolved, some hurdles remain. "The matter is still in the melting pot," says the AHI's executive council member for SWA/Namibia, Dup Du Pisanie.

One problem is the future of the Bureau vir Ekonomiese Aangeleenthede, which is an umbrella body including representatives from the fishing, mining and building industries, as well as the Sakekamer and Chamber of Commerce. Some Afrikaans businessmen feel that the new combined chamber of commerce should fall under the bureau. Others argue it should replace it.

Whatever materialises, one cannot but wonder why Southwesterners are apparently content to merge Afrikaans and English-oriented business organisations, while their neighbours across the Orange still insist on separating them.

5.2 It is possible to suggest some review with reference to the characteristic behaviour of employment in those sub-periods, but the pattern is not as clear as would be convenient. (see Graph 5 p. 29).

5.2.1 There is a period of breakneck expansion (of output and employment) in the years from 1946 to 1952. Output grew at 37 per cent per annum and employment at 32,5 per cent per annum - reaching a level in 1952 (viz. 23 039 workers) which was close to the maximum for the whole period to 1976 (viz. 23 687.)

5.2.2 It would then be legitimate to treat the rest of the period as belonging together with no very marked trend (up or down) in employment. There appear to be mild fluctuations in the range 18 000 - 22 000 workers (except for 4 unusual scattered years), and there seems no convincing reason for not taking the trend as horizontal. (The 5-year moving averages of employment in the years beginning 1957 to 1963 are all above 21 000, whereas subsequent similar averages are all below this figure - but they are climbing to 1972-76, not falling).

5.3 During this period there has been very considerable growth of output. With some short-term fluctuations it has increased from 18,3 thousand metric tons to 369 thousand metric tons - a 20-fold increase while employment expanded 5-fold (and its plateau-level already reached briefly in 1952). Clearly there has been a considerable increase in labour productivity - and almost all of it has been achieved in the post-1952 period. Roughly, output per worker has trebled

EDITORIAL OPINION

231/221

Good news at last

The decision by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to return his special representative to South West Africa is a welcome one.

It means that the difficult attempt to get an internationally recognised settlement in the disputed territory is on the way again

And that is good news for the rest of Southern Africa. It restores faith in negotiation, rather than violence.

There are still a number of technical problems which must be resolved between the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, and the special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

The most important is the size of the UN military force during the transitional stage. This was the ostensible cause of one of the breakdowns, although later the five Western Foreign Ministers and the South African Government were able to resolve this issue

It is hoped these problem areas do not again jeopardise a peaceful settlement.

Peace in South West Africa-Namibia, with UN recognition, would show that in spite of the short-sightedness of Nationalist policies

(there and here) black and white people can resolve their differences through talking — and that violent conflict does not necessarily have to drag everyone into war

It would be an object lesson to South Africa, where a serious attempt to compromise black and white aspirations still has to be made.

Dr Waldheim and Mr Pik Botha have given a happy start to 1979. It is now the duty of all parties involved to prevent any possible reversal or damage of this trend

The whole of Southern Africa and the world will be watching the situation closely In hope.

No business

There's no business like show business — especially when it costs East London ratepayers more than R4 500. Maybe the municipality had stars in its eyes when it decided to promote Stardust Revue at the Orient Theatre over the Christmas season. The City Council has no place in show business, and should leave that sort of thing to the professionals to try to make a profit

Q21

R5 000 reward for SWA bomb clues

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — A reward of R5 000 is being offered by the South West African Anti-Terrorist Fund for information leading to the conviction of those responsible for the Swakopmund bomb blast last Saturday.

The chairman of the fund, Mr Hendrik Venter, said in Windhoek yesterday information had already been received and had been passed on to the police.

The Divisional Inspector of Police in SWA, Colonel Adriaan Drotsche, said investigations into the bombing

were continuing but there had been no further developments.

He said no charges had been brought against the five men who were detained only hours after the blast.

The men — two of them lawyers — are still being held for questioning under Section VI of the Terrorism Act.

Mr. Venter, a Windhoek businessman, said the anti-terrorist fund was set up two years ago and was run in close co-operation with the police.

Since its formation, the fund — which received donations from schools, businessmen and political parties — had paid out R25 000 to nearly 300 people who had come

forward with information about terrorist activities.

The information from these people was responsible for the conviction of several terrorists while a number of others were shot dead," Mr. Venter said.

Meanwhile, there is a strong possibility that a disaster fund will be set up for those injured in the blast.

The Mayor of Swakopmund, Mr. Graham Louw, said yesterday a proposal to form a disaster fund had been placed on the agenda of the local management committee, which would meet during the middle of this month.

"We should have a final decision a little later in the month," Mr. Louw said.

Swapo official is missing

DD 8/1/79
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WINDHOEK — Security Police confirmed here last night that the Swapo secretary for legal affairs, Miss Lucia Hamutenya, had left South West Africa and was presumed to be in Botswana

But they could not say whether she had left the territory illegally.

Reports claimed Miss Hamutenya, who was recently released from detention with five other Swapo executive members was detained after a series of bomb blasts here, had fled the country

A Security Police spokesman said "We can confirm Miss Hamutenya has left the country and that she is presumed to be in Botswana

"But, as she was in possession of travel documents and an air ticket, we cannot say whether or not she left illegally"

His information was that Miss Hamutenya had travelled to Botswana "where we assume she still is."

The deputy chairman of Swapo, Mr Daniel Tjongarere, confirmed Miss Hamutenya was not in Windhoek and that her whereabouts were not known

"Lucia is definitely not around, but I cannot confirm that she has left the country," he said. "It's very difficult for me to say I have just arrived back from holiday myself to find that Lucia isn't here

"But she had a passport and everything, so she may well be in Botswana at the moment. I think the best thing to do is just to wait and see whether she comes back or not" —
SAPA

UN team for SWA by end of month

8/1/79

Mercury Correspondent

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WINDHOEK — A United Nations logistics team — numbering between 150 and 200 — is expected to arrive in South West Africa by the end of this month if the R255 million UN independence operation goes ahead in the territory.

A Windhoek businessman acting as a buying agent for the UN, Mr. Manfred Hagler, said yesterday the logistics team would probably be followed three weeks later by UN peacekeeping forces at a rate of a battalion every two weeks.

If and when they arrived in the territory, they would finalise the requirements of the UN transitional assistance group of more than 1 000 civilians.

The battalions — drawn from member nations of the UN — would be self-sufficient and would carry rations for two months.

Mr. Hagler said it was likely most of the troops would immediately be sent to the territory's northern borders.

Only two-thirds of the force would be in operation at any one time while the remainder would be rested.

Talks

UN special representative Mr. Martti Ahtisaari is expected in South Africa, possibly this week, for talks with Government officials before going to South West Africa.

His discussions are certain to be on the size of the UN-troop contingent and its place of deployment.

The South African Government strongly rejects the UN suggestion of a 7 500-strong force and says a smaller number would be adequate.

Mr. Hagler said the small UN administrative contingent which left the territory shortly before the December election last year, would form the nucleus of the logistics team.

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Conclusion

Ahtisaari due on Saturday

10/11/79

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UNITED NATIONS — Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative for South West Africa, yesterday postponed his departure for the territory by 24 hours and is now expected to arrive on Saturday

A UN spokesman said yesterday there was no political significance in the change, which was made for technical reasons. The disruption of flight schedules in Europe by inclement weather was said to have been a factor

Mr Ahtisaari, who is to visit Windhoek to discuss arrangements for UN-supervised elections, will travel by way of London and arrive in Johannesburg on Saturday morning

Meanwhile, Swapo has reaffirmed its stand that "the armed struggle is and remains the main method of liberating Namibia"

This was stated in a declaration following a meeting of Swapo's central committee near Luanda

The committee decided the South African authorities were still determined to impose a "puppet regime" in South West Africa

It reiterated its denunciation of last month's elections and rejected any attempt to undermine the international recognition accorded to Swapo

The declaration also reiterated the movement's backing for UN supervised elections and Swapo's aim "to build a classless, non-exploitative, non-racial and just society," in South West Africa

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Ndjoba, announced at Oshakati

yesterday that a sub-headman had been killed by terrorists in Swapo uniform

Pastor Ndjoba said the headman, Mr Lukas Deshena, 66, had been shot dead about 100 m from his home at Ondema in north-western Owambo

Six terrorists had approached him and asked for money. When he refused to go with them across the border, they killed him

In Windhoek, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Col A Drotsche, said yesterday three of the five men detained after a bomb blast at Swakopmund had been released.

They are Mr Arthur Pickering, an advocate, Mr Henry Boonzaaier, an attorney, and Mr Festus Naholo, a Swapo executive member

Still in detention are Mr Philippus Namalemo and Mr Ombandja Ushona — SAPA-RNS

ruling in the countryside; rates which are determined rate for full-time employment.

neglect has left Botswana with little extreme agricultural conditions and with

little skilled manpower or institutional capacity to produce the same. Botswana's willingness to use foreign experts provides her with the ability to draw upon international experience as a short cut. This Botswana is doing as problems are identified. It is more difficult to create an ethos and organisational arrangements which allow local (field) interests to govern the work of short-term foreign technicians. Similarly, it would be unfortunate if the training and early work experience of national technicians were to be unduly influenced by the social and the professional status elements introduced by foreigners.

Botswana's central government is organised much as many other third world governments in terms of Ministries of Planning and Finance, Agriculture, Works, Local Government and Lands, Education, Home and Foreign Affairs. It is distinguished by having a Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, in keeping with their unique place in the economy. What marks Government functioning is its openness and the amount of structured inter-Ministerial contact (through the mechanism of committees). As Government has sought to tackle more complex issues so the need for contact between Ministries has increased. Today some key committees have been given executive powers. The growing complexity of decision making through the use of committees fits the present phase in which Government is attempting to advance on a number of fronts at once. It also reflects the weakness of local government and the concentration of power at the top, this despite official intentions to the contrary.

Angolan refugees escape purge

RDM 10/1/79
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WINDHOEK — Eleven Angolan refugees in a boat anchored off Walvis Bay on the South West African coast had risked their lives to escape a tight Russian and Cuban security network, the owner of the boat, Mr Ernesto Iusibio, said yesterday.

The refugees arrived at the harbour in a trawler, the Eisebo, after they had been saved from starvation by a National Sea Rescue launch.

Mr Iusibio said Russian and Cuban officials in Angola had started a renewed campaign against Christians and Portuguese nationals.

Christians were being persecuted mercilessly and mass executions had become an everyday affair at a soccer stadium near the Angolan capital Luanda, he said.

Captured refugees were also summarily executed, often in front of several thousand people.

Strict security precautions were taken in Angola against people trying to flee

Bomb: 3 released

WINDHOEK — Three of the five men detained after a bomb blast at Swakopmund have been released, the Divisional Inspector of Police, Colonel A Drotsche, said in Windhoek yesterday.

They are Mr Arthur Pickering, an advocate, Mr Henry Boonzaaier, an attorney, and Mr Festus Naholo, a Swapo executive member.

Still in detention yesterday were Mr Philippus Namalemo and Mr Ombandja Ushona.

The men were detained in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act — Sapa

the country by land, sea or air

Hundreds of Portuguese nationals regularly attempted to flee Angola but roadblocks and Russian coastal patrols made escape all but impossible.

Mr Iusibio said he and his group had been lucky to evade detection at night.

They had spent nine terrifying days in their small trawler without food and water.

A youth on board the trawler had swum 3 km to a holiday spot, Mile 108, on the Skeleton Coast in an attempt to get help after the vessel had run out of fuel.

The youth, whose name was not known, reached the coast and told his story to a nature conservation official. Walvis Bay was notified by radio.

Tourists at Mile 108 rushed to collect food when the story became known and baskets were sent to the trawler in a boat belonging to the National Sea Rescue Institute.

The Eisebo was later towed to Walvis Bay by a minesweeper, the SAS East London. It arrived at about 4pm yesterday.

The youngest passenger aboard the trawler was believed to be an eight-year-old girl.

The Portuguese Legation in Pretoria has been notified and word is expected soon about the fate of the refugees.

Meanwhile, charitable organisations in Walvis Bay have collected food, water and blankets which have been taken out to the boat.

The Eisebo broke through Russian coastal patrols after leaving the Angolan port of Benguela on December 30.

All 11 refugees have Portuguese passports and hope to return to Portugal soon. — Sapa

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Swapo gang gun down headman

WINDHOEK — A sub-headman in Owambo has been killed by terrorists wearing Swapo uniforms, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, announced in Oshana yesterday.

Mr Deshena refused to go with them or to hand them

Pastor Ndjoba said the headman, Mr Lukas Deshena, 56, was killed on Friday.

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SWA to decide

Rev 11/1/79

(291)

No pressure

by SA ON UIN POLL

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

The South African Government will not exert any direct pressure on the newly elected constituent assembly of SWA/Namibia to agree to a second United Nations supervised election, the Administrator-General Mr Justice M T Steyn, said today.

But the Government was going to try to persuade the assembly "as strongly as is reasonably possible" to agree, he said.

This step was in keeping with the Pretoria agreement reached with the five Western nations, said Mr Justice

By felt and...
election, Mr Justice said 'I have always said we must try to keep the dialogue open I personally feel it is now up to the assembly to decide, after considering everything South Africa will put before it for consideration'

UN deadline

Referring to a United Nations Security Council deadline later this month on the SWA/Namibia issue, Mr Justice Steyn said this was the reason why he was calling the assembly together 'before Christmas'

"I am going to call them together to enable them to make a decision as soon as possible

"But if you are going to exert pressure, then it means that you are trying to improperly influence them, to which the South African Government never agreed," he said

The publicity and information secretary of the centrist Namibia National Front, Mr Vekuni Rukoro, said today the Administrator-General was 'deviating from the spirit of the Pretoria agreement'

Mr Rukoro said, however, he was still hopeful an international settlement would be reached on the SWA/Namibia dispute

The NNF, Swapo and the Swapo Democrats refused to take part in last week's South African-backed elections

Final number

The counting of votes begins in Windhoek today under strict security measures. Electoral officials will put in at least 15 hours a day to complete their work

The final number of voters in the five-day inter-racial elections is 334 399 — or 81 percent of the registered voters

In Orambo, the most densely populated region in the territory, the percentage poll was 77 percent

The result of the election meant the rejection of Swapo as well as apartheid, Mr Japie Basson, the PFP's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, said in Cape Town today

The South African Government and the democratic parties in South West should now feel encouraged to take the next step with a minimum of delay and implement the Western proposals.

SWA 'ins

Ahtisaari makes a forecast

An "INSTANT" ceasefire in SWA/Namibia — possibly as soon as the end of February — was forecast yesterday by United Nations Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari.

Arriving in South Africa at the start of crucial final negotiations over UN-supervised elections in the disputed territory, Mr Ahtisaari made it clear he expected the three-year war with Swapo on the Angolan border to end with the deployment of the UN task force.

He told a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport that working back from the proposed election date of late September, Untag units could be in the territory by the end of February

"I hope it (the ceasefire) will not be more complicated than agreeing on a day and a time of the day."

This would bring to an end the years of war between South Africa and Swapo in which hundreds had been killed and injured as diplomats sought to narrow their differences

Mr Ahtisaari emphasised that a ceasefire was the first step to be taken before monitoring of the operational areas became the responsibility of the United Nations

But he also disclosed that no UN troops would monitor the Angolan side of the border, saying that the full cooperation of "neighbouring governments" was being relied upon

He regarded the South African acceptance of the UN proposals as unconditional, but did admit that any dispute about the size of the

BY EUGENE HUGO

UN contingent would be a stumbling block

Referring to the 7 500-strong Untag group, Mr Ahtisaari said the actual size of the force at any given time would depend on "my general review in consultation" and would be affected by matters like securing the ceasefire

The composition of the Untag force was not his mission. He had come to Southern Africa to sort out the practical application of UN proposals and to see that there was a timetable for all necessary steps — including the South African troop withdrawal

Exiles

This timetable also included the release of prisoners and the return of exiles. Any other problems would be discussed as they came.

Mr Ahtisaari said after his talks with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, in Swakopmund this weekend and early next

week, he intended going to Cape Town for further discussions with Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

The UN envoy said he intended to return to New York by January 22 to report back to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Mr Ahtisaari, accompanied by UN aides, including Major-General Hannes Philipp, spoke at Jan Smuts Airport after hour-long consultations with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

He had previous discussions in London with the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen.

Dr Waldheim's emissary told the Press conference that the object of the UN plan was an early independence for SWA/Namibia after free and fair elections. All political groups would be treated equally in this situation.

Asked whether the size of the UN task force was negotiable, Mr Ahtisaari said he was not here to renegotiate only to discuss tactical arrangements

ceasefire

14	-----	Manpower Surveys
14	-----	Manpower Surveys
13	-----	Department of Information
		Census figure as presented by the
		Department of Information
		Department of Information

ANOTHER REGISTRATION BEFORE THE ELECTION

THE UN will conduct another general registration of voters before the UN-supervised general election takes place, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, UN special representative to SWA/Namibia, said at a Press conference on his arrival from London at Jan Smuts airport yesterday.

A new general registration of voters was necessary, Mr Ahtisaari said, "for purely practical purposes".

Mr Ahtisaari also disclosed that a pre-election programme had already been worked out for the territory, in which dates for the withdrawal of South African troops, the return of exiles, the release of political prisoners and the repeal of all discriminatory legislation had been set.

Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the DTA, reacted strongly to Mr Ahtisaari's statement Speaking from Outjo he said

"As far as I am concerned it is not for the UN to conduct either the registration of voters or the election. These are the responsibility of the Administrator General

"The agreement was that the UN would supervise the elections and satisfy itself that they were open and free

"I am rather disturbed that Mr Ahtisaari has made this statement even before he has consulted with Mr Justice Steyn — it is presumption on his part "I sincerely hope he is

Mudge clashes With Martti on SWA votes plan

BY JEANLE MAY

not going to make the same mistakes he made last time by making unilateral statements without consultation

Mr Ahtisaari told reporters he was going to Swakopmund "not to negotiate, but to consult with the Administrator General about practical considerations arising from the deployment of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag)

"We have to look at the size of the military component but the total figure of 7 500, of whom 2 500 will be for logistics, is the upper limit "The actual size of the UN force at any given time will depend on the situation, depending on the co-operation of all parties and the maintenance of the ceasefire "

The size of the military component of Untag was being worked out by his colleagues in New York, he said

Asked if the ceasefire would come into force as soon as the UN force ar-

rived in the territory — which he said could be as early as the end of February — Mr Ahtisaari said that was still a matter for agreement

Questioned about the statement made recently by the Secretary General of the United Nations, in which Dr Waldheim appeared to recognise Swapo as the only legitimate political party in SWA, Mr Ahtisaari said

"I feel the Secretary General was misquoted What the UN is trying to do is to help in creating conditions in which all political parties have the right to participate in the democratic process

"I feel this is an academic question because the operation has not yet started All political parties will be treated on the same footing — I want to make it clear to you that this is what we are trying to do "

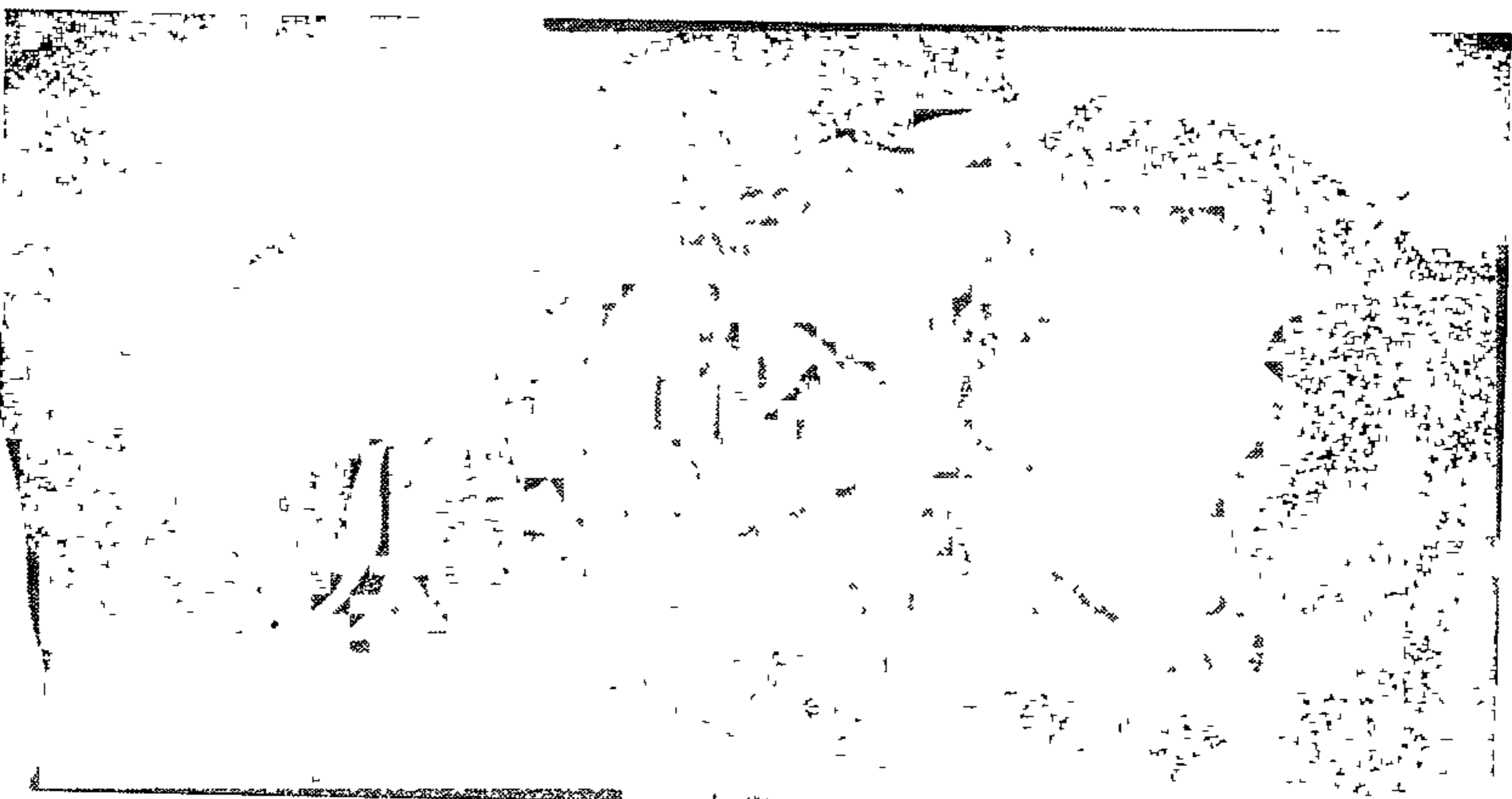
Asked at what stage South African troops would be expected to withdraw

from border areas, Mr Ahtisaari said this would occur as soon as monitoring the ceasefire became the responsibility of the UN

A programme had been drawn up which set the dates for this, and also for various other aspects of the UN operation including the return of exiles, the release of political prisoners, the repeal of all discriminatory legislation and so on

UN troops would not be deployed over the border of Angola to monitor Swapo, he said, but other UN personnel would obviously conduct a major operation in neighbouring territories to negotiate the return of exiles, which was in the hands of the UN High Commissioner in Geneva

Mr Ahtisaari, who was accompanied by Major General Hannes Philipp — head of the UN military component — and a team of UN personnel, said that when he had finished his talks in Swakopmund with the Administrator General he would visit Cape Town to consult with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha



Mr Martti Ahtisaari "The UN is trying to help "

UN man sees SWA peace

15/1/79 (236) 221

Mercury Correspondent

SWAKOPMUND — United Nations Special Representative Mr. Martti Ahtisaari was confident yesterday that there would be a ceasefire in South West Africa by the end of next month.

He made it clear that he expected the 12-year-old war being waged with Swapo on the Angolan border to end with the deployment of the UN task force in the territory.

"The deployment of Untag (United Nations Transitional Assistance Group) has to start by the end of next month if we are to have an election before the end of September," he said.

Speaking to Pressmen at Windhoek's J G Strijdom Airport shortly before flying off to Swakopmund for yesterday's talks with the Administrator - General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, Mr Ahtisaari said that he hoped there would be no stumbling blocks.

Election

"We have now reached the stage where I think we can proceed smoothly with practical arrangements for a United Nations supervised election."

Accompanied by a 22-member mission, Mr. Ahtisaari will consult Judge Steyn during the next few days.

He said that he had come at the request of the UN Secretary - General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to complete consultations on the operational requirements for the deployment of Untag.

He made it clear, however, that it was not his task to renegotiate the terms of Dr Waldheim's contentious report to the UN Security Council regarding the size of the proposed 7,500-man peace-

the task force would be placed in logistical roles.

He said the actual size of the UN peace-keeping force at any given time would depend on the military situation and observance of the ceasefire.

Ceasefire

The Finnish diplomat emphasised that a ceasefire was the first step to be taken after the deployment of Untag.

Asked whether a formal ceasefire agreement would have to be signed between South Africa and Swapo, he said:

"There are different ways of taking care of this practicality and we should not make it more complicated than it should be."

"As long as there is a wish by both parties for a ceasefire there should be no problem."

He said Dr Waldheim had to get these assurances from the parties concerned, and pointed out that Swapo had already accepted the Secretary-General's report and the idea of a ceasefire.

Mr Ahtisaari said that during his talks with Judge Steyn he would be discussing the practical aspects of the implementation of the UN-endorsed Western peace plan, including a number of issues relating to Untag's presence in South West Africa.

These would include the date of Untag's emplacement, a possible election date and facilities for UN civilians who would be posted at 24 centres throughout the territory.

The United Nations had already drawn up a pre-election plan for South West Africa.

He said that he hoped to

finish his consultations with Judge Steyn by the end of the week.

He would meet the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Cape Town before his scheduled departure for New York.

Asked to comment on United Nations financial support to Swapo, he said people had to be realistic and it was easy to place a label of partiality on either Judge Steyn or himself.

"But we should have only one aim to ensure that the elections are free and fair and that no intimidation takes place. Let the people of Namibia decide who their representatives are."

Mr Ahtisaari said it was necessary that all the steps for the registration of voters should be started again before the internationally-supervised election.

veterinary, breeding and other services for livestock elsewhere. The need to provide effective services to retain access to land and its competitive edge over and extended to cover more of Botswana's livestock for and off-take. It is important that livestock services help establish optimum rental prices in terms of herd community affairs. For instance, government can lead extend local and national government interest into the The mechanism whereby basic component of the to buy-in grazing rents who today benefit from It would provide a better hold would pay a higher tax rate. The tax would act

keeping force - one of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's major objections Mr Ahtisaari said the figure should be seen in context with Dr. Waldheim's explanatory statement in which he indicated that 2 300 men in

Ahtisaari: UN force could be less than 7500

ADM 15/1/79

7369

221

By PATRICK LAURENCE
THE UNITED Nations Special Representative to South West Africa, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has stressed that the 7,500 UN contingent for the territory includes 2,300 men for logistic tasks, and that the figure of 7,500 is the upper limit for the force.

The actual number of men needed could be less if all parties co-operated in the maintenance of a ceasefire.

Mr Ahtisaari seemed confident of a complete ceasefire in SWA once a date was named for the arrival of the UN force.

South Africa has expressed opposition to the contingent, saying that such a large force would psychologically favour the South West African People's Organisation.

It was only Western assurances that South Africa would be consulted on the composition, size and the military component of the

UN Transitional Assistance Group for SWA, that prevented a breakdown of the UN peace plan for SWA.

"You have to look at the size of the military contingent in the light of the UN Secretary General's report and his explanatory statement," Mr Ahtisaari said on his arrival in South Africa on Saturday.

"At least some of the logistic functions of the military component can be carried out by civilian agencies," he quoted.

Before the envisaged ceasefire and UN-supervised election can be implemented the question of the strength and make-up of the UN force must be settled.

According to the report of UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, the force will be selected in consultation with all concerned parties and bear in mind the accepted principle of equitable geographical representation.

But, finding troops from

Africa which are acceptable to both South Africa and Swapo will be a problem.

Mr John Barratt, director of the Institute of International Affairs in Pretoria and a former UN diplomat, said yesterday that troops from Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana or Gabon were likely possibilities.

Mr Ahtisaari said that if, as planned, the first UN troops arrive in SWA next month, a phased withdrawal of South African troops would start.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has intimated that the number of South African troops in SWA exceeds 20,000.

In terms of the UN proposals they would be reduced to 1,500 within 12 weeks and restricted to two bases.

But South Africa has emphasised that it will not agree to the withdrawal of its troops from SWA until there is a complete ceasefire.

Angry Mudge says Ahtisaari is short on good diplomacy

RDM
15/1/79

(221)

By SEAN O'CONNOR

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Mr Dirk Mudge, yesterday criticised United Nations special representative Martti Ahtisaari for making statements on the UN's intentions in South West Africa without consultation.

Mr Mudge was reacting to weekend reports which quoted Mr Ahtisaari as saying the UN would conduct another general registration of voters before another election went ahead in the territory.

Mr Ahtisaari, accompanied by 21 aides, arrived in Windhoek yesterday after discussions in Johannesburg with South Africa's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

Yesterday Mr Mudge said he was disappointed that Mr Ahtisaari had made "the same mistake as he did last time — by making certain statements before he had even consulted with the Administrator-General (Mr Justice M T Steyn).

"If he was a good diplomat, he should keep his plans to himself and discuss them with the Administrator-General to try and reach agreement before making statements," he said.

Mr Mudge said he also differed with Mr Ahtisaari over the monitoring of

Swapo guerrilla bases in Angola by the UN during a second election.

Mr Ahtisaari said at the weekend no UN troops would guard the Angolan side of the border. The co-operation of neighbouring states would be relied on, he said.

But Mr Mudge said Swapo bases across the border should be monitored to ensure there was no build-up of forces while the election is under way.

And the DTA chairman does not share Mr Ahtisaari's confidence that a ceasefire could be reached in the territory's 12-year-old bush war by the end of next month.

"If one is to judge by Swapo statements that they intend to continue their fighting to 'liberate the country', then I am not as confident," he said.

Mr Mudge said he did not see the size of the proposed 7 500-man peacekeeping force as an obstacle and did not believe any major problems still stood in the way of the UN independence operation.

The South African Government had built up a good understanding with the Western Five and the same situation existed between Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Ahtisaari, Mr Mudge said.

Meanwhile the Namibia National Front (NNF) and

the Swapo-Democrats said yesterday they were disappointed that it seemed unlikely Mr Ahtisaari would hold talks with political parties in SWA.

Mr John Kirkpatrick, NNF national treasurer, said "It is all very well for talks to be held with South Africa and Swapo, but we feel that discussions should be held with all the other political parties."

Mr Kirkpatrick said it was high time the people of SWA were given a say in the future of the territory. Its destiny should not be decided in New York, Pretoria and Lusaka — where Swapo has its headquarters.

And Mr Andreas Shipanga, co-founder and leader of the Swapo-Democrats, said it was unfortunate that Mr Ahtisaari was ignoring the views of the territory's people.

He said his party would not accept a single soldier from the Frontline states and would keep a close eye on the origins of the UN's peacekeeping troops to ensure that none came from countries actively involved in training guerrillas to fight in SWA.

"In this country at the moment there should be an accommodation of views, and it is a pity that Mr Ahtisaari won't talk to the different political groupings here," Mr Shipanga said.

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Ovambo landmine kills 4

WINDHOEK - Four more people had been killed in a landmine explosion in Ovambo yesterday, bringing to six the total number of deaths in landmine incidents in the area during the past three days, the Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, announced last night.

Pastor Ndjoba said four people were killed and three seriously injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine on the road between Ondangwa and Oshikango yesterday afternoon.

The injured were being treated at the state hospital at Oshakati, he said. There were no further details.

The landmine was presumed by military spokesmen to have been laid by a terrorist gang. Footprints were found leading to the southern Angolan border. — Sapa

11. Attendance at conferences and workshops is essential to maintain contact with other workers from the field and to establish links with those who will benefit from the conference. Overseas international conferences are not considered, but a representative of SALDRU will attend workshops of e.g. PHAL (Private Health Association of Lesotho) and TACRESOC (Transkei and Ciskei Research Society).
12. Duplicating and circulation of papers, travel expenses, booking, catering, additional secretarial and incidental expenses.

(336)

The hardest step is the last one

NOBODY should be sanguine at this stage about the task facing UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari and Administrator-General Mr Justice Steyn in SWA/Namibia. In essence, the issue is simply a matter of organising internationally recognised elections by September 30, the last step on the hard road to independence. But that step is proving the most difficult to take.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, landslide winners of the South African sponsored elections, will take part in the UN supervised elections and so will several of the left-inclined parties which boycotted the December polling. However, in that respect they do not control destiny. The stumbling block is the distance between the South African Government and Swapo, who view each other with total suspicion. Swapo believes that the South African Government's policy is to block Swapo from winning power in the new Namibia; South Africa, on the other hand, is convinced that Swapo will not fight an election unless it is certain of winning, and that it plans to seize control of the territory by force.

Mr Ahtisaari and the Administrator-General thus have to find a formula that would allay the suspicions of both sides. For South Africa that would mean suitable security arrangements: a satisfactory balance between Untag and South African forces and a guaranteed ceasefire. Swapo, according to vice-chairman Daniel Tjongarero, also demands an acceptable ceasefire and elections closely supervised by the UN in terms of the Western proposals.

From outside the territory, however, there are different noises. Swapo's special representative at the UN, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, broadcasting from Luanda, has reiterated Swapo's commitment to armed struggle. Such extra-territorial blusterings are to be expected: they are part of the shadow-boxing process. Mr Ahtisaari and Judge Steyn must concentrate on the people within SWA/Namibia: they will need all their diplomatic skills to open the way for elections under conditions which the average person cannot say have been rigged. Swapo will cry wolf if it cannot win, but let that occur—there should be no turning back now.

likely to be achieved through the redistribution of income from livestock than from the expansion of cropping. The low level of income from crop production is unlikely to improve until there is greater security in the countryside, more confidence on the technical side and the development of a service infrastructure to support production processing and marketing. Rather than the present and sadly conventional coarse grains, it may pay off to explore the value of exclusively or mainly fodder crops in support of small scale beef finishing. That would require the development of certain supplies and stable prices for grains within a government run or supervised network of outlets so that the peasants can devote themselves to a cash crop in the form of fodder to be converted into beef. Such an arrangement would allow small farmers a manageable entry into the beef economy. Meanwhile a 5% - 15% redistribution of the value added through the grazing of livestock by way of grazing rentals and tax payments would

Star 17/1/79 (221)

Talks on SWA bridge major differences

Women and protest in South Africa - the P.S.A.W. and the anti-pass campaign in the 1950s.

Basic Reading:

C. Walker

'The Federation of South African Women, 1954-1962'

Page 2/...

force (Untag), which will oversee the transition phase

But the negotiating teams, led by the UN special envoy Mr Martti Ahtisaari and SWA/Namibia's Administrator General, Justice Marthinus Steyn, have completed major groundwork on issues such as the number of UN troops to be sent to the territory

This force is expected to total 5 500 men. It will consist of six battalions, with a seventh in reserve

This number is significantly lower than the 7 500 troops envisaged by the Secretary General of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim

Other spheres of agreement appear to be.

• A 360-man UN police force to monitor the activities of the South African Police, who will stay in the territory.

• A force of UN officials who will monitor the elections and which will reach a high of 600 people immediately before and after the voting.

FRANK, OPEN

Meanwhile an advance envoy of the UN team has arrived in Cape Town, where Mr Ahtisaari is expected to meet South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, tomorrow, to clarify the legal status of United Nations personnel in SWA/Namibia

The South Africans feel the UN people should be subject to local law, but the UN view is that there are discriminatory aspects to the law which remain unacceptable.

No official details of the talks have been released, but the consultations have been "very frank and open" according to Mr Neil van Heerden, a South African Foreign Affairs official at the talks

An important matter still to be resolved, however, appears to be the date of the UN-supervised, one man, one vote elections, scheduled for later this year, which will lead to Namibian independence

Another unresolved matter is the composition of the United Nations task

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Administration

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ography.

purely Rakuyu revolt or as a patriotic nationalist struggle, as a
in Kikuyuland.

Basic Reading:

O.W. Furley

Additional Reading -

J.C. Caruthers
F.D. Corfield
F.B. Welbourn
S. Cloete
J.M. Karriuki
G. Delf
A.A. Mazrui

A.A. Hazru
C. Rosburg and
J. Nottingham
D.L. Barnett and
N. Jararu
B.A. Ogot

F. Furedi
F. Furedi
A.F.G. Schutte
G. Lamb

'The Historiography of Mau-Mau' in Ogot (ed)
Politics and Nationalism in Colonial Kenya

Interpretations of Mau-Mau

The Psychology of Mau-Mau, 1954

The Origins and Growth of Mau-Mau, 1960

Review of the Corfield Report in J.A.H. 11/1 (1961)

Storm over Africa, A study of the Mau-Mau rebellion

Mau-Mau Detainees, 1963

Jomo Kenyatta, 1961

'On Heroes and Uhuru Worship' in Heroes and

Uhuru Worship, 1967

'Mau-Mau in two dimensions', in Africa Report, May 1966

The Myth of Mau-Mau, 1966

Mau-Mau from Within, 1966

'Revolt of the Elders: an Anatomy of the Loyalist

Crowd in the Mau-Mau uprising', in Ogot,

Politics and Nationalism in Colonial Kenya, 1971

'The Social composition of the Mau-Mau Movement',

Journal of Peasant Studies, 1/4 (1975)

'The African Crowd in Nairobi', J.A.H., XIV/2 (1973)

'Mau-Mau', African Studies (Johannesburg) 32/4 (1973)

Peasant Politics, 1974

NEW DIRECTIONS IN AFRICAN HISTORY

Week 6

Basic Reading:

C. van Onselen

'South Africa's Lumpen-proletarian Army', University
of London, I.C.S. Collected Seminar Papers, 7

221

UN force will be 'politically neutral'

RMM 18/1/79 (332)

ANTHONY VERRIER, a former defence writer for the London Observer, who is currently writing a book on international peace-keeping, describes the delicate plans being made for the United Nations presence to supervise this year's elections in South West Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA'S acceptance of United Nations-supervised elections in Namibia 'not later than September 30' means that detailed planning for the UN's Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) must be speeded up.

Untag's final size and specific tasks are being discussed by Mr Marth Ahtisaari, the UN Special Representative, in his talks in SWA and South Africa this week.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has made it clear that Untag must start forming before the end of February if the September deadline is to be met.

Untag's civilian component of administrators and police will monitor the cessation of hostilities and the restriction to base of



Mr Ahtisaari attracts a youthful following in the streets of Swakopmund this week.

the armed forces of the parties concerned — and this will be done before, during, and after the election Untag's military component will not only support its civilian counterparts but will be charged with 'prevention of infiltration as well as surveillance of the borders of the territory (Namibia)'.
Much of the detailed planning for the military component has been carried out by the Canadian Defence Department. This is partly due to the fact that the UN has insufficient staff to plan all the details of what will be an outstandingly complex operation; the Canadians do have the staff, and they are among the acknowledged professionals at executing UN 'peace-keeping' tasks.

A good deal of political muttering can be heard in Ottawa about this further Canadian commitment to the UN, but the planners are fortified by the knowledge that although the government has refused to provide Untag with a signals unit — on the not very convincing grounds that the men simply aren't available — it has committed an infantry battalion.
This commitment, together with those made provisionally or in principle (and subject to UN acceptance)

by Britain, Nigeria and Australia will ensure that the core of Untag will have a distinctly Commonwealth flavour, that it will be professional — backed by some discreet joint planning between the United States, Britain and Canada over many months, and that it will be as politically neutral as anyone can expect.
Establishing the military component will, however, require determination and flexibility in achieving geographical balance; contingents acceptable to all parties, and in finding units which can operate over great distances, in a hard terrain with a harsh climate without calling unduly on South African logistic resources.

So far as political suitability goes, Mr Ahtisaari has already told the Swapo nationalists and the African governments which support them that offers from neighbouring States and from Algeria and Cuba are not acceptable.

Countries outside the Commonwealth which have provisionally offered contingents include France, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. Among Latin American countries — whose overall lack of response to UN operations is rather a sore point with the Secretariat — Venezuela is emerging as a candidate. A democratic government and what is said to be an efficient army give Venezuela some attractions in the planners' eyes.

The criteria for operational acceptability are

stiff, owing much to the detailed information provided by South African soldiers to Major-General Hannek Philipp, commander designate of the military component.
This information summarises planning factors where, for example, a convoy travelling 650 km in northern Namibia would take seven days in the dry season but up to a month in the wet.
Untag's planners have decided that each of the recommended seven infantry battalions will have a basic establishment of 750, thus ensuring that supporting services are included; and that only countries whose forces meet the operational criteria will be accepted. (The Nordic countries, whose forces would qualify on some grounds are fully committed in the Middle East and Cyprus.)
Supporting the battalions will be a force of up to 2 300, predominantly of transport companies and a signals regiment. The quality of the latter will be the key to much of Untag's credibility.

Pik to step in over SWA talks hitch

DD
18/1/79

(336) 18/1/79

(2)

From DAVID FORRET
SWAKOPMUND — South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will hold crucial talks in Cape Town tomorrow to try to resolve problems retarding the holding of a United Nations-supervised election in South West Africa.

Problems have arisen during consultations between the United Nation's special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the Administrator General, Mr Justice Steyn, here.

A South African official said last night the problems did not necessarily mean a collapse of the talks, but decisions would be made only in Cape Town.

It is understood these will include decisions on

the finer details of the implementation of the Western peace plan and issues like the return of refugees and the development of Untag.

This, in turn, will determine the date of the ceasefire and the election which is scheduled to be held before October

Mr Ahtisaari and the judge will fly to Cape Town with their officials today after rounding off their secret consultations in Swakopmund. Both teams will have talks with Mr Botha.

Though most of the decisions will be made in Cape Town, it is probable Mr Botha will liaise later with the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, before he reports back to the Security Council.

A South African official said there were difficulties in the talks, but they were not insurmountable.

The two men who will be responsible for a pre-independence election in the territory met for only a half-hour yesterday afternoon.

Their officials maintained that such a brief meeting should not be taken as an indication of serious difficulties between the two sides.

The three working groups involved with matters concerning United Nations supervision of the election, Untag's presence and the return of refugees continued with their work yesterday.

Nujoma wants to prolong war — Shipanga

DD
18/1/79
221

From SEAN O'CONNOR
WINDHOEK — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has an obsession to become the first president of Namibia, and believes only a military victory can put him in power, Mr Andreas Shipanga, Swapo dissident and co-founder of the Swapo Democrats has said.

Mr Shipanga was released from jail in May last year after being imprisoned for 25 months in Zambia and Tanzania on the instructions of Mr Nujoma.

Mr Shipanga said he and 10 others were jailed after insisting elections be held within Swapo to elect its true leaders, which Mr Nujoma saw as a threat to his position of absolute control.

Mr Nujoma — Swapo's leader since 1961 — had since surrounded himself by a clique, some of whom were not in the least interested in South West Africa, he said.

Mr Nujoma in his heart of hearts wanted the guerilla war on the northern border of the territory to continue because he saw it as the only sure way to becoming the first president of Namibia.

Others around him, including the Swapo vice-

president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, Mr Peter Nanyemba, Swapo's secretary for defence, Mr Peter Mueshange, Foreign Minister, and Swapo's United Nations representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, were also in favour of a continuation of the bush war — but for a different reason.

"They are making money out of the war. Cash and material assistance being sent to Swapo to further the guerilla conflict is not getting to its destination, and these men are making money," Mr Shipanga said.

They owned night clubs and bars in Zambia and were also buying private farms, he said.

Tractors sent by Sweden for use in Swapo refugee camps in Zambia were getting no further than many of the farms owned by members of Swapo's hierarchy.

"When I was in Lusaka in February 1976, I told the Swedish ambassador, Mr Hyman, about this, and he was most dismayed," Mr Shipanga said.

He said there was also friction at Swapo headquarters in Lusaka where the information and publicity secretary, Mr

MR NUJOMA . . . "set on presidency."

Peter Katjavivi no longer had any influence in the policies of the organisation.

"I think that Mr Katjavivi is genuinely a Democrat who would like to see Swapo entering into a peaceful solution in Namibia."

Mr Shipanga said Mr Nujoma had been pressurised into accepting the Western independence proposals for South West Africa by the leader of the frontline states, and particularly by Dr Agostinho Neto, President of Angola.

In Mr Neto's Luanda office in July last year, Mr Shipanga said United States envoy Donald McHenry put the proposals to Mr Nujoma while Pres Machel of Mozambique, Pres Kaunda of Zambia, Pres Nyerere of Tanzania, and a representative from Botswana were present.

Mr Nujoma wrangled over details of the proposals until the frontline leaders, and particularly Dr Neto, stepped in and urged him to accept the West's terms.

A-G hints at trial after soldier dies

NW 18/1/79 (22)

AADSVERGADERING

27 MEI 1978

WINDHOEK — The Attorney-General for South West Africa, Mr. Donald Brunette, said here yesterday members of the Defence Force would probably be charged and brought to trial after the death of a national serviceman who was in military detention at Grootfontein last year.

Signalman A C Lewin, of Kimberley, died in the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte on November 19.

Mr. Brunette said police were investigating alleged culpable homicide against the person or persons who had been in charge of signalman Lewin during his detention.

Once the investigation was completed, he would decide whether to prosecute.

The Chief of the Defence Force, Lt Gen. Magnus Malan, announced earlier this week that investigations into Signalman Lewin's death by a military board of inquiry had been completed and the board's findings had been sent to the Attorney-General for evaluation for possible legal proceedings.

Since the matter was sub-
judice, no further details of
Signalman Lewin's death
could be revealed, General
Malar said. (Sapa)

April 1978:

September 1978:

ng elke tweede maand, derde Saterdag
nm;

Broederlike onderhoud in die maand
derde Sondag in die maand 5.00 nm;

3.3 Nagmaalvierings elke 2 maande om die beurt 10.30 vm
en 6.00 nm;

3.4 Doop: Eerste Sondag in die maand 10.30 vm;

3.5 Doop- en Tugkommissie vierde Woensdag in die maand.
Voornemende doopouers stel hul wyksouderling in kennis
en ontmoet die kommissie saam met die ouderling onmid-
dellik na biduur;

3.6 Spreekuur met leraar in kerkkantoor: Elke Woensdag
van 6.00 - 7.30 nm (voor biduur);

3.7 Dankoffers:

3.7.1 Elke Sondag in die maand;

3.7.2 By besondere geleentheid soos Nagmaal, Kersfees,
Lentefees;

3.7.3 Elke diaken (en waar geen diaken in die wyk
is nie: ouderling) hou 'n boekie met volledige
naam en adreslys van lidmate wat 'n verdienste het;

3.7.4 Elke diaken sal verkieslik die laaste week in
die maand die dankofferkovertjies vir die
volgende maand aan sy wykslede besorg, waarop
die wyk, datum and die naam van die Lid ingevul is;

3.7.5 Wanneer die kovertjie ingelewer is, sal die
diaken sy wykslede se dankofferbedrag invul in
sy boekie en die Lid se „bydragskaart" tuis ook
invul wanneer die nuwe kovert afgegee word;

Prosecution possible against SADF men 221

WINDHOEK — The Attorney-General for SWA/Namibia, Mr Donald Brunette, said yesterday that certain members of the South African Defence Force would probably be charged and brought to trial after the death of a national serviceman in a military detention camp at Grootfontein last year.

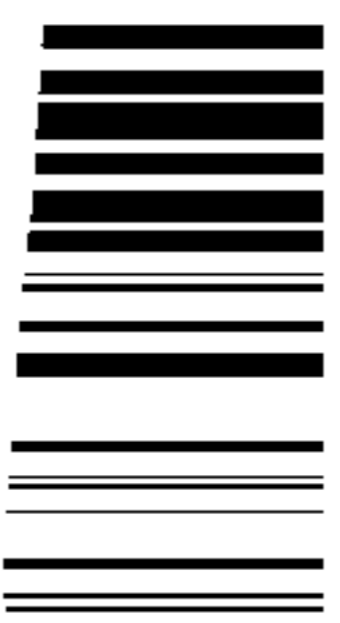
The national serviceman, Signalman A C Lewin of Kimberley, died in the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte on November 19.

Mr Brunette said police were investigating alleged culpable homicide against the person or persons who had been in charge of Signalman Lewin during his detention.

Once the investigation was complete, he would decide whether to prosecute certain members of the SADF, Mr Brunette said.

The Chief of the Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Magnus Malan, announced earlier this week that investigations into Signalman Lewin's death by a military board of inquiry had been completed, and the board findings had been sent to the Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia for evaluation for possible legal proceedings against certain members of the SADF.

Since the case was sub judice no further details of Signalman Lewin's death could be revealed, General Malan said — Sapa

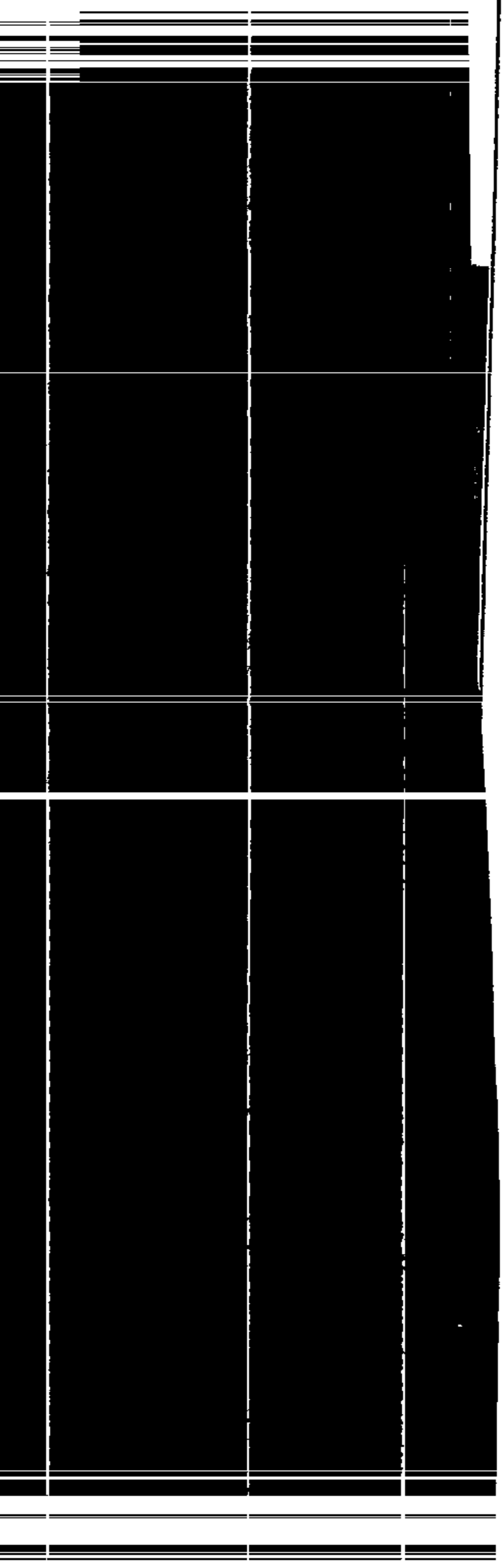


19/1/79

The Natal Me

UN force could arrive in SWA next month

NIM 19/1/79



Mercury Correspondent

SWAKOPMUND — A United Nations peace-keeping force could be in South West Africa within three weeks of the Security Council's go-ahead for an election in the territory.

The United Nations Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said yesterday that the emplacement of Untag's (UN Transitional Assistance Group) military component would be the first priority so that a ceasefire could be achieved

He said the UN would have to establish the logistics of the military operation before the units arrived in the territory

He stressed that the UN task force would have to arrive in the territory by the end of next month if an election was to be held before October

Mr. Ahtisaari said the negotiations on South West Africa were now in an extremely sensitive period — "perhaps the most sensitive period of the entire exercise."

The envoy, reports Sapa, was speaking at a Press conference before leaving for Cape Town for talks with South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha

He emphasised that the talks with the South African Government were not over yet and it would be premature to assess the outcome at this stage

The Administrator-General, Mr. Justice M T Steyn, will accompany Mr. Ahtisaari and his staff to Cape Town. They completed their discussions yesterday morning

Mr. Ahtisaari said it was of vital importance that a positive climate be created for the arrival of Untag.

The military monitoring contingent would arrive immediately. The civilian contingent would be phased in over a period of six months, starting at the end of February.

He said he hoped Dr. Waldheim's report to the Security Council would include the date of Untag's arrival and a ceasefire in the low-intensity bush war being waged by Swapo on the Angolan border

Mr. Ahtisaari said the composition of a UN peace-keeping force might also be included in Dr. Waldheim's report but this question would be ironed out in consultations in New York.

Asked whether either Swapo or the South African Government would have a veto on decisions made by Dr. Waldheim, Mr. Ahtisaari said the report would not be cleared by any party.

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"When the council approves the report the operation will start immediately."

The consultations in Swakopmund had been "very useful" and he hoped to have more details at a later stage on the practical assistance that could be given to Untag by the South African authorities.

Asked whether progress had been made, he said: "If we had not clarified a number of questions we would not be going to Cape Town."

He refused to divulge details of his discussions with Judge Steyn.

Allocated

Mr. Ahtisaari said Untag had been allocated to stay for a year but, if a new government asked it to remain, "the matter will have to be discussed"

Admitting that finance was always a problem, he said the R300-million operation should be seen in context

Appealing for the media to help create a positive climate for Untag's presence in the territory, Mr Ahtisaari said

"It's fruitless to keep on picking on issues that make it difficult for the Administrator-General and I to fulfil our functions."

Army backs entry of UN

(221)
STAR
19/1/79

Army backs UN force

From page 1

indicates a significant compromise has been reached

Which countries will contribute troops to the UN force will be decided in New York after consultations with the Secretary-General Dr Waldheim

It is understood agreement has also been reached on the South African Police remaining in the territory during the transition period

A team of UN officials reaching a peak of 600 will monitor the elections

Hugh Leggatt reports from Cape Town that Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Justice Steyn, are meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in discussions aimed at rounding off the consultations held in Swakopmund

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

The South African Defence Force is prepared in principle to hand over military base camps and existing troop, water and utility installations in SWA/Namibia should the final go-ahead be given to the United Nations transition assistance group (TAG) to come to the territory.

This of some 8 per cent for the period (or 2,7 per cent per annum). This is half the rate of productivity growth of the previous period.

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SWA negotiations 'at a delicate stage'

8 Nov 20/1/79 (221)

National

By Hugh Leggatt,
Political Correspondent

Tech

CAPE TOWN — A delicate stage has been reached in negotiations between the Government and the UN team in Cape Town on the SWA/Namibia independence plan, diplomatic sources said today.

The talks are aimed at resolving details such as the size and composition of the UN task force, when it will be introduced and how it will be distributed, and on what date the UN-supervised election will be held.

REPORT BACK

It is understood that no serious obstacles arose in

yesterday's discussions. The special UN representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, accompanied by South Africa's representative at the UN, Mr Riaan Ecksteen, and other members of the Ahtisaari team, met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha in his office this morning for a further round of talks.

The meeting follows a four-hour meeting last night between Mr Botha and a top executive delegation of the DTA, the ruling party in SWA/Namibia's newly-elected constituent assembly.

Sapa reports that Mr Ahtisaari would not comment this morning on how

the talks were progressing.

"I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic," he said before the meeting.

Working groups were also in session to iron out details.

Mr Ahtisaari aims to leave Cape Town tomorrow en route for New York.

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr Donald Jamieson, said yesterday that South Africa's acceptance of UN-controlled elections in SWA/Namibia was encouraging and showed there was no need for added sanctions against South Africa at this time — Sapa-AP reports.

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National Assembly

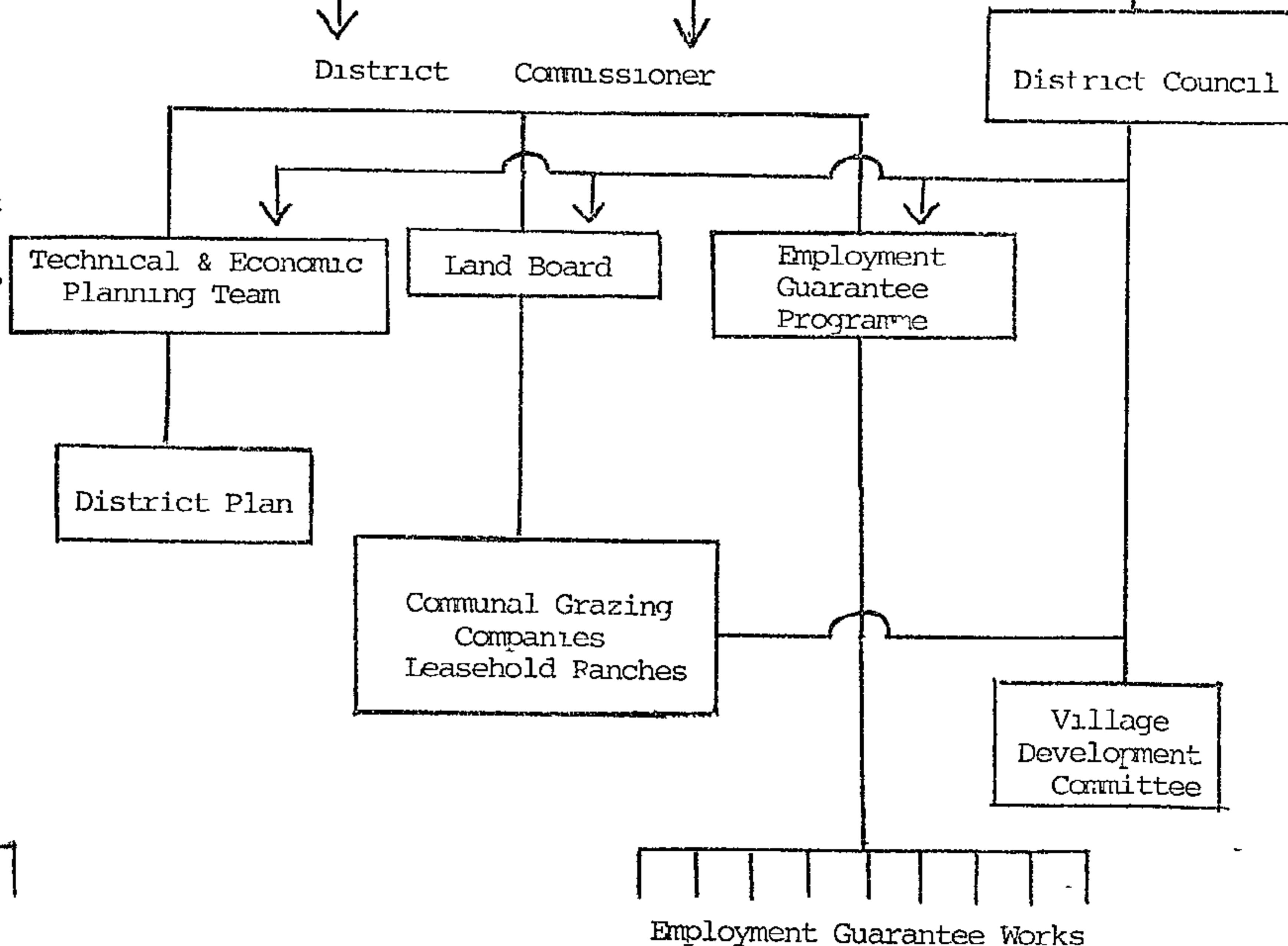
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Local Government

Field Level

Regular Works

Employment Guarantee Works



Maand 21/1/79

Ses van Suidwes eis (22) R180 000 van P W Botha

Van BUKS PIETERSEN WINDHOEK

DIE Eerste Minister, mnr P. W. Botha — in sy hoedanigheid as Minister van Verdediging — is die week vir altesame R180 000 gedagvaar deur vyf boere en in jong weduwee van Suidwes.

Die eis spruit uit 'n voorval in September verlede jaar toe derduisende hektare weiding net buite Windhoek deur 'n veldbrand verwoes is. Altesame nege mense — onder wie drie blankes — het in die vlamme omgekom.

Die dagvaarding geld vir die Minister van Verdediging en sy departement. Die eisstukke is die week aan die kantoor van die Eerste Minister in Pretoria beteken.

Een van die eisers is 'n welgestelde boer mnr Dieter Voigts van die plaas Krumhuk in die Ausberge net buite Windhoek.

Mnr Voigts het twee seuns, Helmut en Karl-Heinz, in die brand verloor.

Student

'n Jong student uit Wes-Duitsland, mnr Pieter Borchard, wat destyds op die plaas gekuier het, het saam met die twee broers en ses swart plaaswerkers ongekom terwyl hulle geprobeer het om die brand te blus.

Die weduwee van een van die Voigts-broers eis ook 'n bedrag van die Minister.

Mnr Udo Striter, prokureur van die eisers, wou gister geen nader besonderhede in verband met die eis aan RAP-PORT verstrek nie.

Hy het wel bevestig dat die dagvaarding aan die kantoor van die Eerste Minister beteken is. Hy wil niks verder voordat die stukke nie deur die kantoor van die griffier in Windhoek terugontvang is nie.

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Mnr Dieter Voigts wou nie oor die eis praat nie. Sy vrou het alle navrae na mnr Stritter verwys.

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SWA talks: Agreement today?

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE basis for the first-ever agreement on SWA/Namibia between South Africa and the United Nations could be reached today, leading to further elections there and recognized independence for the territory.

The UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, resume discussions at 7 am and hope to remove remaining differences on a UN-supervised election and related issues.

Mr Ahtisaari had hoped to complete discussions on Saturday and leave yesterday, but now plans to leave for Johannesburg today on his way to New York, where he will report to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Mr Botha conceded in a television interview last night that while some difficulties had cropped up, understanding had been reached on a number of thorny issues.

He hoped finality could be reached towards the end of the week after Mr Ahtisaari had reported to Dr Waldheim and he had reported to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. Time was running out if the September election deadline was to be met.

"Good progress was made in respect of the rather difficult issues of the size of the UN military contingent, and I think good progress was also made as far as its composition is concerned; although we have not

yet reached finality on these two points."

Mr Botha said other outstanding issues were a definite election date, and the day on which the UN operation would begin.

This had to be in February because, the UN insisted on a seven-month run-up to an election, South African forces would be reduced during a three-month period and the election process would last four months.

South Africa had not shifted ground since accepting Western proposals in April, he said, but had agreed or disagreed with certain interpretations of the proposals. In talks with Western foreign ministers last year the government convinced them that the South African interpretation was the correct one.

While many diplomats were optimistic that a basis of broad consensus could be reached, Mr Botha did not comment on his own feelings.

"I have learned never to count on a result until that result in effect is there to be seen by everybody."

Officials conceded that there

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To page 2



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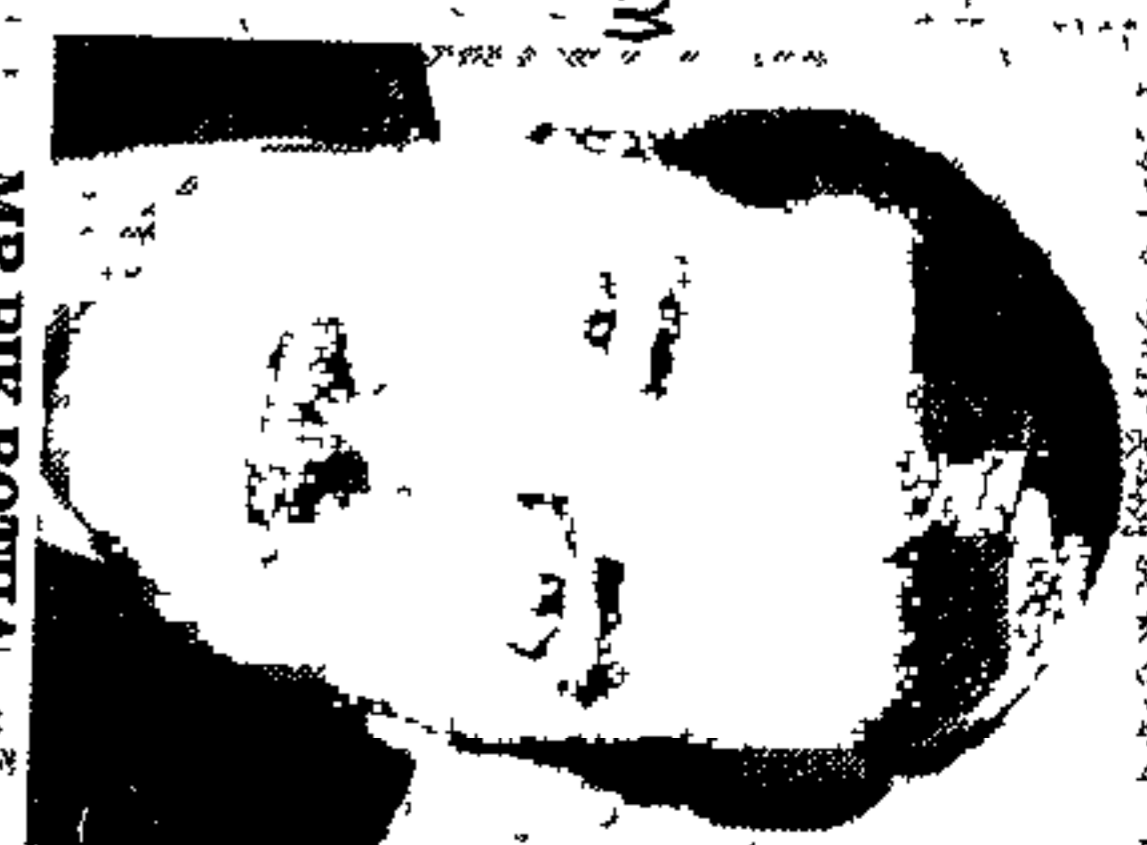
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Truce and settlement hopes rise for SWA



MR P. W. BOTHA
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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A ceasefire could be in force in SWA/Namibia within a month following the round of consultations on independence for the territory which ended in Cape Town yesterday.

This is expected to be the first concrete move if the agreement on UN-supervised elections in the territory is reached after further consultations.

UN Special Representative Marthi Ahtisaari will report to UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim while South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha will report to the Prime Minister, Mr

In terms of proposals already accepted by all concerned, the transitional process and the arrival of UN troops and civilian personnel would be preceded by a ceasefire

Dr Waldheim is likely to send ceasefire proposals to the South African Government and Swapo soon.

The first UN staff to arrive, if the proposals are accepted by both sides, would be personnel to monitor the ceasefire, which could come into effect in the second half of February

Mr Ahtisaari gave a strong hint yesterday that UN forces will also monitor Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia — something the UN has until now refused

He told an airport Press conference before his departure from Cape Town that he would be visiting Angola, Zambia and probably Botswana "in the near future" and that this had to be done before the UN deployment

Asked if meant he was investigating UN monitoring of Swapo bases, he said the UN had so far only had "general assurances of co-operation" from states bordering SWA/Namibia

"How far that will be turned into practical co-operation remains to be seen"

As the settlement proposals provide for a ceasefire and for both South African and Swapo forces to be confined to their bases, this is taken as an indication that UN military personnel accept Swapo bases across the border will also have to be monitored.

Foreign Minister Botha also said last night that aspects not in Mr Ahtisaari's brief would be settled in direct consultations with Dr Waldheim. This is believed to be a reference to the countries from which the UN forces will be drawn

Mr Ahtisaari said this had not been discussed

Officials are optimistic that this will not present serious problems

Problems are thought more likely once implementation has begun when the inevitable incidents occur — such as violence or charges of partiality

While no details of the discussions were released, Mr P. W. Botha issued a statement clearly indicating few major problems were foreseen for further UN-monitored elections

"As far as South Africa is concerned the way is open for speedy implementation of the settlement plan."

Emphasising that time was vital, he said he hoped to be given an indication soon by Dr Waldheim of his views for implementation.

23/1/79 ROOM
2210

Black backing for SWA plan

Mercury Correspondent

22/1/79

CAPE TOWN — The UN Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, said here yesterday he had been given assurances of the fullest co-operation by the Angolan, Zambian and Botswana authorities for the implementation of a UN settlement in South West Africa.

At a Press conference held at D F Malan Airport before his team's departure here yesterday afternoon he did not rule out the possibility of the UN monitoring Swapo bases in neighbouring territories while preparing for a second election

If the election deadline of September were to be met, he said, the Untag forces would have to be deployed by the end of February

Considerable progress had been made during his visit in working out the final details of putting the deployment plans into practice

"There are going to be further consultations between the UN and South Africa but I think it will all be handled in New York.

"The South African representative, Mr. Riaan Ecksteen, is also leaving for New York and he will be available for consultations"

Mr Ahtisaari said that the main purpose of his present negotiating tour was to work out details for

the practical implementation of Untag

After the parties had accepted Resolution 435 the discussions here centred mainly on the operation and deployment of Untag

In Cape Town Mr. Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said South Africa

considered the door was now open for speedy implementation of the independence plan

Some aspects concerning the implementation of the plan were not included in Mr. Ahtisaari's brief and were still the subject of direct consultation with Dr Waldheim — (Sapa)

SWA Nats want assembly suspended

RAM
24/1/79 (22)

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The National Party's election front, Aktur, yesterday called on the South African-sponsored SWA Constituent Assembly to suspend its proceedings

In the surprise motion tabled by Mr Eben van Zijl, deputy leader of the NP in South West Africa, the assembly was asked to prorogue its business until it was convened by a competent authority

Mr Van Zijl said the assembly had forfeited its authority to draw up an independence constitution when it agreed to co-operate in

the speedy implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 435 of last year

By accepting a UN-supervised election for a constituent assembly later this year, Mr Van Zijl said the assembly had also given up its authority as outlined in the Administrator General's proclamation

These functions included the drafting of a constitution and to advise the Administrator General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, on all matters in the territory

The motion is likely to cause bitter clashes be-

tween members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Aktur, which has persistently objected to the powers of the Constituent Assembly.

The future status and function of the assembly will determine to what extent the DTA members will be able to by-pass the all-white SWA Legislative Assembly — controlled by the Nationalists — as they try to fulfil their election promises

The Legislative Assembly has resisted meaningful change in the territory since the start of the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference

Mr Appie Louw, chief whip of the dominant DTA, said yesterday that people who claimed that the Constituent Assembly had no status or function to fulfil, were under the "gravest misconceptions"

Dr Ben Africa, of the DTA, said the status of the Constituent Assembly in finding a solution to the problems of SWA should not be under-estimated, and it still had full authority according to the Attorney General's proclamation

In another move Mr Hans Rohr, the sole member of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, said the Constituent Assembly should play a greater role in the "daily administration" of the territory and should abolish all discriminatory measures

He said that a council should be appointed immediately to investigate any alleged irregularities against the South African security forces in northern SWA

Dismantle public service — Mudge

WINDHOEK — The public service in South West Africa should be dismantled to make way for a new and independent one, Mr Dirk Mudge proposed in the Constituent Assembly in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, gave notice of a motion to be tabled in the assembly today calling for a total re-organisation of the public service, with management of state departments being brought under local control

South Africa controls most government departments in SWA through its representative, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, who is Administrator-General

Mr Mudge proposed some indication be given soon about the future of SWA

public servants who were still subject to South African legislation

The vice-president of the DTA, Dr Ben Africa, gave notice of a motion calling for the removal of all remaining discriminatory measures. He proposed that all tourist establishments, restaurants, cinemas and residential areas in SWA be opened to all races.

Mr Hans Rohr, the Namibia Christian Democratic Party's representative in the assembly, gave notice of a motion calling for the abolition of all remaining discriminatory measures in SWA to create the right atmosphere for a United Nations-supervised election

The assembly convened briefly yesterday morning for its first sitting this year — Sapa

Many race barriers set to go in SWA

By DAVE FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is pressing for the immediate abolition of petty apartheid in South West Africa.

A motion tabled in the DTA-dominated SWA constituent assembly yesterday called for residential areas, hotels, restaurants, cinemas and tourist resorts to be opened for all races.

Proposing the motion, DTA Vice-President, Dr Ben Africa, said discriminatory practices should be scrapped whenever they were brought to the attention of the assembly.

In another motion, Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the DTA, said present state departments in SWA — manned mostly by South African civil servants — should be reorganised.

He added that South African civil servants would be told precisely where they stood in regard to continued service in the territory.

Mr Mudge proposed that the assembly appoint a committee to help the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, to determine the needs of a new civil service.

Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the DTA President, proposed that Judge Steyn should investigate the feasibility of an institute for the training of SWA civil servants and officials for a diplomatic service.

Mr Kauimo Riruako, Vice-chairman of the DTA, asked that the assembly appoint a committee to investigate matters concerning citizenship in the territory.

On the question of Walvis Bay, Mr J J Julius, the coloured delegate, proposed the formation of a committee to hear evidence so negotiations could take place with the South African Government over the disputed port enclave.

The DTA, holding 41 of the 50 seats in the assembly, should push through the motions with ease in this afternoon's debate.

● See Page 3

Aktur is adamant: Assembly is illegal

221

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WINDHOEK — The simmering antagonism between South West Africa/Namibia's interim ruler, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and the once-powerful National Party burst into the open in the Constituent Assembly yesterday.

A letter written to the Assembly by Mr Justice Steyn "confirmed" its legality despite the intention to hold a United Nations-supervised election.

It also emphasised that the 50-man Assembly had an important role to play assisting the judge in the execution of his duties.

The National Party's election front, Aktur, is adamant that the Assembly forfeited its right to draw up a constitution and other secondary powers vested in it when it agreed to the United Nations peace plan for the disputed territory.

PROVOCATION

In a motion calling for the Assembly to be prorogued until "it can be convened by a competent authority," Mr Eben van Zijl, one of the six Aktur members in the Assembly, said he had learnt of the Administrator-General's letter "with deep regret."

Despite differences of opinion he had never disagreed with the Administrator-General in public.

"But now," he said, "I am acting under provocation."

Mr van Zijl, who was a practising advocate before entering politics, maintained Mr Justice Steyn's

SARAH CHITJA-KHALI
SARAH CHITJA-KHALI
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The Star

Friday January 26 1979

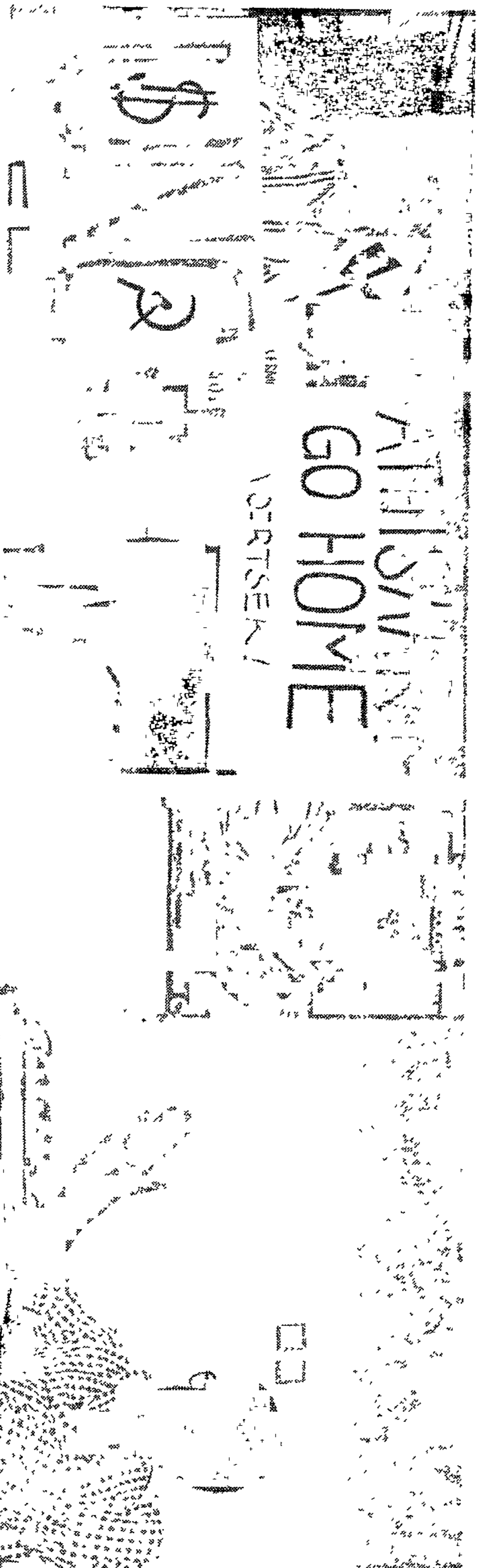
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

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BRIEFING



There are pockets of fierce right-wing white resistance to the coming changes in SWA/Namibia, as these Her-
stigje Nasionale Party demonstrators in Swakopmund show.

Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo's man in Windhoek, makes a point beneath a poster of his leader, Sam Nujoma,
which also commemorates the "Cassinga Massacre" when South African troops attacked a Swapo basecamp
deep inside Angola last year.

To bring two men like these forward to the point where both can live as equal co-citizens of this massive country (nearly three-quarters the size of South Africa) will still take extraordinary patience and wisdom by the South African administrators, the United Nations mediators and the people of SWA/Namibia themselves.

Of course, the fact that there is a possibility of UN mediators at all is a dramatic move forward after several cases before the World Court, many diplomatic shuttles, countless hours of negotiation, and, more worrying, a creeping tide of violence, the climax of the SWA/Namibian saga is in sight.

Mandate
South Africa the ruler here since receiving a mandate to govern from the League of Nations after the military success against German colonial troops in World War I, has accepted the principle of independence for the territory.

If all goes to plan grant transport aircraft will soon (maybe even by the end of February) come lumbering into Windhoek Airport with hundreds and ultimately thousands of blue-bereted UN peacekeeping troops and civilian officials.

They will fan out to supervise an election among the ten or more than 1-million inhabitants which will, within seven months, add to the sovereign and independent state of Namibia.

THE LONG ROAD AHEAD

But, of course, it will not be as simple as that, for the political power struggle has now started in earnest.

The most serious problem is the South West African Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) during the years of bitter fighting between South Africa and much of the rest of the world.

The war between SWAPO's guerrillas and the thousands of South African troops on the northern border is, in shooting terms at least, a small one. But its social and political effects are huge.

It has cast a web of terror over the Ovambo people in the north in the manner of civilian populations in any guerrilla war they find themselves caught in a vice of their "terrorists" on the one hand and the security forces on the other.

Well over 40 percent of SWA/Namibia's population lives in the northern operational areas so any election would be meaningless without the Ovambo's full participation, totally free from intimidation by any side.

At the same time most white civilians here regard SWAPO as a Marxist bogymon while such hated remains as

peace is possible. Also, with so many South African troops reaching into thousands of South African homes — some families have lost sons "up north" — so, domestically, too, the war is a sensitive issue for the South African government.

Ceasefire
Therefore, while an effective ceasefire is vital to any progress to a meticulously negotiated peace.

How many peacekeeping troops will there be? (At the moment it looks like 4,550 with a battalion in reserve.) Will they also patrol the Angolan side of the border where the Swapo bases are? From which countries will the peacekeeping troops be drawn? (For if the majority come from radical black countries this would be an unfair advantage to Swapo); these are all questions to be hammered out now and in the future.

All parties are also increasingly realising that it is far easier to start a war than to end one. In the interim stage it is exceedingly strange to find that while Swapo, under its leader Sam Nujoma, is waging war, the party vice-

president, Daniel Onyiah, of the "I love Namibia" disc, lives and works openly in Windhoek.

Many people here believe that a split in the party is imminent: that Mr Tjongarero will enter the political fray while external Swapo continues the armed struggle in defiance of a UN supervised election, however, their base facilities in Angola and Zambia will be withdrawn and the war will shrivel and die, the same people hope.

Seated in his Windhoek office, under a poster showing his boss, Mr Nujoma, grading a black infant, allegedly a "survivor of the Cassinga massacre" when South African paratroopers carried the war to Swapo base camps deep inside Angola last year, Mr Tjongarero denies any speculation about a split. Swapo as one party will fight a UN-supervised election and Mr Nujoma will return from 19 years of exile before voting day, he declares.

Meanwhile "internal" Swapo and other Africans eye each other uneasily. South Africa, he believes, will do anything to keep Sam Nujoma in power. He declares they will stage incidents

and blast them on Swapo in order to run the ceasefire if it seems Swapo will win the elections. The Pretoria Government's whole policy is directed towards keeping Swapo out of power. Mr Tjongarero believes that a split in the party is imminent: that an internal Swapo under Mr Tjongarero will enter the political fray while external Swapo continues the armed struggle in defiance of a UN supervised election, however, their base facilities in Angola and Zambia will be withdrawn and the war will shrivel and die, the same people hope.

Further complicating the issue is the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which gained the overwhelming majority of votes in last December's South African-sponsored "internal elections."

Election
Nobody has really offered a convincing explanation why the South Africans pushed ahead with these elections for they must have known they would soon be overtaken by a UN-sponsored poll.

Swapo and other "radical" parties boycotted the election but still, according to South African figures, more than 80 percent of the registered voters voted. The parties who did not

participate are not worried about the high poll. Says Mr Tjongarero "The voting procedures were totally disrupted". He puts the SWA/Namibian figure at over 1-million and says tens of thousands of voters did not even bother to register. These "tens of thousands" exclude his figure of 42,000 SWA/Namibians, many of whom he says are "not yet of voting age, who have fled to neighbouring countries such as Angola and Zambia. South Africa says there are less than 10,000 refugees."

Mr Andreas Shipanga, a founder of Swapo who was imprisoned in Zambian and Tanzanian prisons for two years after policy differences with Mr Nujoma and who is now back in SWA/Namibia, heading his own party, the Swapo Democrats (Swapo D), says many people were forced to vote.

He plans some blacks were told by their white employers they would be sacked if they did not vote. "Immature voters in the north were overawed by the DTA's 'voice from heaven': a loudspeaker mounted in an aircraft which boomed the DTA's slogan 'Vote for the DTA, the parties who did not

other blacks in the north were told that the DTA's "magic box" — TV sets, which the party set up in the northern bush for propaganda purposes — would "remember" them if they did not vote, these and other tactics, he insists, were responsible for the election result.

And Mr Tjongarero says that the voting percentage of over 80 percent is valueless. If the South Africans wanted a percentage of 90 percent they would have got that, too, he says.

But the DTA, a collection of ethnic groups including whites, Bushmen, Ovambos and many others, won the election and now form the majority of the post-election Constituent Assembly.

Now that the United Nations settlement machine is rolling again, it appears that this Constituent Assembly's political life will be short.

Coalition
Afrkaners, by far the majority of whites in the territory, generally support Akur, the electoral front of the Nationalist Party in South Africa.

Akur won six seats in the 50-seat Assembly, but its supporters — although they represent the white majority — are a heavy minority in the country as a whole.

Some black leaders who stand politically between Swapo and the DTA, report they have received delegations of Afrikaners. Akur men to the last in the recent elections, inquiring about their economic and other policies.

It is possible that next time round some of these Afrikaners (all gritty German speaking whites in SWA/Namibia) and its charismatic leading personalities, Mr Dirk Mudge, remains a force in politics its future is clouded with doubt.

The South African Government would certainly like to see the DTA, with its strong South African links and heavily free enterprise economic policies, win the UN-supervised elections. But in SWA/Namibia today such victory is not assured.

at Otanienmund provide over 40 percent of SWA/Namibia's income, high taxation and controlled re-distribution of privately owned but underutilised land and emphasis on health and education) the NNF and Swapo-D are virtually identical. An eventual coalition between them is likely.

Both however object to a political tie-up with the DTA in its present form. They object to the DTA's ethnic policies by which each of SWA/Namibia's ethnic groups will have a form of "homelands" self-government ("there are ethnic groups here but the differences should not be emphasised. We are all Namibians," says Mr Shipanga), their "manually captivated" economic policies and the lingering faint of apartheid.

Policies
"If you want to win against Swapo you must radicalise your policies," says Mr Rukoro of the NNF. "The DTA is politically bankrupt. Its leadership promised independence after the last election and the people are still waiting. The DTA can only survive if, in different form, it comes in with us."

Presiding over this particular political cauldron is the South African appointed Administrator Judge Mathius Steyn and his staff of South African constitutional, legal and security experts.

During his time here the judge has, with special proclamations, scrapped apartheid in many of its forms. Blacks in SWA/Namibia today may eat or drink where they like. Influx control regulations and the Immorality Act are no more.

"Bigger" apartheid remains however. Blacks may not move into white residential areas and in general health and educational facilities are still segregated.

The judge is also increasingly attacked for his alleged bias in favour of the DTA. But his supporters point out that in taking a middle line he is bound to draw fire from both the left and right wing.

This is also the tumultuous situation which UN special envoy, Mr Martin Ahtsari, will inherit if the plans for SWA/Namibia unfold as envisaged.

Asked if he would be the "referee" in unravelling this complex situation, the rotund Finnish career diplomat said that, as a football fan, he saw himself rather as a representative of the World Football Association who would supervise the actions of the referees.

Certainly no international football association official ever faced a tougher task.

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Talks indicate SWA ceasefire

(22) 23/1/79

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

A CEASEFIRE could be in force in SWA/Namibia within a month following the round of consultations on independence for the territory which ended in Cape Town yesterday.



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ence to the countries from which the UN forces will be drawn. Mr Ahtisaari said this had not been discussed at all during his visit.

Officials are optimistic that this will not present serious problems. UN forces are usually made up on a geographically balanced basis. Those to be sent to SWA/Namibia could come from Latin America, western Europe, north America, the Far East, and the eastern communist bloc.

likely to arise once implementation has begun when the inevitable incidents occur, such as violent acts or charges of partiality.

Officials on both sides agree that a new positive spirit has entered the discussions, with many old prejudices being removed.

Mr Ahtisaari hoped the talks had helped to create better understanding between South Africa and the UN. Some doubts and fears on both sides had proved entirely unnecessary.

"I think we have a much clearer understanding on both sides as to what our intentions are," he said.

Problems are thought more

1	6	-	-
4	15	2	12
1	1	1	1
6	19	3	6
3	4	-	-

This is expected to be the first concrete move if the expected agreement on UN-supervised elections in the territory is reached after further consultations.

The UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, is to report to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, while the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, will report to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on their discussions.

While no details of the discussions were released, Mr Pik Botha issued a statement clearly indicating few major problems were foreseen in the way of further UN-monitored elections.

"As far as South Africa is concerned, the way is open for speedy implementation of the settlement plan," he said.

Emphasizing that time was now of the essence, he said he hoped to be given an indication soon by Dr Waldheim of his views for implementation.

In terms of proposals already accepted by all concerned, the transitional process and the arrival of UN troops and civilian personnel, would be preceded by a ceasefire agreement.

Dr Waldheim is likely to send ceasefire proposals to the South African government and Swapo in the near future. The first UN staff to arrive, if the proposals were accepted by both sides, would be personnel to monitor the ceasefire, which could come

into effect in the second half of February.

Mr Ahtisaari gave a strong hint yesterday that UN forces would also monitor Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia — something the UN has in the past refused to agree to for political considerations.

He told an airport press conference before his departure he would be visiting Angola, Zambia and probably also Botswana "in the near future" and that this had to be done before the deployment of the UN force.

Asked if it meant he was investigating UN monitoring of Swapo bases, he said the UN had so far only had "general assurances of cooperation" from states neighbouring SWA/Namibia.

"How far that will be turned into practical cooperation remains to be seen."

As the settlement proposals provide for a ceasefire, and for both South African and Swapo forces to be confined to their bases, this is taken as an indication that UN military personnel accept that Swapo bases across the border will also have to be monitored.

Mr Botha also said last night that aspects not in Mr Ahtisaari's brief would be settled in direct consultations with Dr Waldheim.

This is believed to be a refer-

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Number of Africans required	1 9 7 6		1 9 8 0		A. NATIONAL DIPLOMA FOR TECHNICIANS
	Technicians	Firms	Technicians	Firms	
Sugar Technology	6	1	21	2	
Meat Technology	1	1	2	1	
Water Purification Technology	1	1	3	2	
Health Inspectors	1	1	3	1	
Medical Laboratory Techno-	1	1	1	1	

Table 25 (cont)

SWA landmine blast kills two

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two men were killed and one injured when the truck in which they were traveling went over a landmine in the operational area

The blast occurred on Wednesday night near Oshikango, a deserted village on the Angolan border

The dead, both black civilians, were Mr Johannes Joseph, 19, and Mr Paulus Nishekwa, 32. They lived in northern Ovambo

2. Employment in diamond mining

2.1 In the post-1945 years employment in diamond mining has contributed between 4 and (roughly) 20 per cent of the total for the mining sector - and has involved 10 000 to 21 000 workers (dealing in annual average values of a modest size we discuss it here partly because of its historical importance. (See Graph 2 p.15).

2.2 There do not appear to be any clear trends in employment - except perhaps that in the period 1966 to 1974 employment was consistently above 20 000 workers (peaking at 21 488 in 1970) - whereas in the period 1946 to 1965 employment fluctuated below 20 000 workers (dropping to 15 156 in 1956). This pattern was destroyed in 1975 and 1976 - when employment first went below 20 000 to 19 819 and then fell sharply to 17 415. The decline has not been reversed by August 1977.

2.3 It is clear from the graphs of output and employment that output per worker has increased remarkably over the period. Output increased from about 1,3 million carats in 1946 to an historic peak in the region of 8 million in 1970 (and has stayed above 7 million carats a year since then). The increase was reasonably steady - though much of it was concentrated in the period 1958-70. To achieve this 6-fold increase in production employment increased from 19 164 (1946) to 21 488 (1970) - a mere 12 per cent; and in 1976 employment was actually 9 per cent below its 1946 level. To make these figures compatible labour productivity (carats per worker per year) has risen from 60-70-odd shortly after the War to just over 400. This represents the fast average annual compound rate of increase of 6 per cent per annum. In fact there is some concentration of productivity gains in the years 1950-54, 1961-63, 1966-69 and 1976. Without being able to give a satisfactory account of the factors increasing output per worker it is worth recording i) that the development of open-pit techniques and the application of ever-larger earthmoving equipment must be responsible for the general upward curve of labour productivity; and ii) that it may be relevant that before the 1950-54 spurt the Jagersfontein and Premier mines were reopened in 1949 and 1950, and that the 1966-68 spurt was preceded by the development of the Finsch mine in 1966 (which now has a capacity of 2 million carats a year).

Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — The United Nations settlement plan for South West Africa received a serious setback on Thursday night with a statement by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, on the future of the present Constituent Assembly

In an interview from Swakopmund, Mr Justice Steyn said the current assembly was an official body which might work 'side by side' with the constituent assembly to be elected in United Nations-supervised elections later this year

His statement shocked SWA politicians and it was the first sign of an open clash with the South African Government on the independence process in SWA

A senior SA Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said last night that there was "absolutely no way" the current assembly could continue to exist in a "side by side" function after the second election

Expressing the opinion that a misunderstanding must have arisen, Mr Neil van Heerden, the department's leading expert on SWA said "There is no way

CT 26/11/74 (221)
Steyn views 'setback to SWA plan'

that the two constituent assemblies could continue to exist side by side. That would be totally illogical

But Mr Justice Steyn was adamant that the current assembly could continue functioning if he decided he needed the body to help him govern the territory

"I am certain I am right. I am an independent authority and not merely the mouthpiece of the South African Government

"I am a representative of the sovereign and would be nearer to the South African Government than Mr Van Heerden," he

said. Mr Justice Steyn admitted that there had been times when he and the SA Government had not seen eye to eye on certain matters

Asked if the differences might be sorted out in a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, Mr Justice Steyn said "I doubt it. I have already clarified the matter"

On the question on whether he could override the SA Government on an issue such as this, he said if there was a difference of opinion it would be a matter for serious discussion"

A surprised Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which dominates the current assembly, said it was the first he had heard of the idea of two assemblies, but he declined to comment until he had spoken to Mr Justice Steyn

Mr Bryan O'Linn, secretary-general of the Namibian National Front, said the statement was 'outrageous' and would certainly give Swapo an excuse to pull out of the unendorsed settlement plans

The world body and the five Western powers declared December's unilateral South African-sponsored elections "null and void" and do not recognize the current assembly

Mr Justice Steyn's statement comes at a delicate time in international negotiations for a peaceful settlement in the SWA dispute

Though the status of the current assembly is still being discussed by its members at the Turnhalle, Mr Justice Steyn stated emphatically last night that it was a "valid and impor-

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 To page 2



From page 1

idea, he said "It has nothing to do with them if I want a body to assist me. They have got no say at all in the way I govern the territory"

He said he would be responsible for administering the country once the UN presence had been established

F	9
T	11

Frequency with which factor was indicated

Table 23. Frequency with which factor was one of the them from employing n cated in question 4.

Note that they were asked to consider prevented them f than they had indicated.

asked firms for the reasons why they did not want to employ more African technicians than they indicated in question 3. Six firms said that they had no need for more technicians than they had indicated in question 3. The following table shows the relative frequency with which various reasons

Other 27 firms.

factors which they African technicians

e indicated that a which prevented ns than they indi-

He said the current assembly was essential to advise him and make representations to him about legislation

He said circumstances would decide whether the current assembly would function after the second election

The other body to be elected in the UN-supervised election would be 'strictly limited' because it would have to stick to the Western proposals to draw up a constitution

He said the two assemblies would be covering two different fields and could exist 'side by side', with their different terms of reference

Asked whether the SA Government was aware of his interpretation, he said "I have not discussed it with them. It was not necessary to discuss an obvious matter like that in detail"

Mr Justice Steyn said he had not mentioned it to the UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, in their recent talks because the matter "falls outside the sphere of those discussions"

Asked whether the UN or the West would not object to the

tant instrument of state

Council restrictions

white employers

restrictions

placing Whites under

with employment of

as can be seen 'correctly'

Star 1/2/79.

221

DTA move to scrap SWA apartheid rules

The Stars Africa News Service
WINDHOEK -- The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) wants apartheid abolished on trains in prisons residential areas and all hotels restaurants cinemas and pleasure resorts in SWA/Namibia.

Tabling a motion in the Constituent Assembly to have many of the remaining discriminatory measures scrapped. The DTA vice-president Dr

Ben Africa said that the alliance did not stand for forced integration, yet forced segregation.

He divided existing apartheid legislation into two categories sensitive and not so sensitive.

The latter should be removed immediately he said.

He praised Mr Justice Steyn for having done away with many discriminatory measures since he took office 18 months ago.

Dr Africa's motion is expected to be passed with little opposition

today. Mr Justice Steyn will then be requested to implement the Assembly's recommendation.

Dr Africa said that the opening of residential areas should not be seen as an attempt to 'try for white'. People should be allowed to live where they wanted to — particularly as mixed marriages were now legal in the territory.

On the question of public transport Dr Africa said that blacks and coloureds were still being crammed into small third class compartments

although whites seldom used trains these days.

The right wing Herstigte Nasionale Party, introduced an amendment calling for separate facilities for the various ethnic groups.

Mr Sarah Becker, the HNP member of the Assembly, claimed that by separating the different groups far enough discrimination could be eradicated.

He accused Mr Dirk Mudge leader of the DTA's white component, of acting 'like Spinoza

Africans employed if :		immediately available		available in 1981 assuming full economic recovery	
		Technicians	Firms	Technicians	Firms
4	7	1	1	1	7
7	14	3	5	3	14
3	8	2	3	2	8
1	20	-	-	-	20
7	14	3	5	3	14
2	3	-	-	-	3
5	18	2	5	2	18
1	4	-	-	-	4
1	2	-	-	-	2
3	6	1	1	1	6
10	15	3	3	3	15
9	26	6	9	6	26
2	5	-	-	-	5

Electrical Engineering (Heavy Current) 1
Electrical Engineering (Light Current) 5
Industrial Instrumentation 3
TV and Electronics -
Mechanical Engineering 5
Automotive Engineering -
Production Engineering 5
Refrigeration & Air-conditioning -
Engineering -
Construction Supervision -
Structural Draughtsmanship 1
Mechanical Draughtsmanship 3
Chemical Technicians 9
Analytical Chemistry -

Table 22. Number of African technicians and number of firms in Durban sample which would employ these technicians were they immediately available (i) available in 1981 assuming full economic recovery.

DTA bid to establish mixed SWA university

221
3/27/9 - RID:im

By SEAN O'CONNOR
"Mail" Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A motion calling for the urgent establishment of a multiracial university in South West Africa — the first in the territory — was tabled in the territory's Constituent Assembly yesterday.

And the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, was requested to take steps to make facilities available for the university at the Windhoek Teachers' Training College.

The motion was drawn up by the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, who

said there was a shortage of educational facilities

He also said a large percentage of pupils were being taught by teachers who were not properly qualified

There was a great longing in SWA to improve black education and housing, "and if we don't help in these things, we cannot succeed in creating a peaceful and harmonious society," Mr Mudge said

It was the policy of the DTA, he said, that the different population groups should have the right to choose if they wanted their children to go to mixed schools or not.

"The cultural heritage of a certain group cannot be upheld at the cost of any other population groups," he said.

Earlier yesterday, the DTA-dominated assembly voted in favour of a motion urging Mr Justice Steyn to open residential areas, hotels, restaurants, cinemas and tourist resorts to all races

Only the sole member of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Sarel Becker, opposed the motion and the only member of the Namibia Liberation Front, Mr Hans Diergaardt, abstained.

● See Page 4

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... provides her with the ability to draw upon international experience as a short cut. This Botswana is doing as problems are identified. It is more difficult to create an ethos and organisational arrangements which allow local (field) interests to govern the work of short-term foreign technicians. Similarly, it would be unfortunate if the training and early work experience of national technicians were to be unduly influenced by the social and the professional status elements introduced by foreigners.

Botswana's central government is organised much as many other third world governments in terms of Ministries of Planning and Finance, Agriculture, Works, Local Government and Lands, Education, Home and Foreign Affairs. It is distinguished by having a Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, in keeping with their unique place in the economy. What marks Government functioning is its openness and the amount of structured inter-Ministerial contact (through the mechanism of committees). As Government has sought to tackle more complex issues so the need for contact between Ministries has increased. Today some key committees have been given executive powers. The growing complexity of decision making through the use of committees fits the present phase in which Government is attempting to advance on a number of fronts at once. It also reflects the weakness of local government and the concentration of power at the top, this despite official intentions to the contrary.

Confident Swapo decides on election strategy

WINDHOEK — Swapo yesterday said it was committed to a United Nations-supervised election in the territory and an election manifesto would be issued soon.

The Swapo Secretary for Publicity and Information, Mr M M Tlhabanello, said talks had been held recently in Gaborone, Botswana, to discuss election strategy, reports Sapa.

He said Swapo officials were not divided on the election issue, and there was no significance in the fact that Swapo president Sam Nujoma had not attended the talks.

"As President of the movement and chairman of the (Swapo) central committee, Comrade Nujoma does not need to head a strategy group," Mr Tlhabanello said.

He said Mr Nujoma's absence should be seen in the light of "the principle which is only known and under-

stood in Swapo — collective leadership.

"We did not decide at the meeting (in Gaborone) that we are going to participate in the elections — instead we met in order to strategise about the elections," he said.

He also accused Mr Justice Steyn, the "so-called Constituent Assembly run by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance" and the South African Government of trying to sabotage a second election.

Those like (Mr Justice) Steyn and his current Turnhalle show who harbour ideas of thwarting the plan because Swapo is going to participate and definitely win will have to accept the responsibility of what will follow thereafter.

"It is the DFA which desperately wants to divert attention from the split which seriously threatens their existence.

"We have got and still

enjoy international recognition because of our commitment to sacrifices and hard work during the struggle for the freedom and independence of Namibia.

"Let the Namibians be given a chance to freely say whom they recognise in this country."

Mr Justice Steyn was obliged to abolish all discriminatory and repressive legislation and did not need the advice of the 50-man Constituent Assembly to do this.

Mr Tlhabanello said Swapo had originally taken the initiative by calling for a free and fair election in the territory, and had wholeheartedly supported the UN resolutions calling for it.

David Forret reports from Windhoek that Mr Tlhabanello and Mr Peter Katjavivi will head the Swapo election strategy committee.

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records as follows:

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(iii) For adjustment to stock balances - trace to company's stock count sheets noting appropriate authority to write off shortages. Trace these shortages to debit and credit of stock shortages and consignment creditors respectively.

2.7 Verification of year end balances

(i) Consignment creditors - amount due on consignment sales.

1. Extract individual balances from creditors ledger and agree total amount owing to draft financial statements.
2. Agree individual amounts shown as owing to latest account sales prepared to 30th June 1976 and to earlier account sales in the case of previous months still unsettled.
3. Check cut-off at 30th June noting all sales to that date brought to account and no July sales included.
4. Check consignors accounts as follows
 - (i) Check computation of commission deducted on account sales.
 - (ii) Agree amount added for stock shortages to stock count records and
 - (iii) Trace amount deducted for recoverable expenses to recoverable expenses clearing accounts.
 - (iv) Check arithmetic calculation.

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and the United Nations have reached agreement on the major stumbling blocks towards a South West African settlement, but there is serious concern in government circles that the whole scheme may become derailed again.

SWA troop delay may disrupt the election

221

There are fears that attempts are being deliberately made to delay the arrival of the first contingent of United Nations peace-keeping forces before the end of this month.

If this happens it would seriously disrupt the seven-month time table set up in previous discussions for independence elections planned for the end of September. Though no details could

be obtained if it is understood that even the question of the size of the UN tag forces has been agreed to.

Diplomatic sources disclosed yesterday after references to South West Africa by the State President, Mr Vorster, in his opening address to Parliament that there were fears of a delay in stationing the UN forces to assist Swapo.

Until yesterday it appeared that the UN forces definitely would be

in South West Africa by the end of this month and that the road would then be open for the September elections as requested by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which controls the Constituent Assembly.

If the troops have not started arriving by the end of the month, the seven-month time table will be difficult to meet and a whole new round of negotiations could be on the cards.

Meanwhile, Swapo leaders have appointed a

joint election committee to draw up a manifesto

Mr Mokgane, Thhabanello, Swapo's publicity secretary, said their election strategy was discussed in Botswana between leaders from both inside and outside the territory.

Mr Thhabanello said "Obviously, we were working on the assumption that attempts by some people bent on finding an excuse for not holding the elections, will not succeed."

He accused the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, the Constituent Assembly and the South African Government of trying to sabotage a second election.

He claimed there was a difference of opinion in the DTA leadership about a UN-supervised election. The DTA hierarchy was afraid of a second poll.

He challenged Judge Steyn and his "Turnhalle hangers-on" to allow the people to go to the polls "under relatively fair conditions."

"People like Judge Steyn and his current Turnhalle show, who harbour ideas of thwarting the plan because Swapo will win the elections, will have to accept the responsibility of what will follow" — PC-DDC.

Swapo is drawing up election manifesto

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo leaders, both inside and outside SWA/Namibia, have appointed a joint election committee to draw up a manifesto for a United Nations-supervised election this year.

Making the announcement at the weekend, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, Swapo's publicity secretary, reiterated that his movement would take part in free and fair elections under UN supervision.

He said Swapo's election strategy was discussed at recent consultations in Gaborone, Botswana, between leaders from inside and outside the territory.

An election committee, headed by Mr Tlhabanello and his exiled counterpart, Mr Peter Katjavivi, was appointed to work out the finer details of an election manifesto.

"Obviously, we were working on the assumption that attempts by some people who are bent on finding an excuse for not holding the elections, will not succeed," he added.

'Sabotage'

He accused the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, the "so-called" constituent assembly run by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and the South African Government of trying to sabotage a second election.

"It was wishful thinking" by some people who claimed there was a split in Swapo ranks because the movement's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was not at the Gaborone consultations.

As president of the movement and chairman of the central committee, Mr Comrade Sam Nujoma does not need to head a strategy group. His absence should be seen in the light of the principle which is only known and understood in Swapo — collective leadership.

"Swapo is today more solid than ever before. Victory is as close to Swapo as total defeat is to the combination of all anti-Swapo entities in this country.

"It is the DTA which desperately wants to divert attention from the split which seriously threatens their existence."

He claimed there was a difference of opinion in the DTA leadership about a UN-supervised election. The DTA hierarchy was afraid of a second poll.

Mr Tlhabanello said Mr Justice Steyn was obliged in terms of the "decolonization plan" to abolish all discriminatory and repressive laws.

"He does not need the advice of 50 men in the Assembly, who are each paid R20 a day, to scrap apartheid. His clinging to this toothless body only confirms our position that he always favoured the DTA."

Mr Tlhabanello challenged Mr Justice Steyn and his "Turnhalle hangers-on" to allow the people to go to the polls "under relatively fair conditions."

"People like (Mr Justice) Steyn and his current Turnhalle show, who harbour ideas of thwarting the plan because Swapo will win the elections, will have to accept the responsibility of what will follow."

22/11/79



A South African soldier struggles to find words as he attempts to chat in Afrikaans to Bushmen at Tsumkwe, in Bushmanland

RDM 5/2/79 (22)

The land of 13 tongues

A TONGUE-TIED United Nations task force in South West Africa is a distinct possibility

If the UN's massive R255-million independence operation goes ahead in this former German colony, the UN's transitional assistance group, Untag, will be faced with a bewildering maze of different languages — some without comparison in their complexity

From the primitive Bushmen, with their seven different dialects and a range of indefinable clicks, to the more familiar tones of German and Afrikaans, there are at least 13 different languages being used in South West Africa. These languages are spoken by a population of barely one million.

To make matters worse for the internationally-composed Untag force, its lingua-Franca is English — hardly a widely used language in the territory.

English is not spoken at all by the vast majority of the black and coloured population, and among the relatively small number of white inhabitants — some 110,000 — it is spoken mostly as a second or third language.

In the northern border areas of Owambo and Ka-

SEAN O'CONNOR: "Mail" Africa Bureau, Windhoek

The Owambo by this stage has probably got tired of waiting and is non-committal on the question anyway

And if an Untag member should decide to meet the Bushmen of South West Africa — and there are a number who live on the northern boundaries of the territory — he will face even greater problems

The Bushmen, who number about 26,000, have seven dialects and a range of clicks which look like this when written: ! // = /

It is probably the only language in the world which cannot be spoken with an accent, because almost every word would then change its meaning, according to Mr Francois Stroh, a young Afrikaans-speaking South-wester who is one of the few people in the territory who can speak the Bushmen's different dialects fluently.

Mr. Stroh, 29, who grew up with Bushmen on a farm in the north of the territory, is able to speak every African language in South West Africa and is an official of the DTA. At present he is

they are likely to be kept waiting a long time while unimportant visitors will be attended to quickly

The kraal chief always expects a present from visitors — tea, coffee, sugar or tobacco — and in return

visitors are given fowls, mielies, pumpkins or a home-made bracelet or ring

The worst thing the recipient could do would be to reject these gifts

And according to Bushmen custom, a cheery wave or a friendly smile to their womenfolk by a stranger is absolutely taboo

Variables excluded (in sequence HNA, HUA, HWA, HMA, AGE, HUC, HS where variables have the same Equations (8) and (9) provide contrasting ways in which non and sheep. Equation (8) shows number of cattle owned by a worker, his educational adults and children in the farm assign a direction of causation variables are correlated to farm

cont ↓

Kavango, where 50% of the population live, English is a foreign language. If it were not for South Africa's military presence and the small contingents of white government employees in these two regions, Afrikaans would also be unknown.

Even so, only a small number of people who have had regular contact with government officials and the security forces are able to understand Afrikaans.

In Owambo and Kavango — which, with Kaokoland in the extreme west, and east and west Caprivi, make up the "operational area" — the South African Security Forces use interpreters to communicate with the local population, a vital facet of their intelligence operations.

Although the UN will be deployed in these areas in a peacekeeping rather than a combative role, it will almost certainly need to stay in touch with the local inhabitants. And this is where its difficulties will lie. The interpreters used by the security forces are local inhabitants who invariably can only interpret into Afrikaans.

But even if these interpreters are made available and are prepared to assist Untag — and Untag is prepared to make use of them — the language barrier will still be far from bridged.

It is likely in some cases Untag face the demoralising prospect of dealing with local inhabitants by way of four-sided conversation.

Picture the scene, somewhere in the bush under the blazing Owambo sun: an Owambo — who is hardly the most talkative of persons at the best of times — is asked a question by an Untag soldier who, if he comes from Paraguay, Finland or some such foreign land, is going to have language problems of his own.

The soldier manages, after perhaps much paging through a dictionary, to string together a sentence in English. His question is then translated by an English/Afrikaans interpreter who then passes the question on in Afrikaans to a second interpreter who in turn poses the question to the Owambo in his mother tongue.

acting as an interpreter at the territory's constituent assembly

If, during an encounter with the UN, a Bushman chief should make it known he would like the UN to respect the feelings of his people, this is how the sentence would look: "e ' a ti kire ka xausi ndwa he ti gea n ' ore n ' o ha ko un ha — // uku ku ! ha me ' a shising "

And this would be the direct translation "We would like that the people them that they are staying behind the world the world's back at the UN that very good they must know (understand) our things (customs) "

Apart from the Bushmen languages and its dialects, the UN will have to contend with Damara, Nama, Herero, Tswana, Afrikaans, German, the three languages of the Kavangos, two Caprivan languages and two major dialects of Owambo.

A UN official who has worked with the South West African situation, Mr Hocrne Medili, said from New York that the UN had not yet studied the language problems it would encounter in the territory.

"The whole project is still in the making but there is no doubt though we will have to find interpreters and translators and investigate their level of knowledge and understanding of the language," Mr Medili said.

The UN, he said, would recruit interpreters in South West Africa.

"The chances of four-way conversations is a possibility but we may be lucky enough to find interpreters who can translate from the local languages into English," he said.

It is not only language difficulties the UN will have to counter but it will also need to learn the customs of the different African groups.

For instance, visitors in Owambo should not enter a kraal until they are invited to do so. Outside almost every kraal is a large tree where visitors should wait until they are noticed and led inside.

And if the visitors are thought to be important

51-179

RDMV

Challenge on detainees

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader, yesterday challenged the Zambian government to allow a fact-finding team to point out camps in which other Swapo dissidents are held

He said he had overwhelming evidence that about 1 800 people are still detained in three camps

Mr Shipanga was commenting on a denial by Mr Reuben Kamanga, a senior Zambian official, that any Namibians are being held against their will in Zambian prisons

"We challenge the Zambian government to allow us access to these camps so that we may prove our case," said Mr Shipanga, leader of the newly-formed Swapo Democrats

He suspected the Zambian government had a sinister motive in attempting to suppress the truth.

"This is a matter of grave concern, not only to us, but also to the families of the detainees. Information reaching us indicates that many have been moved to Angola while others have

mysteriously disappeared."

Mr Shipanga, who was recently released after two years' detention without trial in Zambia and Tanzania, claimed that 2 000 Swapo members opposed to the organisation's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, were arrested by the Zambian army in April 1976. Only 200 had been released or managed to escape

The United Nations had ignored or rejected repeated requests to visit those still being held.

Mr Shipanga said the UN settlement plan for South West Africa provided for the release of all political prisoners, not just those held by South Africa.

Mr Ahtisaari told the Rand Daily Mail Lusaka correspondent yesterday that the UN had repeatedly asked the South African authorities for the names of Namibian detainees alleged to be detained in the front-line countries. No list had been provided.

"I therefore say that no further allegations should be made as long as those making them are not in a position to substantiate their claims"

221

Star 6/2/79

Windhoek: no time to lose

221

SWA/Namibia today stands roughly where Rhodesia did in 1972: important lessons can be drawn from this by the disputed territory's leaders, writes DEON DU PLESSIS, of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek.

Both are previously white-dominated communities in the throes of change to black rule, both face an incipient black power struggle but despite this there is little similarity between Rhodesia/Zimbabwe and SWA/Namibia today

The basic difference is that the military and political processes towards "liberation" — and the consequent hatreds and divisions between people

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— are not nearly so advanced in SWA/Namibia as they are in Rhodesia.

In effect SWA/Namibia today stands more or less where Rhodesia did in 1972. That was when, after nearly a decade of sporadic and mostly bungled military incursions, the Zimbabwe African National Union reassessed its tactics and began a guerilla war in the classic mould

The Rhodesian situation dragged on too long and from a small beginning in the north-west the war now envelopes almost the whole country and the war's corollaries, economic depression, misery and administrative collapse, now stalk much of the land as well

In SWA/Namibia the lesson, hopefully, appears to have been learned. don't hang on too long, introduce reform while there is still peace, don't allow war to split the nation

The South Africans, of course, also had to be impelled, by the threat of international sanctions and other pressures, into giving way in SWA/Namibia but progress, has begun and the territory, unlike Rhodesia, is not a country at war

"Hell man," roared a bulky farmer who had come to Windhoek to shop, "the only problem on our roads after dark are the bloody kudu crossing over" In Rhodesia, where many more than 10 000 people have died in the war, it has been a long time since farmers in many areas have been able to say that

Apart from the low level of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) guerilla infiltration, (at present there is a maximum of 350 guerillas in the territory at any given moment compared with Rhodesia with up to 7 000 or 8 000 at times) there are other reasons why most of SWA/Namibia is still at peace

It is a tremendously long country Windhoek and the coastal summer capital, Swakopmund, are about 800 km south of the northern operational area and there are still hundreds of kilometres more to the southern border with South Africa Distances like these are a formidable obstacle to guerillas on foot

Distances between Rhodesia cities and the hostile borders are frac-

Andreas Shipanga - "Sam Nujoma a communist? He could not finish one page of 'Das Kapital'."

tions of the SWA/Namibian figures Umtali, for instance, is right on the Mozambique frontier

All down Rhodesia's eastern border the guerillas have been able to get in among white farmers, eventually driving scores of them from the land

In SWA/Namibia only two Swapo bands in recent years have infiltrated far south enough to be in "white" farming country

Mostly the war falls in Ovamboland — which is hard enough on the Ovambos — but even here there have not been massacres or tortures on the Rhodesian scale.

The geography of this hot frontier region also makes this a different war from Rhodesia's as the South African forces' commander, Major General Jan Geldenhuys, points out

In eastern Rhodesia infiltration routes are often dictated by the easiest path through mountain country "Channels" of infiltration often follow river courses or valleys, (as in the case of the Honde Valley north of Umtali).

In northern SWA/Namibia the territory is flat and featureless Guerillas can, and do, cross at any point Because there are no hills it is also impossible to follow the Rhodesian pattern of posting observers on high ground to watch for movement below.

Good as the Rhodesian security forces are their operations have been hampered by attrition in the ranks (as whites leave the country in increasing numbers) and antiquated equipment.

The South Africans do not have these problems On the political front the low level of the war, South Africa's acceptance of the Western indepen-

dence proposals and the resulting United Nations shuttles have created an air of optimism notably missing in Salisbury.

Different political parties talk of the possibility of coalition, "a place of all Namibians" and peace Although final details have not been hammered out yet, Swapo has already agreed to the principle of a UN-supervised ceasefire The recent South African-sponsored "internal" election drew more than 80 percent of registered voters to the polls (although black nationalists who boycotted the elections say thousands of people did not bother to register), there is still a sense here that people are prepared to be reasonable and to co-operate

Black leaders even speak kindly of each other Andreas Shipanga, for instance one of the founders of Swapo who was subsequently imprisoned for two years in Zambia and Tanzania over policy differences with Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, laughed when asked if Mr Nujoma was a communist "Sam could not finish one page of 'Das Kapital'," he said

All this is much different from Salisbury where three black leaders are grouped in uneasy alliance with Mr Ian Smith against guerilla leaders Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo

There the power struggle is more naked Parties in the transitional government attack each other with Press statements, there are private armies, a rash of political assassinations and always the menacing shadow of the Patriotic Front. There is a real possibility of black versus black civil war

But despite the better atmosphere in SWA/Namibia there is not unlimited time Bombs have already exploded in Windhoek and Swakopmund Already angry whites have hanged Sam Nujoma in effigy. Already people whisper that he is too scared to return to the territory. And already Daniel Tjongarero, deputy Swapo leader, acknowledges that if the situation here is allowed to drag on, the armed struggle will escalate to the level of Rhodesia today

The lesson must be clear to the mediators, administrators and politicians of SWA/Namibia there is no time to lose in averting the storm

(c) Argus Co 1979

BAAR/uel
19th April, 1978

Ahtisaari centre of Swapo storm

NDM 7/2/79 (221)

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The United Nations special representative to South West Africa, Mr Martti Ahtisaari has become the centre of a storm over Swapo dissidents allegedly being detained in three camps in Zambia

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, publicity secretary of the Swapo-Democrats, said his party now doubted whether Mr Ahtisaari was impartial or fit to act as a UN supervisor in the forthcoming pre-independence elections

In an interview with the SABC, Mr Ahtisaari called on the South African Government to stop making allegations of Zambian concentration camps full of Swapo detainees until it was in a "position to substantiate these claims with a list

of names"

But an angry Dr Abrahams claimed yesterday that Mr Ahtisaari had been given a list of 100 names of Swapo dissidents detained by the Zambian authorities

He said these names were only a few of an estimated 1800 people who were being detained or had gone missing since they were arrested during a purge by Swapo's President, Mr Sam Nujoma, in April 1976

"We are preparing a dossier on the detainees in Zambia and on the conditions in these camps so that even he (Mr Ahtisaari) will finally be convinced of their existence"

Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo-D leader, has already challenged the Zambian Government to allow a fact-finding team to point

out camps where Swapo dissidents are allegedly being held again

Dr Abrahams claimed that the 100 names, and a detailed report on the bad conditions in the "Boroma concentration camp" in the Kabwe district of Zambia, were sent to Mr Ahtisaari in April 1977 by two men who had managed to escape

"Neither the UN Council for Namibia nor Mr Ahtisaari took any action. They did not then challenge the accuracy of the information, which is what Mr Ahtisaari is doing now nearly two years later," Dr Abrahams said.

He said, however, that Swapo had reacted immediately and many of the people named on the list were removed from Boroma. They had never been seen

"As a result, we have been asked by those still in the various camps to withhold their names as they live in deadly fear of reprisals. We suggest that Mr Ahtisaari and his team set about tracing these unfortunate detainees before many of them also disappear"

Dr Abrahams said a Swapo-D delegation discussed the matter with Mr Ahtisaari and his officials in Windhoek in August last year

"We found the accompanying members of the UN High Commission for Refugees to be both sympathetic and co-operative"

Dr Abrahams accused Mr Ahtisaari of creating new problems in a "transparent attempt to bring about a climate of suspicion and distrust"

5. Financial statement for the year ended 10th September 1978/
Finansiële verslag vir die jaar geëindig 10 September.
6. Motion: The Western Cape Branch requests the chairman of the Classical Association to transmit to the biennial conference of the Association the proposal that the portion of the subscription remitted to the local branches for each registered member should be increased from 50 cents to R1.

Proposed: J.E. Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

7. Election of office bearers and committee members for 1978-9/
Verkiesing van ampsdraers en komiteede vir 1978-9.

Huidige lede: Voorsitter/Chairman: John E. Atkinson
Sekretaris/Tesourier//Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

Sekretarisse vir die Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B. Keeson
(not available for reelection)

Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom.
Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

Coopted members: Mej. D.J. Blokbergen, and student representatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

R 28-m plan to get SWA exiles to return

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7/21/79
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The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A massive plan to repatriate thousands of South West Africa/Namibian exiles to the territory before the United Nations-supervised elections later this year is being drawn up by the office of the Administrator-General.

It makes provision for the screening, accommodation and resettlement of the exiles.

The scheme is expected to cost the United Nations R28,2-million — an amount already budgeted for.

Preparations for the plan were confirmed by official sources who said the final details would be worked out soon between the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and his UN counterpart, Mr Marthi Ahtisaari.

FIGURES

Figures provided by the frontline African states, Angola, Zambia and Tanzania, put the total number of exiles to be repatriated at about 32 000.

The revolutionary South West Africa People's Organisation, which has been waging a guerrilla

war in northern SWA/Namibia since 1966, estimates the number of "refugees" to be between 30 000 and 40 000.

But according to UN officials past experience has shown half the num-

ber to be a more accurate assessment. This is in line with the South African estimate of between 10 000 and 12 000.

The repatriation plan makes provision for a large transit camp outside

Windhoek and others at various points along the SWA/Namibian border with Angola and Zambia.

Temporary housing, providing accommodation for 300 exiles at Ruacana in Ovambo, 300 at Katuma

Mulilo in the eastern Caprivi, and 500 at Rundu in Kavango, is being planned.

At these camps the returning exiles will be screened and then transported to major camps.

Dissidents 'killed in SA raid on Swapo base'

The Star's

Africa News Service WINDHOEK — Many of the Swapo dissidents detained in Zambia in 1967 were subsequently killed in the South African raid last May on Swapo's base at Cassinga in Angola, an executive member of the rival Swapo - Democrat party said today.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, the publicity and information secretary of Swapo-D, said most of a group of about 1 000 Swapo dissidents who had been sent to Cassinga after being "rehabilitated" in Zambia were killed at Cassinga

He said Swapo-D had information confirming reports from Lusaka that many of the 1 800 dissidents detained in Zambia after challenging the leadership of Mr Sam Nujoma had been sent to join PLAN (Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia), the Swapo armed force based in Angola.

Western diplomats in Lusaka who supported this account said they believed there might be no more than 500 former Swapo members in camps in Zambia and no more than half of these may be detained against their will

The South African military authorities have never disclosed the number of people killed at Cassinga but the Angolan Government has given the death toll as 600.

Dr Abrahams said today that Swapo-D knew there were no longer 1 800 Swapo dissidents detained in Zambia.

"What we are pressing for is an explanation from the United Nations and Swapo on the fate of all those people detained in 1976," he said.

"We are going to insist that an explanation of all

2 000 dissidents detained in Zambia in 1976 be given," said Dr Abrahams. He said Swapo had never publicly stated what had happened to the detainees.

"We are not going to make concessions to the United Nations by telling them to look for only 500 of the original number who were detained."

In Cape Town today diplomatic sources said South Africa was willing to give the UN special representative, Mr Marthi Ahtisaari, reasonable assistance in locating Swapo dissidents held in Zambia.

MR JUSTICE STEYN

MR AHTISAARI

MR ABRAHAMS

MR SAM NUJOMA

Dual passport issue poses problem in SWA

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The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Chief Kuaima Riruako, has ruffled the feathers of long-time South African and German residents in SWA/Namibia by opposing dual citizenship for "foreigners" wanting to remain in the territory after independence

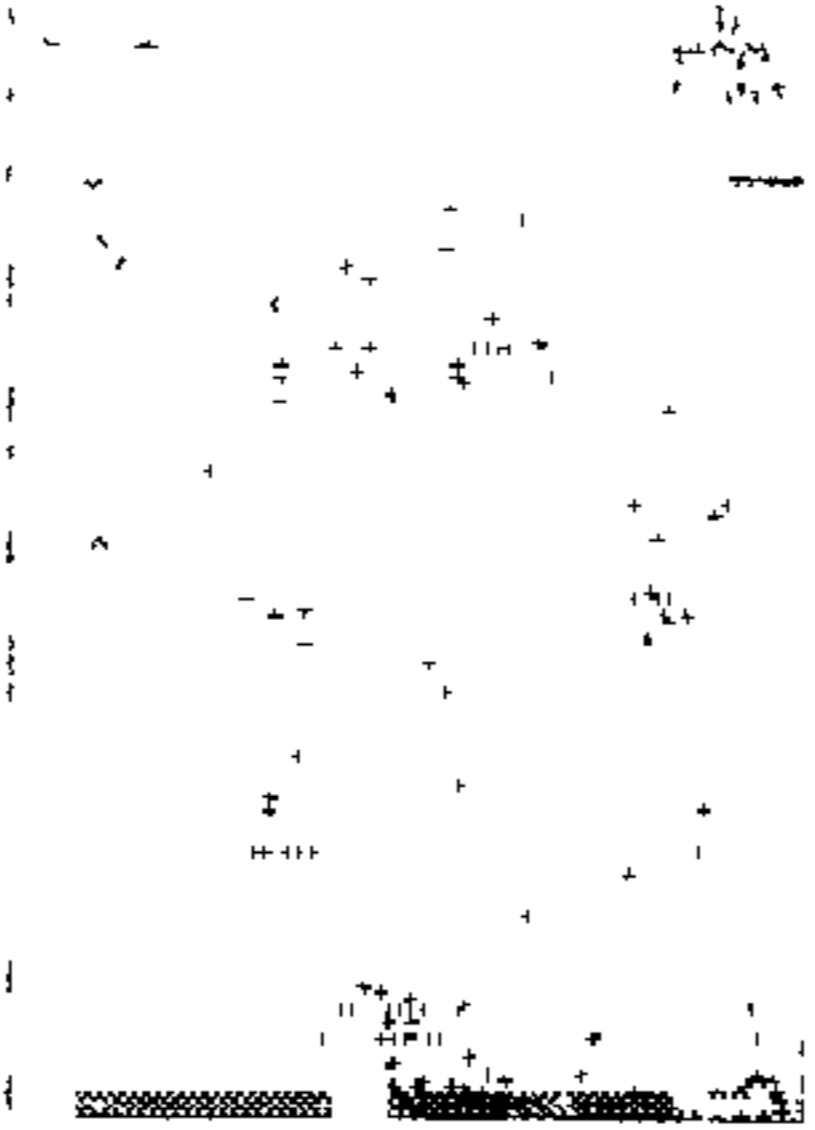
Speaking in the Constituent Assembly today, he said that they should indicate whether they want "to throw their weight in with us or retain their foreign passports"

SWA/Namibia has been administered by South Africa since its forces defeated the German colonial administration almost 60 years ago

"By taking out Namibian citizenship," said a woman who immigrated to SWA/Namibia in 1913, "I will forfeit my pension from the German Government. I regard myself as a Namibian in every sense, but who will look after me if I relinquish my German citizenship?" she asked

SPLIT

The South African camp, meanwhile, is split down the middle over the question of citizenship. Some are eager to identify themselves with a new Namibia. Others — re-



CHIEF KUAIMA RIRUAKO

ardless how long they have lived in the territory — still regard South Africa as home. The latter are mostly public servants

The Constituent Assembly — appointed after the internal election last year — today asked the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, for permission to appoint a committee to investigate the whole question of citizenship

Tabling the motion, Chief Riruako said that it was of utmost importance that a distinction be made between citizens and residents.

Both South African and German passport holders needed to know whether they qualified for citizenship as did the thousands of Angolan refugees who have been resettled in Northern Namibia

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British to be first Untag troops to land in SWA

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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A contingent of British troops is expected to arrive in South West Africa/Namibia towards the end of the month as the advance party of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group.

Other military components of the Untag force will be Canadian, Ghanaian, Rumanian, Scandinavian, Middle-Eastern and from the Indian sub-continent, according to informed sources.

There will definitely be no Nigerian component, in spite of pressure from Swapo for Nigerians to be included.

It is expected that within the next few weeks the five Western nations of the United Nations Security Council — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — will establish a joint diplomatic mission in Windhoek to monitor developments in the territory

NETWORK

According to the sources, the British force will establish a communications network and will be followed soon by senior officers of Middle East origin who will act as monitors, reporting on any violations of the ceasefire.

It has not yet been finally decided on the Scandinavian component but it is understood that South Africa will have to accept troops from two of three countries

Similarly, it is understood that there is still a choice between troops from India or Bangladesh. The only communist troops involved will be the Rumanians, but it is noted that Rumania is the odd man out in the Warsaw Pact and has distanced itself diplomatically and militarily from the Soviet Union

CREDIBILITY

The fact that a Nigerian force has not been included is believed to have done much to enhance the credibility of the United Nations operation with the South African Government

It is understood in fact that co-operation between the Western Five, the United Nations and the South African authorities has been extremely good, with only comparatively minor hitches

It is believed that the Untag military force might establish itself in Angola and Zambia as well to secure the border against externally based guerilla camps

MODEL

Keith Jacobs reports from New York that a model for composition of the 7500-strong military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group has been compiled by the UN Secretariat and given to both the South African Government and Swapo. But so far Swapo has not responded.

The UN is trying to find up to R80-million to cover the early cost of the massive independence operation for the territory

Some diplomats estimate that present plans could require more than the R320-million initially estimated by Dr Waldheim to cover the year-long presence in SWA/Namibia.

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Etheredge, op. cit., p.172.

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Ibid., p.171.

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S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal, Aug

could cost as much
R2 million

Reception

Special reception centres
will be established

Apart from temporary
housing for 300 ...
in Owambo, 500 at Rundu
in Kavango, and 300 at
Katima Mulilo on the
Zambezi river provision
is also being made for
other reception centres

In addition, major transit
camps are expected to
be established at Grootfontein,
Oshakati or Ondangwa,
and outside Windhoek to
provide for air passengers

The exiles, including
refugees and Swapo
terrorists will be allowed
to return on a voluntary
basis within nine weeks of
the transition period beginning

Plans go ahead for SWA exiles

RDM
8/2/79
221

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Contingency plans are being drawn up by South African officials for the return of thousands of South West African exiles for the pre-independence election later this year.

This huge operation and the release of political prisoners will be two of the most important issues to be worked out between the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, and United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, within the next few weeks.

Mr Ahtisaari, who is on the last leg of his tour to

get the co-operation of the frontline presidents for the multi-million rand influx of exiles, is expected to return to SWA before the end of the month.

The repatriation of refugees and exiles and release of political prisoners — the most notable one being Robben Island veteran, Mr Herman Toivo Ya Toivo, the Swapo founder — will be priorities to get the UN independence plan off the ground.

Though the estimated number of SWA exiles vary — Swapo claims there are between 30 000 and 40 000 while South Africa maintains there are considerably

less — the massive repatriation operation is expected to cost the UN about R28,7-million.

This amount has been budgeted for by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, who believes the entire UN settlement plan could cost as much as R261-million.

Official sources confirmed yesterday that the Administrator-General's staff was working out contingency plans to accommodate, screen and house the returning exiles.

Special reception centres will be established near designated entry points along

SWA's northern border with Angola and Zambia.

Apart from temporary housing for 300 at Ruacana, in Owambo, 500 at Rundu, in Kavango, and 300 at Katima Mulilo on the Zambezi River, provision is also being made for other reception centres.

In addition, major transit camps are expected to be established at Grootfontein, Oshakati or Ondangwa and outside Windhoek to cater for air passengers.

The exiles, including refugees and Swapo guerrillas, will be allowed to return on a voluntary basis within nine weeks of the transition period beginning.

Ndjoba threat over Martti 'bias'

WINDHOEK — The President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said yesterday that he would reconsider his co-operation with Mr Martti Ahtisaari, should the United Nations special representative be unable to prove his impartiality on the future of the territory.

Pastor Ndjoba, who is attending the sitting of the Constituent Assembly, is also the Chief Minister of Owambo in northern SWA.

The controversy surrounding Mr Ahtisaari's stand towards Swapo dissidents allegedly held in Zambia is still escalating in Southern Africa and abroad.

It started with an interview which Mr Ahtisaari, who is touring the frontline states, gave to South African television about the alleged detention of up to 1 000 Swapo members.

Mr Ahtisaari said South Africa should not accuse Zambia of holding Swapo adherents unless it produced a relevant nominal roll.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, commented in strong terms this week and reports from New York said earlier the South African representative at the UN, Mr Riaan Eksteen, would seek an audience with the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on the matter.

The DTA, which threatened to withdraw its co-operation with Mr Ahtisaari, is regarded, together with Swapo, as the most powerful political group in the territory.

Meanwhile, Mr Ahtisaari is still in Africa and is not expected to return to New York until the weekend.

Political observers in Windhoek said the controversy could jeopardise the entire UN exercise envisaged for SWA before an election and eventual independence.

SWA political parties and the South African Government maintain Mr Ahtisaari had been notified about Swapo dissidents held in Zambia several times.

Mr Ahtisaari's latest remarks on the detainee controversy had been interpreted as reflecting his partiality as a supervisor of UN-sponsored elections in the territory.

In his statement, Pastor Ndjoba said: "If Mr Ahtisaari does not satisfy me that he is in fact impartial, I shall have to reconsider my co-operation with him."

"During his visit to Owambo last year, I explicitly and personally asked him to remain impartial, but it appeared to me then that his association with the Council for SWA had rendered him cyclopic."

Swapo often contradicted itself, he said, and it was not expecting too much from Mr Ahtisaari to request him to visit the people in the Zambian camps.

"Should he return here, I shall personally convey my disappointment and doubts to him."

The DTA vice-president, Dr Ben Africa, said it appeared Mr Ahtisaari had been misled by a Zambian public servant who denied detainees were being held in concentration camps — Sapa.

- Hansard 1 (15/12/79)
221

Utilization of public money in South West Africa. Representations from Namibia National Front

*6 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

(1) Whether he received any representations from the Namibia National Front during November 1978 in connection with the utilization of public money in South West Africa, if so, what was the purport of the representations,

(2) whether he has replied to the representations, if so, what was his reply

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes On 6 November 1978 I received the following telex from the Namibia National Front "In the light of the disclosure that substantial sums of money were applied by the South African Government in supporting the Citizen newspaper, the Namibia National Front calls upon the South African Government to state whether or not any Government money was applied, directly or indirectly, whether by way of loan, grant or otherwise

(a) towards the acquisition or support of any newspaper in South West Africa,

(b) in support of any political party, alliance or similar organization in South West Africa.

(2) Yes On 7 November 1978 I addressed the following reply to the Namibia National Front

"In reply to your telex inquiry received late yesterday, I wish to inform you that my Department obtains its funds primarily from the normal budget, an analysis of which will indicate exactly for which purposes these funds are utilized

In addition, a relatively small amount has annually, since 1967, been authorized through a special account

The limited funds so voted, are subject to the financial controls as laid down by legislation of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. The disbursement of these funds are subject to certain objectives and controls stipulated by law

Since the establishment of the special account in 1967 the purposes and requirements of the legislation have been scrupulously complied with

In this connection my Department and I are responsible to the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa and we do not account to any other body"

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have rarely been in a more unhappy frame of mind. The Dragoon was a very silent, shy man, and would hardly speak. After riding and walking for 1½ hours or so, I saw a light on one side and we made for it. The light came from a Kaffir hut and a couple of men there spoke a little English. They agreed to guide us to Vlakfontein. This was a piece of great luck. When we reached Vlakfontein, we were suddenly challenged in

English but of course that was no certainty that the sentry was not a Boer

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Hansard 1 (13)
Prisoners from South West Africa on Robben Island 9/2/79.

*3 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

- (1) Whether any prisoners from South West Africa are being held on Robben Island, if so, how many,
- (2) when is it expected that the transfer of prisoners from Robben Island to a prison on the mainland will commence,
- (3) whether any decision has been made on the future use of Robben Island, if so, what is the decision

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

- (1) Yes—53
- (2) It is not possible to give an indication at this stage
- (3) No

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was Lieutenant John Feilden, R.A.M.C.

who was a junior medical officer.

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ar w den in the Greys.

pr dr ed as transport

squadron Commander.

"I was so anxious about the tonga that I set off on foot with my two natives and spent a couple of hours searching for it near two water pools some miles away. I failed to find it however, and returned very weary. The padre and Feilden had

natives to help. We must have spent 1½ hours searching but found no-one. I was very grateful to the Boer. He said he belonged to Rustenburg, so the destruction of wagons, pigs, cattle, etc did not trouble him. He made me rather nervous by admiring my horse and I hastily explained that the horse was delicate and had to be wrapped in rugs at night, which was quite true.

When we got my patient into the tonga, we set off as fast as we could, our Boer as he said, a Mauser taken a in fin on to otherwise we should have lost our direction. We got to Vlakfontein all right and passed the long lines of graves of Dixon's killed and then came down on the Mafeking road. I looked for the track where the A.D.C. told me it was, and I found one and the marks of a large convoy so we trotted gaily on. The tracks led south and not south-west and this made me rather anxious as it was getting dark and we saw no signs of a camp. We turned then to the west and soon it became quite dark. After proceeding for some miles and seeing no lights,

of the passports
Hansard 1 (15) 1/2/79
Attacks in Windhoek on couples of different races
221

any reason for the naming of the track
Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Police
Whether the Police received any representations during the last six months of 1978 with regard to attacks in Windhoek on couples of different races if so, (a) from what sources (b) what was the nature of the representations and (c) what steps are being taken in connection therewith
The MINISTER OF POLICE
No

afternoon. The padre gave parting. He was grateful atches. As he had a (dlery) he could have We had a little difficulty n we got out of the valley go straight across country

SWA Nats attack HNP

Windhoek's gun toting leaders

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Wild West Show comes to town in Windhoek when the South West African Constituent Assembly is in session

The cast includes a pistol-packing pastor, tribal chiefs with bulging holsters clipped to the waistband of their trousers and gun-toting bodyguards

Since the assembly began its second sitting two weeks ago, at least five delegates of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance have arrived at the daily sessions in the Turnhalle building armed with pistols

They may not enter the debating chamber with the weapons and have to hand over their hardware to a security policeman at the door

The policeman, who is also armed, locks the pistols in a safe while proceedings are in progress

One of the armed delegates is Owambo Chief Minister and DTA president, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba

"I have carried a gun ever since I was a child and have done a lot of hunting," Pastor Ndjoba said this week

"It is important for me to carry a gun now purely for self-defence," he said

Pastor Ndjoba carries the pistol in a holster which he clips to the top of his trousers

Another DTA member who feels it necessary to have a firearm at the ready is Herero leader, Chief Kuama Riruako, successor in the DTA to Chief Clemens Kapuuo who was assassinated in Windhoek's Kataturu township early last year

"I have been armed since the assassination, but I only carry a gun just in case My bodyguards are employed to do the shooting," Chief Riruako, the flamboyant DTA personality, said

Chief Riruako arrives at the assembly in a luxury German car, accompanied by at least two bodyguards

As the car stops outside, a bodyguard jumps out and glances up and down the street before escorting the Herero chief to the doorway of the building

Once inside, Chief Riruako goes into a ground floor office, loosens his belt and hands over his holstered pistol to the security policeman

The DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, drives to the assembly in his bullet-proof limousine — donated to him by an unknown West German source shortly after Chief Kapuuo's assassination

He is followed by bodyguards in another car. Such is the security at the assembly that people are searched before entering the public gallery

WINDHOEK — The National Party election front, Aktur, had taken the only responsible and logical step by deciding not to participate in debates it regarded as beyond the jurisdiction of the Constituent Assembly, the National Party of South West Africa said yesterday

The party said in a statement issued in Windhoek that it approved of Aktur's decision not to withdraw from the assembly and to participate in debates considered within the assembly's scope.

The interpretation by some that Aktur's action was an attempt to frustrate the democratic wishes of the people could cause confusion, the statement said

It said the Herstigte Nasionale Party representative in the assembly, Mr Sarel Becker, had contributed to the confusion by initially supporting Aktur's motion, but then not adhering to it

The statement referred to the white referendum held in May 1977 when 95% of SWA's whites voted in favour of the original Turnhalle draft constitution

The National Party still regarded the result as a mandate to promote the original Turnhalle draft constitution and to work for its acceptance as independent SWA's constitution

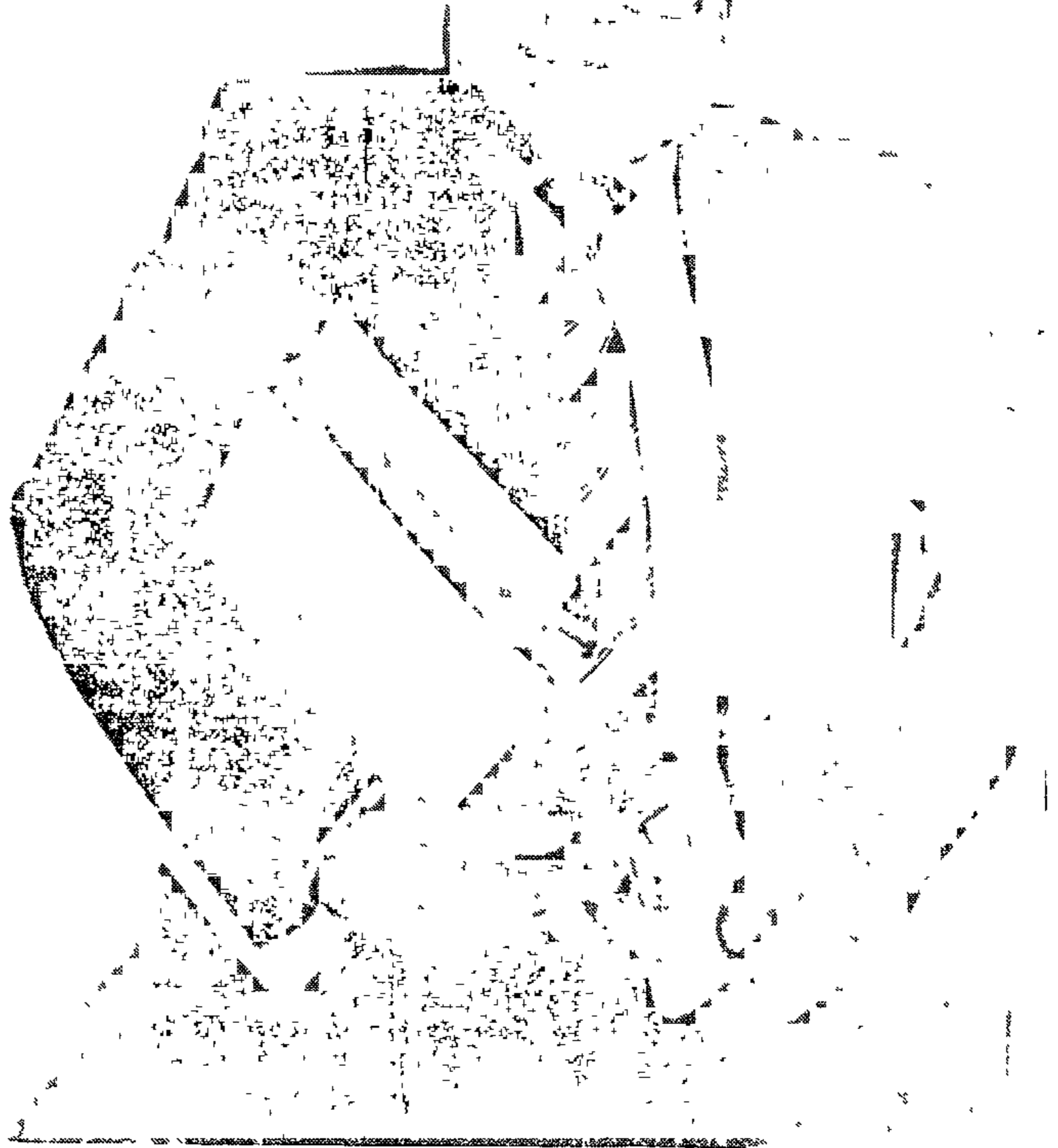
During the referendum, the HNP encouraged its supporters to reject the Turnhalle constitution, but it was unable to obtain more than 5% of the votes, the statement said.

"At a time in which our survival depends entirely on the extent to which we are able to unite anti-Marxist groups, the (HNP) policy can only result in the estrangement of and even confrontation between groups who should unite against a common enemy."

On the other hand, Mr Dirk Mudge's Republican Party was totally unacceptable to most whites in SWA and would only complicate the task of finding an understanding between anti-Marxist groups.

The Republican Party was "Leftist-unrealistic" and the HNP was "Rightist-unrealistic", the statement said — Sapa

2/2/79



Owambo Chief Minister and DTA president, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, about to hand in his gun before entering the SWA Constituent Assembly

SWA assembly

expels top Nats

3. Racial Preju

Telephone Convers

The price seemed indifferent. The la Off premises. Not But self-confessor 'I hate a wasted j Silence. Silenced Pressurized good-Lipstick coated, l Cigarette-holder j 'HOW DARK?' . LIGHT OR VERY DARK?' Of rancid breath Red booth. Red p Omnibus squelch By ill-mannered s Pushed dumbfoun

By SEAN O'CONNOR
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party's South West African election front, Ak tur, was expelled from the territory's Constituent Assembly yesterday along with three other Aktur delegates

Mr Du Plessis is also SWA leader of the National Party

The four Aktur members

were expelled for not attending three consecutive sittings of the assembly without being granted formal leave

This violates a clause in a proclamation issued by the Administrator General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

Mr Du Plessis, Mr Eben van Zijl, an Aktur executive and deputy leader of the National Party, and two other Aktur executives, Mr Percy Niehaus and Mr Janne de Wet, were absent

from the assembly on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday this week

In terms of the proclamation, the president of the assembly Mr Johannes Skrvwer, called on Aktur to nominate representatives to take the place of the four expelled delegates

Aktur is required to make the nominations within three days If it does not, Mr Steyn has the power to make nominations on its behalf

Aktur has six of the 50 seats in the Constituent Assembly

Its two remaining members are Mr Andrew Klop pers and Mr Pieter Diergaardt, who have both regularly attended sittings but have not taken part in proceedings

Late last month Aktur members staged a walkout in the assembly after its motion calling on the body to suspend proceedings was overwhelmingly defeated

Aktur contends that the assembly forfeited its authority to draw up a constitution when it agreed last year to cooperate in the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435

By accepting a UN-supervised election later this year, Aktur said the assembly had given up its authority to draft a constitution and to advise the Administrator General on all matters in the territory

Mr Du Plessis made it clear after the walkout that Aktur did not intend taking part in any debates which concerned matters which it believed fell outside the scope of the resolution

Since the walkout Mr Du Plessis and Mr Van Zijl have not attended any sessions, but were granted leave to attend a meeting with Mr Steyn in Swakopmund last week

Considerate she was, varying the emphasis —
'ARE YOU DARK? OR VERY LIGHT?' Revelation came.
'You mean — like plain or milk chocolate?'
Her assent was clinical, crushing in its light
Impersonality. Rapidly, wave-length adjusted,
I chose. 'West African' — and as afterthought,
'Down in my passport.' Silence for spectroscopic
Flight of fancy, till truthfulness changed her accent
Hard on the mouthpiece. 'WHAT'S THAT?' conceding

4. The Voice of Protest and the Demands of Nationalism.

We are fed to the teeth.

Fed up with supporting you, with suffering the terrible consequences of your follies, your demands, with the squandering misuse of your authority.

We can no longer stand the pernicious effects of your political and administrative decisions.

We are no longer willing to make greater and greater useless sacrifices . . .

Enough . . .

We want you to manifest, not by laws and decrees, but by deeds, your elementary obligations . . .

We want to be treated as you treat yourselves.

We do not want the comforts with which you have surrounded yourselves at the cost of our sweat . . .

We do not want your refined education . . . since we do not want a life dominated by the idea of robbing our fellow men . . .

We prefer our savage state, which fills your mouths and your pockets.

But we do want something . . .

We want bread, we want light.

We don't want to pay, but to receive

We don't want to pay for services which are of no use to us . . . for institutions whose benefits we never feel

We no longer want to suffer the bottom part of your excellent colonial administration!

We want of you a more humane policy . . .

We repeat that we don't want hunger, nor thirst, nor disease, nor discriminatory laws founded on the difference of color.

We have the scalpel ready.

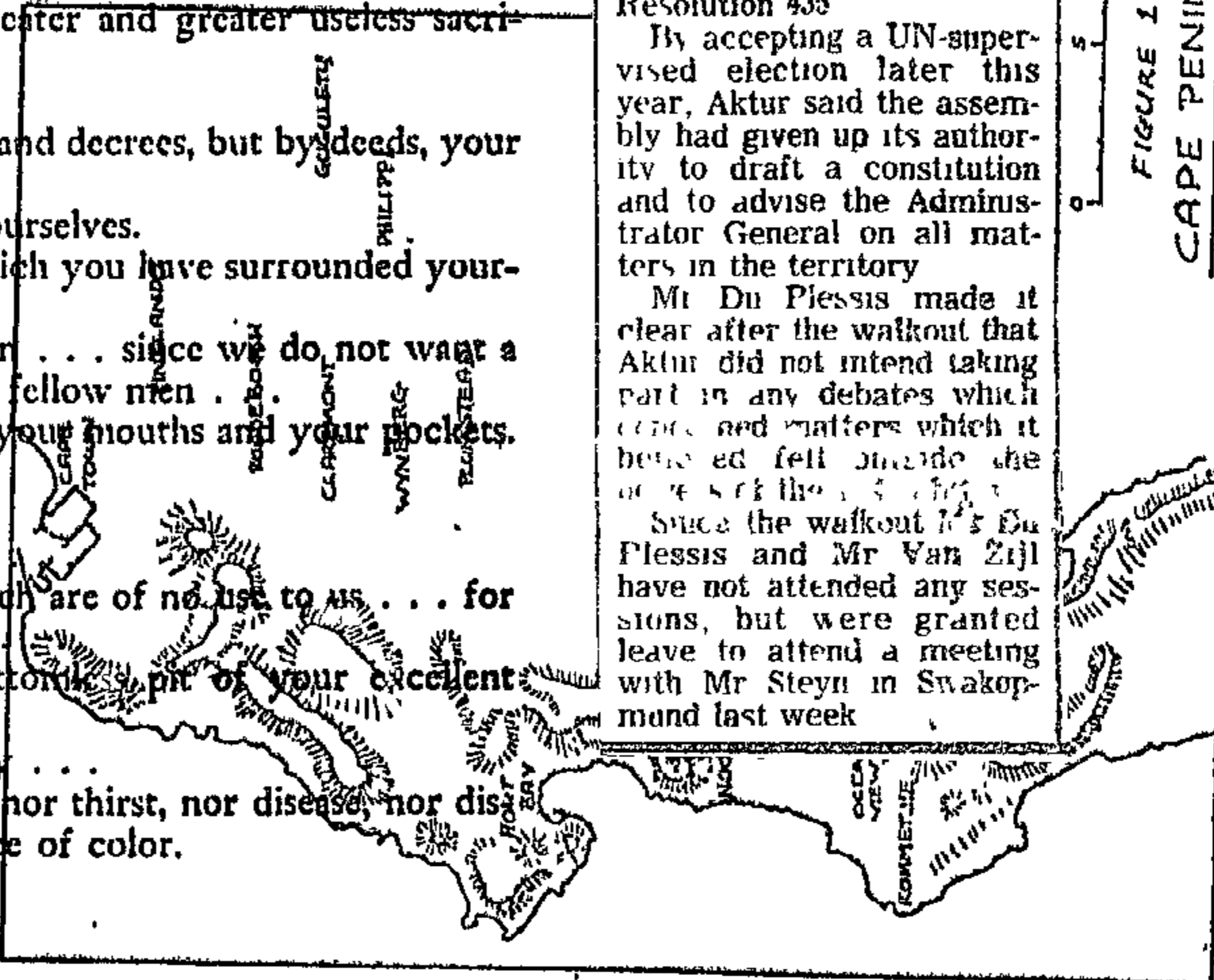
We shall dissect your work . . .

We are daring, the result of ignorance.

We shall learn how to use the scalpel . . .

The gangrene you spread will infect us and later we will not have the strength to act. Now we do . . . It is the instinct for self-preservation.

We are beasts of burden and like them we possess it . . .
Enough, gentlemen. Change your ways. There still is time.²⁸



An editorial in O brado africano (The African Cry). Laurence Marques, 1932.

No pact till

ADM 10/2/79

UN replies, (221)

says Mudge

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By SEAN O'CONNOR
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The South West African Constituent Assembly agreed yesterday that its co-operation in implementing the United Nations independence plan for the territory still depended on certain conditions it insisted on last year.

The assembly, dominated by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), also agreed that a reply from UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to the conditions was a prerequisite for the start of the election process and the deployment of UN military forces.

In December last year, when the assembly accepted a second election in the territory under UN supervision, it insisted that Dr Waldheim reply to its condi-

tions by January 28 this year.

A reply had still not been received, DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, told the assembly yesterday.

The conditions, which do not seriously conflict with the UN independence plan, stipulate, among other things, that there should be no withdrawal of South African troops until hostilities have ceased completely.

But another snag loomed yesterday when the assembly agreed to adjourn only till April 2, a move which is expected to be opposed by the UN's special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and Western diplomats.

Mr Ahtisaari is against the assembly functioning during the run-up to the election later this year, believing that the DTA —

which holds 41 of the 50 seats — would gain an unfair advantage through the assembly by advising the SWA Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

Mr Mudge, proposing the motion that the assembly's co-operation in the implementation of the UN plan was subject to conditions, said the DTA was not afraid to participate in a second election, providing it was fair and free.

He said Swapo should not be allowed to continue with acts of violence during the independence process and there had to be complete and visible peace in the territory before an election could take place.

The DTA wanted an end to the SWA dispute and international recognition for the territory, he said.

Defence men on veld fire charges

WINDHOEK. — Two members of the Defence Force, a captain and a corporal, are to be prosecuted in connection with a veld fire that swept through the Auas Mountains near the city last year, killing 11 people.

This was announced by Mr Don Brunette, Attorney-General of Swa, yesterday.

The names of the men could not be released, he said, until summonses had been served on them.

Big 5 will observe SWA elections

By DAVIS FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The five Western powers are to set up a joint diplomatic office in Windhoek to observe the proposed United Nations-supervised elections in South West Africa later this year.

This was confirmed yesterday by reliable sources, who said arrangements were being made to set up an office in the city centre in the near future.

It is understood that representatives of the Western powers — the sponsors of the UN settlement plan — have already made in-

quiries about hiring the top floor of the 14-storey Kalahari Sands Hotel.

The hotel is the former home of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, who recently moved with his staff to the Berg Hotel on the outskirts of Windhoek.

The Western representatives are expected to come to Windhoek as soon as the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the vanguard of Untag (UN transitional assistance group) arrive in the territory.

They are scheduled to arrive within the next few weeks.

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Protest by Swapo seen in SWA as a ruse

22/79 gnd
221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo's latest stand on three "unacceptable preconditions" it claims the South African Government has introduced into the United Nations peace plan for South West Africa drew a quick reaction from political leaders inside the territory today.

UN troops spark HNP protests

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The ultra-right wing Herstigste Nasionale Party has launched a petition campaign in SWA/Namibia against the presence in the territory of UN troops and the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP, said today this was one of two petition campaigns being organised by the HNP. The other would tackle the issue of whether white residential areas and other white facilities such as hotels, be opened to other races

PROTEST

"The first petition will be to protest against the presence of UN troops who have in the past shown that they are not impartial. This also goes for Mr Ahtisaari who has shown through his actions and utterings that he is also not impartial," said Mr Becker.

The petition would also point out that it was not in the interests of security nor to the advantage of the people of SWA/Namibia for South African troops to withdraw from the territory

The Star's correspondent in Luanda reported that after two meetings there with Mr Martti Ahtisaari, Swapo said it understood that South Africa was now demanding that the guerilla forces be "confined to bases outside Namibia in neighbouring countries and be monitored there."

South Africa was also demanding that SWA exiles be confined to special camps when they returned home.

The third demand was that after a ceasefire agreement and deployment of UN forces South Africa would not start immediate phased withdrawals but would wait until it considered a ceasefire had been established, Swapo claimed

But these so-called modifications were in fact nothing new, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said today

NECESSITY

He said this was not a deviation from the Waldheim plan and that the conditions were in fact a necessity

"According to our interpretation of the UN documents not one of those conditions contradict Resolution 435"

The Information secretary of the Swapo-Democrats, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said Mr Sam Nujoma was setting these obstacles in the path of proposed UN-supervised elections because of his reluctance to take part in such elections.

As a group of U.C.T. Feminists, including the pretentious, their latest newsletter, illogicalities, misconceptions, The description of what a "A Women's Movement" obvious; "A Women's Movement" the woman's position with the "pass-laws, the rest not been explored, even the writer of this article currently in progress and that members of the board "examining the institution position of woman in South refers to as "adequate political position of woman in South" (with the contradictions that importance (it at all) a basic feminist tenet to (not to be confused with only one of the numerous organization of the movement the U.C.T. Women's Movement its policies accordingly. By a process of flawed position in any women's raising" as an involvement tedious catalogue of fundamental fact that "women's private problems and that awareness from the person consciousness there can be of this is the "speaking peasant women, which play The cultural conditions of their oppression in det contradictions that exist as discrimination and work essentially exploitation" on the other substituting profound understanding of reinforce each other. The mock-warning that "ine liberation is not achieved no cognisance of the history century have women, by equality, simultaneously

S.S.D. editors' "feminism" in their article. to stating the therefore, identify that factors such as in these" have not indicated that id projects difference being cy between structural he structurally established. n. Separatism on that exists (tail) and saying times secondary res from stating medical feminism (nism) which is umbrella to stereotype and attack

a p p e n d i x 3

1981 (22) 12/1/81

UN peace plan has its snags

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The imminent ceasefire in the South West African bush war will usher in a peaceful political process that will be like walking through a minefield with one's eyes shut — in more ways than one

A long-forgotten landmine, planted months ago and overlooked when the deadly cans are lifted under UN supervision, could be detonated after a ceasefire with shattering consequences for the peace plan

But this is only one problem that could seriously harm the settlement proposals — the pre-requisite of which is a "visible peace" So far there has been no definition

Until now, this and many other sensitive aspects have

been grey areas ignored in the two-year Western initiative to forge an agreement between two irreconcilable sides — Swapo and the South African Government

The framework of the proposals have been spelt out in detail but the working arrangements have either been ignored or coached in diplomatic jargon that has necessarily been vague and open to interpretation

This has been the West's biggest strength in getting the two sides to agree, but it could also turn out to be the Western plan's greatest weakness as the negotiating parties zoom down on details

Though an operation of this type can only succeed through co-operation and goodwill, there is a tremendous amount of mistrust and suspicion.

Dear Forest Glader,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Proven, H.S. Rumbelow and G.O. Barn from the Board.

Mrs. Vary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

- No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 723719
- 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
- 721718
- lent) Tel. (Office) 432086
- el. 723946

By car, so please feel free to contact house or the estate or matters you would

al for South West Africa, Mr Justice Steyn, met the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha privately in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Justice Steyn is scheduled to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today to discuss the situation in South West Africa - Sapa

Nujoma refusal on Swapo bases

LUANDA. — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma and UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari have failed to agree on at least two aspects of the independence plan for South West Africa

In a statement released after the two men met in the Angolan capital at the weekend, Mr Nujoma

● Refused to reduce Swapo bases in states bordering SWA or to put them under UN supervision

● Rejected the establishment of reception centres for expatriates wishing to return to SWA because they would be nothing more than concentration camps

He also repeated his demand that South Africa withdraw all her troops from the territory

Under the UN independence plan South Africa is entitled to keep 1,500 soldiers in the country.

The Administrator-General

every, we have managed to meet our commitments

These enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, or by less obvious, but just as effective barriers made from careful landscaping or planting of plants. The Directors have seen put into a very difficult and worrying position over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in the interests of all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade. It is not possible to consider the individual merits of the various cases without appearing invidious, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be compiled with. Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

2 /

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While some people have already received requests to open up enclosures and remove barriers, we wish to make it clear that the regulations and policies apply equally to all.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that they will consider applications for fences, hedges etc. along the eastern and western boundaries of plots, etc but that none will be permitted on the northern boundaries of any private erf.

4. PLANTING AND GARDENING ON COMMON AREA

We are all very grateful to members who have helped to improve the common area with extra plants, which the Association could not have afforded. Of course once planted they form part of the common area, and so have to be maintained by the Association, and the gardeners on the estate may have instructions, from time to time, to clip, prune or move the plants for the good of the plants themselves, or to ensure that the common area is kept open for the enjoyment and use of all members.

5. PETS

People are constantly complaining about animals straying round the estate and dirtying area close to houses. Sometimes this is so bad that it is a health hazard. It is extremely difficult to see a solution to this problem, and in the past the Board has felt unable to do anything about it, save ask for co-operation from dog-owners in cleaning up and generally keeping control of their dogs. The trouble is now becoming so acute that we must remind all members of regulation 4.1.3 which requires permission from the Board for the keeping of animals. Thus in future no one may keep a pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which can of course be refused. To try to decide on a future policy to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form and return it to Mrs. Fox, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing lines up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

3 /

Star 13/12/79 (221)

SWA 'could be model for SA'

There was a good chance that the situation in SWA/Namibia could be resolved in a way which could provide a model for South Africa, former American diplomat Mr Allard K Lowenstein said in Johannesburg today

Mr Lowenstein, former United States representative to the Human Rights Commission and US Ambassador for special political affairs, is in South Africa to meet Government officials and leading citizens

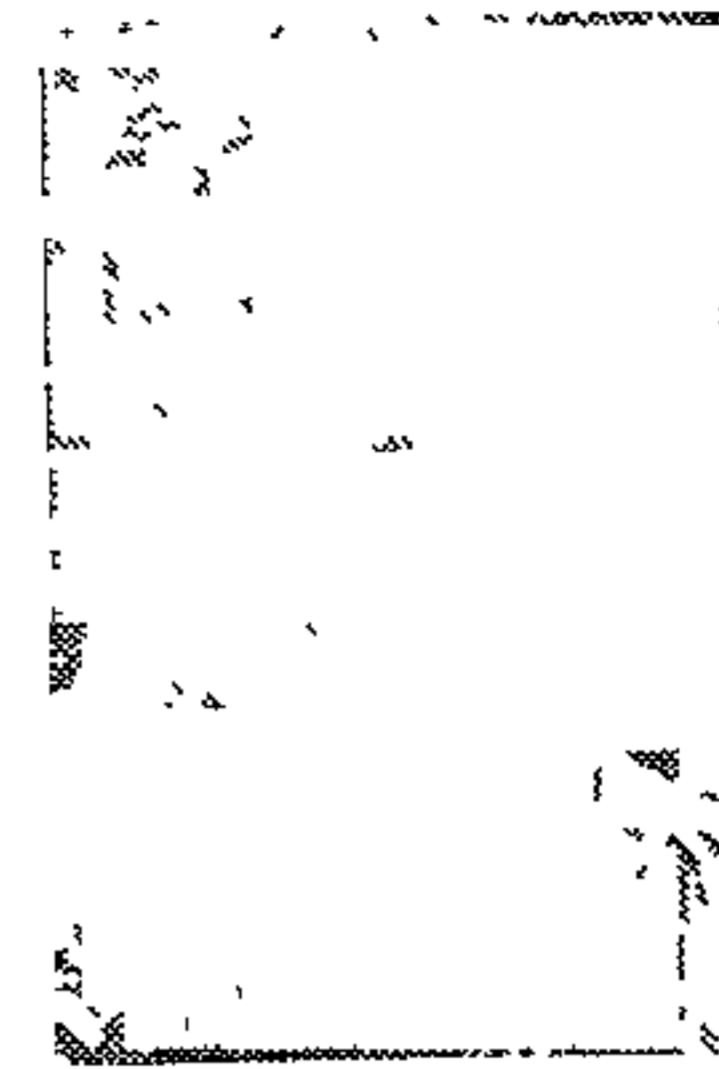
He arrived two weeks ago and has since travelled to SWA/Namibia, Rhodesia, Botswana and Mozambique. He has met a variety of South Africans including Chief Gatsha

Buthlezi, writer Alan Paton, Soweto leaders, and students

Mr Lowenstein is the author of a book on SWA/Namibia, "Brutal Mandate," which he says is banned

Today Mr Lowenstein addressed the Pretoria Press Club. He told The Star that the principle put forward by the five Western powers of free and fair elections under impartial supervision, "which might have been unthinkable a few years ago, have provided the kind of atmosphere people have been struggling to achieve in Africa for decades — the opportunity to show that this is a valid and hopeful way to proceed

"That doesn't mean there won't be problems," he said. But he is impressed with the changes in attitude.



Mr Allard K Lowenstein
... impressed with changes

Beantworten Sie die Frage, die auf die Feststellung folgt:

1) Vereine sind in allen Bereichen des gesellschaftlichen Lebens zu finden: im Sport, in der Wirtschaft, in der Kultur und der Politik.

Frage: In welchen Bereichen des gesellschaftlichen Lebens sind Vereine zu finden?

Antwort:

2) Jeder Verein braucht einen Vorstand. Der Vorstand besteht mindestens aus einem Vorsitzenden, dem Kassenswart und dem Schriftführer.

Frage: Woraus besteht der Vorstand eines Vereins mindestens?

Antwort:

3) Die meisten Vereine sind gemeinnützig, sie arbeiten nicht auf kommerzieller Basis. Sie brauchen dann keine Steuern zu bezahlen.

Frage: Was braucht ein gemeinnütziger Verein nicht zu bezahlen?

Antwort:

4) Die Zusammenkunft eines Vereins besteht gewöhnlich aus zwei Teilen. Auf den ersten Teil folgt der weitere Teil, das gemütliche beisammensein.

Frage: Was folgt auf den ersten Teil bei der Zusammenkunft eines Vereins?

Antwort:

(ape 2000)

Swapo must end violence — Botha

11/21/79
221

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that not a single South African soldier would be withdrawn from SWA/Namibia unless a visible ceasefire was brought about

In a statement to Sapa, Mr Botha said all South African troops would remain in the territory during the election process

There would be a reduction in the number of South African troops only if Swapo put an end to its violence

Mr Botha was reacting to a statement issued by the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, after discussions with the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, in which Mr Nujoma said Swpo forces would not be restricted to their bases in order to be

monitored. He also said the number of South African troops would have to be reduced, irrespective of whether a visible peace should come about

"The South African Government rejects Mr Nujoma's views. Swapo terrorists will be restricted to their bases and their restrictions to their bases will be monitored

Unarmed

"They will only be allowed into South West Africa if they return unarmed to participate peacefully in the elections

"They will only return through previously-stated points. Intimidation by Swapo, in any form whatsoever, will not be tolerated for one moment" — Sapa

● Ahtisaari back from tour, page 4

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Swapo-D accepts Zambia camps probe

WINDHOEK — The Zambian Government's invitation to the international Press and interested parties to pinpoint prison camps in Zambia was "ominous" coming at this stage, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, publicity and information secretary of the Swapo-Democrats movement here, said yesterday.

The Swapo-Democrats would nevertheless accept the invitation, because the movement wanted to use the visit to investigate the fate of a large number of South West Africans allegedly detained in Zambia.

Dr Abrahams was commenting on an announcement in Lusaka that Zambia would invite the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Leader of Swapo-D, Mr Andreas Shipanga, and members of the international Press to visit Zambia to point out the camps.

Facilities

Dr Abrahams said "We must be given unrestricted access to dissident Swapo members both inside and outside camps

"There must be no restrictions on our movements and they must place facilities at our disposal to bring back detainees when we find them"

Swapo-D last received word from the detainees about two weeks ago, he said, in letters smuggled out of Zambia

Moved

"My personal reaction to the invitation is that they have moved the detainees to better-concealed camps or that the Zambians have eliminated the detainees," Dr. Abrahams said

The question of the detainees came to the fore last week when Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the Secretary-General's special envoy, told a Press conference in Lusaka that allegations of detention camps in Zambia should be backed up by lists of names

Mr Shipanga replied that a list with 100 names of Swapo dissidents imprisoned in Zambia on the orders of Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, had been submitted to Mr Ahtisaari on April 27, 1977

Escapers

The list was compiled by two Swapo dissidents who had escaped from a concentration camp

Mr Justice Steyn described the Zambian announcement as "interesting"

(Sapa)

Power station raider killed

Mercury Correspondent

SALISBURY — Police here shot and killed one of the terrorists responsible for a rocket and machine-gun attack on the power station.

They also found an arms cache which they said proved conclusively that the terrorist killed was involved in the attack

Follow-up operations are continuing.

People in the vicinity of Salisbury's industrial area heard three loud explosions followed by the sound of automatic gun fire.

The area was then quickly cordoned off by the police.

Sapa-Reuter in a message from Lusaka said Mozambique-based terrorists yesterday claimed responsibility for the power-station raid

The Zimbabwe African National Union said its men had attacked power stations in the Rhodesian capital

A brief statement issued by Zanu's Maputo headquarters gave no details

about damage caused by the attacks or of any casualties

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th a tax on the share held by each household could iculties that may arise in the enforcement of rent uld be so because the tax would be paid equally by

every household rather than, as with rents, by a few powerful families. The tax on the shares could be collected immediately after the annual auction. That would mean that small holders and those without cattle would receive cash from the sale of the excess grazing units they controlled and so be able to pay their share of tax. At the same time large livestock owners would be present as they would have an interest in the purchase of annual grazing rights. The fact that everyone paid an equal tax based on the share they controlled should make the avoidance of tax payments an action which runs up against social sanctions.

The authors end a discussion on the probability under their proposed scheme that established livestock owners may strengthen their position both through gaining leasehold rights over commercial ranches as well as by maintaining "Mafisa" and small stock on communal lands with the statement that "... political will and personal commitment are needed at all levels of government to ensure that such a displacement does not occur in Botswana".¹ It is

1. Para 41.31

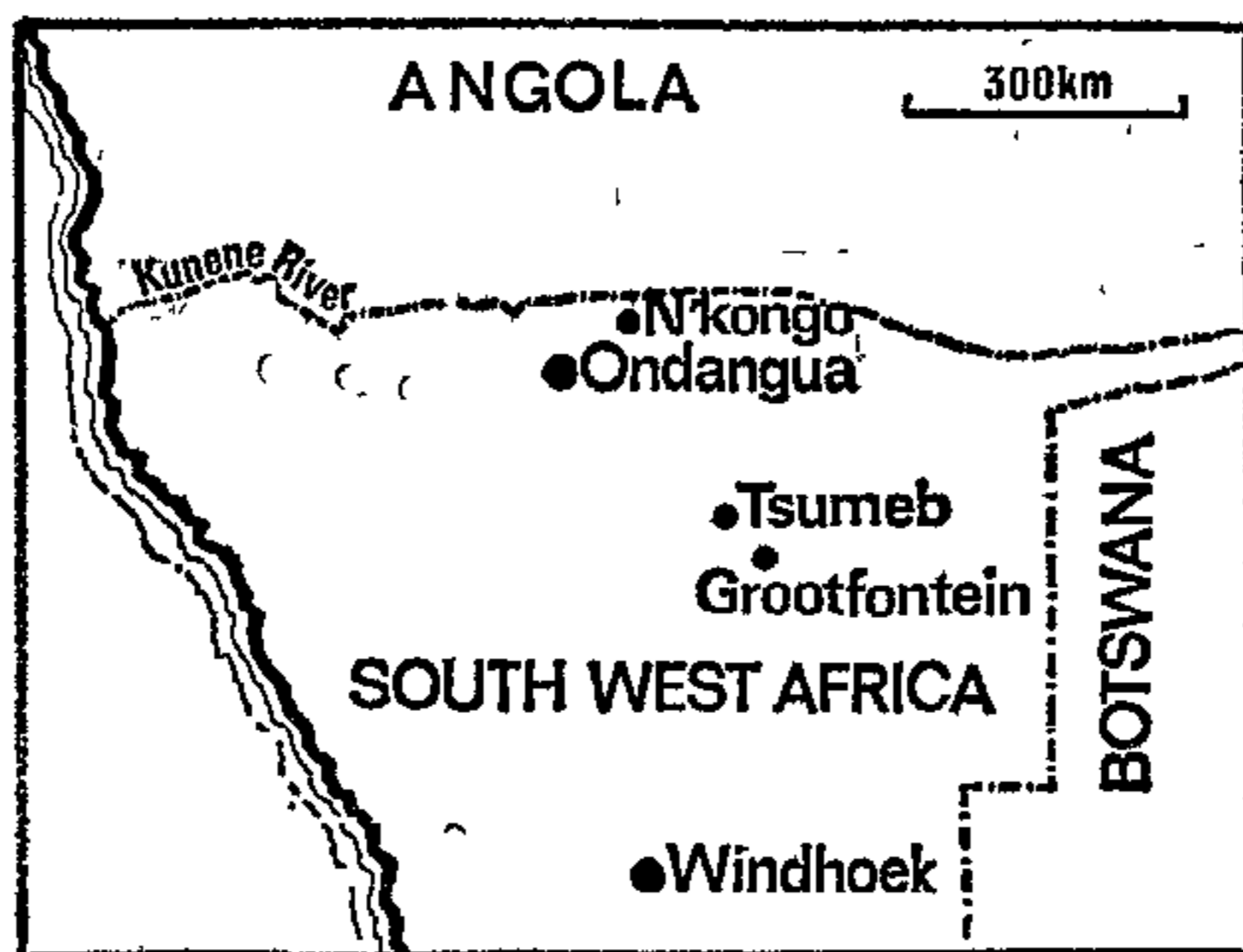
'Untenable situation' created by SWA attack

221 Argus 15/2/79

Swapo — West and SA confer

Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr 'Pik' Botha, called in the ambassadors of the five Western countries today to discuss the new crisis which threatens the South West African settlement



THE map shows N'kongo, near the Angola border, where Swapo terrorists attacked a South African military camp on Tuesday.



MR Justice M T Steyn
... unhappy about events.



MR Pik Botha
ball in UN's court.

Rockets used in attack on base

Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK. — The South African military base at N'kongo was subjected to fire from rocket launchers, in addition to mortar and light arms fire, a spokesman for South West Africa Command said today.

All the weapons used in the surprise attack by

Swapo terrorists were of communist manufacture.

The base is situated near the South West African border with Angola.

He said that the attack, which started at 9.35 on Tuesday night, lasted for about 30 minutes.

There were no deaths on the South African side, according to a statement released by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr R F (Pik) Botha.

plan.

The meeting took place in Cape Town against the background of an attack by 250 Swapo terrorists on a South African base at N'kongo on Tuesday in which South African soldiers were wounded.

In South Africa's view the attack with heavy mortars and AK rifles created an untenable situation for the start of the implementation of the peace plan scheduled for February 26 when the first contingent of the UN monitoring task force is due.

Gunsmoke

A Foreign Affairs Department official said today: 'We can't go into a situation premised on peace with gunsmoke in the air.'

At this stage there is no talk of the arrival of the task force being postponed but South Africa is anxious to know from the UN and from the Western Five who sponsored the settlement plan what is being done to contain Swapo provocation.

SA Note

In a strongly worded message from Mr Pik Botha to the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, which was delivered in New York yesterday the South African Government put the ball in the UN's court by asking how the UN expected the settlement proposals to be implemented without a ceasefire.

The message said responsibility for Swapo's intransigence lay with the UN and asked Dr Waldheim to say whether Swapo had accepted the plan and, if so, how this squared with its statements and actions.

Today's meeting between the ambassadors and Mr Botha is thought to have dealt with pressure the Five is able to

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Cont →

SWAPO

(Continued from Page 1)

exert on frontline states in Africa to bring Swapo to heel.

The Administrator General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, warned today that the latest Swapo terrorist action in the territory could seriously impede the implementation of an independence plan.

Mr Justice Steyn is in Cape Town where he has had discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Mr 'Pik' Botha and other ministers.

Mr Justice Steyn said he was very unhappy about the events. He pointed out that it was only 11 days before the first elements of a United Nations supervisory force were to have arrived in South West.

He could not say what would happen now. South Africa would have to await an answer to a strongly worded note Mr 'Pik' Botha has sent to Dr Waldheim.

Schwarz

Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defence said South Africa should not allow itself to be provoked into massive retaliatory action against Swapo at this stage.

Mr Schwarz said that in view of the delicate nature of the SWA situation it may be desirable for South African forces to continue to present a low profile.

The genuineness of the United Nations was being tested he said.

It was obvious that Swapo was trying to provoke South African forces into a major retaliatory move so that it could pull out of the settlement.

A cautious approach by South Africa might be difficult at this stage, he said, but it could pay dividends.

Mr Vause Raw, the New Republic Party leader said the Swapo action placed a heavy onus on the Western Five not to allow the forces of anarchy to dictate to them and to the world. An election date should now be fixed and adhered to, come hell or high water.

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You must come, Ahtisaari told

15/2/79

221

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Mr. Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader, said yesterday he would insist the UN special representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, accompany him to Zambia to trace missing Swapo detainees.

Mr. Shipanga said an "official invitation" from the Zambian Government would be accepted "without hesitation" as long as no restrictions were placed on the investigation.

At the same time, he said his followers were working on "leads" that several hundred other Swapo dissidents were being held in another African country, which he would not name.

He claimed an international organisation investigating human rights violations had given him "a clue" about the suspected detentions that had taken place recently.

"It is not yet clear when and how many of them were detained," he said. "That's why we won't go on record at this stage, but investigations are continuing."

Two years

Mr. Shipanga, who spent two years in detention after his arrest with other Swapo dissidents in Zambia in 1976, is demanding to know what has happened to about 1 800 detainees who have not been accounted for.

He accused the Zambian Government of "lying" when it said there were no Swapo dissidents imprisoned in its country.

Claiming that Swapo spokesmen had already admitted dissidents were being detained, Mr Shipanga said Zambia's invitation to him to point out the camps was "serious and sinister".

Provost, H.S. Rumbelov immediately after the Chairman, and Mr. E.S. Monk now comprises the

at 2) Tel. 723719
Tel. 724726
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if they can, so we can feel free to contact your house or the estate or matters you would

4. EMERGENCY AND GARDENING ON COMMON AREA
We are all very grateful to members who have helped to improve the common area with extra plants, which the Association could not have afforded. Of course once planted they form part of the common area.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While some people have already received requests to open up enclosures and remove barriers, we wish to make it clear that the regulations and policies apply equally to all.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that they will consider applications for fences, hedges etc. along the eastern and western boundaries of private erf, but that none will be permitted on the northern boundaries of any private erf.

Asked whether he was suggesting the detainees had been killed, he replied "That is what we are trying to find out I have no doubt they could have been killed".

Killed

Mr. Shipanga claimed a number of Swapo dissidents were killed by Zambian soldiers when they tried to escape in August, 1976.

He said President Kenneth Kaunda and Swapo President Sam Nujoma did not want the dissidents to return because their names would be "tarnished".

But the return of dissidents would not be a precondition for implementing the UN settlement plan.

"The ball must start rolling and the country cannot be held to ransom by anyone, least of all Mr Nujoma".

Evacuated

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, publicity secretary of Swapo-D, claimed most of the detainees had been evacuated from camps already identified as detention centres.

According to his information these camps were now being occupied by Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu movement, but there were between 250 and 500 Swapo detainees at Nyango, about 500km north-west of Lusaka.

"We don't want to mention the other camps because they will then also be evacuated," he added.

In various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, effective barriers made from careful landscaping Directors have seen that into a very difficult and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in the best interests of the various cases of the individual merits of the various cases and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the regulations should be compiled with walls, fences or other external erections are about the prior consent of the Board of Directors. The common area must be kept open for the use and full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

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6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing lines up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS
For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

3 /

250 Swapo terrorists hit SWA base

CAPE TIMES 15/2/79

221



Mr Pik Botha



Dr Kurt Waldheim



Mr Sam Nujoma

Political Staff

A TWO-PRONGED force of 250 Swapo terrorists attacked a South African Army base in SWA/Namibia on Tuesday night, bringing the delicate independence plans to the brink of collapse.

A strongly worded note has been sent to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim. It points out that the South African Government has accepted all of the terms of agreement, demands to know whether Swapo has done so, and asks if the UN peace-keeping forces will arrive as expected before the end of the month to set the independence programme in motion.

While the communication does not scrap the plan, it makes it clear that it is in serious danger of collapse.

The terrorist attack — the largest yet by any combined Swapo force — was repelled, but according to the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, "several members of the security forces were wounded".

The attack was on the base at N'kongo, 15 or 20 km from the Angolan border, and was supported by heavy mortar and small-arms fire.

In his communication to Dr Waldheim, the Mr Botha said "I must sound a warning that the whole delicate edifice of agreement which we built so carefully over the past period is in danger of collapse in the light of Swapo's dastardly attack of yesterday (Tuesday)".

He demanded to know what steps Dr Waldheim was taking to "correct this untenable situation".

The South African forces had deliberately adopted a low profile in recent months and there had been no provocation on their part, he emphasized.

Swapo however, had constantly displayed bad faith during two years of negotiations by provocative attacks on SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha said Swapo's intentions were transparently aimed at preventing the implementation of a settlement and the reasons were equally clear.

The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, only three days ago

Western proposals to which he had already committed Swapo. "He realizes that the people of South West Africa have rejected Swapo and the violence and horror for which it stands," said Mr Botha.

"Swapo is becoming even more desperate as the time for the implementation draws

JOHANNESBURG. — Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, said last night that security forces had launched an immediate follow-up operation but progress was being hampered by rain and the tracks of the terrorists had been washed away.

nearer, and wishes to provoke South Africa into action which Swapo can use to get off the hook on which it finds itself," said Mr Botha.

"I wish to alert you to this device and also to sound a warning that South Africa cannot and will not be circumscribed by these political or any other considerations in the actions she may deem necessary to protect life and property and secure the safety of the country."

Blaming the UN's support for Swapo as the reason for its intransigence, Mr Botha called on Dr Waldheim to repudiate "this breach of violence and to condemn its vicious action."

"I have repeatedly urged you to decide on a ceasefire date and to ensure that the process of implementation starts by February 26," he said.

"I must insist that you now explain to the South African Government how you anticipate the settlement proposal being implemented, taking into account the disregard displayed by Swapo."

ON PAGE FOUR:

- Was Swapo attack a publicity stunt?
- Eglin says UN must act now

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Through family
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SWAPO bases nit boy

CAPE TOWN — A two-pronged force of 250 Swapo terrorists has attacked a South African army base in South West Africa, bringing the delicate independence plans to the brink of collapse.

A strongly worded note has been sent to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, pointing out that the South African Government has accepted all terms of agreement. The communication demands to know if Swapo has accepted the terms and if the United Nations peacekeeping forces will arrive as expected before the end of the month to set the independence programme in motion. The communication says the plan is in serious danger of collapse.

The attack — the largest by any combined Swapo force — was repelled, but "several members of the security forces were wounded", according to the Foreign

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The attack was on the base at Nkongo, 15 or 20 km from the Angolan border, and was supported with heavy mortar and small-arms fire

In his communication to Dr Waldheim, the Foreign Minister said

"I must sound a warning that the whole delicate edifice of agreement which we built so carefully over the past period is in danger of collapse in the light of Swapo's distasteful attack of yesterday (Tuesday) night."

He demanded to know what steps Dr Waldheim was taking to "correct this untenable situation"

As far as South Africa was concerned, the way to a settlement of the 33-year-old issue was open, but when the first units of Untag were expected in two weeks, Swapo launched its attack

The South African forces had deliberately adopted a low profile in recent months and there had been no provocation on their part

But Swapo had constantly displayed bad faith during two years of negotiations by provocative attacks on South West Africa.

Mr Botha said Swapo's intentions were aimed at preventing the implementation of a settlement and the reason was equally clear

Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, had raised a number of "spurious objections" only three days previously to parts of the Western proposals to which he had committed Swapo

"He realises that the people of South West Africa have rejected Swapo and the violence and horror for which it stands"

It is thought Mr Botha's references to Mr Nujoma's objections concerned his refusal to have Swapo bases in Angola monitored by Untag as set out in the settlement agreements

"Swapo is becoming ever more desperate as the time for implementation

draws nearer and wishes to provoke South Africa into action which Swapo can use to get off the hook on which it finds itself

"I wish to alert you to this device and also to sound a warning that South Africa cannot and will not be circumscribed by these political or any other considerations in the actions she may deem necessary to protect life and property and secure the safety of the country," Mr Botha said.

Blaming the United Nation's support for Swapo as the reason for its intransigence, he called on Dr Waldheim to repudiate "this breach of violence and to condemn its vicious action"

"I have repeatedly urged you to decide on a ceasefire date and to ensure that the process of implementation starts by February 26

"There can be only one reason for your inability to proceed as envisaged — Swapo's unwillingness to abide by the terms and spirit of the settlement

plan

"I must insist that you now explain to the South African Government how you anticipate the settlement proposal being implemented, taking into account the callous disregard displayed by Swapo," he said

A defence force spokesman said last night that South African forces suffered no fatalities during the attack. A few soldiers received minor injuries

The South African forces retaliated immediately and the enemy retreated and fled back across the border

The spokesman could not say if there were any casualties on the enemy side.

May-Gen Jannie Geldenhuis, officer commanding South West Africa Command, said security forces had launched an immediate follow-up operation, but their progress had been hampered by rain

The tracks of the terrorists had been washed away — DDC

15/9/79
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Major hitch in SWA plans feared

15/2/77
221

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UNITED NATIONS — Prospects have receded for the early deployment of a big UN operation in South West Africa during its transition to independence, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The February 28 target for landing the first contingent of UN troops in the territory would almost certainly not be met, and a question mark hung over the entire operation, they said.

marked, and the situation could only be described as "very bad", a leading diplomat said

by representatives of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany during their protracted negotiations on the proposed independence settlement, Dr Waldheim asked the Western five to call on him later this week for a thorough discussion

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Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative, was said to have brought back disquieting information from his recent talks with Swapo and African frontline leaders. Differences of interpretation between Swapo and the South African Government were

There was no immediate comment from Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who prepared the plan to dispatch 7 500 UN troops and more than 1 000 civilian officials to supervise elections. But people who discussed the latest developments with him said he was depressed.

Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo president, was said to have told Mr Ahtisaari in Luanda last weekend he had an understanding with the five that 2 500 of his armed guerillas would be allowed to return to South West Africa within three weeks of the implementation of a ceasefire between his forces and the South Africans

In an attempt to clarify what both sides were told

Shipanga: we'll find detainees

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WINDHOEK — Swapo dissident, Andreas Shipanga, said yesterday he would insist that United Nations special representative Martti Ahtisaari accompanied him to Zambia to trace missing Swapo detainees.

another African country, which he would not name

The South Africans wanted the UN to monitor Swapo forces outside South West Africa, while their own troops in the territory would be reduced to 1 500 and confined to one or two camps during the pre-independence election period

Mr Shipanga said an official invitation from the Zambian Government would be accepted "without hesitation" as long as no restrictions were placed on the investigation

He said an international organisation investigating human rights violations had given him "a clue" about the suspected detentions that had taken place within recent months.

The president of the Security Council, Mr Abdulla Bishara, of Kuwait, discussed the situation on Tuesday night with Dr Waldheim

Meanwhile, his followers were working on leads that several hundred other Swapo dissidents were being held in

"It is not clear when and how many of them were detained. That's why we won't go on record at this stage. But investigations are continuing"

The Secretary-General is to report to the Security Council on the outcome of Mr Ahtisaari's talks, which were preceded by his discussions in Windhoek and Cape Town last month with the South African authorities — SAPA-RNS

He accused the Zambian Government of "lying" that there were no Swapo dissidents imprisoned in its country — DDC

Shipanga's stipulation

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By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Mr An-
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gation.

At the same time, he said
his followers were working
on "leads" that several
hundred other Swapo dissi-
dents were being held in
another African country,
which he would not name.

He claimed that an inter-
national organisation inves-
tigating human rights viola-
tions had given him "a
clue" about the recent sus-
pected detentions

"It is not yet clear when
and how many of them
were detained," he said

Mr Shipanga, who spent
two years in detention after
his arrest with other Swapo
dissidents in Zambia in
1976, is demanding to know
the fate of about 1 800 de-
tainees said to be held in
Zambia.

He accused Zambia of

"lying" that it had no im-
prisoned Swapo dissidents.

Meanwhile, Dr Kenneth
Abrahams, publicity secre-
tary of Swapo, claimed
most of the detainees had
been evacuated from camps
that had already been iden-
tified as detention centres.

He said his information
was that those camps were
now being occupied by Mr
Robert Mugabe's Zanu
movement

There were, however, be-
tween 250 and 500 Swapo
detainees at Nyango, about
500 km northwest of Lu-
saka, he said

"We don't want to men-
tion the other camps be-
cause they will then also be
evacuated," he added

Attacking Zambia's joint
invitation to Swapo-D and
the South West African Ad-
ministrator-General, Mr
Justice Marthinus Steyn, Dr
Abrahams said.

"The conclusion is to be
drawn that, in the eyes of
the Zambian Government,
Swapo-D is not an indepen-
dent political organisation,
but merely a part of the
South African administra-
tion

"This is not unexpected
because the Zambian Gov-
ernment has attempted to
justify the unwarranted de-
tention of our people on the
grounds that they are South
African agents," he said

rhundert. Die
Gold und

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worden, die beim
bestimmte Ziele

Don't retaliate warns Schwarz

221
16/2/79

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party yesterday cautioned that any retaliation to the Swapo terrorist attack on the South African army base at N'kongo in South West Africa must be dictated by political considerations

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on military affairs, said the Swapo attack was significant in respect of both timing and the number of terrorists involved

"It is obvious Swapo wants to demonstrate a show of force. The timing is intended to provoke the South African army into a form of retaliatory action which could then be used as an excuse for either calling off or delaying the settlement proposals for South West Africa," Mr Schwarz said

"While one's natural reaction is to strike back in force, in the present delicate situation it is to our advantage not to give any excuse to the Swapo forces, nor to indulge in action that could be misconstrued

"The test now is whether the United Nations, or at least the West, will see Swapo in its true light or whether double standards will continue to be applied," Mr Schwarz said

Mr John Wiley, leader of the South African Party, said:

"Only the obliteration of all terrorist bases in all neighbouring territories by our armed forces will prevent further loss of life by innocent black and white civilians and by our servicemen," he said —

PC

72 1/2 1

Get on with it, says anxious Waldheim

Star 16/2/79
336

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Swapo's externally based publicity secretary, Mr Peter Katjavivi, said in London yesterday that Swapo was aware of the risks involved in taking part in SWA/Namibia elections, even under UN supervision

He said: "It is alleged that Swapo is unwilling to participate in the elections. I stress we remain ready to participate in genuine, free and fair elections in accordance with the UN resolution. We are willing to take risks. There will be no guarantees."

By Kevin Jacobs, The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim thinks the South African Government and Swapo should stop arguing and accept Security Council interpretation of plans for a massive UN operation in SWA/Namibia.

and Swapo to a model compiled by the UN Secretariat. Asked whether a collapse of the initiative was still possible, Dr Waldheim said "You can never exclude a collapse. I hope it will not happen, but I cannot give you any guarantee it will work

"I hope it will work, because we have made so many efforts — the five Western members of the Security Council, the front-line African states, and, of course, the two parties" Dr Waldheim later said he hoped to respond to Mr Botha's letter — sent

to the Secretary-General to protest against Swapo's attack on the security base at Nkomo — after careful study. Negotiators were trying very hard to stick to the month-end deadline to start the UN operation. "Whether we can keep it depends on the attitude

of the two sides, whether they are ready to accept our interpretation of proposals. If not, we will have to extend it." The South African Government has not said it would back out of an agreement if the deadline was not met.

A month-end deadline to start the UN's watchdog role in the territory's transition to independence depends on acceptance of a Security Council mandate, he told a Press conference yesterday.

Although both South Africa and Swapo back the principle of UN control and supervision of elections, "to my profound regret," he said, "I have to say that the two sides interpret the resolution in different ways. I can only hope we will be able to overcome these differences and finally agree on an interpretation which, in my opinion, can only be the interpretation of the Security Council."

"NOT HELPFUL"

He defended the organization's impartiality in spite of the General Assembly's recognition of Swapo as the 'sole voice' of Namibian people.

He stressed the South African Government's illegal administration of the territory and he said many things in Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's angry letter denouncing Swapo did not correspond with the facts.

But, he added, "that does not mean that I am not ready and willing to solve the outstanding problems. Certainly the acts of violence to which he referred are not helpful in our efforts, but this is just one aspect of the problem."

Early next week, Dr Waldheim will ask the Security Council to adopt firm proposals on composition of a 6500-strong UN force to police the territory, and outline a ceasefire procedure.

GLOOMY

After a gloomy projection of peace chances in world hot spots this year, he acknowledged some UN success in Namibia, but said the dispute is "still not over the hump."

Dr Waldheim expected the national make-up of the military task force to be "somewhere between" the objections of Pretoria

Impartiality of UN defended

By Kevin Jacobs
NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim sought to defend the UN's impartiality yesterday against suggestions of pro-Swapo bias, by noting South Africa's illegal administration of SWA/Namibia.

The point was made briefly, and was not a major theme in his remarks at a Press conference on negotiations for the territory's independence.

The remark was made in response to a questioner who asked whether an apparent lack of impartiality

Congress to tell Carter: Stop sitting on the fence

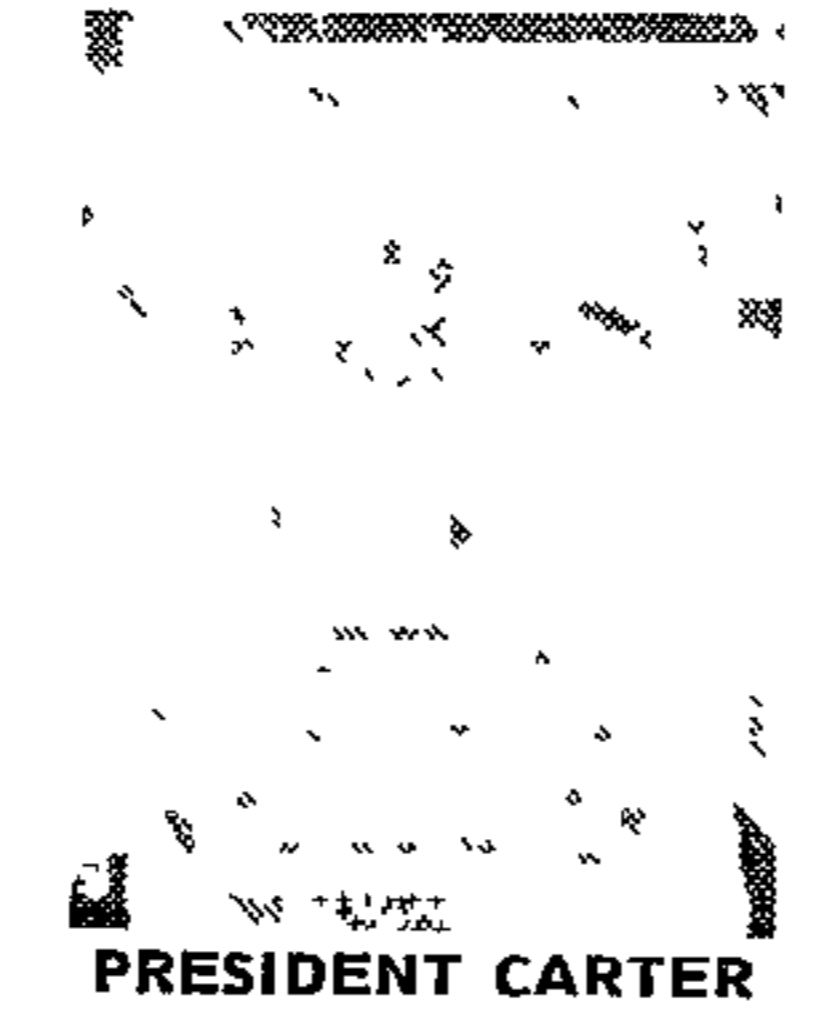
By Hugh Robertson, The Star's Bureau
WASHINGTON — This week's heightened guerilla activity in Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia has pushed President Jimmy Carter's Administration closer to a showdown with Congress over southern Africa policy.

To a steadily growing number of Congressmen, the latest guerilla raids in the two countries illustrate the failure of what they describe as the Administration's ingratiating policy in the region.

They argue that America's 'neutral' stance is being taken for granted by both the frontline states and the so-called liberation movements.

The shooting down of civilian aircraft in Rhodesia and massed Swapo raids in SWA/Namibia would not be possible if there were a serious risk of provoking a policy review in Washington, influential Congressmen say.

They add that the Swapo raid on a South African military base shows that the Angolan Government is either inca-



PRESIDENT CARTER

pable of exerting meaningful pressure on Swapo terrorists, or is cynically insincere in its support of SWA/Namibia settlement initiatives.

And the suspicion has long existed on Capitol Hill that the same applies to the Zambian Government militarily outnumbered in its own territory by Rhodesian guerillas and in any event, regarded as being politically committed to the guerilla cause.

The looming confrontation between Congress and the Administration over Rhodesia policy is



Dr Kurt Waldheim . SA in SWA/Namibia illegally.

within the UN on sensitive disputes like SWA/Namibia or the Middle East discouraged some parties concerned from leaving the issue in the hands of the world organization.

In introductory remarks, at his first meeting of the year with UN correspondents, Dr Waldheim took Government leaders to task for not using the UN in the first instance as a mediator.

Dr Waldheim had noted a continuing growth of nationalism in the world, and an apparent drift by many leaders from the spirit of the organization.

Later, a Voice of America reporter asked whether there had not been a concurrent change in the attitude of the UN, reflecting political bias, and he mentioned Mr Pik Botha's reference to pro-Swapo sentiment, contained in a letter yesterday to the Secretary-General.

The General Assembly, numerically dominated by Third World and communist nations, recognises Swapo as the "sole and authentic voice of the people of Namibia," and has adopted a resolution equating Zionism with racism.

Dr Waldheim said he had "taken careful note" of Mr Botha's comments, but "I can not agree with everything. Many things do not correspond with the facts."

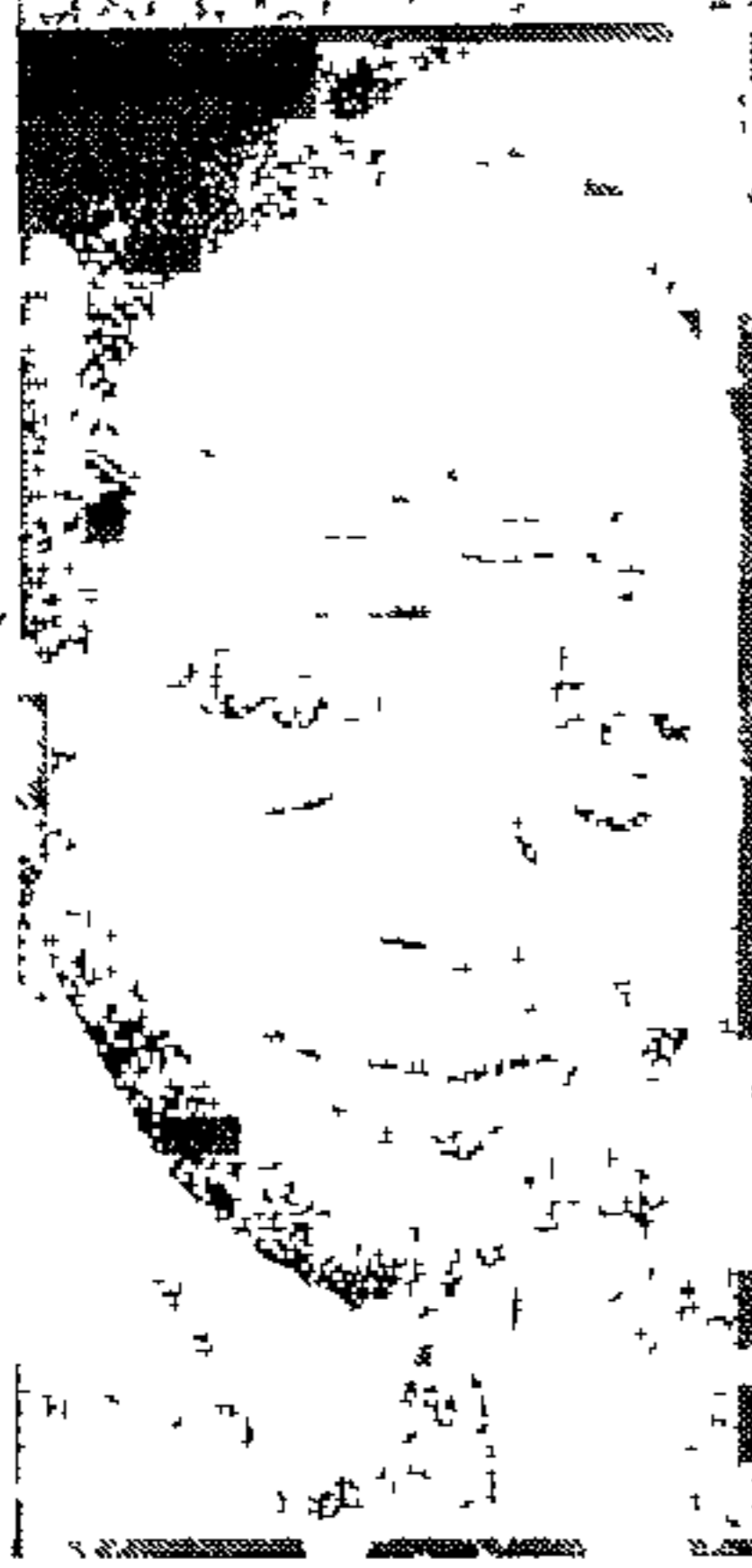
VIOLENCE

Nonetheless, he was willing to try to solve outstanding issues in the SWA/Namibia dispute, and he said Swapo's violence is "not helpful to our efforts."

Dr Waldheim then referred to a World Court ruling, adding "But the basic issue is that the South African Government is illegally in the territory. I have to stress that."

Call to Nujoma for ceasefire

16/2/79
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R.A.M



ANDRIES SHIPANGA
... no stalling

By DAVID FORRET
Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — South West African political leaders yesterday called on the international community to pressure Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, to agree to an immediate ceasefire

At the same time, they warned against a hot-pursuit reprisal raid into Angola, following the surprise attack by Swapo guerrillas on the South African camp at

Nkongo, about 15 km from the border, late on Tuesday night

Seven South Africans were wounded when a group of about 250 insurgents attacked the base with mortars, machine-guns and AK-47s

"A hot-pursuit raid at this time would be a diplomatic disaster that would completely wreck any chances of a peaceful settlement," said Mr Reinhard

Rukoro, publicity secretary of the Namibian National Front

Echoing Mr Rukoro's views, Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader, said "The United Nations has been preoccupied with this issue for 30 years and it shouldn't be stalled at the last minute by Sam Nujoma. The Security Council should send in its peace-keeping force as soon as possible, because it is only the world body that can bring about a settlement"

Dr Ben Africa, vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, was concerned that acts such as the Nkongo raid could jeopardise the implementation of the peace plan.

The Progressive Federal Party yesterday cautioned that any retaliation to the Swapo terrorist attack on the South African army base at Nkongo must be dictated by political considerations. Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on military affairs, said the Swapo attack was significant in respect of both timing and the number of terrorists involved, reports ROB NUTTALL from Cape Town.

"It is obvious that Swapo wants to demonstrate a show of force. The timing is intended to provoke the South African Defence Force into a form of retaliatory action which could then be used as an excuse for either calling off or delaying the settlement proposals for the area," said Mr Schwarz. "It had been clear for some time that Swapo had sought to escalate its terrorist activities in Ovambo to influence political events in that area."

See Page 12

The answers to Question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians...) are tabulated below. Seven of the 10 firms interviewed said that they felt that nothing hindered them from employing more African technicians than they had indicated in question 3, therefore the table summarises the attitudes of three firms.

Frequency with which firms in Rosslyn sample indicated that a factor was one of the three most important which prevented them from employing more Africans as technicians than they had indicated in question 3.

Factor	Frequency with which indicated
Trade Union/Industrial Council restrictions.	2
Assumed illegality of placing Whites under Africans	2
Fear of reactions of White employees.	1

Answers to Question 5 (urgency for a language and communication course...) are summarised in the following table.

1. Number of times which firms in Rosslyn sample indicated their position on a scale ranging from 1 being 'Urgent' to 5 being 'Not Urgent'.

Urgent	1	2	3	4	5	NOT URGENT
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**Treaty
a must
to end
war says
Swapo**

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — The South West African Peoples Organisation (Swapo) will not lay down arms against South African forces because they allege that Prime Minister P. W. Botha is not prepared to implement the United Nations plans for a settlement.

This was made clear here yesterday by Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's Secretary for Information.

He called on the South African Government to sign a peace treaty with Swapo and said that only with this was Swapo willing to agree to a ceasefire.

Ceasefire

"What we are demanding is a UN coordinated ceasefire, after which we will be prepared to see that the UN plans for free and fair elections are implemented, Mr. Katjavivi said.

But, he alleged, while Swapo was willing to sign a ceasefire South Africa was not

Mr Katjavivi also said that Swapo expected South Africa at any stage "suddenly to extricate itself from the UN plan."

Referring to a report that there had been a setback to the UN contingent moving in to South West Africa, Mr Katjavivi said:

"I am not surprised by this speculation. For UN forces to go in before there has been a ceasefire would be merely a smoke screen."

Peace

He asked "How does one institute visible peace? There is a war on in Namibia. Peace is a ceasefire."

Mr Katjavivi is on a short visit to London from Lusaka, where is stationed.

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Our Johannesburg correspondent writes that security forces manning the lonely Nkongo base in eastern Ovambo were hopelessly outnumbered by the more than 200 Swapo terrorists who launched a surprise attack on the camp at the height of an electric storm on Tuesday night.

The security forces, members of the multi-racial South West African 41 Battalion, suffered seven casualties in the hour-long battle.

They fired more than 160 mortars and blanketed the surrounding bush in a hail of bullets.

Eventually, the enemy fire dwindled and the Swapo terrorists were gone as quickly as they came.

The security forces launched a follow-up operation on Wednesday morning.

● See also Page 2

UN plan for SWA also illegal, says Pik Botha

THE United Nations plan for SWA/Namibia was illegal, it one took the assertions of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary-General to their conclusion, the Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town last night.

He was approached by Sapa for comment on Dr Waldheim's statement last night on SWA/Namibia. Dr Waldheim alleged that the basic problem in SWA/Namibia was the illegality of the South African presence there.

Mr Botha said "After two years of negotiations with the South African Government, Dr Waldheim has suddenly discovered that South Africa is in

South West Africa illegally.

Is he saying, inasmuch that the two years of negotiations and the settlement plan are also illegal?

"The decisive factor in the two years' negotiation which held so much promise was that the parties should not insist on a technical-juridical approach.

Dr Waldheim now states after two years of negotiation that South Africa's illegal presence in SWA is a basic problem.

"He cannot rely on a single binding decision of the World Court to make such an allegation. There exists no juridical basis whatsoever for his view.

"Nevertheless if South Africa, as Dr Waldheim says is

illegally in SWA then the question arises whether he should concern himself with it further.

In terms of his own judgment of South Africa's position, the question arises whether we have anything further to say to each other.

"The most important question, according to Dr Waldheim's own assessment of the situation, is whether in future he should not negotiate with the authority he considers legal.

The South African Government grants him that privilege, said Mr Botha. Sapa

Dr Waldheim admits deadlock on SWA plans

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, last night admitted deadlock over the UN's Namibia independence plan and made it clear that a new spirit of compromise and a fresh round of diplomacy is fast needed.

Otherwise, he said, there was no hope for the UN to be deployed by the month-end target date and the danger of total collapse remained.

He then rounded sharply on South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, for his fiercely-worded Wednesday challenge and called South Africa's illegal occupation of the territory the basic issue.

"I cannot agree with everything he says, many things do not correspond to the facts," he said of Mr Botha's letter. In the letter, Mr Botha warned that a Swapo night-assault on a northern base threatened the entire agreement and demanded urgent Waldheim action — starting with a denunciation of Swapo.

Dr Waldheim conceded that such acts of violence "are not helpful" but, gesturing with both hands, he continued "The basic thing is that the South Africans are illegally in the territory, and this has to be stressed."

It was a new-style aggressive Waldheim who castigated the world in general, predicted a major oil crisis, and expressed only pessimism over the future.

He said political will was lacking everywhere, none of the big issues were near to a solution, and an upsurge of nationalism, now fired by religious zealotry, increased the problems.

Nations turned to the UN only when they were losing, then grew angry when the UN was unable to quickly produce a solution, he lectured with ire.

He admitted bluntly that all the efforts of special representative, Martti Ahtisaari, had failed to resolve the key SWA problems, but he still promised to produce a report by late next week.

Both sides now fully accepted the Security Council resolution ordering the UN operation but, "to my profound regret", they interpreted it differently, he admitted.

"We are not over the hump,"

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To page 2

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From page 1

he concluded and went on to catalogue four hampers. The complications of the UN plan, the violence the UN's plan would cause, and the status agreement under which the UN wants the same protection and privileges enjoyed by peacekeeping forces in the Middle East and Cyprus.

Typical was the fight over the force to be supplied. "I don't do want somebody else

to do it," he said. "I want to see the agreement between Africa and the Security Council

Council and then accepted all that.

In private conversation afterwards, he said, he had been disappointed on the five-year term for rotating powers and intended to have a "closed door" session and a

A Fed to comment on it and that the five had been partly of double talk making commitments to South Africa and Africans and Swapo, he charged.

"That's a tricky question," he said, but denied there was any evidence to suggest that was so.

Efforts to avert crisis on SWA

CAPE TIMES
16/2/79
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expected to be an insurmountable obstacle
 South African and Western diplomats also believe that other difficulties can be overcome
 A delayed start to the process would either mean South Africa agreeing to postpone the election beyond the end of September — which observers consider unlikely — or the UN agreeing to shortening the pre-election period
 The first UN troops, probably a detachment of British signallers, could be sent to the territory fairly rapidly once agreement was reached
 While there is some South African suspicion that the UN is deliberately delaying the start of the operation, diplomats with extensive UN experience say the UN bureaucracy is notoriously slow on such matters
 The South African Government has declared that it is anxious to start the process as soon as possible, a sentiment emphasized yesterday by the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn
 Calling for an early start to deployment of UN troops, Mr Steyn said delay would start a corrosive uncertainty which could ultimately bring disaster to the territory
 He also said Swapo actions could destroy finally any re-

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

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To page 2

INTENSE DIPLOMATIC attempts are being made to prevent the SWA/Namibia settlement plan from reaching yet another crisis only days before implementation is due to start.

This week's Swapo attack on the N'kongo base in the territory has added to South African concern and led to demands that the United Nations explain how it will implement the settlement if Swapo violence continues.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday saw ambassadors from the five Western countries involved in the SWA plan — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — and expressed South African concern at the incident and its implications.

He also handed them a copy of a letter sent yesterday to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

South African and Western diplomats are also becoming worried that UN troops might not arrive in the territory by the end of February. This starting date is necessary, if South African insistence on an election by September 30 and UN insistence on a seven-month run-up to the election are both to be met.

With only 10 days to go to the suggested February 26 starting date, there has been no confirmation that the first UN detachments will reach Windhoek by then.

Final agreement has yet to be reached on the composition of the UN force, but this is not

A From page 1

maintaining trust among other political parties that Swapo would take part peacefully and democratically in an election.

The continuing violence to which the territory is subjected could create the danger that mutual trust will be destroyed. Mr Justice Steyn told journalists before leaving Cape Town after talks with the government.

“Political parties against Swapo might later not be prepared to go into a political campaign with Swapo because they fear Swapo is not prepared to take part in peaceful politics and that their leaders are in danger of their lives.

There must be assurances that all will play the game according to the rules.

The attack on N'kongo was the heaviest inside the territory and its effect on the political process was only felt to determine.

Mr Justice Steyn called on the people of the territory to stand fast and keep up their courage.

Don't decide now as a result of this serious Swapo action not to take part in an election with Swapo.

I call on Swapo if they love the country to realize the future can only be solved by a political process and not by the sword.

Swapo at the late stage had to prove it was prepared to comply with the UN resolution calling for an end to violence and for participation in a peaceful political process.

I hope the Western powers, the United Nations and its Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim will use their influence to ensure that everything possible is done to restore a climate of mutual trust,” said Mr Justice Steyn.

SWA/Namibia battalion defended N'kongo base

WINDHOEK — Most of the soldiers based at the N'kongo military base in eastern Owambo which came under heavy attack by Swapo terrorists on Tuesday night were members of SWA/Namibia's own 41 Battalion, according to reports here

The reports quoted Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, the officer commanding SWA Command, yesterday as saying that the base was defended by SWA/Namibians of "all population groups"

General Geldenhuys said it had been pitch dark and pouring with rain when the terrorists armed with heavy mortars and light Russian-manufactured Ak-47 rifles had launched their attack on the base, about 15 km south of the Angolan border

General Geldenhuys described the latest attack as an "exceptional and isolated incident", adding that the terrorists had, for some time, been going out of their way to avoid contact with the security forces in the operational area

EDITORIAL OPINION

Blinkered Waldheim

The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has put himself badly out of court by claiming that South Africa is in South West Africa illegally

Whatever juristic merit there may be in that argument, the fact of the matter (as South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha has been quick to point out) is that Dr Waldheim has seen fit to negotiate with the South African Government. This is proof that he has had to acknowledge, no matter how reluctantly, that South Africa at least has de facto authority in the territory.

And that surely is what is relevant — the progress of negotiations up to now in which Dr Waldheim has involved himself with certain Western powers, with South Africa and with Mr Sam Nujoma's external Swapo guerilla movement in an attempt to bring peace and true, democratic independence to South West Africa through free, United Nations-supervised elections.

The existing South West administration, South Africa itself, the West and, indeed, the United Nations Secretary-General himself have committed themselves honestly to this purpose and, at last, after years of difficult planning it seemed that the

stage was set this month for a United Nations administrative and military presence to appear in South West Africa to supervise and defend the arrangements for internationally-recognised elections not later than September this year.

The plan was for a United Nations military force to take over from South African troops over the next three months, for the South African troops and Swapo's guerilla forces to withdraw from the area in which they have been fighting, for both sides to honour a ceasefire and for electioneering to start in May or June with all parties, including Swapo, free to participate peacefully.

Mr Nujoma seems to be intent now on smashing the plan by refusing to accept a cease-fire. In fact, he showed this week that he is prepared to intensify the armed struggle by sending in one of largest forces Swapo has yet assembled to cross the border and attack a South African military base

As Mr Harry Schwarz, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on military affairs, said in Parliament the test now is whether the United Nations will see Swapo in its true light.

Dr Waldheim, regrettably seems to be wearing blinkers

'Drum' magazine, November 1957, March, May 1958; August, October 1959.

Documents, (folder on short loan).

The Pass Laws, SAIRR Fact paper No.7, 1960.

'Our women are a rock' - Women and the politics of liberation in South Africa' in Ufahamu, Vol.VI, No.1, 1975.

Time Longer than Rope

Survey of Race Relations, annual 1952-1960

'The status of African women' in P.Smith (ed) Africa in Transition

Natal 1959 - the Women's Protests

iii. Mau-Mau remains one of the most controversial in history. Should the movement be regarded as a lent or as a patriotic nationalist struggle, as a is a civil war between the haves and the have-nots

'The Historiography of Mau-Mau' in Ogot (ed) Politics and Nationalism in Colonial Kenya

Interpretations of Mau-Mau

The Psychology of Mau-Mau, 1954

The Origins and Growth of Mau-Mau, 1960

Review of the Corfield Report in J.A.H.II/1 (1961)

Storm over Africa, A study of the Mau-Mau rebellion

Mau-Mau Detainees, 1963

Jomo Kenyatta, 1961

'On Heroes and Uhuru Worship' in Heroes and Uhuru Worship, 1967

'Mau-Mau in two dimensions', in Africa Report, May 1966

The Myth of Mau-Mau, 1966

Mau-Mau from Within, 1966

Revolt of the Elders: an Anatomy of the loyalist

Crowd in the Mau-Mau uprising', in Ogot, Politics and Nationalism in Colonial Kenya, 1971

'The Social composition of the Mau-Mau Movement', Journal of Peasant Studies, 1/4 (1975)

'The African Crowd in Nairobi', J.A.H., XIV/2 (1973)

'Mau-Mau', African Studies (Johannesburg) 32/4 (1973)

Peasant Politics, 1974

HISTORY

'South Africa's Lumpen-proletarian Army', University of London, I.C.S. Collected Seminar Papers, 7

Swapo-D accuses Nujoma of murder

GENEVA — A splinter group of the South West Africa People's Organisation, the Swapo-Democrats, yesterday claimed that members of the group were being murdered on the orders of Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The secretary-general of Swapo-D, Mrs Otilie Abrahams, who was born in SWA but is a Swedish national, said in Geneva yesterday that the murders were taking place in refugee camps in Zambia.

In some cases people were tied to trees and children were dying of malnutrition. All opposed to Mr Nujoma's leadership were being systemically killed, she alleged.

Mrs Abrahams did not say how many people had already been killed but claimed there were doubts whether any of about 2 000 refugees would be seen alive again.

She appealed to the international committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to investigate the allegations.

A spokesman for the UNHCR in Geneva said Mrs Abraham's charges would be studied. He did not elaborate.

Mrs Abrahams has already visited Sweden and Holland on a fund-raising and publicity tour for Swapo-D.

She said that the group now had at least 5 000 card-carrying members led by Mr Andreas Shipanga, an original founder of Swapo with Mr Nujoma. Swapo-D has its headquarters in Windhoek. — Sapa-Reuter.

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F A C T O R

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Table 30. Frequency with which firms in Rosslyn sample indicated that

The answers to Question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians...) are tabulated below. Seven of the 10 firms interviewed said that they felt that nothing hindered them from employing more African technicians than they had indicated in Question 3, therefore the table summarises the attitudes of three firms.

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Obstacles reportedly raised by Swapo president Sam Nujoma on the question of Untag monitoring of Swapo forces confinement to base and temporary camps where returning Namibian exiles will be processed under UN supervision do not seem to be insurmountable. Both the Western proposals and the Waldheim plan proposed by the UN and endorsed by Swapo last year, clearly provide for UN-monitored confinement to base camps of Swapo and SA forces. This condition is not negotiable.

It is perhaps significant, say observers, that neither the Zambian nor Angolan governments have endorsed Nujoma's reported refusal to submit to Untag surveillance.

Equally perplexing is Nujoma's sudden refusal to agree to Namibian exiles passing through special repatriation camps.

On the question of the release of 11 detainees prisoners there are clearly going to be a number of hitches. SA has already provided the UN with a complete list of people detained, imprisoned or Robben Island and in SWA and this week indicated strong support for the invitation issued by the Zambian government to Judge M.T. Steyn and Swapo defector Andre Shupanga to go to Zambia to identify Namibians detained there.

SWA/NAMIBIA *Fused 217*
On your marks . . . *(221)*

Sources in Cape Town told the *FM* this week that both SA and Swapo will sign formal undertakings in line with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's ceasefire plan for Namibia within the next 10 days or so.

The understanding of the SA Foreign



Sam Nujoma . . . a ceasefire in the offing?

Ministry is that the ceasefire agreement will avoid too many specifics about the level of violence that will be construed as a violation of the agreement. SA is understood to be willing to tolerate sporadic incidents, provided they do not assume a pattern of organised and continuing incursion.

More important, SA is said to be willing to take a fairly flexible line on violence in the early stages of Untag's deployment, starting with a British signals unit comprising about 200 men. The understanding is based on the acceptance that in the early stages it will be difficult for the Swapo high command to communicate the ceasefire to all its bush patrols over a 1 000 km frontier.

Nevertheless, all incidents will be reported to special envoy Martti Ahtisaari and Administrator General Marthinus Steyn and their respective military advisers, who will be expected to take appropriate action. For practical purposes, therefore, the "total, visible peace" which Foreign Minister Pik Botha insists on as a precondition for reduction of SA troop strength in terms of the Western proposals and Resolution 435, will start from the date agreed upon in the ceasefire agreement.

Senior SA diplomatic sources confirm in addition that although great stress has been laid in official statements on the question of the date of implementation of the UN settlement plan, the transition process will be deemed by SA to have formally started as soon as the first members of Untag are deployed — "even if they are only a handful." If this line is adhered to then the UN should have little difficulty in meeting the February 28 deadline. Emplacement of Untag will in any event take about six weeks.

Swapo threat to boycott elections

Argus Africa News Service 221

WINDHOEK. — Swapo has threatened to boycott the United Nations-supervised election in South West Africa if South Africa does not comply with all aspects of the peace plan worked out by the five Western powers and endorsed by the UN Security Council.

At one of the biggest Swapo meetings held in the territory, the internal leaders yesterday emphasised that they were keen to see an end to the SWA dispute — 'but not at any price.'

They accused South Africa of making new demands which were not in keeping with the agreement.

The main speakers, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, deputy chairman, and Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, secretary for publicity and information, have just returned from an overseas visit during which they held talks with Swapo leaders in exile and the UN special representative to SWA, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Mr Tlhabanello claimed the plan provided for the monitoring of Swapo bases in SWA.

'If South Africa insists that Swapo bases be monitored in neighbouring states, Swapo will have to reconsider its position,' he told a gathering of about 6 000 people.

On the composition of the UN task force, he said the peace plan made provision for 'interested parties to be consulted'

'We understand we don't have a veto right, but as in the past, South Africa wants to have the final say,' Mr Tlhabanello claimed.

He said Swapo was prepared to accept the task force as composed by the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Referring to 1800 Swapo dissidents allegedly being held in camps in Zambia, he challenged interested parties — in particular the SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the dissidents who now lives in Windhoek — to go to Zambia, find them and bring them back.

Swapo tells views on UN plan

221
Cape Times
19/2/79

WINDHOEK — Differences of interpretation between Swapo and South Africa of the United Nations independence plan for SWA/Namibia crystallized at a Swapo political rally here yesterday.

Swapo's publicity and information secretary, Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, outlined Swapo's views on the UN plan, at the same time blaming South Africa for "wanting to play tennis now that a solution is closer at hand than ever before in the more than 30 years of dispute."

The main differences of interpretation centred on:

- Cessation of hostilities
- Supervision of Swapo fighters
- Reception centres for returning exiles
- The release of political prisoners

Mr Tlhabanello who with Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Swapo vice-chairman, returned to SWA/Namibia on Saturday from a visit abroad where they conferred with external Swapo leaders, reported back to one of the biggest political meetings ever held in the territory.

Mr Tlhabanello accused South Africa of failing to comprehend the Western proposals.

"The Western proposals state there must be a comprehensive cessation of hostilities, South Africa says there must be visible peace," Mr Tlhabanello said.

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, when confronted at Swakopmund earlier this year during talks with Mr Martti Ahti-

saari, the UN Secretary-General's special envoy, could not define "visible peace," Mr Tlhabanello said.

South Africa had as yet not even defined what the word "hostilities" entailed.

"It is general knowledge that there are only two parties involved in armed combat here," Mr Tlhabanello said. The parties were South Africa and Swapo.

"Hostilities" did not merely entail the exchange of fire on the border, but included "intimidation" of people inside the territory by South African authorities, Mr Tlhabanello said.

"Swapo is prepared to sign a ceasefire document defining hostilities, but on the understanding that South Africa will do the same, because South Africa is also engaging in hostilities," Mr Tlhabanello said.

"When Swapo states in all earnestness that it will sign such a document, South Africa reacts as a child."

South Africa reasoned that if it signed the document it would accord a measure of importance to Swapo.

"But there are human lives at issue."

Mr Tlhabanello said Swapo wanted peace, contrary to what South Africa said, "but we want to be sure that South Africa, too, desires peace."

In terms of the Western proposals, South Africa had three months to withdraw its troops.

"But South Africa says no, it

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To page 2 **A**

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"Another possible obstacle in the way of implementing the Western proposals is the composition of the UN task force," Mr Tlhabanello said.

The Western plan stated that interested parties would be consulted not negotiated with. Mr Tlhabanello said the UN

Swapo would provide seven air tickets free of charge and would arrange with the Zambian Government so that those who accused Swapo or imprisoning dissident members could point them out and take them home.

Mr Andrea Shupanga to throw up a smokescreen over the detentions issue, Mr Tlhabanello said.

Mr Tlhabanello said Swapo wanted peace, contrary to what South Africa said, "but we want to be sure that South Africa, too, desires peace."

In terms of the Western proposals, South Africa had three months to withdraw its troops.

South Africa reacted as a child."

South Africa reasoned that if it signed the document it would accord a measure of importance to Swapo.

South Africa had as yet not even defined what the word "hostilities" entailed.

South Africa could not define "visible peace," Mr Tlhabanello said.

19/2/79 R.D.P.
Plea for nonviolent solution in SWA

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — Mrs. Otilie Abrahams, the General Secretary of the Swapo Democrats, said in Geneva at the weekend that the need for violence to achieve independence in South West Africa no longer existed.

Mrs. Abrahams, also termed Sam Nujoma and his followers "an anachronism which must fall away".

"With the help from the five Western nations we can reach our goals through negotiation. We do not believe in violence for the sake of violence," she said.

Mrs. Abrahams, who is in Europe on a fund-raising trip, accused the United Nations people in SWA of "discriminating against everyone other than Sam Nujoma's clique".

She also expressed alarm that her appeals to the Lutheran World Federation and the International Red Cross concerning concentration camps holding anti-Nujoma people are falling on deaf ears.

"We have told them where the camps are," she said. "Why don't they go and see our people chained to trees and starving to death?"

F A C T O R

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Table 33. Frequency with which firms in construction sample indicated that a factor was one of the three most important which prevented them from employing more Africans as technicians than they had indicated in Question 3.

The answers to Question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians ...) are tabulated below. Ten of the 14 firms interviewed said that they felt that nothing hindered them from employing more African technicians than they had indicated in Question 3, therefore the table summarises the attitudes of only four times.

Frequency with which factor was indicated	1	2	2
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our postal survey. Of the 25 wrote to, 15 replied of which our questionnaire. These (1.3%) Indians and 'Coloureds', of the 15 Municipalities and to employ any African tech-inded by the Bantu Affairs Local Authorities, is

NM 20/2/79

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Waldheim stalls on SWA

Waldheim

last night, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, the Administrator-General said as far as he was concerned the election date was still set for February 26. Uncertainty had to be avoided at a "critical time like this"

"If Dr Waldheim is contemplating an election for next July, this would be disastrous to morale. If he has a postponement in mind, we may be in serious trouble because the people will not tolerate such a delay"

"I told Dr Waldheim I am working flat out to meet the election date to facilitate the entry of Untag" — (Sapa-Reuter)

55. If an economy has a marginal propensity to consume of 2/3 and a deflationary gap of R30m, then to bring the economy to full employment, there would have to be an increase of:

(1) R1 000m
(2) R980m
(3) R900m

(4) R1 100m
(5) R1 900m

Income must now be:

(4) R1 100m
(5) R1 900m

GNP
GNP
GNP

(4) R90m in investment spending.
(5) R10m in investment spending.

er of 2.5 implies that when:

ment increases by R1, consumption increases by R1.50.
ption increases by R2,50, investment increases by R1.
ment increases by R1, consumption increases by R2,50.
ment increases by R2,50, consumption increases by R1.
ment increases by R1, investment increases by R1,50.

NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told South Africa in a letter made public yesterday that the proposed UN operation in South West Africa could not begin until outstanding questions were clarified.

It was hoped an advance party would be able to initiate the multimillion rand operation designed to bring the territory to independence, by the end of this month.

But in his letter to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, Dr Waldheim said while the parties to the dispute affirmed their acceptance of the UN settlement proposal, "they give different interpretations on a number of points"

He and his special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, would pursue their efforts to secure the necessary clarifications.

Dr Waldheim said no one was more anxious than he to implement the Security Council's resolution authorising the UN operation "at the earliest possible date".

But he was sure Mr Botha would appreciate that before the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) could be established and enter into operation the outstanding issues must be clarified so it could carry out its functions effectively.

He appeared to blame South Africa for the delay when he noted that he had wanted to begin consultations last September, but it was impossible to do that because he was informed of the Government's decision to co-operate in implementation only on December 22

Elections

"In the meantime, that Government proceeded unilaterally to hold elections without UN supervision and control, and in spite of the council resolution"

Nevertheless, the Secretary-General went on, in the interest of securing a peaceful settlement to this long-standing issue, he asked Mr. Ahtisaari to undertake further consultations in January

"I can assure you," he told Mr Botha, "that we shall continue to exert all possible efforts to conclude the clarifying process as quickly as possible. In this endeavour, I must count on the understanding and co-operation of the parties"

"In these circumstances I hope that all concerned will in the meantime refrain from actions or statements which might jeopardise such an outcome"

Responding to Mr Botha's complaint about an attack by Swapo terrorists on a South African military base last week, Dr Waldheim said he fully recognised the importance of securing an atmosphere

of peace and tranquility in the territory.

A comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts was an essential prerequisite to the implementation of the Security Council's proposals and he would propose a procedure for the start of the ceasefire

Dr Waldheim did not repeat his remark at last week's Press conference, which irked Mr Botha — that South Africa's "illegal" occupation of South West Africa was the basic issue.

Report

Diplomatic sources said the Secretary-General was expected to issue next weekend a report to the Security Council outlining the difficulties in the way of implementing its resolution, along with suggestions to resolve them.

The questions he would touch, according to the sources, were the proposed ceasefire, composition of the military component of Untag, the monitoring process, and the date for UN-supervised elections

The Security Council then would decide how to proceed. Its president's March will be a bitter one of South Africa, the Nigerian Ambassador, Mr Leslie Harriman, chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Committee, has been pressing for a total oil embargo against the republic

Speaking from Windhoek

★ TURN TO PAGE 1

Waldheim scolds Pik 221 in new note

CAPE TIMES 20/2/79

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — South Africa is to blame for a three-month delay in tackling the "outstanding issues" now holding up the United Nations' SWA/Namibia operation, the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, says in a letter in which he has scolded the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

But in the letter, made public yesterday, he has pledged "all possible efforts" to iron out "different interpretations" and launch the operation as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, he has urged all sides to "refrain from actions or statements" which might jeopardize it.

Dr Waldheim's cautious, low-key note comes in reply to Mr Botha's angry demands for clarification of the situation.

Dr Waldheim recalled his criticism of the recent Swapo attack as "not helpful", but he was silent on his charge that South Africa's illegal occupation of the territory with the basic problem.

Stressing that he fully recognized the importance of securing "an atmosphere of peace and tranquility" at this time, Dr Waldheim said he would propose a ceasefire procedure "at the appropriate time".

While no one was more anxious than he to launch the operation as quickly as possible, the differences had to be resolved first.

He had wanted to begin the consultations immediately after the September 30 go-ahead from the Security Council, but "unfortunately" South Africa had conveyed its decision to co-operate only on December 22.

"In the meantime, as you will recall, your government proceeded unilaterally to hold elections in Namibia, without United Nations supervision and control, and in defiance of previous Security Council decisions.

CAPK Times 21/2/79

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Botha's letter: The full text

TEXT of Mr Pk Botha's reply
Dr Kurt Waldheim
Your Excellency, I have the hon-
our to acknowledge your letter dated
19 February, 1979, and received by
me on 19 February, 1979.
Your reaffirmation of the funda-
mental importance of an atmosphere
of peace and tranquility during the
early stage is reassuring. I sub-
scribe to your view that a compre-
hensive cessation of all hostile acts
is an essential prerequisite to the
implementation of Security Council
Resolution 435 (1978). It is precisely
for this reason that, in my letter of
19 February 1979, I brought to your
attention the malicious and unpro-
voked attack by Swapo on a security
force in South West Africa on 13
January, 1979. Swapo's attack is a
hostile act of severe proportions. It
violates the spirit of the settlement
proposal. Indeed Swapo's treacherous at-
tack at a time when it was generally
expected that implementation of the

settlement plan was about to com-
mence makes a mockery of the
whole project of our positive
achievements and of our hopes and
expectations of a peaceful resolution
of this decade's old problem.

In the circumstances I find the
description of the Swapo attack as
not helpful' to be inappropriately
generous. The attack should be con-
demned for what it patently is an
artifice to undermine and prevent
the implementation of the settle-
ment.

You refer to your undertaking, in
your letter of 1 January 1979, to
propose at the appropriate time, a
procedure for the commencement of
a ceasefire. In the light of the real
danger of an escalation in violence
the period that has elapsed since 1

January is considerable. It is not
unreasonable to have expected final-
ity by now, particularly in the light
of your urgent request to me during
our talks in New York at the end of
November 1978, to determine a date
for the emplacement of Untag. You
will recall that you suggested at the
time that irrespective of the date
chosen, you would be in a position to
proceed with the emplacement rap-
idly and with a minimum time
lag.

You state that Mr Ahtisaari dur-
ing his recent mission to Africa
established that the parties give dif-
ferent interpretations to a number of
important aspects of the settlement
proposal.

I must emphasize, however, that
South Africa cannot be one of these
parties now placing an interpreta-
tion on the settlement plan which
differs from the plan. In the view
of the South African Government, there
are no outstanding issues of such
magnitude as to present insuperable
obstacles. There are no out-standing
issues of such a nature as to prevent
the commencement of the imple-
mentation of the settlement plan.

Such clarifications as were neces-
sary on the question of the size of
Untag, the role of the UN in regard
to the police and the principle of
consultation had been completed for
some time now.

I foresee no impediment to the
satisfactory completion of a status
agreement on the basis of the propo-
sal currently under discussion by
your aid my officials. The same
applies to the question of the com-
position of Untag, where we have bent
over backwards to be accommodat-
ing. The flexible attitude adopted by
South Africa should make it possible
to make a start on the envisaged
date with the emplacement of those
units which will in any case have to
proceed to South West Africa first.

Relatively speaking the two issues
still under consideration must,
therefore, be considered of second-
ary importance and can be final-
ised without undue difficulty. As
you are aware on both these issues I
await your response from you, having

communicated to you our views both
on the status agreement and on com-
position on 12 February 1979.

Following the visit of Mr Ahtisaari to South Africa in mid-January 1979, it appears, after detailed discussions between your military experts and the South African military authorities, that no serious problems should arise during implementation of the agreement. Agreement on the practical programme of implementation has accordingly also been reached.

In stark contrast to South Africa's attitude fully explored with Mr Ahtisaari during his recent visit to South Africa and South West Africa, are Swapo's outrageous demands recently stated in Luanda by Mr Nujoma. They include the establish-
ment of five armed bases inside South West Africa, the complete withdrawal of South African troops and the refusal to place Swapo forces under UN monitoring.

There is clearly no basis in the Western proposal or, for that matter, in your report on implementa-
tion to the Security Council dated 29 August 1978, for these claims by Swapo. As such they represent nothing less than diversionary tactics deliberately aimed at delaying and wrecking the entire initiative for a peaceful settlement. On such a basis the emplacement of Untag would be out of question. The clear language of the proposal on the restriction-to-base of Swapo is not susceptible of more than one interpretation.

Paragraph 8 of the proposal (S/12636) reads in part:

"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.

"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."

The relevant part of section 3 of the annex to the proposal reads:

"Swapo General cessation of hostile acts comes under UN supervi-
sion. Restriction to base

"UN U N military personnel commence monitoring of cessation of hostile acts and commence monitoring of both South African and Swapo troop restrictions."

Furthermore, paragraph 21 of your report to the Security Council, dated 29 August 1978, states:

"21 The functions which will be performed by the military component of Untag are set out in paragraph 8 of document S/12636 and in the annex thereto. These include, in particular:

"(A) Monitoring the cessation of hostile acts by all parties and the restriction of South African and Swapo armed forces to base."

"Swapo has never had a base in South West Africa and reference to Swapo bases can therefore apply only to those outside the territory."

Moreover, in my letter to you of 22 December 1978, conveying South Africa's decision to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), I wrote:

"111 Special reference is made to paragraph 12 of the Settlement plan accepted by the South African Government on 25 April, 1978, with a view to monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring states."

Paragraph 12 reads as follows:

"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 tranquillity in the border areas."

In your reply dated 1 January 1979, to my letter of 22 December 1978, you stated:

"Certainly paragraph 12 of the settlement proposal is a very important element, and I have been assured by representatives of the states which border on Namibia that they will co-operate fully with the United Nations in ensuring that Un-

tag is able to carry out its mandate."

"In your letter under reply you refer to the decision of my government unilaterally to hold elections in Namibia without United Nations supervision and control."

In this regard I wish to remind you that you were fully informed of the reasons why the elections in question were held. Moreover consultations with you and the Five continued without interruption throughout the electoral campaign and no time was lost as a result of the elections. In fact, within two weeks of the announcement of the election results, on 1 January, 1979, I received your letter in which you informed me of your decision to despatch Mr Ahtisaari to South West Africa and South Africa "to complete consultations on operational requirements for the deployment of Untag."

The expectations of the people of South West Africa were raised by the very language of the Western proposal which provides in paras 3 and 11 for the installation of an independent government of Namibia during 1978. Moreover, the peremptory language of the last section of the time-table annexed to the proposal reads:

"11 By 31 December 1978, at the latest, Independence."

As explained to you at the time, South Africa took into consideration, inter alia, this clear commitment when it decided to hold the elections on 4 December 1978. In this light I am surprised that you now again raise this issue.

South Africa has consistently honoured its commitments in terms of the proposal and the negotiations which preceded it. You will recall, for example, that on 2 December 1978, South Africa undertook to conclude consultations during December 1978 with the leaders of South West Africa to be elected during the elections of 4 to 8 December 1978.

To honour this commitment, the Prime Minister and I travelled to Windhoek on 21 December, 1978, the

earliest possible opportunity, used our best efforts, in the end success, to persuade these leaders seriously to consider ways means of achieving international recognition through the good offices of the Special Representative and Administrator-General. The positive result was conveyed to you by me on 22 December. However, your Special Representative reached South Africa for further consultations three weeks later.

During Mr Ahtisaari's last visit Cape Town I proposed, as a practical suggestion, to start the electoral mechanism with a view to commencing implementation on 1 February 1979. On the understanding that he was dealing with a matter he in turn proposed 26 February which I immediately agreed. I once again appeal to you now to your utmost to initiate that with the greatest urgency, by announcing the date and the arrangements for a ceasefire. It is imperative that implementation commence this month, as you envisaged in your letter to me on 1 January, 1979. It will fit in with the envisaged date of elections not later than 30 December, 1979, which, as you noted that letter, "is consistent with the proposal."

The United Nations cannot, more than South Africa, afford a deteriorating economic and political situation and increasing stability and conflict in the territory. The people of South West Africa have long been promised the right to decide their own future. This has been South Africa's policy over years and is also the objective of the United Nations. Their aspirations for independence by 31 December, having been thwarted, they will tolerate no further delay and government has an obligation to cede them what is their right. It is not possible for the South African Government to associate itself with any move to delay the elections beyond the end of September 1979, thus further postponing or frustrating the people of South West Africa's right to independence.

Neither the United Nations nor the South African Government can afford to allow them to be held ransom by an organization of violence which, as recently as last week, has plainly demonstrated its truculent attack that it intends to instal itself in power by force and terror. It has as recently as last year on more than one occasion indicated in statements that this is indeed its chosen path.

I give due weight to your assurance that all concerned should meantime refrain from actions or statements which might prejudice the outcome. I would draw your attention that in referring from time to time to the proposal and matters, I have based my statements on provisions and language of the proposal, Security Council Resolutions and similar documentation. I do not, however, expect me to be silenced through silence or by others which violate, or repudiate the clear provisions of the proposal.

Unlike Swapo, the South African Government carries the responsibility for the administration and maintenance of law and order in South West Africa and it cannot ignore statements or actions which have a bearing on the future of the territory.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurance of my sincere regards.

R F Botha
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Sapa

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	25	25	25	25
Erasmus, P.	12	11	7	30
Espley, Miss S.C.	25	23	25	73
Fine, D.N.	19	16	23	58
Fourie, L.J.	2	17	6	25
Gainsborough-Waring, Miss B5	7	3	15	13
Garland, N.R.	14	11	15	40
Gelant, R.A.	-	11	2	13
GiFillan, A.D.	6	4	6	16
Goosen, M.P.	11	9	17	37
Green, Miss K.J.	15	20	21	56
Greenberg, Miss A.	23	15	17	55
Grunfeld, B.	16	11	21	48
Hack, B.C.	12	6	14	32
Haddow, P.B.	14	18	1	33
Harper, G.M.	10	9	16	35
Harpur, C.A.L.	2	2	6	10
Ray-Whitton, A.M.	22	17	19	58
Helmen, L.	11	13	20	44
Higgs, A.M.	2	1	0	3

SWA peace plan totters

**Political staff
CAPE TOWN — The
South West Africa in-
dependence plan is
on the point of
collapse after
Swapo's latest de-
mand that it be given
five armed bases in-
side the territory.**

This was disclosed last night by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, less than a week before the date set for the arrival of the first Untag troops which were due to monitor the progress to an internationally accepted independence.

"You just quote me as saying this is the end of the story," Mr Botha said last night after sending a second letter to Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary-General, in which he set

out the government's point of view.

The letter put South Africa's case, either to go ahead on the basis of the proposals drawn up by the Western five "or else we forget about it completely," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha's main objection was to Swapo's refusal to have its bases monitored and its demands to establish five armed camps on the South West African side of the border with Angola.

The launch of the UN independence operation, marked by the arrival of Untag troops, will be delayed several weeks, according to reports from the UN last night.

A spokesman for Dr Waldheim told correspondents the launch would not take place on February 26, the scheduled date but sometime in

March.

He said Dr Waldheim would give reasons in a report on Friday or Saturday.

Mr Botha re-emphasised the government's view that Swapo would have to return to its bases outside the territory and that these would have to be monitored by the United Nations.

Swapo supporters would be granted access only through designated points of entry for the purpose of taking part in a peaceful election process.

If the West agreed to the Swapo demands, "it will be the end of the whole matter," Mr Botha said.

"Swapo has never had a base inside the territory at all and never will."

There was no basis in the Western proposal on which Swapo could sup-

port its claims, Mr Botha told Dr Waldheim.

It was his second letter within a week during which the independence plan has come precariously close to collapse.

Mr Botha accused Swapo of diversionary tactics "deliberately aimed at delaying and wrecking the entire initiative for a peaceful settlement."

"On such a basis, the emplacement of Untag would be out of the question."

Mr Botha thanked Dr Waldheim for agreeing that an atmosphere of peace and tranquility was of "fundamental importance." He agreed with Dr Waldheim that "a comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts is an essential prerequisite" for the im-

plementation of the plan.

But he said he found Dr Waldheim's description of the recent Swapo attack on a South African base as "inappropriately generous" Dr Waldheim had described the attack by a 250-man Swapo force as not helpful.

Mr Botha also referred to Dr Waldheim's criticism of the South African Government for proceeding with last year's election in defiance of previous Security Council decisions.

"I wish to remind you that you were fully informed of the reasons why the election in question was held. Moreover, consultations with you and the five continued without interruption throughout the electoral campaign and no time was lost as a result of the election."

Crisis

over

CAPL TIMES

21/2/79

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Swapo

demands

LATIN I

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA has warned the United Nations that the latest Swapo demands on SWA/Namibia could mean the end of the delicate international peace plan.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has said in a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that Swapo's demands are "outrageous" and if acceded to by the West, South Africa would not be prepared to accept the Untag peace-keeping forces

The latest crisis in the SWA/Namibia drama unfolded last night and carries the full backing of the Cabinet

The latest flashpoint has been Swapo's refusal to have its bases monitored and its demands to establish five armed camps on the SWA/Namibian side of the border with Angola

"On such a basis the emplacement of Untag would be out of the question," Mr Botha told Dr Waldheim in his note delivered last night

It is a dramatic statement of South Africa's position because the peace plan cannot be set in motion without the arrival of the Untag forces

Five bases

Mr Botha said there were indications that Swapo believed it could have five bases in SWA/Namibia and that these would have to be monitored

"If the West gives this to Swapo it is the end of the whole matter," he said "It will mean the summary end to the negotia-

to ensure that the electoral process will be free from interference and intimidation"

"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," he said

Mr Botha refers in detail to parts of various documents which state repeatedly that South African and Swapo forces should be restricted to base and that they should be monitored

He takes Dr Waldheim to task for not yet setting a ceasefire deadline and points out that it was Mr Ahtisaari who suggested February 26 as the starting date for the implementation of the peace proposals

"I must once again appeal to you now to do your utmost to initiate that stage with the greatest urgency, by announcing the date and the arrangements for a ceasefire," said Mr Botha

"It is imperative that implementation commence this month as you envisaged in your letter to me of January 1, 1979. This will fit in with the envisaged holding of elections not later than September 30 which as you noted in that letter is consistent with the proposals"

● Letter: Full text, page 5

● 'Peace or war' leading article, page 12

36.4	22.8	57.9	42	71.3	47.4	60.2	66.8	80	62.3	19.2
48.6										
46.2										
36.9										
33	17	56	38	72	45	59	66	82	65	5
46										
47										
30										

It is not clear where or why Swapo got this impression and Mr Botha could not throw any light on the matter either

From his letter last night, it appears the UN's military advisers are not in full agreement with the UN's political staff

Mr Botha says pointedly in the letter the South African and UN military experts had agreed there should be no serious problems in the implementation of the agreement

"In stark contrast to South Africa's attitude, fully explored with Mr Ahtisaari during his recent visit to South Africa and South West Africa, is Swapo's outrageous demands recently stated in Luanda by Mr Nujoma"

"There is clearly no basis in the Western proposals or for that matter, in your report in implementation to the Security Council dated August 19, 1978"

"As such they represent nothing less than diversionary tactics deliberately aimed at delaying and wrecking the entire initiative for a peaceful settlement"

After stating that the deployment of Untag would be impossible under these conditions, Mr Botha said the language in the peace proposals was clear and could not be interpreted in more than one way

Mr Botha said that paragraph eight of the proposals read in part "A comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts shall be observed by all parties in order

Dangerous claim

(221) Star 21/2/79

ONCE again the question of peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia stumbles to the brink. Once again, a single false step could swing the territory away from peaceful progress and plunge it into armed confrontation. Once again an increasingly irritable South African Government—this time no doubt supported by the West—looks to Dr Kurt Waldheim to make at least one helpful move.

As Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Waldheim's main task is to remain neutral—but to strive constantly for peace. Examining his role in this particular instance, with as much objectivity as possible, what does the world observe? Understandably Dr Waldheim assumes a constantly critical attitude towards South Africa. There is good reason, also, why he should show initial suspicion of the surprising flexibility suddenly demonstrated by South Africa in

her negotiations with the Western powers on the future of SWA/Namibia. And given the unusual composition of the UN, it is obvious why he should constantly champion the cause of Swapo—not only as a favourite underdog, but also an "authority" formally recognised by a UN committee.

Granting all these things, Dr Waldheim's neutral role nevertheless demands that he seeks peaceful and equitable solutions. His recent responses to Swapo actions have been neither fair nor helpful to the cause of peace. If he really does want majority rule and freedom in the territory he must firmly block Swapo's deliberate attempts to smash the settlement plan. Swapo's theatrical claim to military bases within SWA/Namibia is just such an attempt. It is time Dr Waldheim ended both defence and tolerance of such destructive tactics.

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21/2/79

Firearms

Hansard 3 (133)

22 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police

- (221) (1) (a) How many persons in the Republic and in South West Africa, respectively, were as at 31 December 1978 licensed to possess firearms and (b) what was the total number of licences issued in respect of each area at that date,
- (2) how many applications for licences were (a) received and (b) granted in respect of each area during 1978,
- (3) whether any firearms were reported lost or stolen during 1978, if so, how many in each area,
- (4) whether any persons were during 1978 declared to be unfit to possess firearms, if so, how many in each area.

The MINISTER OF POLICE

Separate statistics in respect of the Republic and South West Africa are not kept. The following overall figures are being furnished

- (1) (a) 760 602
(b) 1 379 810
- (2) (a) 123 759
(b) 118 515
- (3) Yes, 4 706
- (4) Yes, 107

**Members of Public Service employed in
South West Africa**

Hansard 3(115) 21/2/79

*22 Mr R B MILLER asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration

Whether members of the Public Service employed in South West Africa have since 19 April 1978 been asked to indicate what their intentions in regard to their service are when the territory becomes independent, if so, what was (a) the nature and (b) the result of such request.

221

†The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

No (a) and (b) fall away

Mr R B MILLER Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he see this as being absolutely imperative in view of the impending independence of South West Africa?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member may rest assured that I know what I am doing in respect of the Public Service of South West Africa I have the matter completely under control [Interjections]



WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1979

(22)

KEEPING COOL ON SWA

THESE ARE trying times in South West Africa, with Swapo wriggling to get off the hook of UN-supervised elections and launching provocative attacks on South African bases. But at this critical stage in the long and remarkably successful process of negotiation, it is vital that South Africa should refuse to be provoked into any action or statement that could upset her essentially "correct" stance in terms of the Security Council resolution endorsing the Western settlement proposals.

That would be playing right into the hands of Swapo, and South Africa's forbearance after the attack at Nkongo last week can already be seen to have forced the UN and Swapo into awkward positions which must weaken their credibility in the eyes of Western countries that genuinely

want a settlement

We welcome the assurance of the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Waldheim, that no-one is more anxious than he to implement the UN resolution as soon as possible, but find it less easy to understand why he should pander to Swapo's delaying tactics on what he must know are bare-faced quibbles rather than genuine questions of interpretation.

But if the paths of diplomacy at the UN seem strange and devious, one can take some comfort from the fact that the assembling of the UN peacekeeping force is well in hand and that some of the contributing countries, like Australia, are showing a keen appreciation of the need to stabilise southern Africa as a region of strategic importance to the Free World.

Answers to Question 5 (urgency for a language and communications

Frequency with which factor was indicated	F A C T O R
2	Trade Union/Industrial Council restrictions.
2	Reactions of customers or public.
1	Job reservation.

Table 33. Frequency with which firms in construction sample indicated that a factor was one of the three most important which prevented them from employing more African technicians as technicians than they had indicated in Question 3.

The answers to Question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians ...) are tabulated below. Ten of the 14 firms interviewed said that they felt that nothing hindered them from employing more African technicians than they had indicated in Question 3, therefore the table summarises the attitudes of only four firms.

Swapo demand won't be met says West

22/2/79 DD
221

CAPE TOWN — The five Western powers are not unduly perturbed at the latest crisis on the South West African proposals.

This was made clear by diplomatic sources yesterday following the near ultimatum sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim

In his letter, Mr Botha said the peace plan would collapse if the UN agreed to the latest Swapo demand to establish five armed bases in the territory

The diplomatic sources said yesterday Swapo clearly had no grounds or hope that this demand would be met. It had been sent in a Swapo letter to Dr Waldheim, but not circulated as an official document at the UN because Swapo realised there was no hope of this being

agreed to under the settlement plan.

There was still cautious optimism among Western diplomats yesterday that the plan would get off the ground, even though the Untag forces are unlikely to arrive in the territory by the target date set for the end of the month.

There was a possibility that a compromise would be reached to achieve more flexibility on target dates set for the election and the period preceding the election

It would be agreed either that the seven-month pre-election period be slightly shortened, or the election be postponed by several days, the sources said

There were only two crucial factors in the balance that could influence the success of the plan

The willingness of the frontline states to pressurise Swapo into carrying out its side of the bargain, and

The willingness of South Africa to achieve an internationally acceptable solution in the territory

Swapo dissident to press Zambia

by DAVID FORRET

WINDHOEK — Mr Andreas Shipanga, the Swapo dissident leader, said yesterday he would press the Zambian Government to honour an invitation for him to point out Swapo "concentration camps" in Zambia.

He said he had telexed Pres Kaunda a week ago, but had not yet received a reply

Mr Shipanga's actions follow an invitation by Mr Reuben Kamanga, an executive member of Zam-

bia's ruling Unip party, for the Swapo-dissident leader and the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, to visit Lusaka and point out Swapo dissident detainees

Mr Shipanga is demanding to know the whereabouts of about 1 800 Swapo dissidents who were arrested by the Zambian authorities in April 1976

He accepted Mr Kamanga's challenge on four conditions. They

were

- Unrestricted access to all Swapo members, especially those opposed to Swapo president Sam Nujoma
- Unrestricted movement in Zambia
- No interference by the Zambian authorities
- Transport for Swapo dissidents back to South West Africa

Mr Shipanga was accused of being a South African agent when he was arrested in the 1976 purge

Meanwhile, the moderate Namibian National Front last night declared it would be willing to take part in an internal settlement if the UN independence proposals collapsed because of Swapo's intransigence

Mr Reinhard Rukoro, the NNF's publicity secretary, said there was no justification for the latest demands by Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma — DDC.

Windhoek. veld fire

266 Mr J D DU P BASSON
Minister of Defence †

Hansard 3(157) 22/2/79

Whether any claims have been brought against him as a result of a veld fire in the vicinity of Windhoek in August 1978, so, (a) how many, (b) what amount claimed and (c) on what grounds were the claims brought.

~~221~~
221
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) Nine

(b) R172 174,00

(c) The claimants allege that the Defence Force is responsible for the veld fire as it originated during military exercises

The other side of the coin is that the demand for African technicians which we discovered may have been overstated for any one of a number of reasons. However, it is our impression, based on almost a hundred face to face interviews with employers and representatives of employers' associations, that this is not the case. It appears that industry's prime need is for more artisans, a frequently expressed need, but while there is still little scope for African artisans, many Africans could be utilised as technicians were they given the training.

Question 4. (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians).

Table 36 shows that the most important hindrance to firms employing more African technicians than they had indicated were the restrictions placed on them by the Trade Unions and Industrial Councils. Although Africans are often not explicitly barred from technicians' jobs, Industrial Council Agreements determine the racial structure of the skills hierarchy, and in a situation where, say, Africans are not allowed to work as artisans, there is little scope for an African technician. The scope for African technicians is relatively greater in industries which are not heavily unionised, e.g. civil engineering, chemicals, electronics, TV and business equipment.

'Job reservation' was considered to be the second most important hindrance. Actually, the form of job reservation enforced through

Act hardly precludes firms citing 'job reservation' as a reason for not employing more Africans. He said as a "guest in these countries Swapo cannot possibly agree on behalf of these sovereign states to allow the UN on their soil. "If we are presented with evidence that the two countries have indeed agreed to such an arrangement, Swapo's position is that we do have bases inside Namibia and if South Africa is not aware of them, it is good for us" — Sapa

On bases inside SWA, Mr Tlhabanello said "The fact that South Africa denies the existence of Swapo bases inside Namibia, does not necessarily mean that Swapo has no bases in Namibia. "Basing our argument on the above, we proposed — not demanded — to the UN that they assign two out of five suggested bases in Namibia to Swapo forces," Mr Tlhabanello said.

He was elaborating on a Wednesday statement about the confining to base of Swapo forces in Angola and Zambia. This was said yesterday by Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, Swapo's publicity and information secretary, in a statement in Windhoek.

WINDHOEK — If Swapo were presented with evidence that Zambia and Angola had agreed to the monitoring of Swapo forces in those countries, it might reconsider its position. Swapo might consider its position. "In any case, no mention is made in the plan about Swapo forces being monitored in Angola and Zambia.

Base checks: Swapo's stand

that there are some employing Africans as barriers varies from firm in the same industry.

Monitoring of forces 'not crucial issue'

CAPK TIMES
25/2/79

221

WINDHOEK — Swapo did not view the monitoring of Swapo forces inside or outside SWA/Namibia as a crucial issue, the publicity and information secretary, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanelo, said in a statement here yesterday.

Mr Tlhabanelo was expounding on a statement on Wednesday, concerning the confinement to base of Swapo forces in Angola and Zambia.

He said that if Swapo were presented with evidence that Zambia and Angola had agreed to the monitoring of Swapo forces in those countries, "Swapo might consider its posi-

tion"

"As a guest in these countries Swapo cannot possibly agree on behalf of these sovereign states to allow the UN on their soil," Mr Tlhabanelo said.

"If we are presented with evidence that the two countries have indeed agreed to such an arrangement, Swapo might consider its position. In any case, no mention is made in the plan about Swapo forces being monitored in Angola and Zambia.

"Basing our argument on the above, we proposed (not demanded) to the UN that they assign two out of five suggested bases in Namibia to Swapo

forces"

On bases inside SWA/Namibia, Mr Tlhabanelo said "The fact that South Africa denies the existence of Swapo bases inside Namibia, does not necessarily mean that Swapo has no bases in Namibia.

"Swapo's position is that we do have bases inside Namibia and if South Africa is not aware of them it is good for us.

"If, however, South Africa is aware of them but denies it, then they (South Africa) have their reasons why they don't want to admit it," the statement said.

Not crucial

Swapo did not view the monitoring of Swapo forces inside or outside SWA/Namibia as a crucial issue.

"As far as Swapo is concerned the issue of monitoring Swapo forces inside or outside Namibia is not the make-or-break issue. We are definitely not going to give South Africa reason to pull out of the planned elections," Mr Tlhabanelo said.

He accused South Africa of inventing new make-or-break issues in the Waldheim report.

"First it was the 7 500 UN troops and 360 police which they (South Africa) eventually accepted, then it was the ceasefire and their withdrawal issue," which, Mr Tlhabanelo claimed, was still an outstanding issue.

He said that after the attack on N'kongo military base South Africa made the "wild claim that Swapo demands five military bases inside Namibia after complete South African withdrawal."

"It is quite remarkable that the latter demand (complete withdrawal) was allegedly made by our president, Sam Nujoma, on February 10."

Mr Tlhabanelo said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had made no mention of Mr Nujoma's alleged demand in his letter of complaint about the N'kongo attack to Dr Waldheim — Sapa.

8	8	4	20	18	38	23.6	8.8	32.4	47
12	16	17	45	11	56	50.4	12.6	63	63
8	3	10	21	7	28	36	14.3	50.3	45
3	0	5	8	4	12	20.8	10.2	31	26
17	13	6	36	8	44	46.4	12.8	59.2	58
Did not write					0	2.4	9.8	12.2	3
7	4	5	16	10	26	27.2	12.7	39.9	36
16	16	12	44	26	70	53.6	13.9	67.5	67
10	6	12	28	15	43	28.4	13.4	41.8	36
7	4	7	18	19	37	32	9.1	41.1	40
15	8	12	35	25	60	42.8	13.2	56	54
13	8	8	29	1	30	32	10.3	42.3	40
9	2	12	23	14	37	32	12.4	44.4	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	0

LATIN I

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 1978

ALTERNATIVE

29. The slope of the consumption function is determined by the:

- (1) Average propensity to consume.
- (2) Amount of autonomous consumption.
- (3) Marginal propensity to consume.
- (4) Amount of investment induced by changes in income.
- (5) All of the above.

diamonds - 2
 manganese - 1
 and 'others' - 1
 2.1.2 the official to 1.
 Chamber of Commerce and APS is 1.
 Information must be
 The APC must be
 The APC must be
 The APC must be

23. Personal income equals disposable income plus:

- (1) Personal income taxes.
- (2) Social Security contributions.
- (3) Transfer payments.
- (4) Dividend payments.
- (5) Personal savings.

will grow at the same rate as the average rate for all minerals including gold, platinum, and diamonds.
 24. Personal income equals disposable income plus:
 (1) Personal income taxes.
 (2) Social Security contributions.
 (3) Transfer payments.
 (4) Dividend payments.
 (5) Personal savings.

Black child wanted

25/2/79
 (22)

Sunday Times Reporter
 Windhoek

THE chief matron in charge of the Windhoek State Hospital, Mrs Annchen Parkhouse, has applied to the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, to adopt a black child

The unprecedented application has been referred to Mr Justice Steyn because it is a "special case" that falls outside the ambit of the South African Department of Plural Relations.

It is the first time that a whites have wanted to adopt a black child since some racial barriers were dropped in SWA/Namibia about a year ago.

Mrs Parkhouse, 38, was recently the victim of an anonymous smear pamphlet, which referred to her and her "black boy"

She said she did not know who was responsible for the pamphlet, which was compiled by a group calling itself the "White Resistance Movement".

Mrs Parkhouse said it could take as long as six months before the adoption was finalised.

The child is a five-year-old Damara boy.

minerals that is required if the

targets for foreign exchange earnings taken as projections and converted into prices".³³ To these export figures

requirements. In the case of coal the first assumption is that the domestic demand will be 1150, the second at 1100, and the third at 1050.

the two alternative projections are based on the assumption that the domestic demand will be 1150, the second at 1100, and the third at 1050.

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precious minerals are based on industry in the case of gold and platinum (about which intake the assumption that per annum cover the 30 years of platinum that a plateau is followed by a plateau level as 1980. (We do not projections nor of the projected and base- non-metals that he the projections into exports six he derives export figures Enquiry into the Export Trade of the RSA 32 Export figures were given as export target. (the in money terms of the output required if the aggregate demand for foreign exchange earnings taken as projections and converted into prices".³³ To these export figures requirements. In the case of coal the first assumption is that the domestic demand will be 1150, the second at 1100, and the third at 1050. the two alternative projections are based on the assumption that the domestic demand will be 1150, the second at 1100, and the third at 1050. the two alternative projections are based on the assumption that the domestic demand will be 1150, the second at 1100, and the third at 1050. the two alternative projections are based on the assumption that the domestic demand will be 1150, the second at 1100, and the third at 1050.

No. 23, 1979

PROKLAMASIE TOT WYSIGING VAN DIF PROKLAMASIE OP DIE REGISTRASIE EN INLYWING VAN MAATSKAPPE IN SUIDWES-AFRIKA, 1978

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), maak ek hierby die wette in die Bylae vervat

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Januarie Eenduisend Nege-honderd Nege-en-sewentig

B J VORSTER Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade
J C HEUNIS

BYLAE

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Proklamasie 234 van 1978

1 Artikel 1 van die Proklamasie op die Registrasie en Inlywing van Maatskappye in Suidwes-Afrika, 1978, word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(3) Die Registrateur van Maatskappye, Windhoek, kan te eniger tyd voor of na 1 Januarie 1979 by kennisgewing in die *Offisiele Koerant* en die *Staatskoerant* van die Republiek—

(a) verklaar dat die vasgestelde datum ten opsigte van bestaande maatskappye en bestaande buitelandse maatskappye wat nie voor 1 Januarie 1979 aan die bepalings van artikel 29 van hierdie Proklamasie of, na gelang van die geval, artikel 322 van die Wet soos deur artikel 32 van hierdie Proklamasie toegepas voldoen het nie, 'n datum is wat hy met die instemming van die Registrateur van Maatskappye Pretoria bepaal en wat in die kennisgewing genoem word,

(b) indien hy op grond van 'n skriftelike aansoek deur 'n bepaalde bestaande maatskappy of bestaande buitelandse maatskappy aan hom gerig, oortuig is dat dit nie vir daardie maatskappy doenlik is of was om voor 1 Januarie 1979 of na gelang van die geval, voor die datum kragtens paragraaf (a) bepaal, aan genoemde bepalings te voldoen nie verklaar dat die vasgestelde datum ten opsigte van daardie maatskappy 'n datum is wat hy met die instemming van die Registrateur van Maatskappye Pretoria bepaal en wat in daardie kennisgewing genoem word

Kort titel

2 Hierdie Proklamasie heet die Wysigingsproklamasie op die Registrasie en Inlywing van Maatskappye in Suidwes-Afrika, 1979

No 23, 1979

PROCLAMATION TO AMEND THE REGISTRATION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA PROCLAMATION, 1978

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968) I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fourth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine

B J VORSTER, State President
By Order of the State President-in-Council
J C. HEUNIS

SCHEDULE

Amendment of section 1 of Proclamation 234 of 1978

1 Section 1 of the Registration and Incorporation of Companies in South West Africa Proclamation, 1978 is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection

"(3) The Registrar of Companies, Windhoek, may at any time before or after 1 January 1979 by notice in the *Official Gazette* and in the *Gazette* of the Republic—

(a) declare that the fixed date in respect of existing companies and existing external companies which did not comply with the provisions of section 29 of this Proclamation or as the case may be, section 322 of the Act as applied by section 32 of this Proclamation, before 1 January 1979, shall be a date fixed by him with the concurrence of the Registrar of Companies, Pretoria, and specified in the notice.

(b) if he is satisfied on the ground of an application in writing addressed to him by a particular existing company or existing external company that it is or was not practicable for that company to comply with the said provisions before 1 January 1979 or, as the case may be, before the date fixed under paragraph (a), declare that the fixed date in respect of that company shall be a date fixed by him with the concurrence of the Registrar of Companies, Pretoria, and specified in that notice"

Short title

2 This Proclamation shall be called the Registration and Incorporation of Companies in South West Africa Amendment Proclamation, 1979.

No 23 1979

PROKLAMASIE TOT WYSIGING VAN DIE PROKLAMASIE OP DIE REGISTRASIE EN INLYWING VAN MAATSKAPPE IN SUIDWES-AFRIKA 1978

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"(3) The Registrar of Companies, Windhoek may at any time before or after 1 January 1979 by notice in the *Official Gazette* and in the *Gazette* of the Republic—

(a) declare that the fixed date in respect of existing companies and existing external companies which did not comply with the provisions of section 29 of this Proclamation or as the case may be, section 322 of the Act as applied by section 32 of this Proclamation before 1 January 1979 shall be a date fixed by him with the concurrence of the Registrar of Companies, Pretoria, and specified in the notice

(b) if he is satisfied on the ground of an application in writing addressed to him by a particular existing company or existing external company that it is or was not practicable for that company to comply with the said provisions before 1 January 1979 or as the case may be, before the date fixed under paragraph (a) declare that the fixed date in respect of that company shall be a date fixed by him with the concurrence of the Registrar of Companies, Pretoria, and specified in that notice"

Short title

2 This Proclamation shall be called the Registration and Incorporation of Companies in South West Africa Amendment Proclamation, 1979

GG-6294

SWA: It's serious says Botha

Ad
26/2/79
221

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, held a series of emergency talks with senior Cabinet Ministers and officials yesterday to discuss the latest South West African crisis which is closer to breaking point than ever before.

An expected report today by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and a Cabinet meeting tomorrow could finally

decide if South Africa goes it alone with a South West African UDI. According to Richard Walker, the Daily

Dispatch's New York bureau chief, the UN report was formulated at the weekend and will include, among others, no provision for UN monitoring of Swapo's external bases, and South Africa's demand for a firm linkage between scrupulous observance of the ceasefire and its own troop withdrawals will not be met.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who had talks with the Canadian and German ambassadors in Pretoria at the weekend, said last night "I am waiting for Dr Waldheim's report on how the settlement agreement should be carried out, but there are indications that we must prepare ourselves for a very serious situation."

Yesterday's talks, which were held at the Prime Minister's new official residence, Westbrook, continued through the afternoon and included Mr Pik Botha and the head of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan.

No details could be learned, but it is clear the government believes it is being left in the lurch by the UN.

The Prime Minister returned from Windhoek at the weekend after a tour of the operational area where he addressed a number of meetings of

South African servicemen to inform them of the latest critical situation.

Last week, in a strongly worded note, the Foreign Minister told Dr Waldheim South Africa was not prepared to accede to Swapo's latest demands.

It is clear that it is not prepared to accept any new interpretations of the agreement — particularly concerning the monitoring of Swapo bases and the establishment of new bases in South West Africa.

But it is felt South Africa might be prepared to accept a later arrival of Untag if the UN and the West are prepared to accept a shorter run-in to the independence elections which were scheduled for September 30.

A source close to the government said last night that tomorrow's Cabinet meeting and what Dr Waldheim says in his report today could be decisive.

"We have become disillusioned. We have met all the demands that have been made on us, we have reached agreement on all the major stumbling blocks of the past and now we have new demands by Swapo and nobody seems prepared to resist them."

— PS
New UN plane, page 2
Call for peace, page 9.

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1965	8 560	73 679	381
1966	7 737	70 449	370
1967	7 846	70 715	354
1968	7 613	68 588	319
1969	8 173	67 569	274
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1972	7 276	66 162	249
1973	7 504	66 488	258
1974	8 144	68 753	288
1975	9 168	74 646	327
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Ceasefire ultimatum to Swapo

MM 21/2/79

221

PRETORIA — Only after Swapo had given a public undertaking that it would keep to a ceasefire agreement and that it in fact adhered to such an agreement would the United Nations resolutions for setting in motion the process of independence for South West Africa become operative, Defence Force Headquarters announced here at the weekend

The statement to the Press was made at the request of the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on his return to Cape Town after a visit to South West Africa.

"Visible peace must prevail," the announcement said, and added that South African troops would not be reduced until it did

Another condition for implementation of the UN resolution was that the UN-monitored election must take place before September 30 and also that Swapo bases had to be monitored by the UN in Angola and Zambia

According to the Press statement issued here the Prime Minister was accompanied on his visit to South West Africa by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H J Coetser, the chief of the Defence Force, General M A Milan the chairman of Armscor Commandant P Marais and other senior Defence Force officers

The party, inter-alia, paid a visit to the operational area where Mr Botha addressed members of the SADF and other groups, the statement said

During the visit discussions were also held on various levels with a number of South West African citizens (Sapa)

important student of cutting Swapo to enable the reason for the primary background

They were the primary objectives at a university to do some pre-university preparation begin to gain weight and it was

It is in this context that the arguments in preparation begin to gain weight and it was from the ideal 465 688

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SWA: Crucial week of decision

CAPE TIMES
26/2/79

221

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

CRUCIAL decisions this week will determine the future of the United Nations settlement plan for SWA/Namibia, amid fears that the two-year initiative is about to collapse.

A new crisis has arisen in the week in which the implementation of the plan was to have started

Discussions in Cape Town and New York will determine whether there is to be a UN-supervised second election in the territory

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks in Pretoria on Saturday with

ment regards these demands as completely at variance with the UN agreement it accepted and is not prepared even to consider them

The government is also maintaining its insistence on the achievement of "visible peace" in the territory before any South African troops are withdrawn in terms of the settlement plan

There are suspicions that the

- SA insists on ceasefire by Swapo — page 7
- Waldheim report today — page 2

representatives of the five Western countries who have sponsored the initiative

He returned to Cape Town for emergency talks last night with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

Mr Pik Botha said afterwards that he was awaiting a report due to be made to the UN Security Council by the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, containing proposals for implementing the settlement plan

"But there are already indications following my talks with representatives of the Five

"It is clear to me that we must prepare ourselves for a very serious situation," he said.

The issue on which the settlement could founder is the refusal by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, to agree to UN monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia

Mr Nujoma has also demanded that Swapo be allocated five bases inside the territory which his forces would be allowed to occupy and to which they would then be confined

The South African Govern-

UN might go along with what is seen as an attempt to rewrite the agreement in Swapo's favour, and there is increasing disillusionment among South African officials. They feel they are being let down after accepting the UN plan and stating their preparedness for its immediate implementation

The matter is also certain to be discussed at tomorrow's cabinet meeting in Cape Town, after which a statement might be issued

Mr Pik Botha said at the weekend that South Africa's official stance on a proposed second election in the territory would be announced soon

The first detachments of the UN monitoring force Untag were to have reached the territory today. This would have allowed the UN insistence on a seven month pre-election period to fit in with South African demands for an election by the end of September

It now appears certain that

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To page 2



From page 1

no UN forces will reach the territory by the end of the month. This means that if the UN does not agree to telescope its stipulated pre-election period the South African Government will face unacceptable demands for a postponement of the election

Western negotiators do not believe a deadlock situation has yet been reached. Feeling the positions of South Africa and Swapo are not as far apart as might appear

They are putting some reliance on a statement by another Swapo official, Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanelo, that Swapo would not agree to UN monitoring of its bases in Angola and Zambia without the prior agreement of the presidents of those States

Western diplomats hope that pressure on Swapo by black heads of State will prevent a breakdown of the settlement plan before its implementation has even begun

SA insists on ceasefire by Swapo

CAPE TIMES
26/2/79

221

PRETORIA. — Only after Swapo had given a public undertaking that it would keep to a ceasefire agreement and it in fact adhered to such an agreement, could the United Nations resolution for setting in motion the process of independence for SWA/Namibia become operative, Defence Force Headquarters announced here on Saturday night.



Mr P W Botha

The statement to the press was made at the request of the office of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who has returned to Cape Town after a visit to South West Africa.

"Visible peace in South West Africa must prevail before Resolution 435 can be applied," the announcement said, and added that South African troops would not be reduced until there was visible peace.

Another condition for the implementation of Resolution 435 was that the United Nations-monitored election must take place before September 30 and also that Swapo bases had to be monitored by the UN in Angola and Zambia.

According to the press statement issued here, the Prime Minister was accompanied on his visit to SWA/Namibia by

the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H J Coetsee, the Chief of the Defence Force, General M A Malan and other senior Defence Force officers.

"The party inter alia paid a visit to the operational area, where Mr Botha addressed members of the SADF and other groups," the statement said.

During the visit discussions were also held on various levels with a number of South West African citizens.

The basis of the Prime Minister's discussions and announcement was:

1. The Constituent Assembly has notified the RSA Government that it could support implementation of Resolution 435 on condition that the following requirements be met.

A. Visible peace in SWA must prevail before Resolution 435 can be applied. The Constituent Assembly has insisted on the continued presence of the security forces in SWA, which may only be reduced in number if and when visible peace reigns in the entire country. Against this background, it should be understood that Swapo has on a number of occasions made it known that it is not interested in an election. Several Swapo leaders have in fact stated categorically that the independence of SWA would only be attained through force of arms. For this reason our troops will not be reduced until there is visible peace in SWA. It still remains the responsibility of the SADF to guarantee and ensure the safety of all population groups and people in SWA. This responsibility will be executed at all times. This means that the safety and continued existence in SWA of citizens of the RSA and their dependants — as also that of the peoples of SWA — will be guaranteed by the SADF at all times.

B. The United Nations elections must take place before September 30. From this it fol-

lows that the Administrator-General will have to issue the election proclamation and also undertake the responsibility of the management of the election.

C. Swapo bases must be monitored for the UN in Angola and Zambia. In the Government's letter of December 25 1978 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the matter of monitoring Swapo bases referred to in the proposal was expressly accentuated. In his reply to this letter the Secretary-General conceded inter alia that this matter in fact formed an important element of the proposal and that I have been assured by representatives of the States which border on Namibia that they will co-operate fully with the UN in ensuring that Untag is able to carry out its mandate. Swapo terrorists in these bases may, peacefully and unarmed, return to SWA as civilians under supervision and at defined border entry points.

D. The South African Police must be — and remain — responsible for the maintenance of law and order in South West Africa.

E. Administrative and legislative authority must remain vested in the Administrator-General.

2. These conditions of the Constituent Assembly are endorsed by the RSA Government and will be honoured by it. Security forces will continue to ensure that stability, law and order are maintained in SWA.

3. Notwithstanding Swapo statements to the contrary, viz that SWA can only be taken over by force of arms, the RSA Government has come to an agreement with the UN that Swapo will have to give a public undertaking that it will keep to a ceasefire argument and that it in fact adheres to such agreement. Only then can Resolution 435 become operative. The implementation of Resolution 435 is, therefore, dependent on Swapo's words and deeds," the statement said — Sapa.

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2.4	9.8	12.2	3
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32	12.4	44.4	40
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NAL ALTERNATIVE

South West Africa: laws repealed

201 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Prime Minister

Whether any laws applicable in South West Africa were repealed by the Administrator General during 1978, if so what are the laws repealed

The PRIME MINISTER

Yes

- (1) Registration of Vendors Proclamation, 1978 (Proclamation AG 27 of 1978 by the Administrator General),
- (2) Control of the Importation into South West Africa of Certain Margarine (Proclamation R.147 of 1972 by the State President),
- (3) Sections 46(3) and (6), 48, 58(3) and 64(7) of the Wage and Industrial Conciliation Ordinance, 1952 (Ordinance 35 of 1952 of S W A),
- (4) Prospecting and Mining—Native Reserves, South West Africa (Proclamation 42 of 1969 by the State President),

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- (5) Section 14 of the Owambo Trading and Licensing Enactment, 1972 (Enactment 3 of 1972),
- (6) Section 14 of the Trading and Licensing Enactment of Kavango, 1973 (Enactment 3 of 1973),
- (7) Section 14 of the Eastern Caprivi Trading and Licensing Enactment, 1973 (Enactment 4 of 1973),
- (8) South West Africa Affairs Amendment Act, 1951 (Act 55 of 1951) Date of commencement 1 January 1979

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, is asking South African security forces and Swapo terrorists to end their push war from March 15.

To ensure that the ceasefire order reaches all field forces in South West Africa, Dr Waldheim is urging both sides to accept his proposals by Monday, 10 days before hostilities are due to end.

In a report yesterday to Security Council members, Dr Waldheim says the lapse is necessary for both parties to have adequate time to inform their troops of the exact date and time for the commencement of the ceasefire and for a UN military force to begin phased deployment in the territory.

Composition

His report says composition of the Untag force (United Nations Transition Assistance Group) has not been completed. But Western diplomats expect the Secretary-General this week to ask the Security Council to approve his own formulation, which has met South African and Swapo objections.

'In the course of my consultations with the parties, I have communicated

Argus 27/2/79

SA and Swapo

told: End war by March 15

to them a list of possible troop-contributing countries which, in the circumstances I consider can best meet the requirements of Untag, Dr Waldheim reported yesterday.

Camps

The Secretary-General has also proposed a measure, hotly contested by the South African Government, to confine in SWA camps armed Swapo terrorists who are in the territory when a ceasefire becomes effective. Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative,

would 'after necessary consultations, establish locations to confine them.

Neighbours

At commencement of the ceasefire, Swapo forces in neighbouring Angola, Botswana, and Zambia, will be confined to bases, with those Governments undertaking to ensure that the agreement is honoured. Dr Waldheim has asked the neighbouring governments to allow Untag officers on their territory to liaise with Untag's commander in SWA

The Secretary-General said. 'I attach special importance to the repeated assurances which I have received from neighbouring states to the effect that they will ensure to the best of their abilities that the provisions of the settlement are adhered to'

Checkpoints

Dr Waldheim emphasised that a provision in the ground plan for settlement allowing for peaceful repatriation of Swapo personnel through designated checkpoints 'means that such return should take place without arms or other military equipment.'

He made clear that reception centres to be established by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees would cater for returning refugees who wished to use them.

Transition

Dr Waldheim said the transition under UN supervision would permit no basis for unilateral determinations or for unilateral actions by any party.

'Should the implementation of the proposal be jeopardised as a result of failure of any party to carry out its provisions, I would bring the matter immediately to the attention of the Security Council'

PM to fly to SWA for urgent talks

CAPE TIMES
27/2/79

221

March date for SWA ceasefire



Dr Kurt Waldheim

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, will fly to Windhoek soon for urgent discussions on the developing crisis over the United Nations settlement proposals for the territory.

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, yesterday proposed March 15 as the date for a ceasefire in SWA/Namibia and the start of UN operations in the territory leading up to pre-independence elections

In a report to the Security Council he outlined his proposals for the solution of remaining differences between South Africa and Swapo over the interpretation of parts of a UN-approved independence plan

"I have already communicated to the government of South Africa and Swapo the basic elements of the proposals contained in this report," Dr Waldheim said

"In the light of the above proposals, and if the co-operation of the parties concerned is forthcoming, I intend to designate the date of March 15, 1979 for the commencement of the emplacement of Untag (UN Transition Assistance Group) and the entry into force of the ceasefire"

Under the UN plan Untag is to consist of up to 7 500 troops and more than 1 000 civilian officials

The scheduled visit follows a strongly-worded statement to Parliament by the prime minister yesterday in anticipation of the implementation of the proposals released by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim

Among new problems is the March 15 ceasefire date proposed by Dr Waldheim when the first UN troops would arrive in the territory

South Africa wanted the ceasefire and troop arrival by the end of this month This would have ensured compliance both with its firm September 30 election deadline and with UN proposals for a seven-month period between the start of implementation and the election A compromise will now have to be negotiated if the election is to go ahead

Other major issues are Dr

sages the government had seen only in draft form

There is a strong parallel between the effect of Dr Waldheim's report yesterday and his proposal for a UN agreement last August These also resulted in strong South African protests about deviations from earlier agreements and nearly led to the collapse of the talks

Mr Botha noted — and the report subsequently confirmed — that there was no firm plan to monitor Swapo bases in neighbouring territories Dr Waldheim said there was no specific provision for monitoring these bases, but attached "special importance" to repeated assurances from Angola, Zambia and Botswana that they would co-operate fully in seeing the settlement provisions were adhered to

Another problem which will

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To page 2

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LATE yesterday Mr Billy Marais, secretary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said the prime minister and Mr Pik Botha would address the constituent assembly of SWA/Namibia next Thursday on the latest UN independence plans for the territory. The two leaders would brief the assembly on Dr Waldheim's report, released in New York yesterday. The assembly would decide on a further course of action which would be relayed to Dr Waldheim through the South African Government.

Mr Marais declined to comment on the report.

Waldheim's failure to provide for monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring states and his proposal for armed Swapo forces to be allocated camps inside the territory after the ceasefire

Dr Waldheim's proposals and their implications are expected to be discussed at length at today's Cabinet meeting

Mr Botha said the UN had obviously not abandoned "outrageous and unacceptable" Swapo demands, and described UN plans for armed Swapo bases within the territory as "disconcerting"

Speaking before the release of the final text of Dr Waldheim's implementation proposals, Mr Botha referred to "serious deviations" from the plan his government had accepted

There was no official comment last night on the document, which confirmed pas-

be discussed with the constituent assembly and the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in Windhoek is the date of the proposed UN-supervised election. While Dr Waldheim sets no firm election date, this could now not be before October 15 if the UN timetable is to be maintained

The government has so far backed the DTA insistence on an election by September 30 and has refused to consider what has come to be known in negotiating language as "slippage".

Western diplomats did not believe last week that a slight delay in the arrival of UN troops would cause serious problems. But Swapo insistence on a full seven-month run-up to the election or South African refusal to put back its own

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To page 2

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P.T.O



It had originally been hoped to begin moving the first Untag units into SWA, Namibia by February 26. A number of difficulties arose, however, leading Dr Waldheim to dispatch his special representative Mr Marthi Anhtisaani, to the area for further clarifications.

During the past month Mr Anhtisaani visited South Africa and SWA/Namibia, held talks with the Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma in Luanda, and conferred with the governments of the frontline states closely involved with the SWA/Namibia problem - Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Angola. He also visited Nigeria.

In an annex to his report Dr Waldheim gave the text of a letter which he said he intended sending to the South African Government and to Swapo proposing that a ceasefire take place beginning at 0000 hours on March 15, 1979. At that time comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts is to take effect.

The letter requests the recipients to assure him in writing by no later than March 5 that they have accepted the terms of the ceasefire and that they have taken all necessary measures to cease all warlike acts and operations.

In his report the Secretary-General said that should implementation of the UN independence plan be jeopardized as a result of the failure of any party to carry out its provisions, he would bring the matter immediately to the attention of the Security Council.

Regarding points at issue between South Africa and Swapo, he said the plan's provisions for the return of SWA/Namibians now outside the territory to enable them to take part in the political process meant that such return should take place without arms or other military equipment. Any seeking to return bearing arms or equipment would have them placed under UN control.

Swapo was reported to have been pressing for some 2 500 of its armed terrorists based mainly in Angola to be allowed into SWA/Namibia although this was not stated in Dr Waldheim's report.

The Secretary-General said provisions had been made by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for the establishment of entry points and facilities to assist returning SWA/Namibians.

Concerning provisions for restricting South African and Swapo forces to base, as provided in the UN plan, Dr Waldheim said any Swapo armed personnel in the territory at the time of the ceasefire would be restricted at designated locations inside Namibia.

All Swapo armed forces in neighbouring countries would with the start of the ceasefire be restricted to base in those countries.

The Secretary-General noted that the plan made no specific provision for Untag to monitor those bases. But it did say that neighbouring countries should be requested to ensure to the best of their abilities that the provisions of the transitional arrangements and the outcome of the election were respected.

I attach special importance to the repeated assurances which I have received from the neighbouring states to the effect that they will ensure to the best of their abilities that the provisions of the settlement are adhered to. Dr Waldheim said.

"In this connection in order to facilitate further this co-operation, I have sought the agreement of the governments of Angola, Botswana and Zambia for the establishment of Untag offices in their countries to co-operate with them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the proposal."

Although Dr Waldheim did not say so, South Africa had called for Untag monitoring of the Swapo bases in neighbouring countries.

Dr Waldheim said accord had now been reached with South Africa on most of the provisions of an agreement on the status of Untag.

- Sapa-Reuter



deadline could seriously hamper chances of a settlement.

The major problem, however, is likely to be UN concessions to Swapo demands for bases within the territory. The prime minister repeated yesterday that there was "absolutely no such provision" in the plan South Africa accepted.

Dr Waldheim proposed that any Swapo armed personnel in SWA/Namibia at the time of the ceasefire would be restricted at 'designated locations' inside the territory.

This apparent acceptance of Swapo demands made after it and South Africa accepted the UN agreement could escalate into an issue of principle on which the government might end its co-operation towards an internationally recognized settlement for the territory.

The prime minister told the House of Assembly yesterday the government had held discussions with representatives of the five Western powers sponsoring the settlement plan and had seen a draft of Dr Waldheim's report.

"On the basis of what we

have learned from these communications and the report, it has become clear that a serious situation has arisen in connection with the implementation of the settlement plan.

"Evidently there are serious deviations affecting certain cardinal aspects of the plan, relating *inter alia* to the provision for the monitoring of Swapo bases. There is no assurance that there will be effective monitoring of Swapo bases beyond the border of South West Africa."

"Even more disconcerting is a new move to designate bases inside SWA where Swapo groups can be installed with their arms. There is absolutely no such provision in the accepted plan."

We are also aware of other outrageous and unacceptable Swapo demands. Although these demands are apparently not spelt out in the report reading between the lines makes it obvious they have not been abandoned.

"In the circumstances the House will appreciate that the South African Government must consult the constituent assembly of SWA. This will be done as soon as possible - preferably still during this week."

Mr Botha said. He promised to make a further statement after the discussions.

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Etheredge does not discuss.

wman projected 1980 production at the 1970 level: 980 -

Etheredge expects gold production to rise somewhat from 1976 level - "During the next ten years production will increase gradually, possibly exceeding 800 tons in some of the mines. It seems fairly clear that the Plewman mine will not be realized. Etheredge also draws some attention to the importance of uranium which he says - "Its importance has increased so much over the last few years that it is now regarded as a by-product (of gold). For some mines other than gold, could be the key to future prosperity".⁴⁴ of uranium oxides was 3 111 tons in 1976, might reach 8 000 tons early in the 1980's and peak at just over 8 000 tons. If this is the case employment in "gold-mining" will increase. Historical data would lead one to expect given the level of gold output.

(Plewman apparently projects an output of about 11,3 million carats by 1980 - a 45 per cent increase on 1970). The Plewman mine suggests is a far more static one : "In the short term no great potential for increasing production of South Africa's mines and none of the producers has plans for increasing output at present".⁴⁵ The Plewman mine (Koinaas on the west coast of Namaqualand) will produce 11 million carats in 1978 to the current 7 million carats.

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MR BOTHA

We'll block chaos — PM

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, told South African forces in South West Africa that outsiders would not be allowed to create chaos in the territory, a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday.

Paying his first visit to the operational area as Prime Minister at the weekend, Mr Botha was accompanied by the new Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, Mr Kowie Coetsee, and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan.

The party visited a number of major bases in the area, including the one at Nkongo which was attacked recently by the largest Swapo force to cross the South West Africa border.

A Defence spokesman said yesterday that Mr Botha's main message to the troops was that "the South African Government could and would not allow chaos to erupt in South West Africa or that South African troops be decreased before the attainment of visible peace".

Mr Botha had stressed South African troops were not only fighting a local war but were helping towards the stabilisation of the whole of Southern Africa.

"South Africa asked no more from South West Africa than an orderly and constitutional transition to independence," he had said.

Dealing with the independence negotiations, Mr Botha had assured the troops South Africa was prepared to honour the agreement which had been concluded.

SWA ceasefire date set

NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has designated a March 15 ceasefire in South West Africa. He gave South Africa and Swapo a week to accept the terms.

These call for the immediate restriction to bases of all South African troops and Swapo guerillas located within the territory, thereby triggering a year-long United Nations-run independence operation.

There is no provision made for UN monitoring of Swapo's external bases and South Africa's demand for a firm linkage between scrupulous observance of the ceasefire and its troop withdrawals is not addressed.

The external Swapo forces will be restricted to bases under the eye of local forces, according to the terms, though Dr Waldheim is asking Angola, Zambia and Botswana to allow the UN transition force, Untag, to set up offices in their territories.

Still avoided is the hot decision on the composition of the UN military wing. Dr Waldheim promised only that he would submit his list to the Security Council before the operation began.

Before the terms were released, Swapo made it clear the troop composition remained its one outstanding disagreement with the plan.

Dr Waldheim's long-awaited pronouncement came in the form of a four-page implementation report for the R260 million operation, and the release of a terse, two-paragraph letter that will go out simultaneously to the South African Government and Swapo.

"I propose that a ceasefire take place beginning at 0000 hours on March 15, 1979," it states. "At that time comprehensive cessa-

From RICHARD WALKER
Dispatch New York bureau chief

tion of all hostile acts is to take place.

"I request you to assure me in writing not later than March 5, 1979, that you have accepted the terms of the ceasefire and that you have taken all necessary measures to cease all warlike acts and operations. These include tactical moves, cross-border movements and all acts of violence and intimidation in or having effect in Namibia."

The report was finalised in tense weekend sessions with top UN aides. Some sharp differences were expressed, it is understood.

The report stresses that all military aspects of the entire undertaking are strictly the UN's responsibility.

"There is no basis for unilateral determinations or for unilateral actions by any party," the report says, while conceding that "everything depends on continued co-operation of the parties."

If any side put the operation in jeopardy, the issue would be immediately referred to the Security Council, Dr Waldheim said.

The status agreement to cover UN personnel in the territory is not yet finalised, while the three bordering governments have still to agree to proposed UN task force offices, which would be situated in their capitals.

Swapo guerillas located inside the territory at the moment of the ceasefire will qualify for restriction

and monitoring in South West Africa in exactly the same manner as South Africa's troops, the report makes clear.

"Designated locations" for them will be selected by special representative Martti Ahtisaari.

The phased withdrawal of the South African forces then follows according to the original plan.

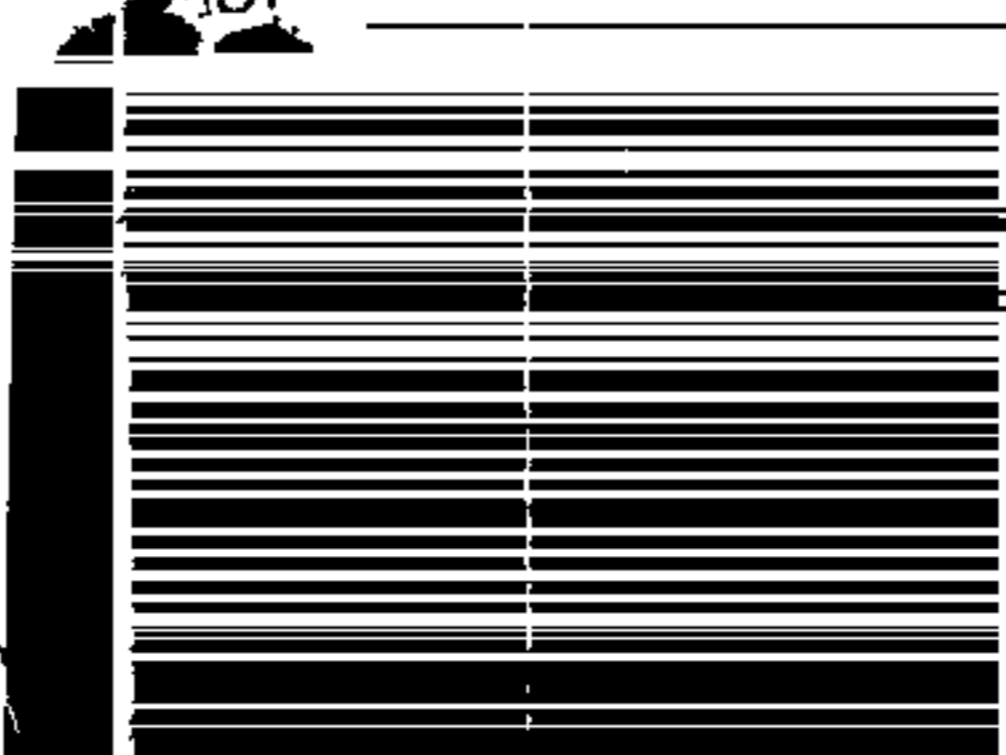
On the external monitoring of Swapo, Dr Waldheim stresses "repeated assurances" from neighbouring states that they will do their best to see that the transition plan is respected.

Meanwhile, South Africa has agreed to accept the free return of all South West African exiles.

Entry points will be established, and also reception centres to provide temporary transit facilities for those who want them. These will be run under close UN supervision to make sure those returning can go anywhere they wish.

The further 10 days before the projected mid-night ceasefire "is necessary for both parties to have adequate time to inform their troops of the exact date and time for the commencement of the ceasefire and for Untag to deploy," the report concludes — DDC

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27/2/79

SA likely to react today

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's official reaction to Dr Kurt Waldheim's ceasefire proposals are likely to be known only after today's Cabinet meeting here.

However, there are important differences between the proposals and the plan already accepted by South Africa.

The most important of these are a provision which would confine Swapo forces already in the territory to "designated" bases when the ceasefire comes into operation.

South Africa has taken strong exception to the possibility of allowing Swapo to establish camps within the territory and the inclusion by Dr Waldheim of "designated" camps in his proposals could create an insurmountable hurdle for the government.

Its argument all along has been that Swapo has been unable to establish a foothold in the territory and that it should not be allowed to do so now.

It has also said it will not allow "outsiders" to create chaos in the territory and clearly believes that allowing Swapo to set up bases in the territory would lead to this.

Observers here last night felt too that the government's attitude to Dr Waldheim's proposals would be that shortly

before midnight on March 15 Swapo members would cross the border in large numbers in order to establish "designated" bases on the South West African side.

An important aspect of Dr Waldheim's proposals concern the monitoring of Swapo's external bases by the UN. Swapo has indicated it is not prepared to allow this.

However, Dr Waldheim says in his report that he attached special importance to the repeated assurances which he had received from neighbouring states to the effect that they would ensure to the best of their abilities that the provisions of the settlement were adhered to.

Monitoring of Swapo bases has been an important issue for South Africa and it is not known if it will accept a loose assurance of monitoring "to the best of their ability" by neighbouring states as reported by Dr Waldheim.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in Parliament yesterday he would be returning to South West Africa to take personal charge of talks with the Constituent Assembly over the latest crisis.

He could return this week after a three-day visit to the operational area — PS.

Botha's warning, page 9.

Touch and go on Waldheim ceasefire plan in SWA

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as Artemis or Aphrodite had borne. As Godmother (Θεομητορ), Deipara (Θεοτοκος), Pathfinder (Ὀδηγητρια), she was the chief favourite of the Eastern Empire, and her picture was

time was regarded as the apple of the Virgin's eye. Tradition as old as the twelfth century, which long afterwards gave to Murillo the subject of a famous painting, told that once, when

The SWA/Namibia independence exercise, seems close to a ceasefire — or a serious breakdown.

As UN Secretary-General Dr Waldheim yesterday urged an end on March 15 to the fighting between South Africa and Swapo, a senior Western diplomatic source at the United Nations said: "Now it is up to South Africa and Swapo to decide whether they want to go ahead," Kevin Jacobs of The Star Bureau in New York reports.

The Cabinet met in Cape Town today to formulate its attitude, amid signs that the Government will not buy the latest UN proposals. The Star's political correspondent, Hugh Leggatt, reports

DEVIATIONS

The Cabinet decision will be placed before the SWA/Namibia Constituent Assembly in Windhoek by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha on Thursday.

Yesterday in a statement in the House of Assembly, the Prime Minister said it appeared that the Waldheim plan contained serious deviations from what had previously been agreed especially on the monitoring of Swapo forces.

All parties in Parliament seem to share the view that a serious situation has developed which may lead to the breakdown of the peace plan.

There is a fear that a situation may arise in which Swapo can continue violence and intimidation after South African forces have withdrawn.

In New York, a Western source at the United Nations rejected suggestions that Dr Waldheim's proposals favoured Swapo, particularly with armed Swapo guerrillas being restricted to locations in the

many people are involved. If, as South Africa says, there are no Swapo forces inside Namibia — that a few creep across the border at night — the issue is a non-issue.

"If, on the other hand, there are, it would seem advantageous to know who they are and where they are, and to have them in one place."

Sources acknowledged the obvious risk that Swapo would "try its damndest to get as many people as possible into the territory" before the ceasefire.

● SWA gets urgent date for ceasefire. — Page 27.

he was reciting before her statue the 'Ave Maris Stella,' and came to the words, 'Monstra te esse Matrem,' the image, pressing its breast, dropped on the lips of her servant three drops of the milk which had nourished the Saviour. The same miracle, in various forms, was told of many other persons, both saints and sinners; but it made so much impression on the mind of the age that, in the fourteenth century, Dante, seeking in Paradise for some official introduction to the foot of the Throne, found no intercessor with the Queen of Heaven more potent than Saint Bernard. You can still read Bernard's hymns to the Virgin, and even his sermons, if you like. To him she was the great mediator. In the eyes of a culpable human frailty could fear to approach his was humility; her love and pity were in your mercy who can say that he has ever like Adam de Saint-Victor, whose hymn means allowed to establish exclusive favour. Abélard was as devoted as they as well. Philosophy claimed her, and head of scholasticism, the teacher of Thomas Aquinas, decided

territory. The source said "South Africa and Swapo will have to understand they cannot get in peace what they did not get in the fighting."

"We do not know how..."

monks; the bourgeoisie of Paris, Rouen, Amiens, Laon, spent money by millions to gain her favour. Most surprising of all, the great military class was perhaps the most vociferous. Of

Dr Kurt Waldheim — urging South Africa and Swapo to accept his ceasefire plan by next Monday.



Mr Martti Ahtisaari will have the job of confining Swapo forces to camps in SWA/Namibia.



SWA gets urgent date for ceasefire

By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Dr Waldheim is asking South African security forces and Swapo guerrillas to end their bush war from 0001 hours on Monday, March 15

To ensure that the ceasefire order reaches all field forces in SWA-Namibia, Dr Waldheim is urging both sides to accept his proposals by next Monday, 10 days before hostilities are due to end

In a report to the Security Council, he says the interval is necessary "for both parties to have adequate time to inform their troops of the exact date and time for the commencement of the ceasefire," and for a UN military force to begin phased deployment.

UN troops

His report says composition of the Untag force (UN Transition Assistance Group) has not been completed. But Western diplomats expect he will ask the Security Council this week to approve his own formulation, which has met South African and Swapo objections

"I have communicated to them a list of possible troop-contributing countries which, in the circumstances, I consider can best meet the requirements of Untag," Dr Waldheim reported yesterday

He has also proposed a

measure, hotly contested by the South African Government, to confine in SWA/Namibian camps armed Swapo guerrillas who are in the territory when a ceasefire becomes effective

Mr Martti Ahtisaari the UN special representa-

tive, would "after necessary consultations" establish locations to confine them

At the start of the ceasefire, Swapo forces in neighbouring Angola, Botswana and Zambia will be confined to bases, with those governments under-

taking to ensure that the agreement is honoured.

Dr Waldheim has asked the neighbouring governments to allow Untag officers on their territory to liaise with Untag's commander in SWA/Namibia.

He said yesterday "I attach special importance to the repeated assurances which I have received from neighbouring states to the effect that they will ensure to the best of their abilities that the provisions of the settlement are adhered to"

Dr Waldheim emphasised that a provision in the groundplan for settlement allowing for peaceful repatriation of Swapo personnel through designated checkpoints "means that such return should take place without arms or other military equipment"

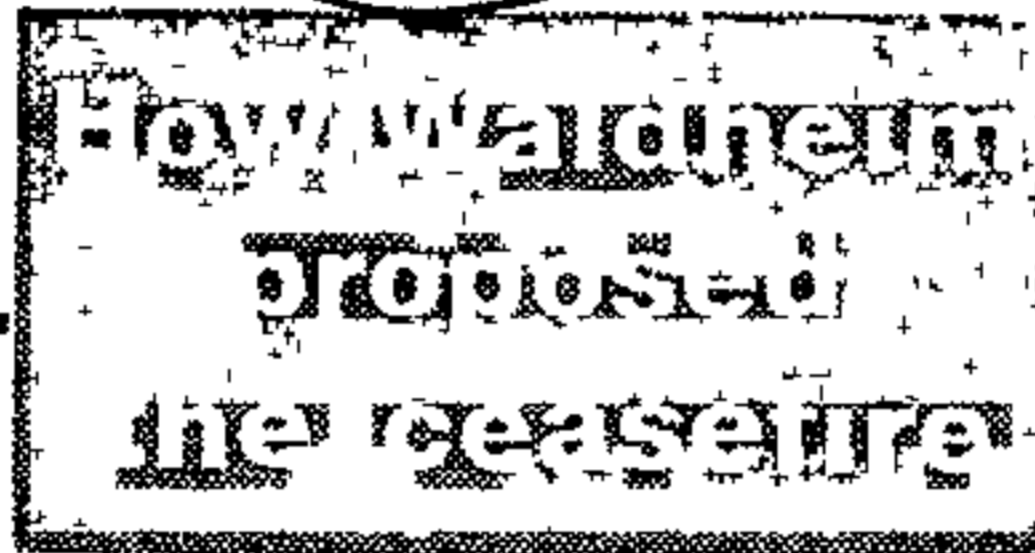
Refugees

Reception centres to be established by the UN high commissioner for refugees would cater for returning refugees who wished to use them

Dr Waldheim said the transition under UN supervision would permit "no basis for unilateral determinations or for unilateral actions by any party"

"Should the implementation of the proposal be jeopardised as a result of failure of any party to carry out its provisions, I would bring the matter immediately to the attention of the Security Council"

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Dr Kurt Waldheim will call for a ceasefire in SWA/Namibia in a letter to both the South African Government and Swapo

The letter reads

"In accordance with the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation as approved by Security Council resolution 435 (1978), I propose that a ceasefire take place beginning at 00.00 hours on 15 March 1979. At that time comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts is to take effect.

"I request you to assure me in writing no later than 5 March 1979 that you have accepted the terms of the ceasefire and that you have taken all necessary measures to cease all warlike acts and operations. These include tactical moves, cross-border movements and all acts of violence and intimidation in, or having effect in, Namibia."

Sources say more than R870 000 has already been spent on communications equipment for military observers who will monitor the ceasefire, and that UN administrative personnel, who will form part of the civilian component of Untag, have been alerted to leave for the territory soon

Botha hits out at Waldheim

NM 27/2/79

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SWA plan

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim came up with a new formula to save the South West Africa situation last night — but it did nothing to ease the simmering tension over the territory.

He has

- Postponed the expected arrival of the vanguard of Untag to March 15,
 - Proposed the same day for the start of a ceasefire in the territory.
 - Failed to set an election date,
 - Failed to give an assurance on monitoring Swapo bases in neighbouring territories, and
 - Created what will certainly be interpreted as an opportunity for Swapo to establish recognised camps in the territory
- South Africa will decide its reply at a Cabinet

meeting in Cape Town today but as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament in a special statement there were "serious deviations" in Dr Waldheim's proposals

He will address the territory's Constituent Assembly on the UN's new formula in the next few days

Taking the unusual step of addressing Parliament yesterday on the crisis, Mr. Botha listed the plan's shortcomings and added, "Even more disconcerting is a new move to designate bases inside the territory where Swapo groups can be installed with their arms. There is absolutely no such provision in the accepted plan"

It is clear from Mr Botha's statement that he had insight into what Dr Waldheim was going to say and it is equally clear his immediate reaction was hostile

Sapa-Reuter reports that Dr Waldheim yesterday outlined his proposals for the solution of remaining differences between South Africa and Swapo over the interpretation of parts of the UN-approved independence plan

"I have already communicated to South Africa and Swapo the basic elements of the proposals contained in this report," Dr Waldheim said

"If the co-operation of the parties concerned is forthcoming, I intend to

designate March 15, 1979, for the commencement of the emplacement of Untag and the entry into force of the ceasefire."

Under the UN plan, Untag is to consist of up to 7 500 troops and more than 1 000 civilian officials

It had originally been hoped to begin moving the Untag units in yesterday

In writing

Dr Waldheim asked the Government and Swapo to assure him in writing by no later than March 5 that they had accepted the terms of the ceasefire and that they had taken all necessary measures to cease "all warlike acts and operations"

The Secretary-General said that should implementation of the UN plan be jeopardised as a result of the failure of any party to carry out its provisions, he would bring the matter immediately to the attention of the Security Council

Regarding the points at issue between South Africa and Swapo, he said the plan's provisions for the return of South West Africans, now outside the territory, to enable them to take part in the "political process" meant that "such return should take place without arms or other military equipment"

UN control

Any seeking to return bearing arms or equipment would have them placed under UN control

Swapo has been pressing for some 2 500 of its armed terrorists based in Angola, to be allowed into the territory.

The Secretary-General said provisions had been made by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for the establishment of entry points and facilities to assist people returning.

Concerning provisions for restricting South African and Swapo forces to their bases, Dr. Waldheim said any Swapo armed personnel in the territory at the time of the

ceasefire would be restricted at designated locations.

All Swapo armed forces in neighbouring countries would, with the start of the ceasefire, be restricted to bases in those countries.

The Secretary-General noted the plan made no specific provision for Untag to monitor those bases. But it did say that neighbouring countries should be requested to ensure to the best of their abilities that the provisions of the transitional arrangements, and the outcome of the election, were respected

"I attach special importance to the repeated assurances which I have received from the neighbouring States to the effect that they will ensure to the best of their ability that the provisions of the settlement are adhered to," Dr. Waldheim stated.

"In this connection, in

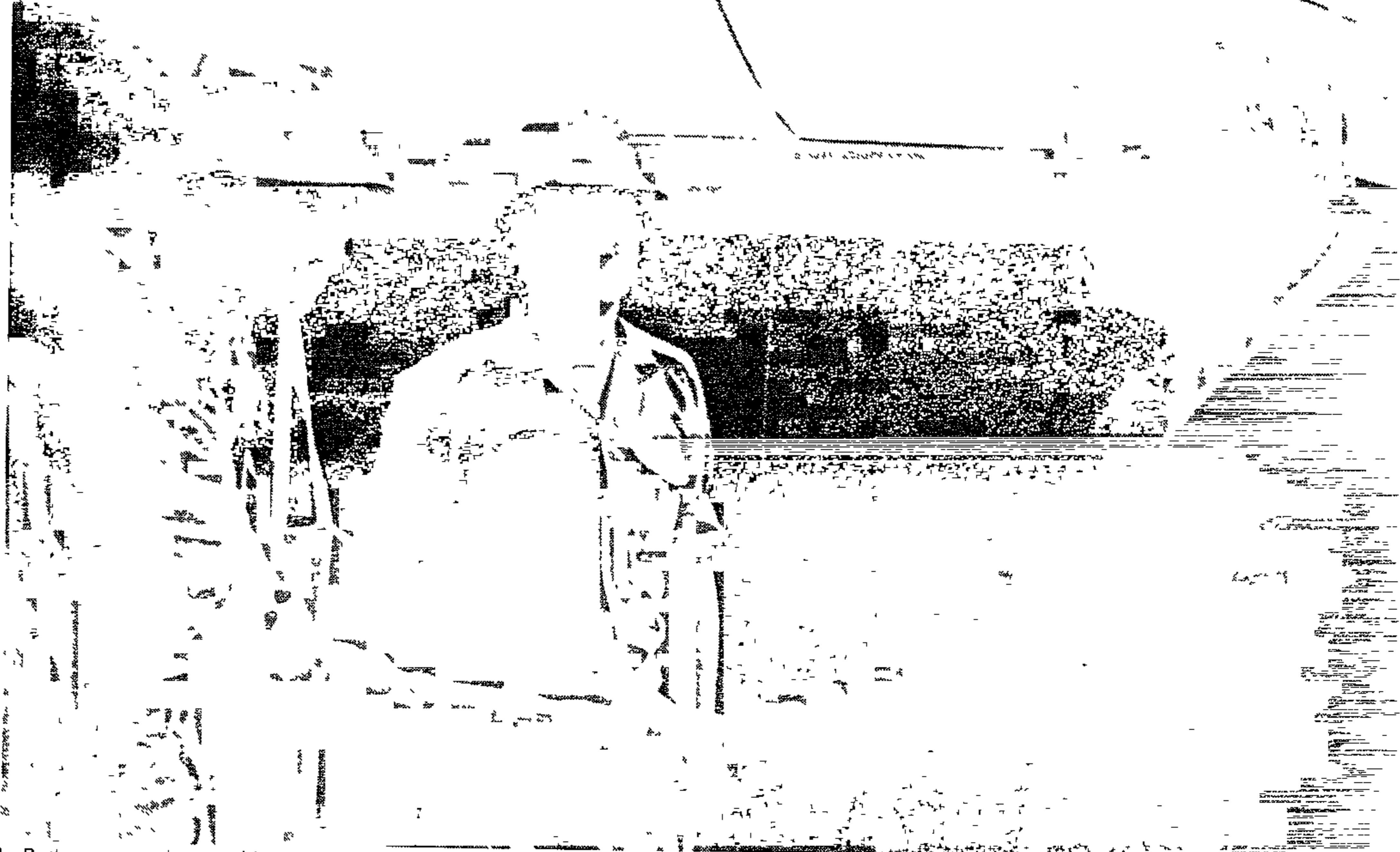
★ TURN TO PAGE 2

Botha visits operational area as prime minister for the first time

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Commandant Piet Hall commander of a crack border battalion, gives Mr Botha a quick review of the situation while Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen the Chief of the Army and General Magnus Malan Chief of the Defence Force (in bush hat) look on



Mr Botha meets three soldiers who were slightly wounded in the recent Swapo attack on the N kongo base. All three have recovered from their wounds and are back on duty.

Botha gives assurance to SA troops

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told South African forces in SWA/Namibia at the weekend that outsiders would not be allowed to create chaos in the territory.

Paying his first visit to the operational area as prime minister, Mr Botha was accompanied by the new Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, Mr Kowle Coetsee, and the Chief of the Defence Force, Gen-

eral Magnus Malan

The party visited a number of major bases in the area, including the one at N'kongo which was attacked recently by the largest Swapo force yet to cross the SWA/Namibia border.

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that the prime minister's main message to the troops was that the South African Government could and would not allow chaos to erupt in SWA/Namibia, and that the South African troops would not be decreased

before the attainment of visible peace.

The spokesman said Mr Botha had emphasized that the troops were not only fighting a local war, but were helping towards the stabilization of the whole of Southern Africa.

"South Africa asked no more from South West Africa than an orderly and constitutional transition to independence," he said.

Dealing with the independence negotiations for the territory, Mr Botha had assured the troops that South Africa

was still prepared to honour the agreement which had been concluded. It was willing to co-operate, but could not allow the area to be plunged into chaos by outsiders.

The prime minister said that a few weeks to come would be decisive, not only for SWA/Namibia, but also for the whole of Southern Africa regarding order and development.

During Mr Botha's visit the cabinet urged him in a message not to accede to Swapo demands.



Mr Botha in conversation with the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers. Mr Botha walks along the tarmac after arriving at the J G Strijdom Airport, Windhoek.

WEDNESDAY 28 FEBRUARY 1979

Hansard 4

†Indicates translated version (223)

For oral repl

Lists of names of prisoners detained in Zambia/Tanzania by Swapo (221)

*1 Mr J D DUI BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) By whom were lists of names of prisoners detained in Zambia and Tanzania by Swapo handed to the five Western countries of the Security Council of the UN in June 1977,
- (2)(a) how many names appeared on the lists and (b) who prepared the lists,
- (3) whether there are any additional detainees whose names were not furnished at the time

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) During discussions with the five Western members of the Security Council in June 1977 in Cape Town, a list of names was made available to the contact group
- (2)(a) and (b) This specific list contained the names of 93 persons and was compiled by two persons who had escaped from the Boroma Camp in Zambia. I wish to reiterate that, the compilers of the list clearly state that more than 1 000 persons are detained in this camp. The names which they list are only the names which they specifically recall. I also wish to state clearly that this list of names should in no way be viewed as exhaustive
- (3) Yes. New information regarding detainees has since been brought to my attention. I refer, *inter alia*, to an additional list of names contained in a memorandum by SWAPO (D) and which was handed to Mr. Abtisaari

through the good offices of the Administrator-General on 7 August 1978

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Swapo prisoners

28 (21 + 7)
Hansard 4
(224)

Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether he has made representations to the United Nations Secretary General in regard to a recent statement by the special representative of the United Nations on Swapo prisoners in Zambian and other jails or detention camps if so what was the tenor of (a) the representations and (b) the reply thereto

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) Yes I requested South Africa's Deputy Permanent Representative at the United Nations in New York to draw the Secretary General's attention to Mr Ahtisaari's reported remarks and to indicate that if they were correct they were cause for grave concern. Because of communication problems the text of the actual statement was not available to the Secretary-General at the time I am still in contact with the Secretary-General regarding this matter and I trust that it can be resolved in such a way as to avoid unnecessary future friction

Hansard (224) 28/2/79

Swapo: British weapons

221

*3 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the
Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether the Department of Defence
has given his Department details of
British weapons in the possession
of or used by members of the
operational area of South West
Africa, if so,

(2) whether this information has been
conveyed to the British Government
and, with what result.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes. The Department of Defence
provided details to the Department of
Foreign Affairs of three incidents in
the operational area in which land
mine of British origin had been
involved.

(2) Even before the matter could be taken
up with the British Government the
Dutch Embassy, following newspaper
report, made a public statement and
informed the Department of Foreign
Affairs that Britain had never supplied
military equipment to Swapo.

Guerilla attack on SA base in SWA

From SEAN O'CONNOR

WINDHOEK. — Guerillas launched a heavy attack on a South African security force base near the Angolan border on Monday night, the Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, said yesterday.

UN proposals bring dismay

Political Correspondent

THE serious setback to plans for a settlement in SWA/Namibia was expected to have been one of the major items at the weekly cabinet meeting yesterday.

The meeting follows proposals for implementation of the plan released in New York on Monday by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The proposals have been received with shock and dismay in government circles and officials fear they could lead to a breakdown of efforts to reach internationally recognized independence for the territory.

There is particular concern that Dr Waldheim makes no specific provision for the monitoring of Swapo bases outside SWA/Namibia, and his proposal for Swapo forces inside the territory at the time of the ceasefire to be allocated bases to

which they will be confined.

There is also a belief that Dr Waldheim's ambiguous wording hides an intention to avoid any UN monitoring of Swapo forces in neighbouring states.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, will convey the government's attitude on the proposals to the constituent assembly in Windhoek tomorrow.

Observers expect the proposals to have increased distrust of the UN among parties in Windhoek, and the government could meet strong opposition to any plans for continued dealings with the world body.

With the issue hanging in the balance, South African officials are nevertheless continuing considerations such as the composition of the proposed UN force, and the agreement on immunities UN personnel would enjoy

It's over to Security Council — Waldheim

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — It is up to the Security Council now, says Dr Kurt Waldheim

In a private interview after the release of his implementation report on the SWA/Namibia operation, the secretary-general urged co-operation from all sides but hinted that he considered his work done

He played down South Africa's initial protests as "preliminary comments"

"I think we will have to wait for the definitive comments," he said

"I hope that my report, which I consider to be an objective, honest effort to overcome

the difficulties, will be accepted by both parties — that is South Africa and Swapo"

Urged to explain whether it was a "take-it-or-leave-it" document, Dr Waldheim replied "The report has been sent to the Security Council, so it will now be up to the Security Council to deal with it

"Of course the United Nations operation and involvement in implementation of the plan can only begin if and when the two parties give their agreement to my report I need the co-operation A peace-keeping operation can only work if the parties concerned directly are co-operative"

The security forces suffered no losses in the attack, General Geldenhuys added

Supported by heavy-calibre weapons, the large group of insurgents opened fire on the Elundu base, less than 10 km from the border and about 85 km north-east of Ondangwa. The attack lasted 15 minutes but the guerilla fire from long range was inaccurate

Of 36 explosive projectiles fired at the base, not one landed in the camp, General Geldenhuys said. The projectiles fell short and to the east of the base

Security forces launched a follow-up operation at first light yesterday

Two weeks ago Swapo guerillas attacked the N'kongo base, also in north-east Ovambo but about 15 km from the border. Seven security force members were slightly injured in the clash

That attack prompted South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha to send a strongly-worded letter of protest to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim

Mr Botha warned in the letter that the attack on N'kongo could jeopardize the success of the UN independence plan for the territory

In his statement yesterday General Geldenhuys said although attacks on security force bases were unusual, Monday night's bombardment of the Elundu base was not an isolated incident

"Since the terrorist attack on N'kongo on February 13 other terrorist incidents have been reported" he said

Three black civilians were killed on February 14 when their light delivery truck ran over a Russian-made landmine in the operational area

The next day terrorists attacked a truck belonging to a construction firm between Ondangwa and Oshivello and in a separate incident on the same day terrorists abducted an Ovambo man to Angola and robbed a shop in western

Marginal valuations of R and C

From page 1

also reported the destruction of two South African police bases in SWA/Namibia

(6) THE MOTIVES FOR GIVING: Thus far we have considered the motive for giving purely in terms of R valuing a rise in P's consumption. But R's giving may be fired by other motives as well. (See R.R. Ireland and Johnson articles in ITA.)

R may give to P as security against disaster. Future uncertainties - R hopes to bring off a double for revolution that P might have. In addition, R may hope that should he become poor, P will help him. This is an insurance motive.

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Attack on army base in SWA

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From SEAN O'CONNOR

WINDHOEK — Guerillas launched a heavy attack on a South African security force base near the Angolan border on Monday night, the officer commanding South West Africa Command, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, said yesterday.

The security forces suffered no losses in the attack, General Geldenhuys said.

Supported by heavy calibre weapons, the large groups of insurgents opened fire on the Elundu base — less than 10 km from the border and about 85 km north-east of Ondangwa

The attack lasted 15 minutes, but the guerilla fire — from long range — was inaccurate

Of 36 explosive projectiles fired at the base, not one landed in the camp, General Geldenhuys said. The projectiles fell short and to the east of the base.

Security forces launched a follow-up operation at first light yesterday

Two weeks ago, Swapo guerillas attacked the Nkongo base, also in north-east Owambo but about 15 km from the border.

Seven security force members were slightly injured in that clash

The attack prompted South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha to send a strongly worded letter of protest to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Mr Botha said in his letter that the attack on Nkongo could jeopardise the success of the UN independence plan

Dr Waldheim replied that violence did not help the situation, but South African forces were in the territory illegally

Sapa reports from London that Swapo said yesterday its forces had killed more than 300 South African soldiers in South West Africa in the past three months

The claim was made in a Swapo communique quoted by the Angolan News Agency, Angop

In a despatch from Luanda, Angop said the communique also reported the destruction of two South African military bases in South West Africa, the shooting down of two recon-

naissance planes and the capture of large quantities of South African arms and ammunition

Swapo also claimed to have knocked out about 40 military vehicles, including nine armoured troop carriers

One of the South Africans killed was an officer supervising what Swapo called "bogus elections" in the territory last December, Angop reported

In Pretoria last night, a defence spokesman said the defence force was often flooded by such incorrect reports which were "so nonsensical that it is not worth commenting on them"

SWA setback: Cabinet meets

CAPE TOWN — The serious setback for SWA settlement plans was expected to have been one of the major items at the weekly Cabinet meeting yesterday

The meeting follows proposals for implementation of the plan released in New York on Monday by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim.

The proposals have been received with shock and dismay in government circles and officials fear they could lead to a breakdown of efforts to reach internationally

recognised independence for the territory.

There is particular concern that Dr Waldheim makes no specific provision for the monitoring of Swapo bases outside SWA and at his proposal for Swapo forces inside the territory at the time of the ceasefire to be allocated bases there to which they will be confined

There is also a belief Dr Waldheim's ambiguous wording hides an intention to avoid any UN monitoring of Swapo forces in neighbouring states

The Prime Minister, Mr

P. W. Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, will convey the government's attitude on the proposals to the constituent assembly in Windhoek tomorrow

Windhoek leaders are anxiously waiting for the outcome of talks

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance will hold a meeting this afternoon to discuss the latest developments

At the UN, Dr Waldheim said in a private interview following the release of his report that the matter was now over to the Security Council

He urged co-operation from all sides, but hinted that he considered his work done

Meanwhile hectic efforts continue to try to fix agreement on the composition of the United Nations' peacekeeping force for the March 15 ceasefire

The identical twin letters seeking written acceptance by next Monday on "comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts" are now expected to be transmitted tomorrow — DDC-PS

Editorial opinion, page 16.

SA follows up after base is attacked

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A follow-up operation was started at first light yesterday hours after the bombardment of a South African Defence Force base in Central Eastern Ovambo — the second such attack on a security force base in the operational area in 14 days

The announcement of the attack on the base at Elundu, 10 km from the Angolan border, was made yesterday by the General Commanding SWA Command, Major General J J Geldenhuys.

General Geldenhuys said a large group of terrorists attacked the base during Monday night

"The attack was supported by heavy-calibre weapons and the fire was directed from a long distance away and was inaccurate," said General Geldenhuys

Of the 36 projectiles directed at the base during the 15-minute bombardment, none fell into the base

The security forces suffered no losses

The other attack on a South African base was on February 13 at Nkongo in Eastern Ovambo

INCIDENTS

General Geldenhuys also reported the following incidents in the operational area since February 14

● On February 14 a civilian light truck detonated a Russian-made landmine at Okatopi. Three members of the local population were killed

● There was an attack on the vehicle of a construction company between Ondangwa and Oshivello on February 15. On the same day an Ovambo was abducted by terrorists into Angola and a shopkeeper in Western Ovambo was robbed of R800

● Three Ovambos were injured on February 16 when a hand-grenade was thrown into a shop also in Western Ovambo

● One civilian was

SA's time of decision is now — Eglin

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa had reached one of the most important moments of decision in its history, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

Speaking in the Part Appropriation debate in the Assembly, Mr Eglin said success in achieving an internationally recognised settlement in South West Africa would improve South Africa's status and enhance Western prestige and influence in Africa

Failure would lead to an ongoing and escalating civil war with all the international consequences this held for South West and South Africa

In Rhodesia, there was the danger of the internationalisation of the war and the risk of South Africa being drawn into the maelstrom of events north of the Limpopo

STRATEGY

South Africa required a comprehensive strategy to enable it not only to withstand but also to break out of the enclosing ring of isolation and pressure

That strategy would have many facets

● A conscious decision to promote unity and a common South African loyalty among all sections of the people

● Acceptance that everyone was South African

can and that the vast majority would remain in South Africa for as long as they could plan in the future

● Recognition of the fact that, to an increasing extent South Africans of all race groups were going to share power and make joint decisions

● SA warned not to go it alone — Page 19

killed when a private vehicle detonated a Russian-made landmine on February 22

● The Star's Military Correspondent reports that South African defence sources yesterday emphatically denied any air force involvement in the Rhodesian air raid on terrorist bases in Angola this week

Swapo's war threat stirs Australians

1/3/79

(221)

Own Correspondent

Canberra

The Australian Government is concerned about threats from Swapo that it would shoot at members of United Nations peace-keeping forces which go to SWA/Namibia.

A Government Minister, Senator John Carrick, said today that the threat had to be taken seriously.

The Government would have to consider the question of the safety of Australian troops who might be involved in peace-keeping operations in South West Africa.

Senator Carrick was speaking in Parliament after reports had quoted Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma as saying that Swapo did not accept the proposed composition of a UN peace-keeping force and was opposed to the participation of Australian troops

Associated Press reports from Nairobi that the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday threatened to go to war against any UN peacekeeping force made up of troops from member countries of Nato

"We don't want any Nato countries. They have investments in Namibia," Mr Nujoma said. "They will send troops to protect their investments."

Nujoma said that if Britain sent troops as proposed to man the communications in the transition force "Swapo will fight them."

Australia has promised to contribute 300 troops to the UN force

Risks

The Opposition called on the Government to make a clear statement of the risks involved for Australian troops

Senator Ken Wriedt, opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said today that in giving his commitment to send Australian troops to SWA/Namibia, the Prime Minister either misled Parliament or was very badly advised

"The Government is no doubt now rethinking its position on committing

troops to the UN force.
"We now need a clear statement from the Government as to whether or not Australian troops will be committed to this area

"We need to be told how they will be protected if they do go," Senator Wriedt said

And from Accra it is reported that Ghana expects to play a role in the United Nations peacekeeping force in SWA/Namibia with a battalion of troops plus about 30 officers

"Objective"

The Star's Africa News Service reports that the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, left Windhoek today after putting across an "objective" view to the SWA/Namibia Constituent Assembly on the future of a United Nations peace plan for the territory, leading towards an internationally recognised independence

He and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, addressed the Assembly in a 2 1/2-hour session today

Asked when the South African Government would relay its decision to the United Nations, Mr Botha said he was still awaiting the decision of the Assembly

"I hope it will be before Monday," he added

While the Chakanyambe was working to expand his popularity and prestige through the church and circle dance, and while Cullen Young was publishing

tax-collectors and labour mobilizers, they would have combined powers and their own treasuries. Chikulya's treasuries, described at the time by

a government official as 'flag-waving' to promote official policy. He decided about to enhance the

1956 He said African states should play a dominant role in the civilian and military transition force

1956 He urged the OAU to send a cable to the UN Secretary - General, Dr Waldheim, saying African countries were willing to offer 'military components as well as civilians' for a peacekeeping force

1956 Mr Nujoma spoke to African foreign ministers at the current session of the Organisation of African Unity, and later held a press conference

1956 He said a UN force dominated by Nato troops would be regarded as "on the side of the enemy," instead of neutral

1956 He added "As long as Swapo has not signed a ceasefire, the war will continue"

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1956 "I was surprised to see the Secretary - General name Britain, Canada, Australia, Denmark, Holland and West Germany," he said

1956 Mr Nujoma said if Britain sent troops as proposed "Swapo will fight them"

1956 He asked "Since when has Britain become interested in the decolonisation of Namibia?"

1956 Dr Waldheim announced in New York on Tuesday that he had proposed March 15 as the date for a ceasefire in South West Africa and the start of UN operations there

1956 Mr Nujoma said he had not yet been informed of this proposal

1956 He said Swapo totally rejected what he called new proposals by South Africa that Swapo guerillas be confined to bases outside the territory during the transition period to the election

1956 South African troops will be confined to their bases in Namibia during the transition and pulled out after the elections

1956 The movement wanted its forces inside South West Africa too, and had made it clear it was prepared to have their activities monitored by the

1956 UN, he said

1956 In Windhoek, the Swapo-Democrats said yesterday that although the Waldheim report contained "areas of weakness," the plan still contained the most acceptable basis for a transition to independence

1956 The leader of Swapo-D, Mr Andreas Shipanga, called on all parties in the territory not to take action that would lead to the termination of the UN initiative

1956 "We hope rejection of the UN exercise will be avoided by all rational people in the territory

1956 "If people outside the country want a breakdown (in the plan), then the UN must know that people inside Namibia are not to blame, because they have cooperated," he said

1956 Mr Shipanga said the only limit to the people's co-operation with the UN was the question whether armed terrorists should be allowed to enter the territory after the ceasefire

1956 "If the plan is implemented with the bringing in of armed men, then it is not what we thought the plan was," he said

1956 SAPA-RNS-AP

1956 In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Government was involved in introducing a system of Indirect Rule in Nyasaland that was based on the system operating in Tanganyika. Thomas's decision in favour of Indirect rule seemed to provide the opportunity to Nyasaland's chiefs to increase their authority and prestige, as, after years of being

1956 that the Chieftainship should forward Christianity and morality as pillars of progress. Thus, for the coronation, Kanda drew up 'Vows of Chieftainship' to which the new Chikulamayembe would swear, and he had these printed on the Mission press for distribution throughout Furbuka country. They were highly

Nujoma rejects Nato troops in peace force

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NAIROBI — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, threatened yesterday to go to war against any United Nation's peacekeeping force made up of troops from member countries of Nato.

"We don't want any Nato countries They have investments in Namibia," Mr Nujoma said "They will send troops to protect their investments"

He added "As long as Swapo has not signed a ceasefire, the war will continue"

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Mr Nujoma spoke to African foreign ministers at the current session of the Organisation of African Unity, and later held a press conference

He said African states should play a dominant role in the civilian and military transition force

He urged the OAU to send a cable to the UN Secretary - General, Dr Waldheim, saying African countries were willing to offer "military components as well as civilians" for a peacekeeping force

Mr Nujoma said a list of countries proposed by Dr Waldheim, which contains several Nato members, "weighs in favour of South Africa's allies who have massive investment in Namibia"

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NAIROBI — Swapo boss Sam Nujoma said here last night his terrorists would fight British troops if they were included in a UN-peacekeeping force in South-West Africa.

"Since when has Britain become interested in the decolonisation of Namibia?" he asked.

The Swapo president also threatened to go to war against any UN force made up of troops from Nato countries.

"We don't want any Nato countries. They have investments in Namibia," he said. "They will send troops to protect their investments."

"As long as Swapo has not signed a ceasefire, the war will continue."

Mr Nujoma spoke to African foreign ministers at the current session of the Organisation of African Unity, and after held a Press conference.

African States should play a dominant role in the civilian and military transitional force, he said.

African problem

"Namibia is first and foremost an African problem."

Many African States I consulted in 1977 and 1978 offered

troops.

"We are surprised to see the UN propose Nato

countries instead of African countries. OAU member

States have to play a dominant role."

He urged the OAU to send a cable to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, saying African countries were

willing to offer "military components as well as civilians" for a peace-keeping force.

A list of countries proposed by Dr Waldheim, which

contained several Nato members, "weighs in favour of

South Africa's allies who have massive investments in

Namibia."

"I was surprised to see the Secretary-General named

South West Africa will be "governed by South Africa in living in its own way,"

His remarks came on the eve of the visit he and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, are to make to the territory today. They will address the Constituent Assembly.

The Government, he said, would choose "isolation above humiliation" in dealings with neighbouring States which sought to dictate how South Africa should be governed.

And in what Mr. Botha said were not references to the territory, he warned other countries South Africa would not dance to their tune to secure their co-operation. South Africa would not surrender its heritage to satisfy the Free World.

Isolation

In Parliament yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, promised support for the people of South West Africa finding their own solution "if others tried to force an unacceptable one on them at gunpoint".

Botha slams SWA plan

Although Dr Waldheim did not say so, South Africa had called for Untag bases in neighbouring countries. (On the make-up of Untag's military component Dr Waldheim gave no final details but said he had sent the parties a list of possible troop-contributing countries which he considered could best meet requirements.)

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JULIUS NYERERE HAS HIS SAY ON SWA



JONATHAN POWER: Could we first discuss the situation in southern Africa? Western diplomats say they see a ray of light in (Namibia) South West Africa. How close are we to seeing an agreement that will allow the South Africans in co-operation with the United Nations to bring about fair and free elections followed by independence?

JULIUS NYERERE. I can't pretend that I even begin to understand how the South Africans view their own interests I would have thought there is a sense in which the South Africans could easily trust the five Western Powers. I can't see the five working for a solution in Namibia which they consider might produce an anti-Western government in Namibia.

I think the five are aware of the strength of Swapo. If elections had taken place last year there is no doubt Swapo would have won. I believe the five are willing to swallow this because they are not afraid of Swapo. They don't believe a Swapo government is likely to be so radical that they would resist Western influence.

I think they also believe, possibly rightly, that if the war were to go on for another two, three, four years, and eventually the South Africans were to lose this war, the resulting regime in Namibia would be a radical one. Even a Marxist one. That would not be in the interests of the West. So I believe the West are completely genuine in working for an agreement which might bring about a Swapo government. To go back to the interests of the South Africans, I would have thought the South Africans would accept the West's line of reasoning

MAJORITY

Q: Let's talk about Rhodesia because I think that's where we all feel the hard decisions are coming up. With the majority of voters in the January 30 White referendum in Rhodesia voting for Black majority rule on the lines worked out by Ian Smith and his Black supporters, Bishop Muzorewa, Chief Chirau, and Mr. Sithole, isn't it time to reconsider your support for the guerillas of the PF who are trying to undermine this "internal settlement"?

A: NO! I have always argued that Smith is not for majority rule. At one time he was saying no majority rule in a thousand years. He

you say they might, then Britain and the U.S. would have joined the enemy. We'll have to live with it. If the PF is still willing to fight them, and the Russians and the Chinese and the communist countries are willing to give us the arms, the fighting will continue.

Q: I'll come back to the implications of the war continuing but first let's see if there is an alternative course — the acceptance of the Anglo-American compromise proposals. But these seem to have got nowhere. Can you pinpoint where they failed?

A: They failed when the British and the Americans decided that the way to implement the Anglo-American proposals was to be nice to Smith. Let's find what Smith likes in the Anglo-American proposals and what he doesn't like and then we can modify them in accordance with what Smith likes.

DEMOCRACY

Q: Where do we go next? Is it still possible to bring peace and democracy to Rhodesia?

A: My answer is, Yes of course. That war is going to end. It will come to an end and the guerillas will win. Can one hope there is an alternative to war? I think not.

I worked hard to get the Anglo-American proposals accepted and they were accepted by the PF and the Front Line States. But they did not get enough support from the British and Americans themselves.

Q: One alternative to war, which you haven't mentioned, is for Western diplomacy to now engage directly in engineering Smith's surrender, the renunciation of his illegal declaration of independence so that the Anglo-American plan could be enforced by fiat through a direct British presence. Do you see any way that the West could act to bring pressure on S.A. to force Smith to the point of surrender in the next few months?

A: They have been talk-

because of Namibia. Namibia is not our business they'd realise. It is a colony like any other colony, so let Namibia go. What is Rhodesia to us? If they can survive, well and good, but we are not going to fight for them. But when the West decides to be nice to the South Africans the South Africans say, we might as well work for a flank.

Q: But the counter argument is: If the Western powers crack the whip too hard over South Africa, the South Africans say: "If we are going to get it anyway, then we might as well take our stand now and use Namibia and Rhodesia as a buffer."

LIMIT

A: The South Africans are not fools. They have problems of their own. Their real commitment is to South Africa. And there is a limit to which you go out and dig into areas which are not really your priority number one.

Q: But they were already dug into Namibia. They were already dug into Rhodesia.

A: If the South Africans decide for the purpose of their future defence they are going to use Namibia and Rhodesia as if they were the Transvaal, then the West should have taken them on, on that basis. You don't wait till they decide to become nice. Because the West decided to be nice the South Africans decided to be tough.

Q: So let's get back to the specifics of how you would now be tough if you were allowed to run Anglo-American policy. A minute ago you talked about the British sending in a couple of brigades, a pre-emptive strike you might call it. But how do you see this in practice?

PROPOSALS

A: For all I know it is too late. At the time when we were discussing the Anglo-American proposals and the Anglo-American proposals required a resident British Commissioner

didn't get into that situation with Smith.

A: I've asked the British and the Americans — I think I've been asking them since '73 or '74 — you can help us to end that war and incidentally to avoid that rescuing process by paying the Whites who aren't prepared to live with majority rule to leave. Tell them. "Majority rule is inevitable in Rhodesia. If you don't want to live under an African regime come out now. Don't just remain there shooting them and letting them shoot you — Come out!"

I read several months back some articles by Conor Cruise O'Brien after he went into Rhodesia. He talked to some of these Whites and they told him "We are 200 000 financial detainees. If only you could get someone to pay us out, we'd go."

Now I'm saying to the British and Americans: "You have the money to buy these people out. Don't prolong that war." But they are not doing it. But they will discuss this possibility of rescuing them.

Q: I want to get you back to why you so adamantly refuse to argue, as you used to, for direct British intervention, either through a pre-emptive strike or through pressuring S.A. to bring about Smith's surrender?

ELECTION

A: I don't believe there is a political will to do this either in Britain or America today. The present Labour Government would not do a thing like that. They've a few months left before an election. If they could not do it in 1965 or early '78, I can't see them doing it now. Moreover, there is now the complication that the PF may not accept a British intervention.

They had accepted the possibility of British coming in, to implement the Anglo-American proposals. But these are now dead.

Q: The problems you raise about British public opinion and an upcoming election are all absolutely right. But there is another consideration that's always been part of the motor that's driven Anglo-American diplomacy forward. The West does not

the war will radicalise the incoming government. If they really want a non-radical government then they must be very firm with Smith. If they are not and if the war goes on inevitably the government that results is going to be a radical government — though not necessarily communist. It will not necessarily, as some fools think, be pro-Moscow or pro-China because it takes arms from them. What is certain is that it is going to be a radical government.

Q: Let me put my question another way. Let's for the sake of argument assume you have been too pessimistic about the constraints of public opinion on the governments of the U.S. and Britain. Let us assume it would be possible under certain conditions even at this late stage for the British to go in with two battalions with American and United Nations' support. How if it were possible would it actually work in your scenario?

INTERVENTION

A: O.K. fine, supposing the will is there. Now I'm saying if the will is there then the PF might sit down and say "Look, we were prepared to give the Anglo-American proposals a chance, to let the British take over from this fellow we are fighting and then start the course of decolonisation, having given themselves a time limit of six, seven months and then they'll be out. They did not do it. But now they are saying they are doing it. We've got to make up our minds. Are they genuine or not genuine?" The PF would answer if these people are genuine why is it they did not come in before. I say the PF may decide to give them another chance, but they may decide that it is too late.

Q: If there had been response to your call for British intervention, — as late as a month ago, — you think you would have had at that point the influence to take the PF — the other Front Line States — along with you?

A: I don't know. One could have started arguing again. I'm not quite sure.

... is the first of a two-part series of an interview by JONATHAN POWER (left) with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. Mr. Power, who lives in London is a freelance journalist who writes a regular column for the International Herald Tribune. The second part of the interview will be published tomorrow.

But it's not on the cards now. Realistically, the PF and Africa are left with one alternative and one alternative only and that is war. Our problem now is the divisions in the PF. Our next item on the agenda is to work for the general unity of the PF. If you have a united PF there's no problem.

At the end of the war the PF will form a government as happened in the case of Mozambique without any complications. So I think Africa and the friends of Zimbabwe and those who want peace inside Africa, and I must in this include the West, must genuinely work for the unity of the PF.

PEOPLE

Now, I do know and this I must really say that there are some people in some Western capitals who have been toying with the idea and are still toying with that idea that one way to avoid the PF taking over is to divide it and get one wing of the PF to join Smith. Really this is a prescription for civil war in Zimbabwe.

Q: During the last 12 months there have been reports of horrible and savage killings of innocent civilians, even missionaries, by the PF. What do you make of these reports?

A: I have no reason to believe them. I know the leaders of the PF — they are not insane. They are very shrewd. They understand the value of world opinion. The support they get from church people and missionaries is quite clear. It would be amazing that the PF would go out killing missionaries. What would they gain? I know Smith has expelled missionaries, nuns — he has locked them up. Yet he is the one who says the PF is killing them. Why should I believe lies?

Q: In this fight to the finish which you foresee you have mentioned that you will go to the communist powers for help. How deep is that involvement likely to be? Are we likely to see Cuban troops brought down this far south?

A: No. What for? Even Smith says he's not winning that war and there are

no Cubans there. The Cubans can't liberate these people. These people want to feel they have liberated themselves. And the Cubans themselves are not necessarily anxious to get involved.

Q: You don't see the South African Government at a point of crisis being driven by its own public opinion to get involved and that producing a Cuban involvement?

A: Oh yes, there can be a repetition of Angola.

WINNING

But it will come from S.A. and the West. It will not come from here. Why, because left to themselves, the PF will win. They are winning, even Smith says so.

Q: So when you talk of increased communist support for the PF what were you thinking?

A: The West at present, whatever their sympathies are not backing up that Government of Smith. But if they decided to back up the Government which results after April 20, this will change the situation and then we may need a lot of support from the communist countries.

Q: Even Cuban troops?

A: It depends what they do. The PF will have to decide the kind of support they want from their own allies. I hope we don't need them.

SANCTIONS

Q: But if the U.S. Congress did lift sanctions and Mrs. Thatcher attempted to be accommodating to that April 20 election and the South Africans gave whoever became the Black Prime Minister military support, wouldn't there then be an enormous pressure within the PF to ask for Cuban help?

A: Then I hope the PF would still say nothing has changed except the enemy has been propped up. I hope that at least it would help them to solder their unity. Whether the PF will decide to involve their allies in anything more than supplying them with arms will depend upon the real situation in Zimbabwe.

was being completely genuine. Smith has not changed. What has happened is that the PF has been fighting and Smith now realises that he will lose that war. He has to see what he can salvage. I know what that "internal settlement" constitution is. It is a kind of constitution which secures power for a White minority for the next I don't know how many years.

The British and the Americans saw the light and they produced a set of proposals on the basis of which we can have elections supervised by the UN. Smith says I won't have that. We are still dealing with the same old Smith and he wants a solution only on his own terms.

Q: Whatever you say, Rhodesia will have an election on April 20. The U.S. Senate may send some of its members as observers. If they see that the election is reasonably free and as fair as one can expect in a war zone it is likely that there will be a move in Congress to lift U.S. economic sanctions against Rhodesia. And maybe in Britain there will be by then a new Conservative Government led by Mrs. Thatcher. Are you worried about the possible turn of events?

A: Yes. It would be dishonest to say that I am not worried. I have always worked to try and get Western pressure on the side of the liberation forces. We have got to maintain this support because it is useful. However, if things go as

Kissinger plan. This is one of the areas where they went wrong. The idea that you have to be nice to Smith, and secondly, if you are going to be nasty to Smith, you must be nasty to Smith by proxy, through South Africa, is not serious. It was wrong because we were dealing with two leaders of minority regimes in South Africa. One was Smith the other was Vorster.

RIDICULOUS

The idea that you used the chief one to frighten the other is like using Lucifer to frighten a few devils. This is ridiculous.

Q: But there is a counter argument that the South Africans, to protect their island of racial superiority, need to have on their borders some peace and quiet, not revolutionary regimes that come to power through the hard wear and tear of war. The West have always hoped that the South Africans would see it in their own interests to get regimes on their borders that were stable and reasonable in their political behaviour.

A: You don't get that by being nice. The South Africans will have to be confronted with a tough international community, including the West. The South Africans then decide. If we are going to confront the world, do we confront the world because of Namibia and Rhodesia, or because of South Africa? They would realise they could not take on the world

hand over power, my comment was the British should have taken over by landing troops. Smith could not have fought in 1977 and '78. If at that time they had done it, it would have been accepted because it was part of the implementation of the Anglo-American proposals.

If the British were to do it tomorrow I am not quite sure that the PF would accept it. The PF could now say they are going in to save the regime which is on the verge of collapse and they are really going in to fight the PF. My real worry now is that the British will go in. They will go in when there is a collapse, but they will go in to fight the PF.

Q: Why do you think that?

A: They can't avoid it. No British Government, Labour, Conservative or Liberal could fail to send in troops on the pretence of rescuing fleeing Whites, if there is a collapse of the Smith regime under fire from the PF. When that happens they will find the power, the political will and the military power, all that they lacked during the last 14 years.

Q: Wouldn't it just be an in-and-out rescue?

A: No, it can't be. The British will accept the Smith troops as allies in the process of rescuing the Whites.

Q: I assume the British, and the Americans who might help them, are sensible enough to see the pitfalls that you spell out. They would make sure they

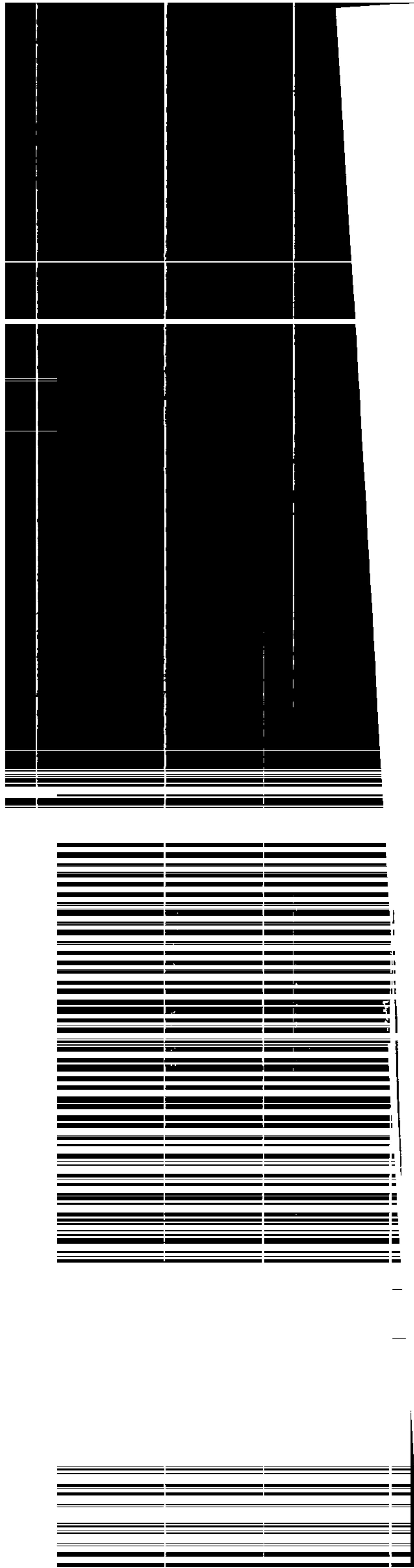
destruction of Rhodesia. It doesn't want to see, any more than you do, a civil war. And it certainly does not want to see a Marxist belt or a revolutionary belt right across South Africa. I wonder whether you should be writing off the hope, even at this late stage, of your radical solution being accepted?

INTERESTS

A: I'm writing it off not because I've not tried. I must repeat I have tried. When I was commenting on Namibia I said I think it is in the interests of the Western Powers that a solution should be reached in Namibia on the basis of the proposals which they worked out with the South Africans. I'm still hoping that this is the way they are going to do it. They should be able to say to the South Africans that for the next 10 years or 15 years what is in our interests in southern Africa, is also in your interests. So behave yourself.

I'm not working for a Marxist government or a socialist government in southern Africa. I'm not. I would welcome one if it came about as a result of the armed struggle. But I'm not working for it. I am working for the ordinary liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia. That's all I'm working for.

I was hoping that the British and Americans, having put forward the Anglo-American proposals, would see that they had to be firm with Smith. Why? Because if the war goes on,



SWA is ready to ⁽²²⁾ veto Waldheim plan

2/5/79



221
2/3/79

today

But their conditions will probably include rejection of armed Swapo terrorists being quartered inside the territory, assurances that Swapo bases will be monitored in neighbouring countries, and a demand for a firm election date

It was not clear last night whether the Western ambassadors would fly to Windhoek for talks today, but observers pointed out there would be "obvious difficulties" for the Big Five

They said it was "highly unlikely" the Western envoys would have anything to do with the assembly — a body they do not recognise

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Constituent Assembly here appeared likely last night to throw UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's latest peace plan for the territory back in his face — on the advice of the South African Government.

But there was a glimmer of hope as the five Western powers were considering an urgent invitation from the assembly to come here for last-ditch negotiations.

Yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, advised the assembly to reject a key aspect of Dr. Waldheim's new formula.

The clause most likely to wreck the two-year Western initiative is the provision that Swapo terrorists outside the territory when the March 15 ceasefire is proclaimed will qualify for restriction and monitoring in the territory in the same manner as South African troops.

The 50 members of the assembly were told this was a clear deviation from the Western proposals and ought to be rejected.

No official statement was released after the three-hour discussions, but the Prime Minister told Pressmen as he left the Turnhalle that he had "put an objective view" on the latest development

"We are now waiting for the decision of this body and after we have received its advice we will take our own decision," he said.

Monday

The Government was expecting the assembly's reply by Monday — the day on which Dr. Waldheim wants written assurances from South Africa and Swapo they will accept the terms of the ceasefire.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance met behind closed doors yesterday afternoon to discuss their strategy, but informed sources predict they will propose a conditional acceptance of the UN plan in "the assembly".

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FM 2/3/79

SWA/NAMIBIA

The alternative is war

Unless there is some Machiavelian purpose at work, it is difficult to understand why the government has been kicking up such a fuss over the Waldheim plan this past week.

The two Bothas, Prime Minister Piet and Foreign Minister Pik, have succeeded in getting the country on tenterhooks about whether the UN peace plan for SWA will go ahead at all. Certain newspapers have thus been referring to "informed sources" who, so they claim, were expecting the Waldheim statement due early in the week to "wreck the delicate negotiations." Dr Waldheim's statement, so we were told, "will be tantamount to a demand for a virtual renegotiation of the whole agreement on SWA/Namibia."

What a lot of Bols, as Dr Treurnicht might say. When Waldheim's statement finally emerged on Monday it was, as British and American officials have pointed out, in accordance with the original settlement proposals to which both

SA and Swapo agreed.

It is therefore difficult to see why Prime Minister Botha should nevertheless claim that there are "serious deviations."

The key to the whole settlement plan is free elections, which, as has also been agreed, the UN will supervise. Free elections obviously necessitate a cessation of hostilities by both sides. The plan provides a timetable for this, and it also quite rightly says that the election campaign cannot begin until the fighting has stopped.

Ovamboland

The plan also deals with the question of ensuring that the ceasefire is observed by both sides. It would have been better if this issue had been covered in greater detail because the problem which SA is now complaining about arises from what appears to be a gap in the plan's details.

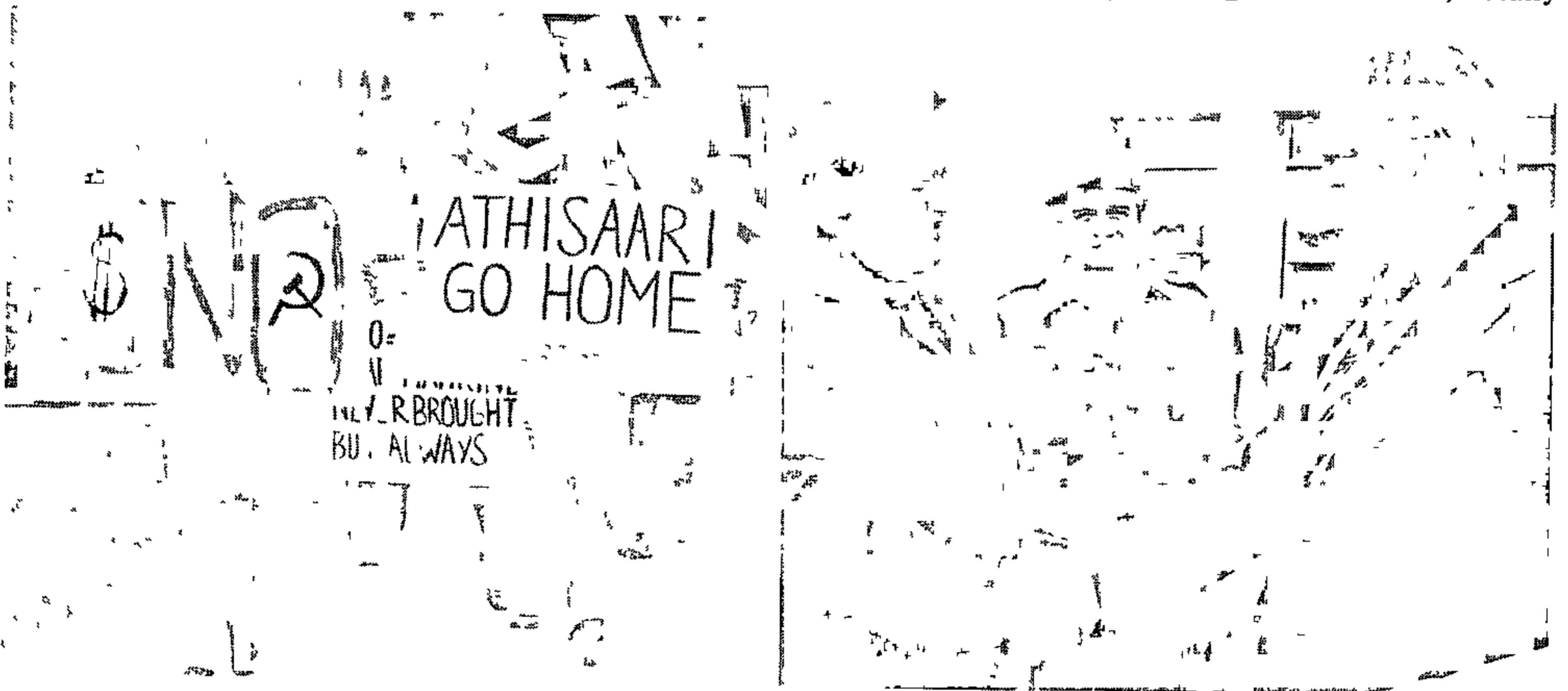
In order to neutralise the combatants, the plan says they are to be "restricted to base." It expressly provides that SA will

be allowed to keep 1 500 troops confined in two bases in Ovamboland. But while it provides for the return to SWA of "Swapo personnel," it does not specify where they will be confined. This is the gap.

Waldheim's statement this week attempts to fill in the gap. It says that "any Swapo armed forces in Namibia at the time of the ceasefire (scheduled to begin on March 15) will likewise be restricted to base at designated locations inside Namibia." They will thus be subject to the same restrictions as SA troops in the operational area.

Regarding Swapo personnel who happen to be outside SWA at the time of the ceasefire, Waldheim says they will be allowed to return "peacefully through designated entry points" and "without arms or other military equipment."

These are not by any stretch of the imagination "serious deviations" from the original Western/UN plan. At most they are logical extensions, totally



Windhoek rightists, UN's Ahtisaari, SA's Steyn . . . will they ever shake hands on final agreement?

in keeping with the spirit of the plan, and seeking to fill an unfortunate omission.

There are, of course, also Swapo forces outside SWA. Obviously, the whole spirit of the plan requires that they too be monitored. Waldheim's statement says that they will be "restricted to base" when the ceasefire begins. While the original proposal makes no specific provision for the UN's task force (Untag) to monitor these bases, Waldheim has asked Botswana, Angola, and Zambia to allow Untag to establish offices in their countries. He also says that he has

received "repeated assurances" from these countries that they will ensure that the plan (and therefore the ceasefire) is observed. All of which sounds reasonable enough.

Swapo's information and publicity secretary in Windhoek, Mokganedi Tlhabanello, stated even before Waldheim reported this week that "we will comply with the final and definite recommendations of the UN Security Council for the implementation of the Waldheim plan." Swapo was not going to allow the issue of where its troops were

monitored to become a "make or break issue."

Waldheim has written to both SA and Swapo asking them to assure him by Monday March 5 that they accept the terms of the ceasefire. Tlhabanello tells the FM "We will give our undertaking by Monday."

SA has no excuse not to do likewise. Our government and press should stop huffing and puffing, for they may blow the whole house down. And that will lead, inevitably, to the ghastly alternative: War.

221 2/3/77

UN Plan may be rejected

WINDHOEK — The United Nations settlement plan for South West Africa is on the brink of collapse.

The final report by United Nations Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim is likely to be rejected by the South West African Constituent Assembly on the advice of the South African Government.

Significantly, the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and his Foreign Minister, Mr P. K. Botha, yesterday met separately with the Namibian National Front and the Swapo-Democrats — whose participation is essential for an internal settlement — before flying out from Windhoek.

And the five Western powers — who have aligned themselves with the Waldheim report — were last night still considering an urgent invitation from the Assembly to come to Windhoek for last ditch talks.

But informed sources said that during yesterday's briefing by the South African leaders, the Assembly was advised to

reject a key aspect of Dr Waldheim's peace plan.

The clause which is most likely to wreck the two-year Western initiative is the provision that Swapo guerrillas located inside South West Africa when the March 15 ceasefire is proclaimed, will qualify for restriction and monitoring in the territory in the same manner as South African troops.

The 50-member Assembly was told that this was a clear deviation from the Western proposals and ought to be rejected.

No official statement was released after the three-hour discussions, but the Prime Minister told pressmen as he left the Turnhalle building that he had "put an objective view" on the latest development.

"We are now waiting for the decision of this body and after we have received their advice we will take our own decision," he said.

Mr Botha said the South African Government was expecting the Assembly's reply by Monday — the day on which Dr Waldheim wants written

From DAVID FORRET
Dispatch Windhoek bureau

assurances from South Africa and Swapo that they will accept the terms of the ceasefire.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance met behind closed doors yesterday afternoon to discuss their strategy, but informed sources predict they will propose a conditional acceptance of the UN plan in the Assembly today.

The conditions, however, will probably include a rejection of armed Swapo guerrillas being quartered inside the territory, assurances that Swapo bases will be monitored in neighbouring countries, and a firm election date to be set.

It was not clear last night whether the Western ambassadors would fly to Windhoek for talks today, but observers pointed out that there would be "obvious difficulties" for the Big Five.

They said it was unlikely that Western envoys would have anything to do

with the Assembly — a body they do not recognise. However, they would be prepared to brief various political parties as they have done in the past.

Richard Walker reports from the UN that Dr Waldheim has held off transmitting his formal March 15 ceasefire proposal to South Africa and Swapo as all sides waited for the others' reactions.

Instead, Dr Waldheim first put his case to the Security Council in private consultations yesterday and there were strong indications that an open council meeting would follow quickly.

Meanwhile, Associated Press reports that Swapo has accused South Africa of "arrogant and beligerent behaviour" and said the UN plan "is now precariously hanging in uncertainty".

The Swapo statement was made in what it called a "preliminary reaction" to Dr Waldheim's ceasefire proposal.

The statement, distributed at UN headquarters, said Swapo had "once again reassured the Secretary-General and his staff about its commit-

ment to co-operate in the efficacious implementation of the UN plan, so as to hasten the decolonisation of Namibia."

It said the composition of the military component of the UN operation must be settled before the ceasefire could be put into effect.

"Existing differences between Swapo and South Africa arise to a large extent from the deliberate ambiguities in the Western proposal, which allow for conflicting interpretations," the statement said.

Composition of UN force, page 15.

Whores flourish in SWA



Girls at a Windhoek bar settle down for a few hours drinking — unless they are invited to leave with a man.

WINDHOEK — The oldest profession in the world is flourishing here because the abolition of the Immorality Act in SWA/Namibia has left the country with no clear laws in its place governing prostitution.

The Attorney-General for South West, Mr D B Brunette, confirmed this week that there were no specific laws, but added that prostitution had not reached alarming proportions.

"This could become a problem once we have a larger population — one we may have to face when the United Nation forces arrive in the territory.

"In the past we used the Immorality Act to prosecute, but since it was abolished by the Administrator General, Mr Justice M T Steyn more than a year ago, there has not been a single prosecution."

WAITING FOR THE UN TROOPS TO HIT TOWN

BY STEFAN SONDERLING

Now the police could only act under common law in cases of public indecency, or if a girl involved was under the age of 16.

Mr Brunette said that he doubted whether a prosecution against anyone for keeping a brothel would succeed.

"We would have no more than a 50% chance of getting a conviction."

I investigated Windhoek's "red-light district" in Steinbeil Street, a block away

from the city centre, one night last week.

Nearly all the prostitutes are Black, their customers White. They stood brazenly under street lamps waiting to be picked up by passing motorists.

A young Coloured girl stood in a doorway, a cigarette, between her over-painted lips.

A police van cruised down the street, and the police and the prostitutes scarcely exchanged glances.

There is no fear of the police, they never bother the girls.

After the police car passed a Mercedes stopped and the driver, a White man discussed a price with one of the girls. She climbed into the car and they drove away.

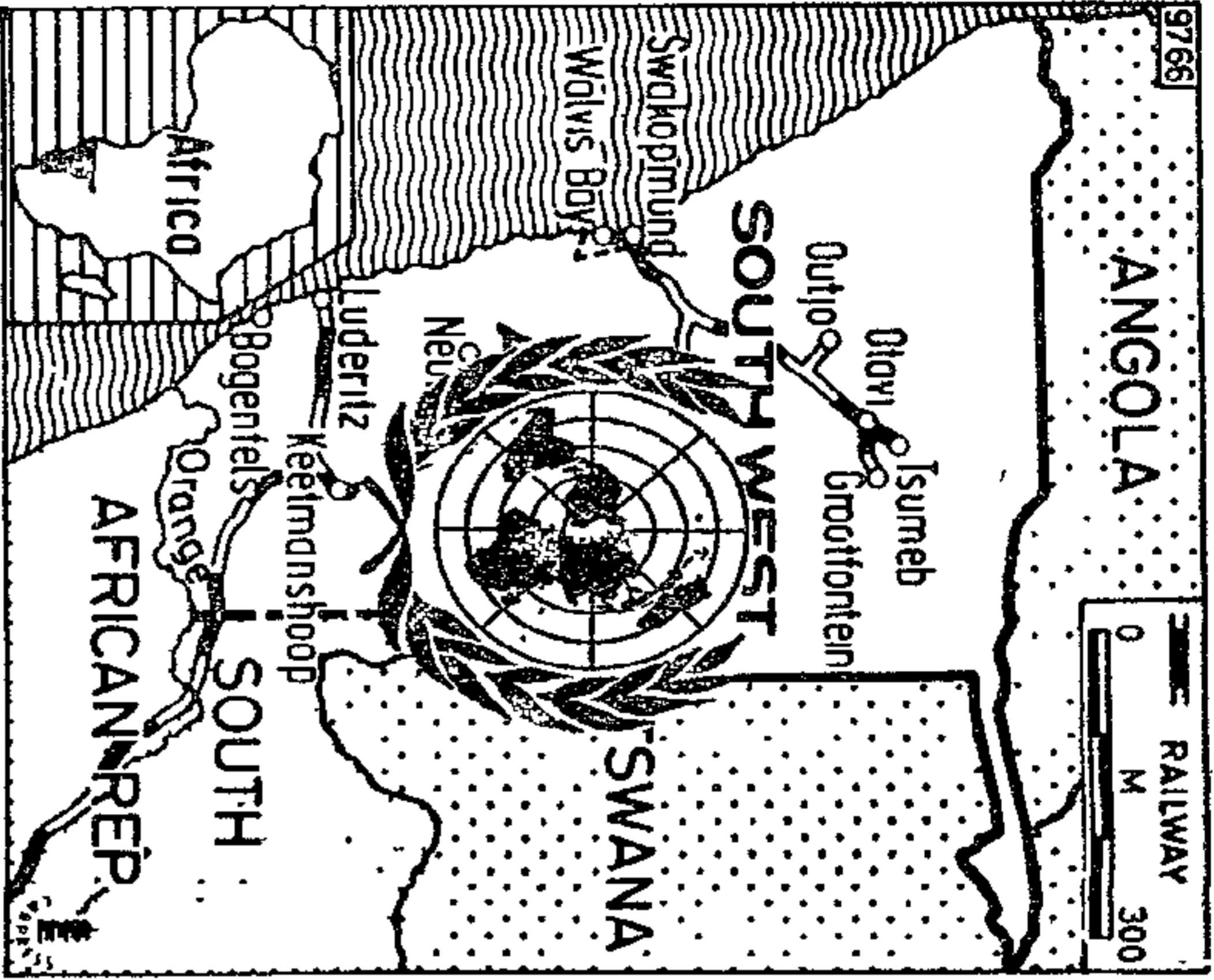
In hotel bars callgirls pick up clients openly.

Mr Brunette said that if a girl meets a man in a bar and takes him home, there is no action that can be taken.

There was a law against soliciting, but soliciting was difficult to prove.

"If a girl stands on the corner, or sits in a bar and waits for a man to approach her, this cannot be construed as soliciting."

"It is not up to me nor the police to uphold moral standards," Mr Brunette told me. "It is up to the legislators to make new laws."



Tribune Africa News Service

WINDHOEK: "If a UN soldier sets foot on my property, I'll drive him off with a shotgun," Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party in South West Africa/Namibia, warned this week.

As far as he is concerned, the United Nations task force — which is due to arrive in the territory during the next couple of weeks — will be an occupying force.

"The UN is not welcome here — and I'll make sure it gets the message," he said.

This fiery Afrikaner has no intention of treating the UN troops as neighbours (my naaste) — an apparent reference to the biblical text that one should treat your neighbour like yourself.

"If they're hungry, I won't give them anything to eat. If they're thirsty, I won't give them anything to drink, if they hitch a lift, I won't pick them up. They're our enemies," Mr Becker charged.

Like Mr Becker, the majority of Afrikaners are not keen to see a UN presence in the territory — but for different reasons.

Strangely, their main objection is not that the task force will comprise different race groups.

A Grootfontein housewife, Mrs Seppie Swanepoel, said that she was concerned about the possible moral decay which could take place if "unbelievers" were let loose in the territory.

"Are they Christians? Do they know the message of our Lord Jesus Christ," she asked.

This week a Bible study

group of one of the Afrikaans churches in the town discussed how foreign cultures and religions could affect the "innocent blacks".

In nearby Tsumeb, a shop assistant expressed concern that the troops would abuse the local black women. "And when they leave, we are left carrying the baby" (sit ons met die gemors) she said.

During the past week, advertisements have appeared in two Windhoek newspapers that the Apollo Restaurant — a known verkramppte haunt — is not accepting new customers.

An extract from the advertisement reads: "According to news reports many foreigners are due to arrive in Windhoek soon.

"As a result we stand to lose the clientele who enabled us to expand our business during the past two years from the ailing small Tal Cafe to the present prospering Apollo Restaurant.

Customers

"When the temporary customers leave, we will have to start from scratch.

"No way, as the Americans say. We have sounder business principles.

"The proprietor therefore reluctantly announces hereby that unfortunately we cannot accommodate new customers. All seats being reserved for established clientele."

The restaurant is situated near the United Nations transitional assistance group (Untag) is ex-

pected to establish its headquarters.

Meanwhile, in Gobabis — which has a reputation of being a Wild West town — the attitude is one of "if they're reasonable, we'll be reasonable."

Mr Gawie Strydom, a barman in one of the hotels, stressed that the locals felt the UN task force was loaded with pro-Swapo elements.

"We feel that the Western countries, who set the ball rolling, should have been more strongly represented," said Mr Strydom.

Bill Krige reports from Cape Town that the ominous storm clouds gathered over dry, dusty, disputed Namibia look capable this time of unleashing a deluge which could wash away all trace of the United Nation's settlement plan.

On Thursday the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr P. K. Botha, met South West African constituent assembly members behind closed doors in Windhoek for urgent talks on the latest crisis.

Early next week South Africa should know the Assembly's decision. On the strength of this the plan will stand or fall.

Never a robust scheme in spite of the immense amount of patient labour invested in it over a period of two years, the odds favour its being consigned to that great big scrapheap in the sky, there to join earlier plans for the territory's incorporation into South Africa, its ethnic partition and, most recently, its disposition according to the principles agreed upon at the Turnhalle conference. If the plan fails it will

be primarily because the Government and South West Africa's elected representatives believe that the United Nations' Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has deviated in an unacceptable manner from what had previously been agreed.

The clause in his report which has cut deepest provides for Swapo guerrillas inside the territory when the proposed March 15 ceasefire is proclaimed to be confined to base in the same manner and under the same conditions as South African troops.

In brief this means they can keep their guns.

The other major stumbling block is that South Africa is not satisfied with the arrangements for monitoring Swapo camps outside the territory after the ceasefire.

Surrender

The impulse to go it alone and damn the consequences was felt again in Parliament this week with the Prime Minister stating South Africa would not surrender its heritage to satisfy the free world.

But for South Africa the unpleasant fact of life is that without a settlement the screws which many UN member states are itching to tighten would be tightened.

The clamour for punitive sanctions against South Africa will reach a new crescendo if the Namibian peace drive fails and the Government is adjudged to be at fault.

And it is clear too that the Western world would be under pressure to drop what little protection it still can offer.

UN not welcome says Becker

SWAPO dashes peace

Key points of Western plan rejected

THE South West African settlement initiative is on the verge of disintegration.

In the last 48 hours
● Swapo has informed the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that it rejects every country, except Finland and Rumania, selected to supply UN infantry forces in SWA/Namibia

- Rumania, presumably under pressure from Eastern Bloc countries, has pulled out of the exercise
- Swapo has also informed the Secretary-General that it will not allow its forces in Zambia and Angola to be restricted to base
- The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has been in communication with other heads of government and letters have been flying between Mr Cyrus Vance, US Secretary of State, other Foreign Ministers and Mr P W Botha as the West marshals its forces in a final bid to save the exercise
- Three of the ambassadors from the five Western powers arrived in Windhoek late yesterday for last-ditch talks with the different political groups in South West Africa/Namibia over the

Frontline presidents meet

Sunday Times Reporter - Gaborone
RHODESIAN raids into neighbouring territories and the proposed SWA/Namibia elections are expected to be discussed at a meeting of the five frontline presidents which started in Luanda late yesterday.
It is expected that the meeting will also

be attended by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, and the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe.
Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana, and a party of officials left Gaborone for Luanda yesterday

Political Correspondent

floundering UN settlement plan for the territory

They were the British Ambassador Sir David Scott, the United States Ambassador, Mr William Edmunson, and the West German Ambassador, Mr Hans-Joachim Eick

● Mr P W Botha is expected to make a statement on South Africa's attitude and that of the South West African Constituent Assembly in Parliament on Tuesday

Confusion

Informed South African sources said yesterday South Africa was being put under intense pressure "at the highest levels" as efforts were made to allay its suspicions and placate its fears about the Waldheim report released earlier this week
Swapo's objections to key provisions in the report and to the composition of the UN force have created confusion at UN headquarters in New York.

Informed sources revealed yesterday that a second "informal meeting" of the Security Council would probably be called next week as Dr Waldheim tries to reconcile the opposing views within the council itself

Meanwhile, Dr Waldheim has decided to postpone sending his "ceasefire letter" to South Africa and Swapo and is presumably waiting for an official communication of South Africa's views on his report before he does so

In his report to the Security Council of February 27, Dr Waldheim said March 15 would be designated as the ceasefire date and that he would be writing to both South Africa and Swapo asking them to inform him not later than March 3 that they had accepted the ceasefire

South Africa is still waiting for the letter
In a Press statement yesterday the ambassadors of Canada, France, Germany, Britain and the United States rejected the invitation from the South West African Constituent Assembly to meet it and explain the Secretary-General's re-

Their governments had made it clear that they had not accepted the validity of the December elections in SWA and therefore did not recognise the "Constituent Assembly", they said
They would therefore not meet with the assembly or any of its representatives

Pursued

During the past two years their governments had, however, pursued a policy of talking regularly with all Namibian political parties and Church groups

The ambassadors had now received invitations from several of the political parties and groups in the territory and would travel to Windhoek to meet them

In Windhoek, reports Shaun O'Connor, the five ambassadors were awaited for last-ditch talks with different political groups

The ambassadors will hold separate meetings with at least three political parties: The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the moderate Namibian National Front (NNF) and the Swapo-Democrats

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party's election front, Aktur, said yesterday he might consider meeting the Western representatives, "but at this stage I can't say"



'Zorro' breaks Army ground

By ZANDI SIKWEBU

THE first Black to be appointed a Defence Force public relations officer in SWA has told the Sunday Express that if Swapo continued using violence "they will lose that war".

Captain Zebuloh Daniel "Zorro" Kariko, 38, said people in SWA wanted a democratic government

Capt Kariko was born in Windhoek. He went to school at Okahonjo, but money problems forced him to leave.

He joined the Department of Information in SWA as an information officer and later became editor of the department's newspaper Die Taak

"I will be doing something for my people. There is no discrimination in the Defence Force and for that reason I feel that I am part of a big family."

● Captain "Zorro" Kariko — first Black to be appointed a public relations officer for the Defence Force in SWA

Waldheim se plan lê nou aan skerwe

Van JOHAN VOSLOO en BUKS PIETERSEN

DR. KURT WALDHEIM se jongste plan vir 'n skikking in Suidwes lê aan skerwe. Die DTA, die meerderheidsparty in Suidwes se Grondwetgewende Vergadering, kon gister nie deur die ambassadeurs van Brittanje, Wes-Duitsland en Amerika in Windhoek tot verdere samewerking oorreed word nie.

Ná samesprekinge van byna twee uur het mnr Billy Marais, hoofsekretaris van die DTA, gesê dat die Weste die inisiatief verloor het. Gister se gesprek kon geen duidelikheid bring oor die onsekerheid in die jongste voorstelling oor Swapobasisse in die gebied en die monitor van die basisse in die buurstate nie. Hy het bygevoeg dat die besoek „vrugteloos” was.

Die ambassadeurs wat gister ook met kerkgroepe gepraat het, sit vandag sy samesprekinge met ander belangegroepes voort.

Dit word vandag in ingeligte kringe aanvaar dat die Grondwetgewende Vergadering nou op die punt staan om die verslag op bogenoemde punte te verwerp en oor te gaan tot die opstel van 'n grondwet wat die gebied tot eensydige onafhanklikheid sal lei. 'n Dramatiese aankondiging in dié verband word môre verwag.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering moet voor 2 nm van die Grondwetgewende Vergadering se besluit verneem om hom in staat te stel om sy antwoord — voor middernag, wanneer die keertyd vir aanvaarding verstryk — aan dr. Kurt Waldheim oor te dra.

Daar is dermate van die goedgekeurde en algemeen aanvaarde Resolusie 435 van die Veiligheidsraad afgewyk dat daar in politieke kringe van die „desintegrasië” van die Waldheim-plan gepraat word.

In New York het mnr. Martti Ahtisaari, die VVO se spesiale verteenwoordiger vir Suidwes, ook sy pessimisme uitgespreek. Mnr. Ahtisaari het aan Hennie Pretorius gesê dat hy nie „bemoeidig” is deur die reaksie waarvan hy gehoor en gelees het nie. Dit wil vir hom voorkom of „politieke wilskrag by Suid-Afrika sowel as Swapo ontbreek”.

Mnr. Ahtisaari word vandag van 'n dubbele rol verdink. Daar gaan aan hom gevra word om dit wêreldkundig te maak wat in paragrawe 22 tot 24 van die vierde ontwerpplan gestaan het en wat nou in die jongste verslag weggelaat is. Hy moet ook sê waarom dit weggelaat is en wat Nujoma hom onlangs in Luanda meegedeel het. Is daar nou aan al Swapo se eise voldoen, word gevra.

Dr. Waldheim se jongste verslag word op die volgende punte deur Suid-Afrika en die Grondwetgewende Vergadering verwerp.

In die skikplan wat in Desember deur die VVO, Suid-Afrika en die verkose leiers van Suidwes aanvaar is, staan in die bylae (item 3) dat alle Swapo-magte hulle by die

* VERVOLG OP BL. 6 *

talks on SWA plan

Tribune Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK The Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, held informal talks with the President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, here yesterday on the "general welfare of Southern Africa".

Judge Steyn said that he met Sir Seretse at G J Strijdom Airport when his aircraft touched down to refuel. The Botswana leader was on his way to Angola where he is to hold talks with Dr Agostinho Neto and senior officials of the MPLA Government.

One of the main points on the agenda is believed to be the monitoring of SWAPO bases in Angola during the run up to the UN supervised elections in SWA/Namibia.

Angola is the only front line state which has not yet agreed to the request of the UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, to "ensure to the best of their ability that the provision of the transitional arrangement, and the outcome of the election are respected."

While the Waldheim report makes no provision for the monitoring of SWAPO bases in neighbouring countries by the UN task force, it specifies that all SWAPO armed forces will be restricted to bases when the cease-fire commences.

The ambassadors of the USA, Britain and West Germany told church leaders in Windhoek last night that Botswana and Zambia had agreed to assist the UN in ensuring that peace was maintained in the border areas.

Dr J. L. de Vries, leader of the powerful United Evangelical Church, said that they told the Western envoys that they would have preferred a UN task force to monitor the guerilla bases in their country.

The ambassadors — Mr William Edmonson, Sir David Scott and Mr H. J. Eick, informed the church leaders they would be reporting back to Dr Waldheim. They arrived in Windhoek from Cape Town yesterday afternoon.

Dr de Vries said that the envoys had admitted the Waldheim report differed slightly from the proposals originally accepted by South Africa and SWAPO.

But one should remember that Dr Waldheim has a difficult task in satisfying both parties," Dr de Vries said.

The two main

The church leaders were the establishment of SWAPO bases in SWA/Namibia during the run up to elections and the question of monitoring SWAPO bases in the front-line country. Dr De Vries said that the Western envoys indicated that it would be necessary to establish SWAPO bases inside the territory if there were armed guerillas in SWA/Namibia when the cease-fire came into operation. After meeting with the church leaders the Western envoys held talks with about 40 members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance executive. Afterwards the DTA executive went into a caucus meeting to discuss whether or not to accept the latest Waldheim proposals. An announcement was expected late last night.

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

A MISSING sentence, a mysterious letter sent to 12 heads of government on a snowy day in New York, serious disagreements within the UN Secretariat and a Secretary-General who is kept in the dark by his staff.

These are main features of the story behind the latest developments in the South West African settlement exercise which is now once again teetering on the brink of failure

The key difference between South Africa and The Rest in this midnight-plus-one crisis revolves around a clause in Dr Kurt Waldheim's report which says that the plan makes no specific provision for the monitoring of Swapo bases in states bordering on Namibia

Inside story

"Instead any Swapo armed forces in Namibia at the time of the ceasefire will be restricted to base at designated locations inside Namibia to be specified by the Special Representative after necessary consultation"

South Africa maintains that the spirit, if not the letter, of the original plan included this key provision. The West does not dispute this but concedes privately that they could not persuade the frontline states to agree and therefore had to drop it from the final report

The inside story, however, is slightly different. It is a story of diplomatic duplicity at the highest level and has been pieced together by the Sunday Times from unimpeachable sources in a number of African states and New York

It begins in January when Dr Waldheim's special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, arrives in South Africa for the final round of consultations which were to lead to Dr Waldheim's report to the Security Council

The question of the monitoring of Swapo bases came up and South Africa made its position clear. Swapo had no bases in South West Africa, but was based in neighbouring countries

Some form of monitoring of those bases would have to be worked out for the plan to work

Mr Ahtisaari returns to New York and on February 12 sets out again for Africa to consult with Swapo, the frontline states and Nigeria

Binding

During his meeting with Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president tells him that he

- Wants to establish five bases in South West Africa

- For three weeks the ceasefire be made binding only on South Africa, during which time Swapo could regroup its fighters and move to bases to be established in various parts of South West Africa

- That only after regrouping would Swapo be able to establish its troops, totalling 2 500, in bases in Windhoek, Katima Mulilo, Tsumeb, Ondangwa and Rundu

- That Swapo freedom fighters in neighbouring countries be allowed to return to Namibia with all their weapons, equipment and ammunition and have the right to obtain necessary supplies for their bases from abroad

- That any effort to disarm them would be forcefully resisted

The UN team also finds that the frontline states are not sympathetic to the South African wish that some form of monitoring

The intrigue and deceit that sank a deal

port" of the different states and refers in an annexure to the "outstanding issues"

It also contains this key phrase "It is emphasised that the proposal makes no provision for the monitoring of Swapo bases outside Namibia. However, Swapo inside would be restricted to bases designated by the UN Special Representative" Mr Ahtisaari himself

It is an entirely new interpretation of one of the most important aspects of the settlement plan. And it is sent to the heads of state without Dr Waldheim knowing its full contents

Sources in New York and elsewhere have since alleged that the letter was drafted by Mr McHenry, that Mr Ahtisaari's trip to Washington and the fact that the letter was handled not by him but by junior staff members was all part of the plan

Key clause

Dr Waldheim would be confronted by a *fait accompli*. Mr Ahtisaari who had been in Washington would be conveniently exonerated of any blame

Dr Waldheim it is alleged did not know of this key clause in the letter until some time later

By that time the damage had been done

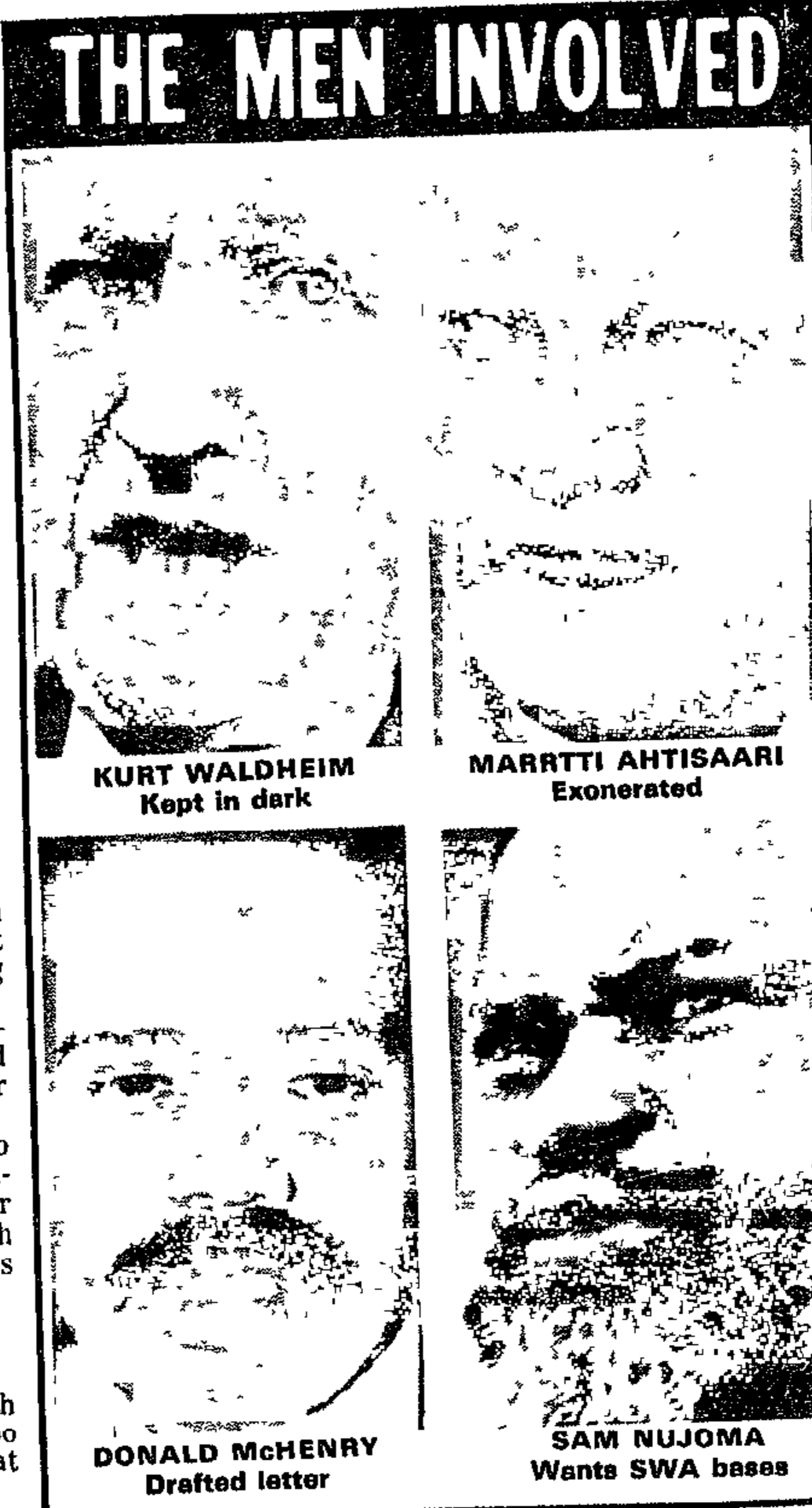
Neither was Dr Waldheim kept informed. South Africa's insistence that Swapo bases outside South West Africa be monitored and its constant warnings that any deviation from this would mean the end of the exercise

Instead, Mr Ahtisaari and others in the UN Secretariat and members of the Western contact group dismissed South Africa's complaints as being for "internal consumption only"

Shortly after this the UN Secretariat began drawing up Dr Waldheim's report. Severe disagreements within the Secretariat resulted in four attempts before the final fifth report saw the light of day

The fourth report was probably the fairest. A 21-page setting out of South Africa's and Swapo's views on the various areas of disagreement, it had given major flaw from Mr Ahtisaari's point of view: South Africa emerged in the report as sweet reasonableness, Sam Nujoma as anything but

The fifth report did not make that mistake and today the whole South West African settlement exercise teeters on the brink of its last and final disaster



of Swapo forces take place on their soil

Mr Ahtisaari returns to New York and on February 16 he meets the Western contact group led by US Deputy-Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Donald McHenry

The contact group draws up a clarification of those points in the settlement plan on which there are differing interpretations

This clarification, to be put forward as Dr Waldheim's view, contains a key sentence "The United Nations is not required to monitor the restriction to base of Swapo personnel outside Namibia"

There is, however, an understanding at the meeting that UN liaison officers to be stationed in the capitals of Botswana, Angola and Zambia, could perform a monitoring function

That afternoon, however, Mr Ahtisaari meets with representatives of

the frontline states in New York

When asked pointblank whether the liaison officers would serve a monitoring function, he says "No". It had nothing to do with South Africa's requirement that the bases be monitored

Later that day Mr Ahtisaari leaves New York to spend a few days with the Finnish Ambassador to Washington

On the Monday of the long weekend and in a heavy snow storm, certain members of his staff manage to get to UN headquarters and work on a letter from the Secretary-General to the five frontline states, the five Western Powers and Nigeria

The letter notes that South Africa and Swapo had agreed to cooperate in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, but give different interpretations of practical aspects of the plan. It attempts to "enlist the sup-

WITH only tomorrow left for agreement by Swapo and South Africa to ceasefire terms for SWA/Namibia, the prospect of yet another delay looms large. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's report calls for agreement by Swapo and South Africa by March 5 to the details he put forward, giving the UN 10 days to get troops to the territory.

But signs point to an equivocal response from both sides.

Is South Africa getting cold feet with the prospect of Swapo coming into the political process with one man, one vote elections — and winning?

Or does Swapo fear defeat in the ballot box and prefer, like the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia, a war of attrition that will eventually grind the Whites and their allies down?

Which are the real issues, which have been fake? And do the delays help get negotiating results, or do they just sap the morale of the the territory and surrounding countries?

The latest round of clashes came with a raid by 250 Swapo guerrillas which left some South African troops injured.

But there have been bigger problems. And South Africa has threatened to withdraw from the plan many times.

The five Western members of the Security Council started the process when they delivered their diplomatic protest note on April 7, 1977 to Mr Vorster in Cape Town, calling for free and fair elections under UN supervision.

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By **JOHN MATISONN**

Political Correspondent



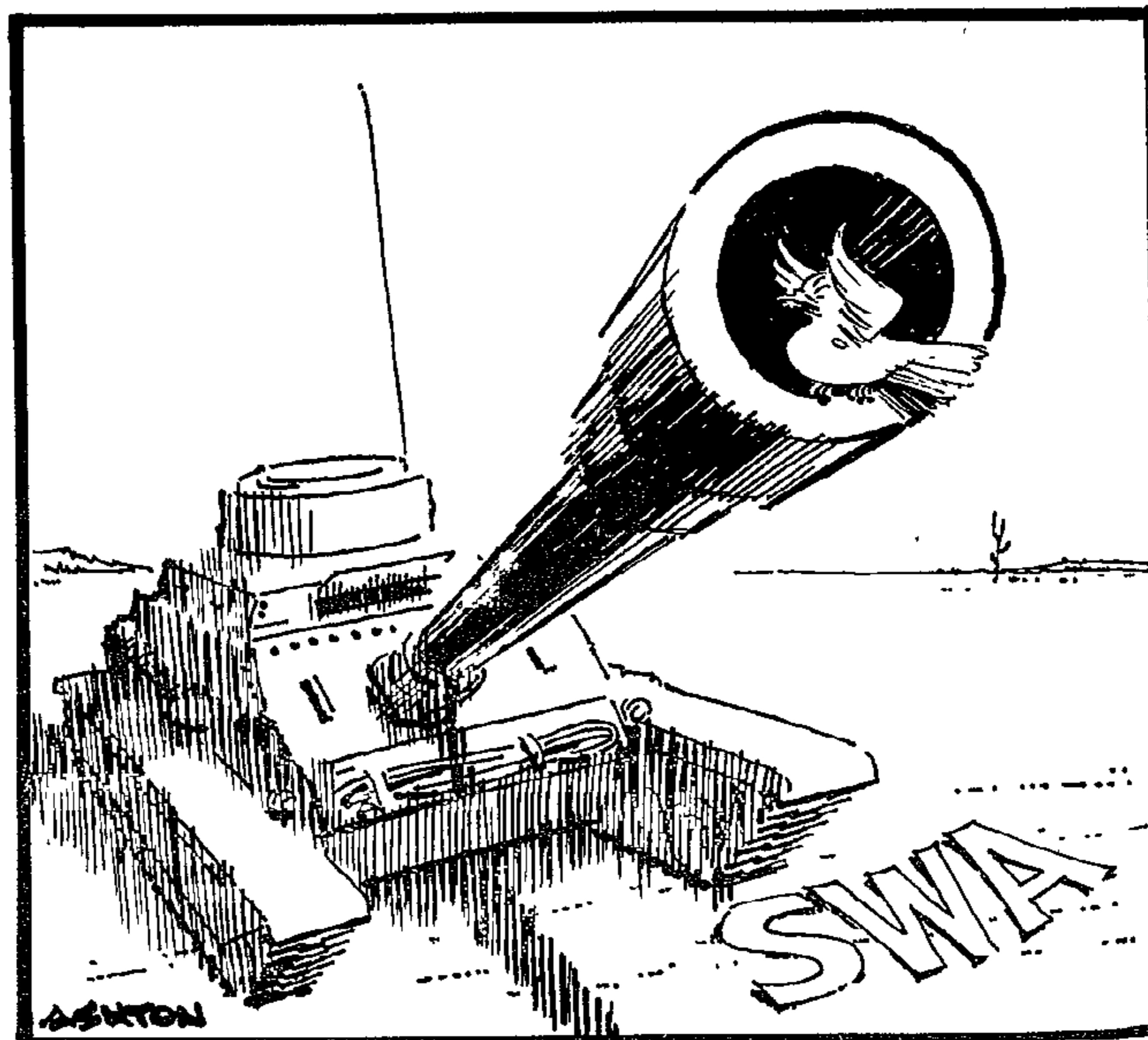
Mr Vorster agreed to talks, and continual hard bargaining followed. An early indication of clashes came when Foreign Minister Pik Botha announced that South Africa wanted an election in 1977, with South African troops remaining in the territory.

Another came in September in Bloemfontein when Mr Vorster said South Africa would break off the discussions on SWA/Namibia if the Security Council disputed

South Africa's claim to Walvis Bay.

Soon thereafter a new deadlock over discussions about the phased withdrawal of South African troops, the monitoring of the remaining forces, and the proposed UN peacekeeping role.

In January 1978 Mr Vorster said he wanted an international settlement, but warned that he he was not prepared to negotiate with "the adventurer Sam Nujoma and his Marxists friends."



THE SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Namibia:

Crisis after crisis

Mr Botha intimated that relations with the West were not good. The West had invited him to New York for meetings in January, then changed the date simply because it did not suit Swapo president Sam Nujoma.

The next month Mr Pik Botha was in New York where he told SATV "It's no use beating about the bush. The three most serious problems preventing an agreement are Walvis Bay, South African troops in SWA, and the release of detainees."

A dark cloud hung over the talks as he warned South Africa to prepare for sanctions over SWA.

"As I am standing here today it looks unlikely that an internationally acceptable solution will be reached."

But by April Mr Vorster accepted the Western plan.

A surprised Swapo stalled a decision for months. Nujoma wanted the West to declare its support for Walvis Bay's incorporation into the territory after independence, a strengthening of the UN head's role to counter the power of Judge Steyn, and the stationing of South African troops in the south rather than the north.

South Africa raided Kas-singa on May 4 while waiting for Swapo acceptance of the plan. Diplomats claimed Swapo was on the brink of a acceptance.

There was great loss of life, Nujoma was involved in reorganising Swapo, and refused to talk.

On June 16 the South African-appointed Administrator-General proclaimed the unilateral decision to start voter registration. And he announced independence would come by December 31.

On July 13 Swapo agreed to the Western blueprint for independence.

But more gloom and doom.

Mr Pik Botha warned on July 24 that South Africa was likely to break off discussions if the UN Security Council accepted a proposed resolution pledging support for the

inclusion of Walvis Bay in an independent territory.

The resolution was passed although the West kept its distance. And South Africa did not break.

When the Foreign Minister went to New York on July 26, he said the situation was serious and he pessimistic.

South Africa agreed to negotiate the future of the port with the future government of the territory, and agreed in the meanwhile that its residents could participate in the life of SWA/Namibia. And there would be no troop increase in Walvis Bay.

In August, Mr P W Botha, then Minister of Defence, rejected the figure of 5 000 UN troops, saying South Africa would send in more troops — not less — if violent incidents, (the war), continued.

On August 31 Dr Waldheim published his plan, which allowed for 7 500 troops. He also said, stating what was by then then obvious, that a December 31 independence was impossible.

Mr Pik Botha flew to New York with a "cloud hanging over the talks". He criticised the 360-man civilian police force, the time phase to inde-

pendence, and the 7 500 troops.

South Africa had remained firm on an election date of December 1978. Mr Vorster's last decision in office, to go ahead with elections unilaterally in December, seemed to have jeopardised the settlement, until the West's five foreign ministers came to Pretoria in October and agreed to the two-election formula.

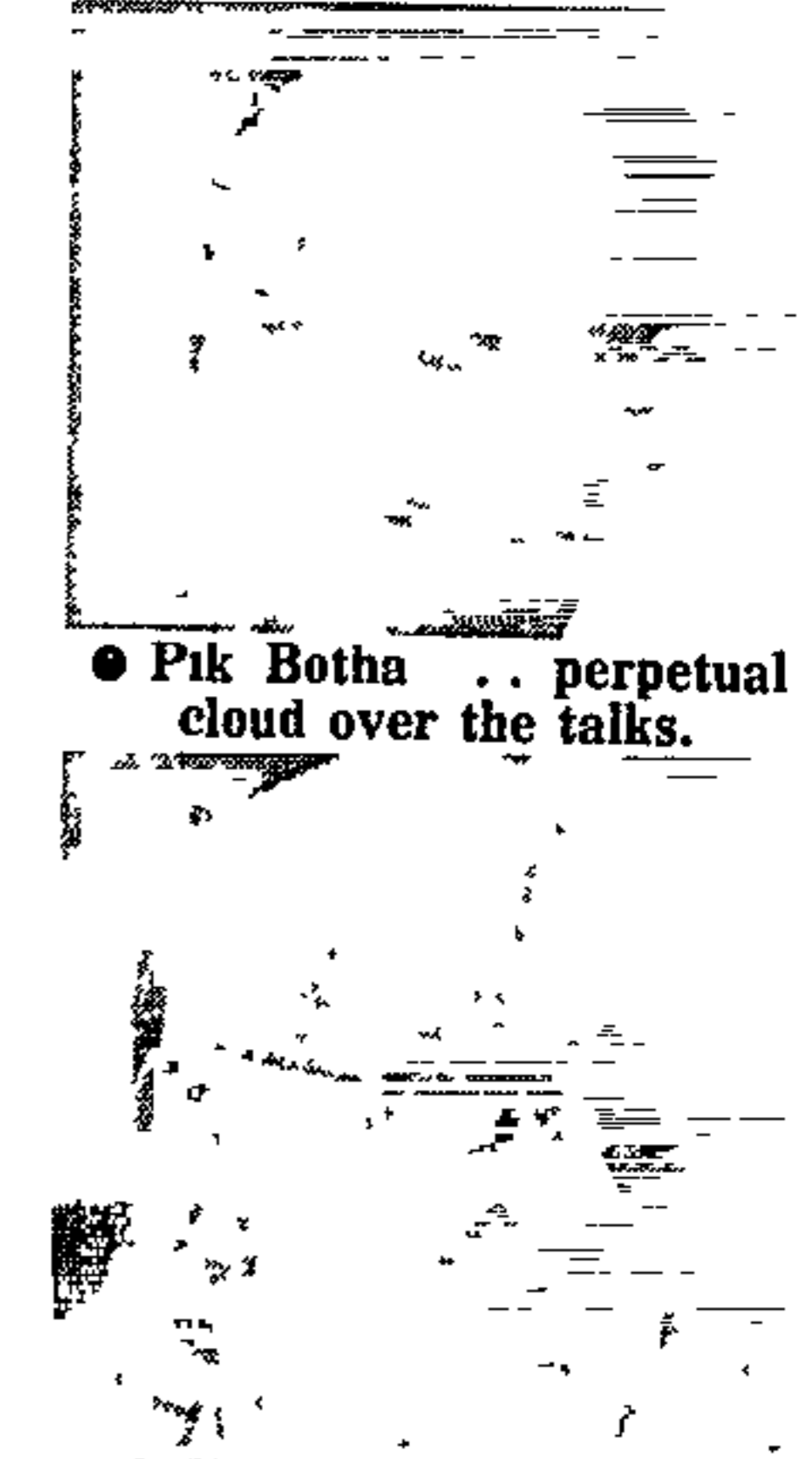
Some interpreted it as a capitulation by the West. They had to swallow a December internal election extraneous to the UN plan.

But there was another side to that coin. While it was a short-term defeat for the UN plan, in the long run it made it even more imperative for South Africa not to break faith with the UN plan.

After the first election was over, creating a constituent assembly which, it was agreed, the West would not recognise, planning for the second election could begin.

Then followed last month's raid by Swapo on a South African base at N'kongo.

The Foreign Minister warned "This whole delicate



● Pik Botha . . . perpetual cloud over the talks.

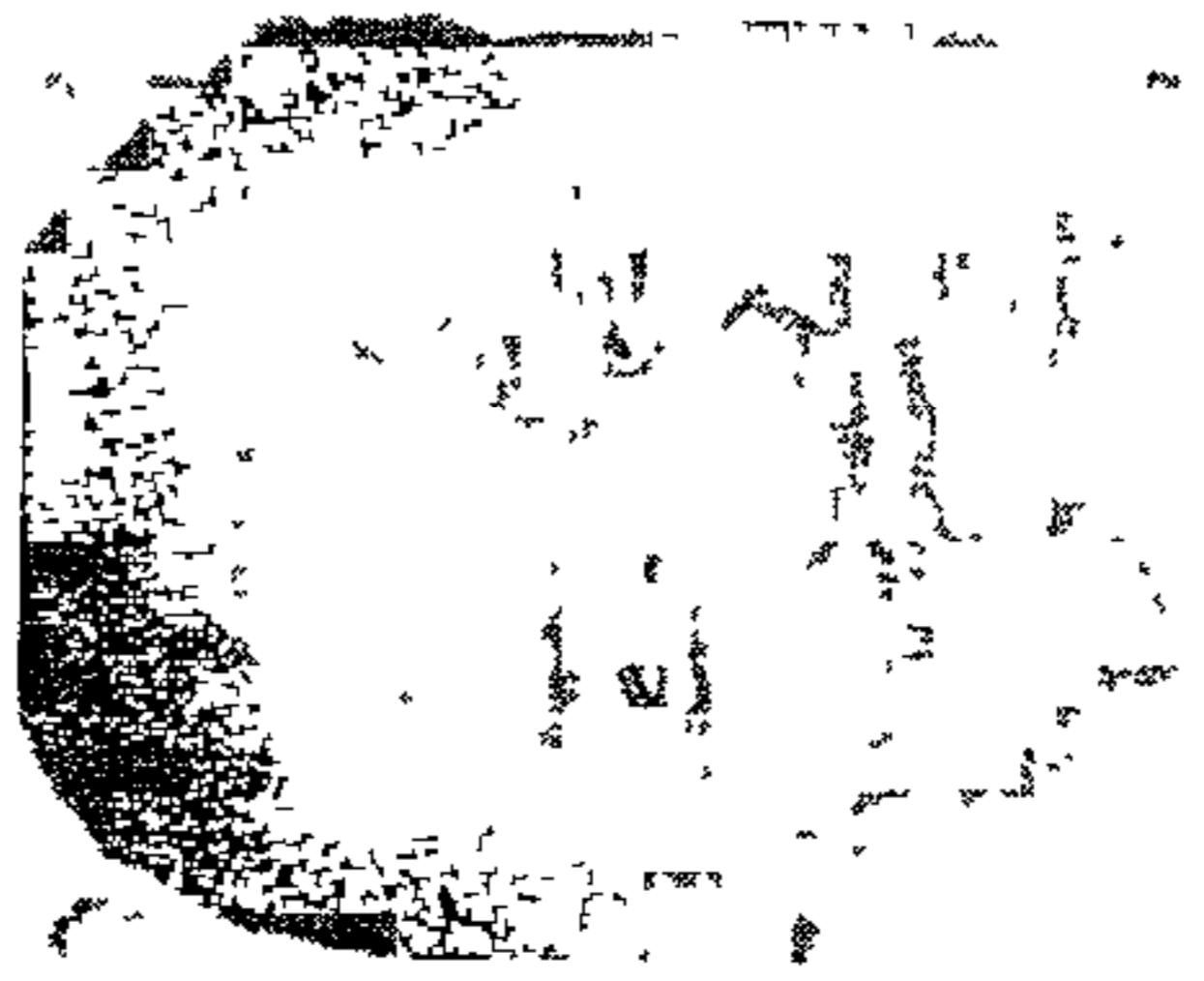
● P W Botha . . . first rejected 5 000 UN troops.

edifice of agreement which we built so carefully over the past period is in danger of collapse in the light of Swapo's dastardly attack yesterday."

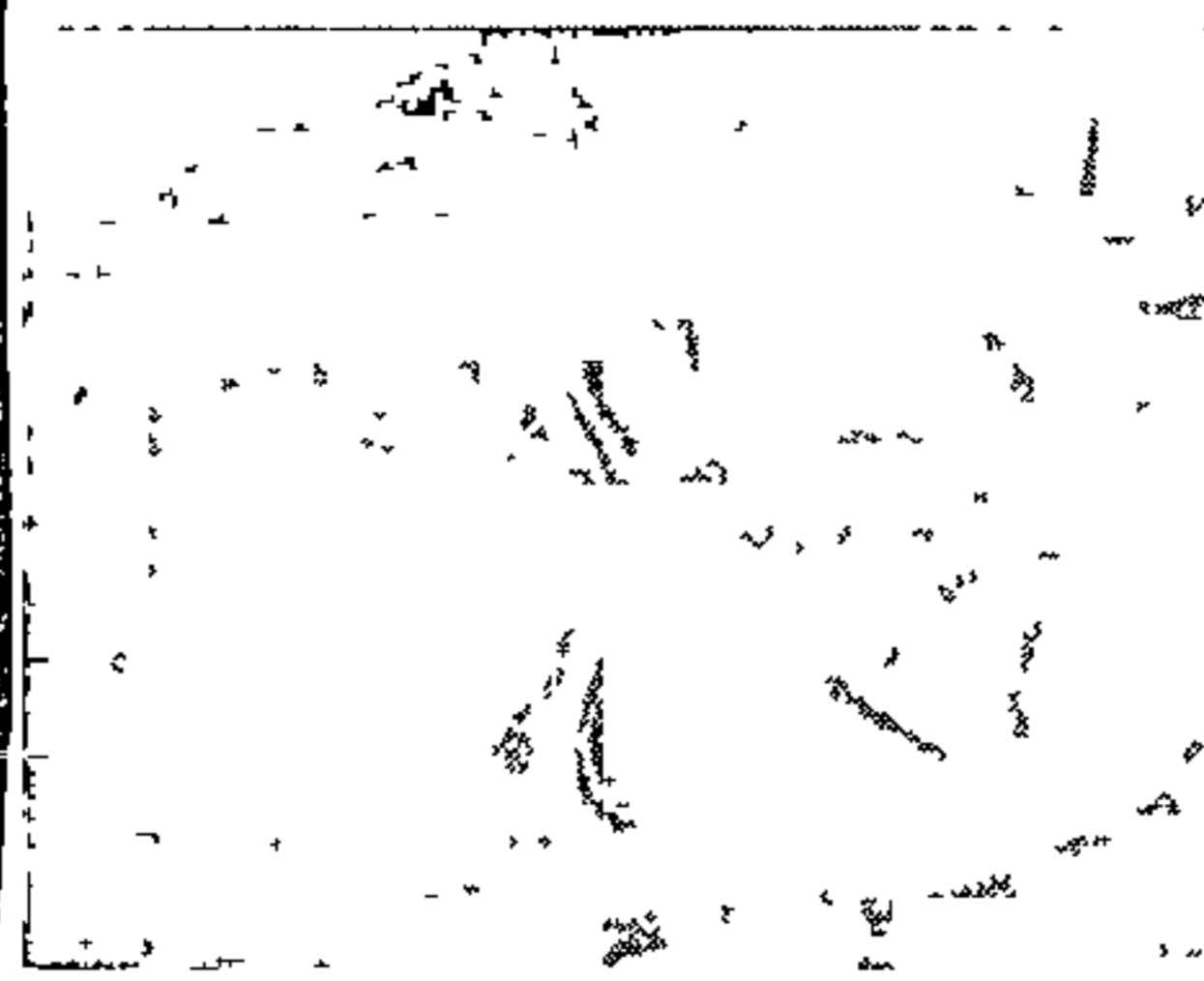
And finally Dr Waldheim's report of the nuts and bolts of the election process.

- A ceasefire on March 15.
- Agreement to it 10 days before (ie tomorrow) so Untag can prepare
- Entry points for returning exiles
- South African troops confined to existing bases
- Any Swapo forces inside the territory at the time of the ceasefire to be restricted to base at designated locations specified by the UN
- Swapo forces in neighbouring territories restricted to their bases there
- The UN will open offices in those countries, but relies heavily on the repeated assurances from these States that they will see that the terms of the settlement are adhered to

Latest reports say that South Africa plans to reject the deal, or accept it conditionally, thereby causing a postponement.



© Sam Nujoma will he lose a democratic election?



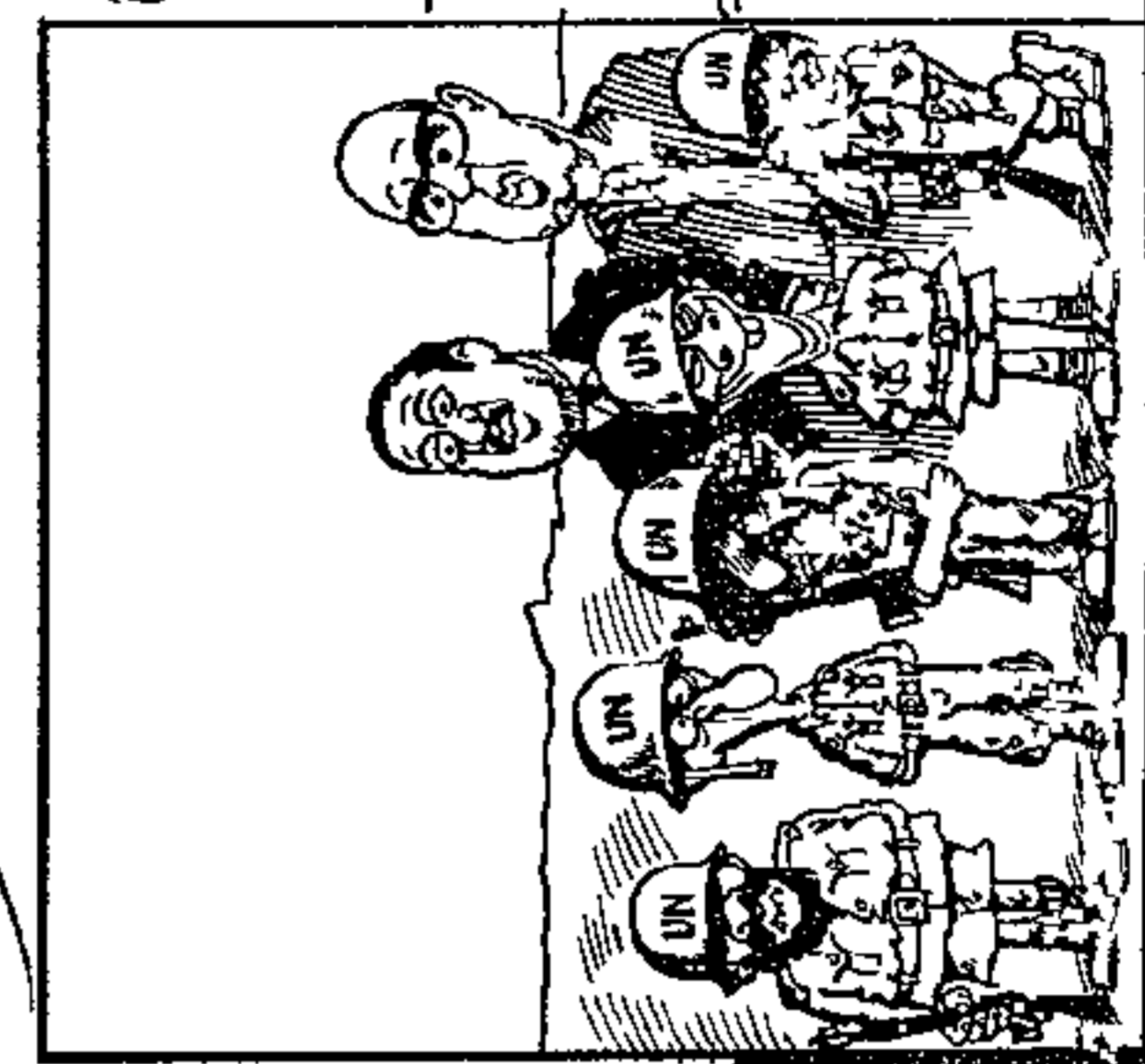
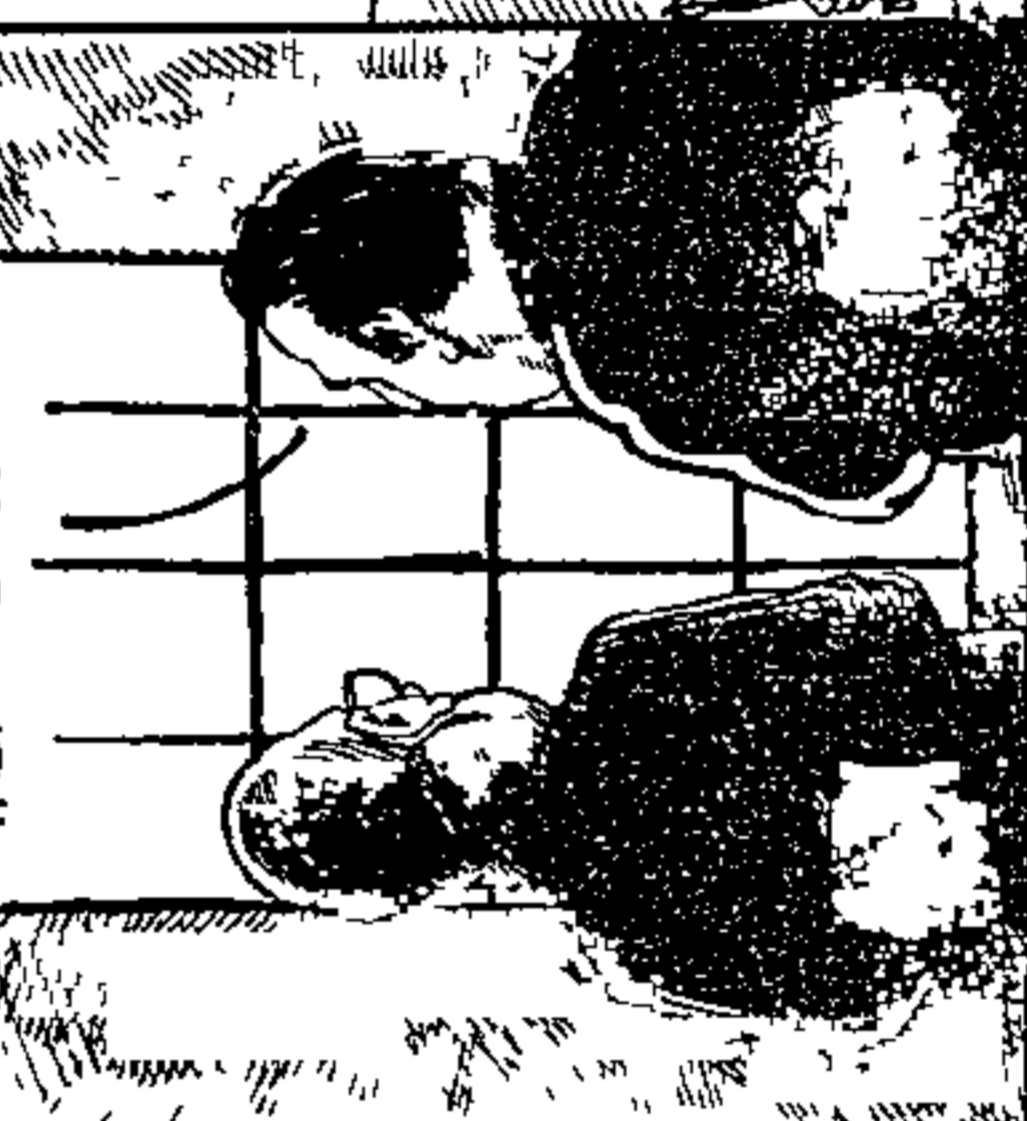
© Kurt Waldheim a plan that neither side likes

Richard Smith

PW... THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE UNTAG PEACE-KEEPING FORCE HAS ARRIVED



SHALL WE GO AND CHECK THEM OUT??



WELL IF SAM NUJOMA WANTS TO FIGHT THEM, WHO ARE WE TO STOP HIM??



221) H 12 19 and Express

UN plan: DTA likely to demand changes

CAPE TIMES

5/3/79

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Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is expected to table a tough motion in the South West African Constituent Assembly today rejecting key aspects of the report by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The DTA's conditional acceptance of a ceasefire by March 15 will include demands for alterations to important aspects of Dr Waldheim's terms.

Informed sources said the DTA motion would probably include a provision for the assembly to meet again on April 2 to consider steps to go ahead with the process towards independence in terms of the unilateral December election proclamation, AG 63.

UDI

Moderates fear that if the motion is passed and the demands are not met by the beginning of the month, the DTA-dominated assembly could start steering the territory towards a unilateral declaration of independence.

It was not clear last night whether the DTA motion — drawn up before their weekend talks with the three Western ambassadors — would be changed before today's session.

Observers believe that the tactic is to try and force the West and the world body to revert back to the original UN-endorsed Western proposals.

The DTA believes that the Waldheim report deviates from the proposals and they will apparently insist that

- No armed Swapo guerrillas be allowed, however restricted, inside the territory after a ceasefire

- Swapo bases be monitored in neighbouring countries

- An election still be held before September 30

Mr Billy Marais, chief secretary of the DTA, said the alliance was "very disappointed" in their talks with the three Western ambassadors — Sir David Scott, of Britain, Mr Hans-Joachim Eich, of West Germany and Mr William Edmunson, of the United States.

He said it seemed as if the Western powers had lost the initiative in their own settlement plan, which had now been taken over by Swapo and Dr Waldheim.

The ambassadors left Windhoek yesterday to report back to their governments on their discussions with the political par-

ties that had invited them to the territory.

When the initial invitation was announced by the SWA Constituent Assembly, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, indicated that it was the West's last chance to "come up with something we don't know about" because he did not want any "excuses afterwards".

The Western ambassadors also saw church leaders, the Namibian National Front, Mr Andreas Shipanga's Swapo-democrats, and other minor groups.

The SWA Constituent Assembly has up until this afternoon to give South Africa its answer about the implementation of the

United Nations settlement plan.

The DTA is hoping to gain unanimous acceptance for its motion from the nine opposition representatives in the assembly, but most of them apparently hold more moderate views on a possible UDI.

- Sapa reports from Windhoek that the three Western diplomats said yesterday that amendments to the Waldheim report could be expected before the UN's settlement plan is referred for ratification to the UN Security Council.

Speaking at a press briefing before their departure for Cape Town, the diplomats said they were pessimistic about meeting the March 15 target date proposed by the UN Secretary General for a ceasefire.

Mistrust

The ambassadors, speaking as one body, said present problems in the UN plan had cropped up because of broad mistrust among Swapo, South Africa and internal political factions.

The West stood by Dr Waldheim's recommendations for the implementation of the settlement plan and did not view the Waldheim document as a departure from UN Security Council resolution 435, the diplomats said.

During negotiations, which began in 1977, none of the parties had raised the question of terrorist bases in SWA/Namibia.

Swapo bases in SWA/Namibia would not be military bases in the conventional sense of the word. Swapo forces would be restricted to certain locations where they would be monitored in the same way as the remaining 1 500 South African troops would be monitored.

Swapo bases in territory will not be allowed

SA to reject parts of UN plan for SWA

Political Staff

THE South African Government is to reject parts of the latest proposals by UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, for a ceasefire in South West Africa. *5/3/79*



Mr Dirk Wadde

In a message responding to the UN terms for a ceasefire scheduled for March 15, the Government will tell Dr Waldheim today that South Africa will not even consider allowing Swapo forces to be confined to bases inside the territory or that forces outside the territory be left unmonitored by a peacekeeping force.

SA message

Government

UN plan

(Continued from Page 1)

be in the process of withdrawing to the confinement of their bases.

Once Swapo, in great numbers, has a foot across the border before the ceasefire they could demand to be consolidated into camps inside the territory. The effect of this on the election could be imagined and it was wholly unacceptable to South Africa.

South Africa would want the Swapo troops put back across the border and be monitored there.

The SWA Constituent Assembly was due to relay its decision on the Waldheim ceasefire proposals to the Government today

The Cabinet would meet this afternoon to formulate a reply to the UN. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha is expected to make a statement to Parliament tomorrow at 2.15 pm

● Front line presidents on Swapo — Page 4.

alkunde, pp. 45

Handwritten notes and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page, including names like 'Hoof (N.D.I.)' and 'die Afrikaanse'.

Handwritten signature or initials at the bottom of the page.

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5/3/79

Threat by DTA to go it alone

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) issued an ultimatum to the West and the United Nations today that if the international peace plan was not implemented by March 15, it would consider 'the necessary steps on April 2 to achieve independence for South West Africa.'

A motion to this effect was introduced in the Constituent Assembly today — where the DTA has 41 of the 50 seats — by the organisation's chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge.

In a hard-line stand the DTA has requested the South African Government to 'make no concessions whatsoever' on two points in the latest controversial Waldheim report which provides for armed Swapo terrorists to be confined to certain locations inside the territory, as well as making no provision for monitoring of Swapo bases by UN personnel in neighbouring countries.

ELECTION

In addition to the hard line on the Waldheim report, the DTA has also asked the South African Government to ensure that an election be held for a Constituent Assembly in terms of Resolution 435 not later than September 30 this year.

It urges the South African Government to insist

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

closed today that South Africa's message, to be ratified at a special Cabinet meeting today, would tell the UN what was acceptable in the terms and what was unacceptable.

It would be for the UN and the western five contact group to decide whether they were in a position to overcome the objections.

Even if the UN and the West were able to meet the objections South Africa was unwilling to put herself in a position where 'things started happening while other things are not done.'

Original plan

Sources said it was not impossible that the West would urge on the UN a reinterpretation of the original plan for the ceasefire in order to get back to the original terms agreed by South Africa.

The West knew that in terms of the original plan there was no provision for armed Swapo forces to be confined in numbers to bases inside the territory. It was also implicit in the plan that Swapo be monitored at bases outside the territory.

Adamant

It became clear today that South Africa is to be adamant on these points.

In South Africa's view the latest Waldheim plan gives Swapo the 'armed' access to SWA which over the years has been denied to them in the border war with South African forces.

Sources said it was 'astounding' that the West could play along with the idea. The practical difficulty was to prevent thousands of Swapo troops marching across the border within hours of the ceasefire being called.

SA troops

Swapo could do this in terms of the latest proposals and there would be no one to stop them because SA troops would

(Continued on Page 3, col 10)

013177 (527)
Swapo
sabotage
railway

221

CAPE TOWN — A railway line near Windhoek has been blown up in an act of sabotage apparently committed by Swapo.

Nobody was hurt.

Explosives were of a similar type to those used in earlier Swapo attacks and the detonators used were Russian made.

This was announced by Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, commenting after the administrator of South West Africa, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn had told him of the rail line attack.

He said this act of violence confirmed again Swapo had no interest in a peaceful settlement.

“Swapo has now violated the spirit of the peace plan so often that it is inconceivable the West can continue to believe Swapo wants a democratic process towards independence,” he said.

“Circumstances surrounding the explosion and the method used would indicate Swapo involvement,” the minister said.

The attack occurred between Windhoek and Krinn — SAPA

Military deployment document shows acknowledgement by top general on 'confinement' of guerillas in SWA

By Kevin Jacobs,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — General Magnus Malan, head of the South African Defence Force, apparently acknowledged the possibility of confinement by United Nations troops of some Swapo guerillas inside SWA/Namibia following a ceasefire, according to an operational implementation document drawn up jointly by South African and UN military officers in January.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday referred the document to UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim as being "based entirely on the settlement proposal".

In a letter to Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha said: "This document was drawn up to avoid any misunderstandings and differing interpretations of the practical implementation of the settlement proposal".

Yet one of the two apparently immutable objections by the South African Government to ceasefire provisions con-

cerns the proposal that armed Swapo guerillas in the territory at the time of a truce be confined to locations designated by the top UN official in SWA/Namibia.

The military deployment document was drawn up in Cape Town in January by Major-General Hannes Philipp, commander-designate of the military component of the Untag task force, and his South African counterparts. General Malan headed the South African military group.

Both sides

While the document seems to make provision for the possibility of Swapo confinement in the territory, it also shows that the UN officers agreed to deploy military monitors on both sides of the northern border of the territory.

The military commanders provided for both South African and Swapo troops to return to bases in terms of the timetable and conditions of the annexure to the settlement

12/3/79

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SPAC 16 vs 17

Row builds on base mix-up for ceasefire in SWA/Namibia

way that Swapo bases in SWA/Namibia are mentioned in the military deployment document.

In the proposals put out last month, Dr Waldheim projected that "any Swapo armed forces in Namibia at the time of the ceasefire will likewise be restricted to base at designated locations inside Namibia to be specified by the special representative after necessary consultation."

Western diplomats trying to keep the exercise on track have repeatedly emphasised a point made by Dr Waldheim in a letter last week to Mr Botha: "No party to a conflict may expect to gain after a ceasefire a military advantage which it was unable to obtain prior to it."

The sources point to South African success in preventing any significant infiltration by Swapo and feel the same situation could be maintained until a ceasefire

Swapo personnel inside the territory and disallowing Untag monitoring in neighbouring countries — as deviations which would accord Swapo military gains which the guerillas have been unable to achieve by fighting

Possibility?

But Dr Waldheim's proposal would seem intended merely to cover a possibility in the same

vities, does not make sense, unless 'bases' also refers to bases inside Namibia

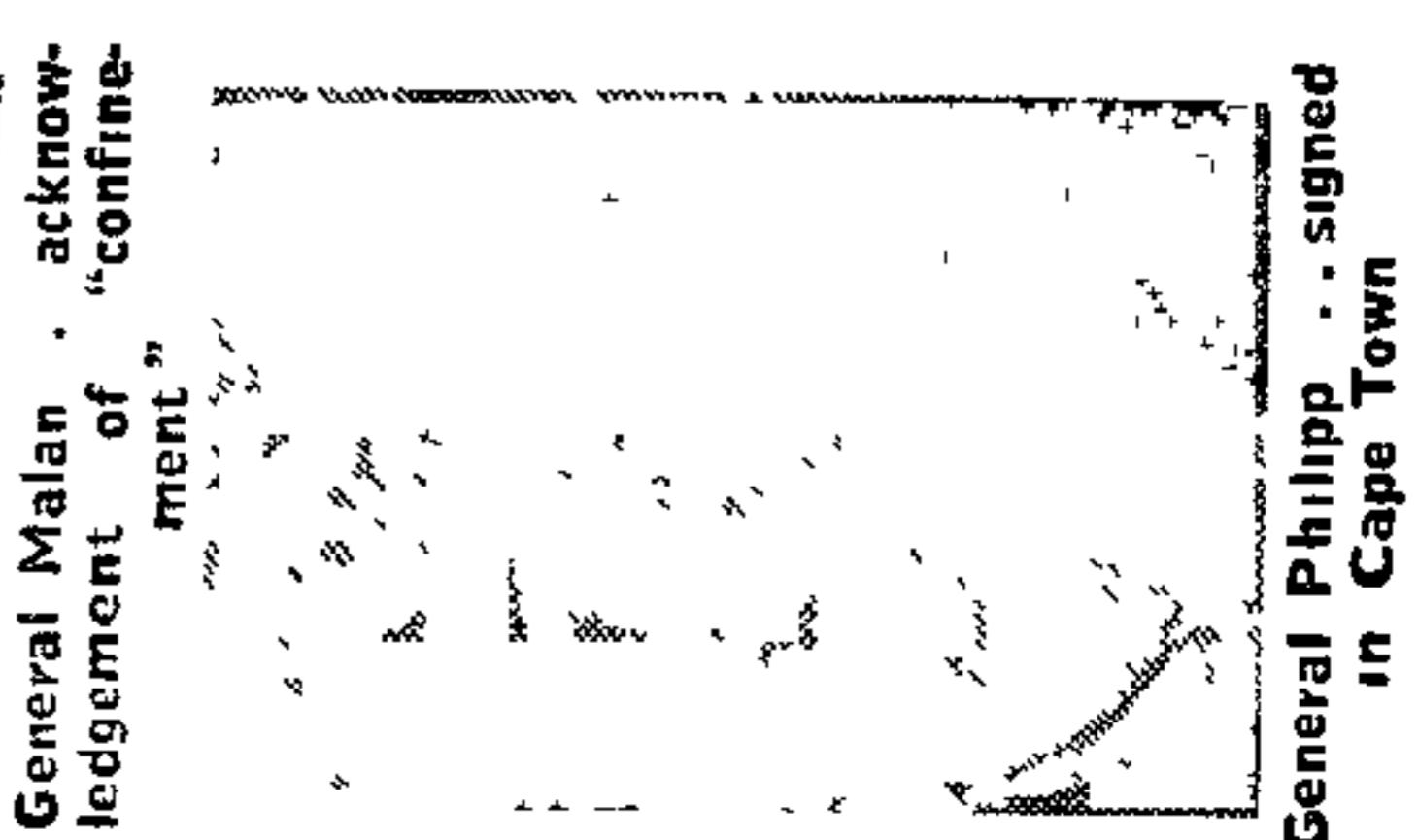
"Therefore, should such bases exist, they will also come under Untag monitoring and Swapo is to remain restricted there as prescribed until closure"

political process, it is noted that "Swapo members restricted to base inside Namibia (according to the settlement proposals) must be given the facilities to vote"

And, it is stated, "the sequence of phases of the Swapo column of the annexure (to the settlement proposals) . . . seen against the chronological table and in relation to the other prescribed acti-

proposals, and established that a base "is regarded as a location from which troops operated to execute their assigned tasks and functions". This interpretation would bolster South Africa's firm contention that Swapo has no bases in the territory

But further into the detailed document, after recording that repatriated Swapo personnel could participate freely in the



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negotiators that it was not practical to place a military United Nations presence in neighbouring countries to monitor Swapo bases.

However, it was felt that the monitoring measures by United Nations civilians in the neighbouring states would be sufficient to guarantee against Swapo men making their way into the territory in any number and establishing a presence which they have been unable to obtain until now.

The plan was released by the Department of Foreign Affairs last night following the release of letters by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, addressed to Dr Kurt Waldheim and foreign secretaries of the Western five respectively.

● Mix-up over plans for ceasefire. — Page 13.

by the Western contact group. The D A leaders decided that they had now received the necessary recognition they had sought and would be sending a delegation to New York.

The secretary general of the NNF, Mr Bryan O' Linn said his group appealed to all internal parties to attend the talks.

He said: "We cannot at this stage encourage any breakdown which would make a course of conduct necessary which is too ghastly to contemplate."

The talks are to be held in New York on Monday and Tuesday.

The DTA said in a statement today it was prepared to go to New York to make contact with the Foreign Ministers of the Western contact group.

It said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had conveyed the message to them earlier today that Mr Vance had urged him to call on the internal political parties to attend the proximity talks.

Sapa reports from Windhoek, political observers said today the DTA decision might well influence a decision by the South African Government on whether to attend the talks.

SWA parties say Yes to proximity meeting

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SMR 16/3/79

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, stepped in today to save next weeks' proximity talks to be held in New York on the SWA/Namibia settlement dispute

Military plan for SWA unofficial says West

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Western diplomatic sources maintain that the operational implementation document for a SWA/Namibia settlement, which was released in Cape Town last night is not official — though it does give an indication of the parties' viewpoints

The document was drawn up jointly by South African and United Nations military officers in January. It provides for the confinement of some Swapo fighters to bases inside the territory and for United Nations monitoring of external Swapo bases.

Western sources pointed out today that although the document does appear to provide for the external monitoring that South Africa is insisting on, it equally provides for the internal bases which the South African Government has objected to

Nevertheless, the document was not part of the negotiating record — it was merely a working document which Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the Secretary General's special representative, had taken back to New York with him

MADE CLEAR

The sources insisted that it had been made clear to the South African

Mr Vance's intervention through the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has resulted in all the major political groups inside SWA/Namibia accepting invitations to go to New York

Earlier there had been much confusion over the status of internal parties at the talks, at which the Foreign Ministers of the frontline States are also expected to be present.

The Swapo-Democrats organisation, the moderate Namibia National Front, the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the National Party's election front, Akatur, are all going to New York

"We are satisfied with the explanation given to us by the Western contact group and have been given the highest assurances that we will be able to discuss matters with the Foreign Ministers of the five Western Powers," the leader of Swapo-D, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said today.

Mr Vance pointed out that the proximity talks would possibly be the last chance of eradicating any misunderstandings which still exist on the UN peace plan for the territory.

He felt it was therefore desirable that all the affected parties, including the internal parties, went to New York.

Mr Vance described the reason for the proximity talks as being "to discuss the implementation of the proposals and not to renegotiate the proposals."

The DTA said it agreed with him on that point.

"Although the Minister could not give us the assurance that we will not again be left in the lurch

NM

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territory will give an unfair psychological boost to the organisation and that other parties will demand their own private armies as well

Monitor

Another Western argument is that there is nothing in the agreement which specifically says that UNTAG (United Nations Transition Assistance Group) forces should monitor Swapo bases outside of the territory in the pre-independence election campaign.

Again South Africa replies that this is implicit in the spirit of the agreement because Swapo has never had bases in the territory

Therefore, when the agreement speaks of monitoring bases, they say it could mean only one thing — monitoring of Swapo bases outside of the territory because they were the only bases. Even parties like the NNF and Swapo-D are opposed to the provision of bases in SWA.

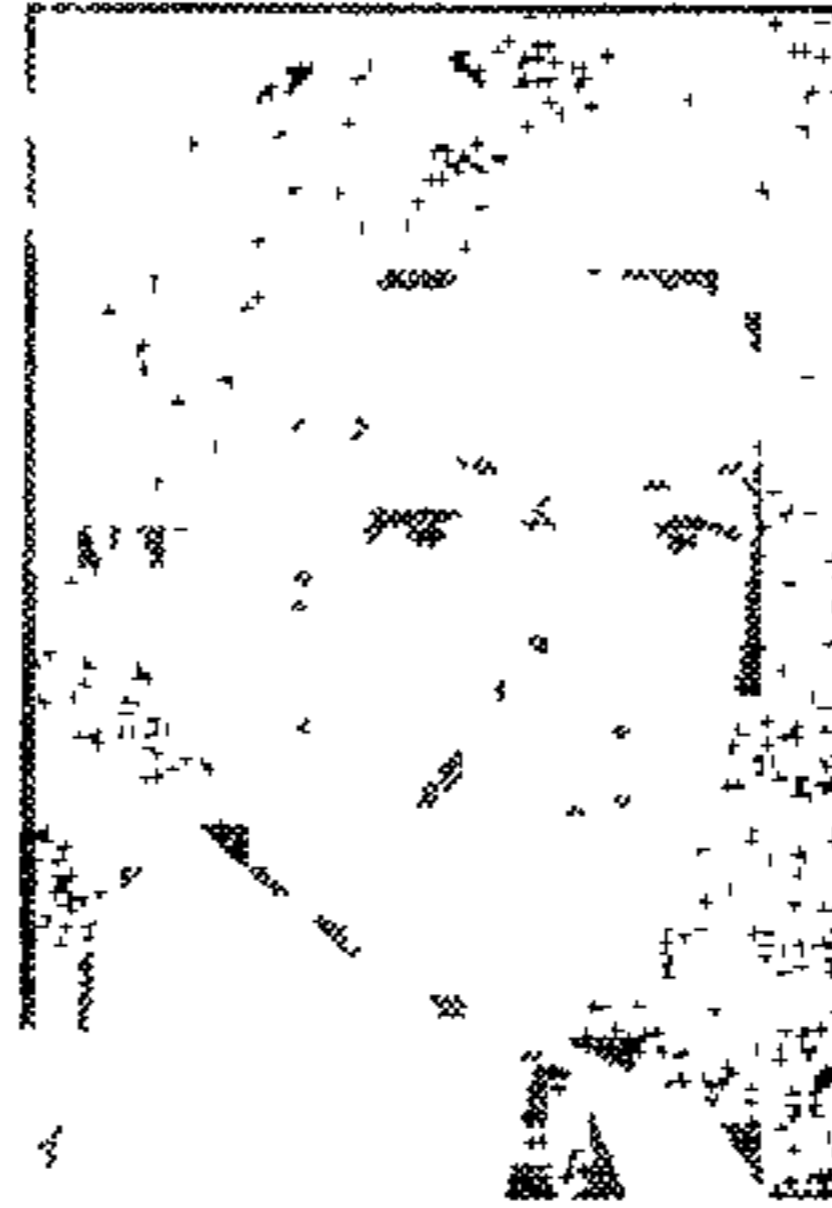
THE South West African settlement saga is rapidly nearing its climax and could be all over next week — with or without international recognition for the new state in being

The latest crisis in a series of many which have pockmarked the 33-year-old independence dispute was precipitated by last week's ceasefire proposals by United Nations Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and South Africa's subsequent rejection of two cardinal points in them

These were Swapo's being allowed to establish armed camps in the territory and its refusal to have its bases in neighbouring territories monitored by United Nations forces

South Africa has shouted "foul" and says it has been left in the lurch by the West and that the UN is trying to favour Swapo by re-writing the proposals — which it and other parties in the dispute accepted as "final and definitive" last year

The West and the United Nations have sharply contested South Africa's assertions of being left in the lurch and have denied that they are changing anything. They argue that the agreement does not deal with the two issues to



which South Africa has objected. Deadlock is the result

Now the Western 'five' have tried to get the negotiations back on the rails by initiating "proximity talks in New York next week

It is clear, however, that unless either side is prepared to alter its stance there is no way that the territory will have a United Nations supervised election which is the pre-requisite for international recognition

Cards

If there is no compromise a Rhodesian-type UDI and all its consequences are on the cards

Western diplomats argue that there was no provision in last year's agreement on what to do about armed Swapo members who are in the territory when a ceasefire comes into operation

They argue, too, that there are not likely to be many and that therefore the proposal that they should be assigned to designated camps is not sufficient reason to scupper the settlement plans

South Africa's reply is that the agreement says that Swapo members should be restricted to base and as there never were bases in SWA, they should be sent back to bases across the border. South Africa argues, too, that the sudden presence of armed Swapo members in the

(221)

SWA SAGA DRAWS TO A CLOSE . . .

South Africa says, too, that Secretary Waldheim's plans are merely a loophole through which Swapo could establish a large armed presence in the territory for the first time by infiltrating hundreds of men across the border minutes before the ceasefire becomes operative

Another central issue about which there have been differences of interpretation is South Africa's condition for the reduction and eventual complete withdrawal of its troops — that nothing will happen until there is a "visible peace" in the territory and all hostile acts have ended

South African Prime Minister P W Botha has removed any possible doubt about what South Africa means by "visible peace"—no more mines, murders, kidnappings and raids across the border

Demand

Swapo has further demanded that the ceasefire should apply to South Africa immediately and to Swapo only three weeks later

What does the pre-Waldheim proposals agreement say on these and other vital issues?

Paragraph eight of the agreement reads "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"

An annexure sets out provisions for the cessation of hostile acts, military arrangements concerning UNTAG, the withdrawal of

S A troops and arrangements for other organised forces in the territory

These provisions call for among other things "A cessation of all hostile acts by all parties and the restriction of South African and Swapo forces to base

"Thereafter a phased withdrawal from Namibia of all but 1 500 S A troops within 12 weeks and prior to official start of the political campaign The remaining S A forces would be restricted to Grootfontein and Oshivello or both and would be withdrawn after the certification of the election"

Duties

The annexure sets out clearly what the duties of each major group in the agreement — South African Government (SAG), Swapo, UN — should be

Duties at

Stage three — "SAG — General cessation of hostile acts comes under UN supervision. Restriction to base of all S A forces, including ethnic forces

"Swapo — General cessation of hostile acts comes under UN supervision Restriction to base

"UN — UNTAG arrives as soon as possible, UN military personnel commence monitoring of cessation of hostile acts and commence monitoring of both S A and Swapo troop restrictions Begin infiltration prevention and border surveillance Begin monitoring of police forces, etc, special

representative makes necessary arrangements for co-ordination with neighbouring countries concerning the provisions of transitional arrangements"

South Africa's attitude is that if words have any meaning then this paragraph means that Swapo must be monitored by UNTAG in the same way that S A forces are

Counter

The counter argument is that the paragraph does not say specifically in Namibia and that the UN would have no jurisdiction in neighbouring territories South Africa replies that the Secretary General has already said that he has secured the co-operation of the neighbouring territories

Stage four SAG — restriction to base continues Force levels to be reduced to 12 000 men Swapo — restriction to base continues UN — provide for return of exiles, rules for election, repeal of discriminatory legislation

Stage five (Within nine weeks of plan becoming operative) SAG restriction to base continues Force levels reduced to 8 000 men Swapo Restriction to base continues Peaceful repatriation under UN supervision starts for return through designated entry points UN All activity to continue

Stage six (within 12 weeks) SAG forces reduced to 1 500, installations on northern border deactivated and put under "civilian control" under UN supervision

Swapo — restriction to base continues UN — all activities continues Military section of UNTAG at maximum deployment

All restrictions continue until one week after certification of the election when the duties are SAG — completion of withdrawal Swapo — closure of all bases

Stage eleven Independence

However, this last curt notation will also create problems because in the original agreement 'independence' should have been achieved by December 31, 1978

Since then there have been alterations to this, culminating in September 30, 1979, being set as the deadline However, related deadlines — such as the start of the ceasefire on March 15 have already come and gone

Turnhalle

South Africa says that it is having tremendous problems convincing the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — which won the South African-run election last year — to accept another date or even to wait until then

The delays in the implementation of the original agreement they say are causing dissatisfaction among supporters who having got the taste of independence want it — and soon

Next week's talks — if they are held at all — could provide some of the answers or they could spell the end of talking and the start of even bloodier confrontation in the disputed territory

SECRET SWAP Plans Released

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CAPE TOWN — The controversial ceasefire proposals for South West Africa by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim contradict a top-secret document drawn up and agreed to by South African and United Nations military advisers.

The release of the document in South Africa and New York is expected to cause a storm at the UN and could explain reports of strong differences between the world body's political and military personnel over the implementation of the peace plans and the duties of Untag

FROM ORMONDE POLLOCK

There appears to be a direct contradiction in Dr Waldheim's proposals on the two vital points which have precipitated the latest crisis in the settlement — armed bases for Swapo in the territory and the question of monitoring of Swapo bases across the Border

A copy of the document was sent to Dr Waldheim

last night by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who asks if the Secretary-General is aware of its existence

Titled "Operational Implementation Document", it was drawn up jointly by General Hannev, Philipp, the special UN military adviser, and his South African counterparts in Cape Town in January

Mr Botha said in his letter "This document was drawn up to avoid any misunderstanding and differing interpretations of the practical implementation of the settlement proposals. Indeed, it is based entirely on the settlement proposals"

The first apparent contradiction between the agreed duties of Untag and Dr Waldheim's proposals comes early in the document

Under the heading "Military Interpretation

and Operational Implementation", it says "On D-day, military component of Untag starts deployment of monitors for effective monitoring of the ceasefire in the northern border areas"

Under "Action to be Taken by South African Defence Force and Swapo", it says "SADF receive UN monitors. Swapo — as for SADF"

The next controversial point comes under the heading "Military component of Untag" and sets out Untag duties as "deploy mixed monitor teams with units of the parties concerned on both sides of the border"

In the next section, "The Restriction of SA and Swapo Armed Forces to Base", is interpreted to mean "that all troops return to their bases and that tactical movement ceases. Administrative and logistical movement can only be done with UN monitor presence or knowledge. A base is regarded as a location from which troops operated to execute their assigned tasks and functions"

The duties of the SADF and Swapo are set out as "SADF — troops return to base. Swapo — as for SADF"

Another section calls for the SADF and Swapo to hand over arms

It says "SADF — SADF to return arms and equipment (of citizen forces) for safe custody in drill halls under UN supervision. Swapo — Swapo to hand in all weapons and equipment, including unlicensed personal weapons and light infantry weapons for safe custody under UN supervision in preparation for the peaceful return. Untag — supervise SADF and Swapo actions by monitoring"

Dr Waldheim, in his proposals has suggested that armed members of Swapo should be restricted to bases to be designated by him

It is felt the release of the document could prove a serious embarrassment to Dr Waldheim, particularly as it is expected to be circulated at the UN as a Security Council document

Botha sets terms for new talks

231
C.T.
16/3/79

THE South African Government would be willing to attend the proximity talks in New York on Monday if the terms of the SWA/Namibia settlement plans were not to be re-negotiated.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday told the foreign secretaries of the Western Five by letter that if any terms of the settlement were to be renegotiated, South Africa would not consider it useful to send its representatives to New York.

The South African Government would be prepared to participate in discussions concerning implementation of the settlement proposal, Mr Botha said. In arriving at this decision the government had been influenced by intimations that all the political parties in SWA/Namibia would be included in the envisaged talks.

In view of the changed circumstances following a recent statement by the permanent missions at the UN that only South Africa, Swapo, the front-line states and Nigeria had been invited, the SWA/Namibian par-



Mr Pik Botha



Dr Kurt Waldheim

ties were reconsidering their situation and their decision might affect South Africa's attitude, Mr Botha said.

A final decision on the part of the government would have to follow consideration of the attitude of these parties. A suggestion that Swapo was the only political party in SWA/Namibia

entitled to preferential treatment was completely unacceptable.

Meanwhile, Dr Waldheim has assured the Prime Minister, that his report to the Security Council did not provide for Swapo to gain any military advantage after a ceasefire.

In a letter to the Prime Min-

ister released in Cape Town last night, Dr Waldheim objected to the Prime Minister's interpretation of his Security Council report.

Dr Waldheim's letter said "No party to a conflict may expect to gain, after a ceasefire, a military advantage which it was unable to obtain prior to it."

It said the interpretation Mr Botha gave to Parliament on March 6 raised objections to paragraphs 11 and 12. The objection to the restriction to base of Swapo forces found inside SWA/Namibia at the time of the ceasefire, had been misinterpreted to mean that Swapo was entitled after the ceasefire to introduce armed personnel who had not previously been based in SWA/Namibia and that they would be then established in bases provided by the United Nations.

Such interpretation was contradicted by the preceding paragraph and was the converse of the report's intended meaning.

The Waldheim letter was dated March 8 and yesterday the Prime Minister replied, saying he stood by his statement to Parliament and wanted to know from Dr Waldheim whether in his opinion the proposal adopted by the Security Council provided for

- The restriction to base of all Swapo forces,
- Such restriction to be monitored by Untag,
- The designation of locations inside SWA/Namibia to which Swapo could be restricted in order to allow Swapo to gain, by UN authorization, armed bases in the territory which they could not achieve by force of arms on their own,
- A comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts as a prerequisite for implementation.

ing in particular the reduction of SA troops, and, therefore a practical plan of implementation based on the proposal.

The release of all SWA/Namibian citizens wherever detained, including Tanzania and Zambia,

- Consultation, inter alia, on the composition of Untag, in particular taking into account the SA Government's view and according its reasonable suggestions recognition, or was it Dr Waldheim's view that consultations required no more of him than to submit a list of countries selected for the government's information.

In conclusion, Mr Botha drew Dr Waldheim's attention to the "operational implementation document" (Report, page 2).

The document was based entirely on the settlement proposal and was drawn up to avoid any misunderstandings, Mr Botha said.

The Swapo-Democrats one of the political parties which accepted an invitation to go to the proximity talks decided late yesterday not to attend — Sapa and OC

DTA leases a plush hotel

Mercury Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is to take over Windhoek's second largest hotel — at an undisclosed price.

The DTA will lease the plush three-star Grand Hotel — worth more than R1 000 000 from the owners, South West Breweries, on a yearly basis.

Yesterday DTA general secretary Mr Billy

Marais refused to divulge the cost of the deal and the managing director of South West Breweries, Mr. Werner List, said he was not able to give the exact figure the DTA would have to pay.

It was estimated yesterday the DTA may have to pay as much as R25 000 a month for the hotel.

The deal was announced by the chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, during a political meeting

in Grootfontein on Tuesday night

Mr Mudge said the goodwill of the owners of the hotel had enabled the DTA to hire the building at a price which it could afford

Acquiring the hotel had also made it possible for all member-parties of the DTA to be "housed under one roof", Mr Mudge said

He is reported to have said that if there are people who got "cold shivers"

over the hiring of the hotel and the "supposed DTA millions", they would simply have to get cold shivers.

Yesterday Mr. Marais said the 75-room hotel — situated in the northern suburbs of Windhoek — would be used for offices and for accommodation for DTA members and officials visiting the city.

The hotel has seven floors and a panoramic view of the city.

Essay No. 2 to be handed in on Monday 2nd August.

EITHER:

What light does the monetary history of the inter-war period (1919-1939) throw on the relative merits of fixed and flexible exchange rates?

References:

- Ellsworth, P.T. International Economy. (Preferably 1st edition 1950) Part V.
- Lewis, W.A. Economic Survey 1919 - 1939.
- League of Nations International Currency Experience.
- Meade, J. The Case for Variable Exchange Rates. Three Banks Review, 1955.
- Kindleberger, C.F. International Economics.

OR:

In what way did long and short term capital movements contribute to the collapse of the international monetary system in the period 1928 - 1934?

References:

- League of Nations International Currency Experience. Chaps. 7 and 8.
- Robbins, L. The Great Depression. Chaps. 5 and 6.
- Ashworth, W.G. The International Economy.
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- Brown, W.A. The Gold Standard Reinterpreted. Vol.2 Part IV.

N.B.

CITE REFERENCES USED GIVING PAGE REFERENCES AND USING QUOTATION MARKS WHEN ACTUAL WORDING OF AUTHORS IS QUOTED.

Pik unsure if SA will go to SWA talks

Political Staff

THERE was still great uncertainty last night about whether South Africa would attend the South West African "proximity" talks in New York next week.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, arrived back from Rome yesterday and went immediately into urgent discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, about the latest Western initiative since South Africa rejected two vital aspects of the latest settlement proposals by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Later he told newsmen that the reply to the invitation was being drafted and all he would say was that South Africa would be prepared to go "if it will be at all useful".

However, he emphasised "As far as the government is concerned it is difficult to see how it will be useful because South Africa has nothing to concede.

"South Africa is prepared to implement the peace plans as they were and nothing can be renegotiable."

Western sources have indicated however that the two issues rejected by South Africa — Swapo demands to establish armed camps in the territory and its rejection of the monitoring of its bases in neighbouring territories — may well be renegotiable.

Mr Botha said that he had also heard reports that Swapo had turned down the talks but said South Africa would formulate its own reply on its position.

He made it clear that South Africa's reply would be based on what was considered to be in the interests of the local population, on the maintenance of stability in the territory and the

desirability of getting the political process completed as soon as possible.

Mr Botha also reaffirmed that there was no question of South Africa sitting at the same negotiating table as any Swapo representative. The talks would be held on a "proximity" bases, the same as were held in New York last year.

Pressed further to give some indication of what South Africa's attitude might be about going to New York, Mr Botha said "I am not aware of any concessions we can make. In fact there are none."

Mr Botha said that South Africa's reply to the invitation would have to be delivered to the secretary general and representatives of the five Western countries before it could be released here.

Diplomatic sources said last night that it appeared that there was still a "fifty-fifty" chance that South Africa would attend the talks.

It was pointed out that South Africa was unlikely to want to be seen as the recalcitrant in finding an internationally acceptable solution to the SWA problem by not attending the talks.

South Africa's reply was expected to be couched in cautious terms with certain qualifications.

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Mrs. Doyle said her last communications with her son had been a postcard he had sent her and her husband for their wedding anniversary on March 5, and a letter he had written on March 3.

Lieutenant Doyle had two brothers.

● In a statement released earlier in Windhoek, General Geldenhuys said South African security forces had wiped out a Swapo base far beyond the SWA/Namibian border.

General Geldenhuys said: "Ground operations against Swapo terrorists continued in the border area today.

"This morning, an air attack was mounted in depth against a terrorist transit and logistical base."

The general did not say where the base was, but a defence spokesman confirmed that it was far beyond the SWA/Namibian border. The country was not identified.

● The Angolan Government yesterday accused South Africa of using napalm in its attacks on Angola's southern provinces.

The Luanda Government issued a statement saying South African ground forces equipped with tanks had penetrated up to 17km into Angolan territory, while Mirage bombers and Puma helicopters strafed the countryside with napalm.

Sapa AP

SA plane

crashes

in attack

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WINDHOEK. — A South African Air Force aircraft, crashed during a strike against Swapo bases in southern Angola late yesterday, and the crew of two were believed killed, the Commanding Officer of SWA Command, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, said here last night.

The crew were identified as Lieutenant D "Wally" Marais, 24, of 211 Hendrik Street, Wierda Park, Verwoerdburg and Second Lieutenant Owen Doyle, 21, of 35 Herschell Street, Strand

Lieutenant Marais is survived

by his wife, Joyce. Lieutenant Doyle was unmarried

Late last night Lieutenant Doyle's mother, Mrs Dorothy Doyle, said the news of the crash had come suddenly and she and her husband still had to take it in

Her son's ambition was to become a pilot.

Lieutenant Doyle had begun his national service in 1975 and had changed over to the permanent force when a chance came soon after his basic training to join the Air Force

Lieutenant Doyle matriculated in 1974 at Grey High School in Port Elizabeth. He attended primary school in Somerset West

"He wasn't married, and wasn't engaged," Mrs. Doyle said. Lieutenant Doyle had not had the time for hobbies, but enjoyed keeping fit and an outdoor life, braaing with friends, going to the beach and swimming



Second Lieutenant Owen Doyle

Witness confirms bases destroyed

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia had wiped out four Swapo bases during raids into Zambia last week, an eyewitness report released here yesterday stated.

Defence Headquarters here said the eyewitness report had been compiled by a news reporter who had accompanied the security forces on the operation.

The report released by Defence Headquarters, said a "multi-national" combat group had crossed into Zambia from Eastern Caprivi early last Tuesday.

Once in Zambia, elements of the combat group headed for different targets.

The first target reached was a Swapo camp codenamed 'TW Base, a large, well laid out camp capable of housing several hundred men."

At 52 Base, security forces seized quantities of heavy machine-gun ammunition, documents, clothing and equipment the report stated.

Elements of the air force supported the combat group on the ground.

"Indications were that 52 Base was in use although its occupants were absent when the combat group moved in," the report said.

The security forces had suffered no losses during the six-day operation.

The eyewitness reported that the combat group had contained South Africans and SWA/Namibians belonging to four different races, who spoke at least five different languages among them.

The report did not detail the assaults on other bases in Zambia. It merely said that by the time the combat group had pulled back on Sunday afternoon "four Swapo bases had been demolished and large amounts of munitions, stores and equipment had been destroyed."

The eyewitness account was released as an official news release by Defence Headquarters here — Sapa.

Air attack may be first of new series of forays

Defence Reporter

YESTERDAY's air attack on a Swapo base in an unnamed foreign country might be the first of a new series of over-the-border forays by the South African forces.

Yesterday's raid took place just three days after the last South African and South West African soldiers returned to base on Sunday after spending the best part of last week hitting Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia.

It is possible that clues about the base hit yesterday were obtained when security forces scoured the Angolan and Zambian bush camps — some of them large installations — that were overrun last week.

The significant difference about yesterday's attack was that apparently it was an aerial strike only, while last week's incursions involved the deployment of large numbers of ground troops.

This confirms SA Defence Force statements that the latest base to be hit was deep inside the "host" country's borders.

When considerable numbers of ground forces are employed in a clearing-up operation of last week's type, they must be kept supplied with rations, fuel and ammunition.

Unless a "ration run" is set up — which is obviously not the best idea in such a situation — the raiders must take all their supplies with them. It goes without saying that a large sup-



A young soldier examines propaganda literature found during the clearing-up of "52 Base" early last week. Among the pamphlets and booklets he is holding is one entitled "Massacre at Kassinga", containing the Swapo version of what happened during the two big raids the South African forces mounted into Angola last year.

ply echelon is vulnerable to retaliation by hostile forces.

Normally a pure air strike unsupported by a follow-up operation on the ground is not really effective in fighting guerillas, but this truism of counter-insurgency warfare does not apply when there is a substantial target to be hit, such as a supply depot or a large transit, administrative or training base.



Security forces soldiers who overran the Swapo camp code named "52 Base" early last week hold up some of the quantities of military equipment found — in this case green camouflage clothing with the distinctive black-striped camouflage worn by the East German and other Warsaw Pact armies.

Barracks death — 5 soldiers face trial

From SEAN O'CONNOR
WINDHOEK. — Five national servicemen have been charged with culpable homicide after the death last year of a young fellow soldier who was allegedly beaten while in military detention barracks in SWA/Namibia.

Two Permanent Force members of the South African Defence Force — a lieutenant and a corporal — are also expected to face similar charges.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Donald Brunette, SC, who said the two Permanent Force members would probably be informed this week of the charges against them.

The seven soldiers are due to appear in the Grootfontein Regional Court in SWA/Namibia on April 20 when the case will be postponed to a later date. The trial is expected to last for a week.

The charges arise from the death of Signalman Arnold Charles Lewin, 20, of Kimberley, who died in the Voortrekkerhoogte military hospital on November 19 last year.

It is alleged that the day before he was beaten by fellow prisoners in detention barracks at Grootfontein.

Questions about Signalman Lewin's death were raised in parliament earlier this year. The five national servicemen who have been charged have already appeared in court, a police spokesman confirmed yesterday.

They are Private J M Niewoudt, Private G B Dwyer, Private T S R Stander, Private P F Grobbler and Private I G Morkel.

Mr Brunette said yesterday he had decided on Monday to press ahead with the charges against the seven men and had informed the police and Defence Headquarters of his decision.

Two of the five men who have been charged were temporary instructors at the detention barracks in Grootfontein at the time of Signalman Lewin's death. The other three were fellow detainees.

The lieutenant who is to be charged was in command of the detention barracks. The corporal was on duty at the camp on the day of Signalman Lewin's death, Mr Brunette said.

Hansard 6 Questions col. 449

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Walvis Bay: political representation of Coloured citizens

458 Mr J D DUP BASSON asked the Minister of Coloured Relations †

Whether any steps have been taken to grant political representation to Coloured citizens of the Republic who are resident in Walvis Bay, if so, what are the particulars

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS

Yes, by the addition of Walvis Bay as a polling district of the electoral division Table Mountain by proclamation No 310, 1977

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44

WEDNESDAY,

Walvis Bay population figure

14/3/79
45 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Statistics

(a) What is the present population figure for Walvis Bay (b) how many of the population are (i) Blacks, (ii) Coloureds and (iii) Whites and (c) how many of the (i) Blacks, (ii) Coloureds and (iii) Whites are South African citizens

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

Present population figure not available. According to the 1970 Population Census figures are as follows

(a) 23 513

(b) (i) 11 161

(ii) 4 071

(iii) 8 281

(c) Particulars in respect of citizenship not available

th West groups arrange UN plan

14 3 79 (221)
Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The five Western powers are likely to face a formidable front of South West African political parties opposed to the latest Waldheim report in their proposed "proximity talks" in New York next week.

Only two political parties, the Namibian National Front and the Swapo-Democrats, have accepted invitations to attend the talks, and they are determined to press the West into getting the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to change his report.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, put it more bluntly when he told a meeting in Keetmanshoop on Monday night that the Western countries were wasting their time if they thought they could persuade the alliance to change its stand in New York.

He said the DTA would be prepared to help the West and Dr Waldheim to persuade Swapo to drop its "demands," but the DTA standpoint was final.

The three parties have rejected a key clause in the Waldheim report which makes provision for armed Swapo terrorists to be confined at designated points inside the territory after a ceasefire.

No answer

The DTA has received an invitation to attend the talks, but has not yet made a final decision on whether to accept it.

The West is proposing two days of talks — next Monday and Tuesday — and other invitations have gone out to South Africa, Swapo, and the foreign ministers of the "front-line States" and Nigeria.

Mr Reinhard Rukoro, publicity secretary of the NNF, said the Front would send a five-man delegation to New York on Friday. He said "We are going there with an open mind, but Dr Waldheim either has to modify his report or clarify it so that all parties will be satisfied."

Women's Lib comes to Swapo

LONDON — Liberation for SWA/Namibia will have to include liberation for women, says Mrs Martha Ford, secretary of Swapo's women's committee, who is visiting Britain.

"We are oppressed not only by white South African domination and foreign capital, but also as women," she said.

"We have to struggle from within against our own attitudes, the way we were brought up as girls, and against our male comrades' attitudes."

"But we don't see our struggle as women as being outside the national struggle."

Mrs Ford, from Rehoboth, is in Britain "to mobilise support in the organised women's movement." Her diary is crowded with speaking engagements.

She went to Angola from SWA/Namibia three months ago.

ARRESTED

"I was campaigning, organising and speaking openly up to the time that I left for Angola," she said. "But although this was legal in the strict sense, it involved regular harassment and intimidation."

"I was arrested three times, held and interrogated for two days each time and then released. I was never beaten or ill-treated. It was a matter of permanent pressure searches of my home, papers confiscated, sudden arrests."

She took her seven-year-old daughter with her when she left, leaving behind her carpenter husband and two older children.

Mrs Ford acknowledges that Swapo is "male-dominated at the national executive and branch level." But she carries pamphlets showing pictures of Swapo women carrying machine-guns and in uniform.

The pamphlets say that Swapo now has "female commanders."

Africans to higher levels of influence in the system of industrial relations constitutes a form of progress. The tacit admission of collective bargaining

rights on an industrial modest advance. However restrictions on freedom prominent feature of labour place will be retained undoubtedly taking place workers in recent times It is true that in Europe been devised and are being lation has adopted certain context and real content strike are fully recognised rights. In other words society are capable of conducting their business unsatisfactory. European participation by democracies and misunderstandings aimed African effort is aimed the dilemma confronting instability in Southern proposed changes not expected ultimately for its effect workers upon whom it is spread throughout the successful technique for

DUDLEY HORNER
Cape Town
April 1976

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4 Servicemen 'grow up' in Angola raids (5) (221)

By JOHN ROLL
Military Correspondent

Columns of greasy black smoke billowing into a grassy blue sky, flames flicking at the bush, and weeping, tanned troops re the most vivid impressions of last week's Defence Force operations against Swapo

Despite the fact that there were no guerrillas present in the bases when the troops struck — they had taken to the bush on seeing the aircraft coming into the attack — there was no opportunity to sit and relax.

The men ferried by air into hostile territory showed some signs of tension — yawning, cracking weak jokes, chatting about movies, girlfriends and anything that had nothing to do with the operation. Once in action there was a transformation for Drills practised for months swung into action. All was movement, energy, almost as if it had been choreographed.

These are the first eye-witness accounts of South Africa's latest raids against Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia. The information was subject to military censorship

The fears and tensions drained away. Young national servicemen were transformed into professional soldiers, doing a job calling for courage, initiative and a maturity beyond their years.

"Sure I am a bit scared, but this is what I have

been trained for. I am ready and this, after all, is what it's all about," said a 19-year-old national service second lieutenant.

Under difficult conditions — including sweating heat, annoying mosquitoes, dry rations and the unaccustomed tension of impending combat —

the national servicemen stood up well to the challenge

Despite the absence of guerrillas the operation had its moments of gut-wrenching fear. A captured guerrilla — the only captive taken — told the commander of the assault force that his comrades

had taken cover in thick bush opposite the base and had mortars deployed

All the troops were in the open waiting for the airlift to get them back home when this news came and few well-placed mortar bombs could have cut the South Africans to pieces.

Suddenly everybody was playing ostrich, burying heads in the sand waiting for the worst. Nothing happened, but the adrenaline worked overtime

After each attack, the troops said they were disappointed they had not struck a contact, but said they felt they had done something worthwhile

The operation was rated a success despite the fact that no guerrillas were found. Swapo's lines of communication were disrupted and their bases destroyed. But more important in purely military terms they can no longer feel safe in their base areas

SA raiders destroy 12 Swapo bases in 60 hours

13/3/79

By John Rolt, Military Correspondent

South African forces struck across the SWA/Namibia border last week, destroying more than 12 Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia in less than 60 hours.

A joint Army and Air Force operation against bases near the SWA/Namibia border was launched last Tuesday following an increase in terrorist activity against mainly the local population in Ovambo and two attacks on army bases

in the northern operational area.

Ground forces were ferried across the border after the bases had been softened up by aircraft.

NO RESISTANCE

The first assault group was flown across the border early on Tuesday. The group attacked a base about 30 km in. It met no resistance.

The base was destroyed and weapons, ammunition and clothing were brought back to SWA/Namibia.

The second attack also on Tuesday was launched against a base less than 20 km into Angola shortly after noon.

Once again the assault group met no resistance from the base after it had been hit by the aircraft.

Early on Wednesday, reconnaissance showed that a base about 20 km north of the border was empty. The Swapo occupants had probably evacuated the base after the attacks of the previous day.

NEW TARGET

A new target was attacked and destroyed later on Wednesday.

One man was captured in the bush surrounding the camp and a quantity of arms, ammunition and clothing was seized.

A second assault force struck a fifth base about 20 km from the border. Again the base was deserted. It was destroyed.

Aircraft also struck at bases further in Angola. There were no losses to the South African forces.

Although no official confirmation could be obtained, Lusaka announced that at least 40 terrorists had died in the operation and a number had been wounded.

LIMITED

The General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, said in Windhoek at the weekend that he was more than happy with the results of the operation.

"It was a limited operation designed to prevent the terrorists from continuing their attacks on the local population of Ovambo. Their safety is of paramount importance and the Defence Force is sworn to protect all the peoples of the territory against this kind of intimidation," he said.

Asked whether the timing of the operation was a little ill-considered, General Geldenhuys said that information received had revealed that Swapo had been moving their men south to cross the border as soon as a SWA/Namibia ceasefire was announced.

"This had to be prevented because with their movement close to the border the intensity of incidents against the local population had increased," he said.

ZERO

After the operation in May last year, when the Defence Force hit two major Swapo bases deep in Angola, the level of incidents in Ovambo dropped to none.

"This situation continued for about six months," General Geldenhuys added. "Since the start of last week's operation all incidents in Ovambo have stopped."

Mirage, 'copter attacks denied

The South African Defence Force last night strongly denied an allegation by Angola's Defence Ministry that South African Mirage fighter-bombers and helicopter gun-ships had attacked several Angolan villages during the past week, killing six people and injuring three others.

SABC-TV said last night the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, and the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, had said South African forces had attacked only Swapo bases north of SWA/Namibia.

They said South Africa had no disputes with the groups and peoples of any

other land or with neighbouring states, but that it would protect the SWA/Namibian people against Swapo terrorism — SAPA.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that Angola's Ministry of Defence claimed that between March 5 and 8, South African Mirage 111 jets bombed and strafed villages including Muan-gu, Namotapa and Capembe.

Helicopter-borne ground troops allegedly laid landmines on the access roads to the villages.

The claims were broadcast in a report by Radio Luanda and monitored in Johannesburg.

Against Swapo, this was a strike against communism in Southern Africa," a defence spokesman said.

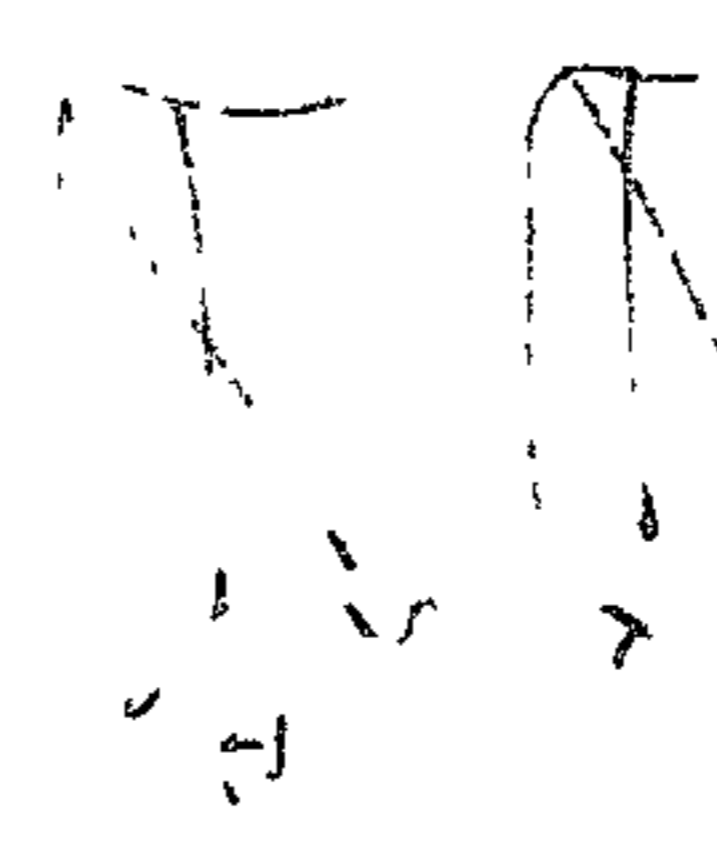
Along with the estimated 100 tons of military hardware seized were found posters, literature and plans pointing to the guiding hand of Warsaw-Pact countries.

Unlike the first strike, where Swapo's headquarters were concentrated in a small area in conventional buildings, here South African troops faced a camouflaged underground network of bunkers stretching over an area 13 kilometres wide and five kilometres long.

Full story

OUR

pendant upon bureaucratic sclerosis, in the opposite direction. The South



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STAR B13.179
SA forces in
new raid (221)

on Swapo

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South African forces again launched a "successful" air attack on a Swapo base across the SWA/Namibia border today, the General Officer Commanding SWA Command, General Jan Geldenhuys, has announced.

General Geldenhuys said the air strike was aimed at a terrorist transit and logistical base. The attack was "intensive."

Five seek SWA summit

NM

13/3/79

(221)

NEW YORK — The Foreign Ministers of the five Western countries involved in negotiating South West Africa independence yesterday announced they had invited all concerned to hold proximity talks in New York on March 19 and 20 aimed at clearing up remaining obstacles.

Invitations have been sent to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, as well to the president of Swapo, Mr. Sam Nujoma, and to the Foreign Ministers of the five African front-line States — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. The Foreign Minister of Nigeria was also invited.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had notified the Western Five that he would be available for consultations, the statement added.

"In recent days it has become apparent that a number of concerns of the parties involved in the settlement must be resolved before the UN can arrive in the territory," the statement said, referring to plans for a major UN military and civilian operation to oversee pre-independence elections.

The statement continued "Our Government believe it important that these concerns be resolved quickly so that the ceasefire and transitional period can begin and so that the extensive progress which has been made towards a settlement will not be lost. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Swapo bases ruined in six-day swoop

From WILLEM STEENKAMP

Defence Reporter

WINDHOEK. — A multi-national combat group from South Africa and SWA/Namibia this week crossed the northern border of Caprivi to start a six-day sweep aimed at clearing out a string of Swapo bases on the other side.

By the time the combat group, composed of men speaking at least five languages, pulled back on Sunday afternoon, four Swapo bases had been demolished and large amounts of ammuni-

tion, stores and equipment had been destroyed. Now news can be disclosed of this raid which started simultaneously with two other invasions by SA and SWA/Namibia forces into Angola.

It can be safely assumed that the combat group's operations have disrupted Swapo incursions into the remote territory of Caprivi.

The combat group crossed the border in pitch darkness at precisely 5.30am on Tuesday, and advanced north as swiftly as possible along rutted tracks, running through dense bush.

Once over the border the combat group split

up, each segment heading for specific targets. The first of these to be reached was the Swapo camp code-named "52 Base", a large, well-laid-out and camouflaged camp capable of housing several hundred men.

Quantities of heavy machine-gun ammunition, documents, clothing and equipment were seized at 52 Base. Indications were that it was in use, although its occupants were absent when the combat group moved in.

No losses were suffered by the combat group. One anti-mine vehicle, specially developed for

border counter-insurgency warfare, detonated a mine during the advance on a camp east of 52 Base, but none of its occupants were hurt and the vehicle was taken in tow by a technical services recovery team.

On several occasions Zambian villagers fled into the bush when they saw the combat group approaching, but returned at the invitation of the soldiers, who gave them food and medical aid.

Time after time the villagers told of suffering oppression from Swapo members in the various bases, who robbed them of their food.

12/3/77
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West's Five invite all parties to SWA talks

NEW YORK - The foreign ministers of the five Western countries involved in negotiating a SWA Namibia independence settlement yesterday announced they had invited all parties concerned to hold preliminary talks in New York on March 19 and 20. The talks are aimed at clearing up remaining obstacles.

The announcement was made in a statement issued by the United States also acting on behalf of Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

The UN Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, has notified the Western Five that he would be available for consultations, the statement added.

In recent days it has become apparent that a number of concerns of the parties involved in the Namibia settlement must be resolved before the UN committee in Namibia, the statement said, referring to plans for a major UN military and civilian operation in the territory to

oversee pre-independence elections.

The statement continued: "Our governments believe it important that these concerns be resolved quickly so that the ceasefire and transitional period can begin and so that the extensive programme which has been made towards a settlement will not be lost."

Our five Foreign Ministers have therefore extended invitations to the Foreign Minister of South Africa, the President of Swaziland and the Foreign Ministers of the front-line states and Nigeria to come to New York for preliminary talks on March 19 and 20. UN Secretary-General Waldheim has advised us that he will also be available for consultations.

• The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday confirmed in Cape Town that the Foreign Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, had received an invitation to attend the talks.

A spokesman said Mr. Botha had received the invitation during his visit to Paris at the weekend.

It is understood that South Africa's decision whether to accept the invitation will be made after Mr. Botha returns home and after he has consulted the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha.

• Frontline envoys last night repeated guarantees to restrict and closely monitor Swaziland themselves with United Nations liaison officers permitted to keep an eye on this. Zambia and Botswana had already agreed to liaison offices and Angola would too, they said. — Super-Reporter, Own Correspondent

Argus 12/3/79

against a base, less than 20 km into Angola shortly after noon.

Once again the assault group met no resistance in the base after it had been hit by the aircraft.

Early on Wednesday, reconnaissance showed that a base about 20 km north of the border was empty. The terrorists had probably evacuated the base after the attacks of the previous day.

A new target was selected and attacked later in the day, but again the terrorists were absent. The

operation designed to prevent the terrorists from continuing their attacks on the local population of Ovamboland. Their safety is of paramount importance and the Defence Force is sworn to protect all the peoples of the territory against this kind of intimidation," he said.

When asked whether the timing of the operation was a little ill-considered, General Geldenhuys said information had disclosed that Swapo had been moving their men south to cross the border as soon as a ceasefire was announced.

The SA Raid into Angola

These are the first eye-witness accounts of South Africa's latest raid against Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia. The information was subject to military censorship.

A dozen bases are destroyed

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African forces struck across the South West Africa border last week, destroying more than a dozen Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia in less than 60 hours.

A joint army and air force operation against bases near the SWA border was launched on Tuesday last week following an increase in terrorist activity against mainly the local population in Ovamboland and two attacks on army bases in the northern operational area.

Ground forces were ferried across the border to attack bases after they had been softened up by aircraft.

The first assault group was flown across the border early on Tuesday. They attacked a base about 30 km inside Angola after it had been bombed and strafed.

Weapons

There were no terrorists in the base.

The base was destroyed and some clothing, weapons and ammunition were brought back to South West Africa.

The second attack, also on Tuesday, was launched

base was destroyed, one terrorist was captured in the bush surrounding the camp and a quantity of arms, ammunition and clothing was confiscated.

The second assault force struck a fifth base about 20 km from the border. Again the base was deserted. It was destroyed.

Meanwhile aircraft struck at terrorist bases further into Angola.

There were no losses to the South African forces.

Although no official confirmation could be obtained, Lusaka announced that at least 40 terrorists had died in the operation and a number had been wounded.

The General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, said in Windhoek at the weekend he was more than happy with the results of the operation.

Safety

It was a limited opera-

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—Columns of greasy black smoke billowing into a brassy blue sky, flames licking at the bush and sweating, tense troops are the most vivid impressions of last week's Defence Force operations against Swapo.

Although no terrorists were in the bases when the troops struck — they had taken to the bush on hearing the aircraft coming into attack — there was no opportunity to relax.

The men ferried by air into hostile territory showed some signs of tension — they yawned, cracked weak jokes and chatted nervously about films and girlfriends.

Once in action, they were transfigured. Drills practised over months unconsciously swung into motion. All was movement, action, almost as if the strike had been choreographed.

DRAINED AWAY

The fear and tension drained away. Young national servicemen were transformed into professional soldiers, doing a job calling for courage, initiative and a maturity older than their years.

'Sure I'm a bit scared, but this is what I've been trained for. I'm ready and this, after all, is what it's about', said a 19-year-old second lieutenant.

Under difficult conditions — the sweltering heat, annoying mosqui-

Black smoke — and tense troops

toes, dry rations and the tension of impending combat — the national servicemen stood up well to the challenge.

Approaching the target area from above, all appeared to be confusion, because in spite of intensive briefings on the target, nothing is really the same once one hits the ground.

After each attack the troops said they were disappointed that they had not 'struck a contact,' but they said they felt they had done something worthwhile.

The operation was regarded as a success in spite of the fact that no terrorists were found. Swapo's lines of communication have been disrupted and their bases destroyed.

But more important in purely military terms is that Swapo terrorists can no longer feel safe in their base areas.

Deep water in the desert

At least one member of the Western Five "contact group" has told the SA Government he strongly resents Prime Minister P W Botha's attack on the West's role in the Namibia/SWA negotiations.

Botha said in Parliament this week that the Western powers had breached undertakings to SA.

Some of his statements have been seen as direct but unwarranted accusations of crude duplicity. But the Five do not want to involve themselves in a public slanging match with SA.

One of the reasons for their reticence in the face of the SA government and press barrage is a deep fear of a final break. "We have reached a crisis of confidence — probably the most serious development in all the negotiations so far," one Western diplomat tells the *FM*.

"We fail to understand the SA Government's apparent refusal to accept our bona fides," he adds.

The Five are also becoming irritated by the South Africans' tendency to conduct negotiations through local media rather than diplomatic channels.

The Five are equally concerned that SA has misinterpreted the Waldheim plan. They emphasise that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim did not accept Swapo's request that it be allowed to have 2 500 armed troops in bases in Namibia at the time of ceasefire on March 15 (the deadline in the proposal). Indeed, they say, they persuaded Waldheim to reject most of Swapo's demands.

On the question of the restriction to designated bases of Swapo forces in Namibia at the time of the ceasefire, sources in Whitehall say they envisage a figure closer to 150 than 800.

The sources add that nobody can deny that Swapo guerrillas are already active inside SWA, and that it is to South Africa's advantage that they be confined to bases in the territory rather than roam the countryside. The sources point out that if the SA army has been unable to stop these Swapo forces from moving about, the UN may not be able to do any better.

So, the argument goes, it is better that both SA and Swapo agree that Swapo forces inside SWA be confined to the designated bases envisaged by Waldheim.

The Whitehall sources also make the point that SA's military raids into Angola this week will set back negotiations with Angola and Zambia over the monitoring of Swapo bases outside SWA.

Exactly how much weight Swapo itself carries is seriously questioned by the Five. In fact, their problem is rather to sell SA's view to the front-line states, and this is where they are running into trouble at present.

As a diplomat representing the Five puts it to the *FM*: "The SA government has made it extremely hard, in the light of the Angola raids, to get Swapo to back down in any way. As a result, we're in very deep water at the moment."



The Botha twins . . . their tactics resented

Big Five take exception to PW's accusations

STAR

9/3/79

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By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A major diplomatic row is threatening to break out over the sharp attack which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, made on the Western Five over SWA/Namibia in Parliament yesterday.

The British Ambassador and senior representative of the Five in South Africa, Sir David Scott, took the unusual step today of issuing a strongly worded and unsolicited statement that Mr Botha's remarks were "very damaging for future relations between our two countries."

Mr Botha yesterday accused the Western negotiators of no longer standing by agreements concluded with South Africa on the SWA / Namibia peace plan.

They had broken their word on the monitoring of Swapo forces across the border in the event of a ceasefire.

Sir David said. "With regard to charges of bad faith on the part of the Five, repeated by the Prime Minister yesterday, I want it made known that the Five will make a statement on the matter when they are ready.

"I want to say that the charges of bad faith are absolutely and categorically unfounded. I regard them as unhelpful and very damaging for future relations between our two countries."

● PW explains meaning of "visible Peace" — Page 7.

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Saboteurs blow up railway line

WINDHOEK — Saboteurs yesterday blew up a railway line only 15km south of here.

The sabotage — the third of its kind deep inside South West Africa in nine months — happened while Western ambassadors were holding crucial talks in Windhoek to save the two-year settlement bid.

An SAR official said about half-a-metre of one rail on the track had been blown up at about 6.30 a.m.

In Cape Town the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, announced the "act of sabotage" and said: "The detonator was a Russian-manufactured time mechanism."

"The circumstances surrounding the explosion and the method employed would indicate Swapo involvement

"This further act of violence confirms once more that Swapo had no interests in a peaceful settlement.

"This organisation has now violated the spirit of the peace plan so often that it is inconceivable that the Western powers can still continue to believe that Swapo is interested in a democratic process for independence.

"Although it makes little impression in UN circles, I shall nevertheless again bring this further act of violence to the attention of the Secretary-General and lodge the strongest protest against the support given to Swapo by members of the UN," Mr. Botha said. — (Sapa-Mercury Africa Bureau.)

SWA: Doors not slammed says PM

argus 6/3/79

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Parliamentary Staff

SOUTH AFRICA'S reply to the UN's latest proposals on a ceasefire in South West Africa, though pointing out grave deviations from the original plan, does not slam doors on further talks, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament today.

South Africa insisted on the implementation of the settlement plan as formerly submitted to and accepted by her.

'If there are others who want to deviate from it they must bear the consequences.'

'For the sake of the welfare and mutual trust of all nations in Southern Africa, South Africa refuses to be a party to any covert arrangement through which the free expression of the will of a neighbouring nation would be smothered.'

'We therefore in the first and last instance stand by the wishes of the people of South West Africa.'

UN FORCE

Even on the difficult question of the composition of Untag, the UN supervisory force, South Africa had bent over backwards to be accommodating. In the course of its contacts, South Africa proposed several African countries, none of which was accepted.

It also suggested several Asian, Latin American and Western European countries — all of these suggestions falling within the pattern of equitable geographical distribution — and yet again none was accepted.

UNCHANGED

The Prime Minister asked 'Where do we go from here.'

'Our position remains unchanged. We stand by our express undertakings. We stand by the settlement proposals which we accepted on 25 April 1978. We stand by our undertakings to the people of South West Africa that we will not allow a political solution to be forced on them from outside.'

'We stand by the provisions of the settlement proposal which clearly stipulate that Swapo personnel be restricted to their existing bases and that Swapo's restriction to those bases be monitored.'

CAMP CLAIMS

'We stand by the settlement proposal which contains no stipulation, directly or indirectly, expressly or implied, that Swapo personnel who may

P W Botha

(Continued from Page 1)

titled suddenly to come forward on the day of the ceasefire with a claim to be assigned to camps which do not exist and in so doing achieve the establishment of bases in South West Africa they could not succeed in establishing through force of arms.

7,500 TROOPS

'A second example of the breach of an undertaking is the West's silence when Dr Waldheim, without any consultation with South Africa, to which he was bound, decided to include 7,500 UN troops in the UN task force.'

SWA : Govt reply today

C. Times 6/3/79. (221)

Mudge sets March 15 as final ceasefire date

WINDHOEK. — Unless the United Nations Secretary-General implemented the SWA/Namibian ceasefire on March 15 in accordance with Resolution 435, the Constituent Assembly would convene on April 2 to take a decision which could be irreversible, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said here yesterday.

Introducing a motion on the latest Waldheim report, Mr Mudge told members of the Constituent Assembly: "Only one thing is more important than international recognition and that is the people of the territory."

"My conclusion is that the moment of truth is fast approaching.

"We now expect the Secretary-General to implement the ceasefire in terms of this resolution."

If not, Mr Mudge said, the Constituent Assembly would reconvene on April 2 "to take a decisive decision which will not be renegotiable". — Sapa

March 15 is final deadline — DTA, page 2

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT'S reply to United Nations ceasefire proposals for SWA/Namibia will be spelt out today amid strong speculation that efforts to achieve internationally recognized independence for the territory are about to collapse.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is to make a statement to Parliament following transmission of the government's attitude to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim

Officials believed yesterday it would take something like a diplomatic miracle to avert a breakdown of complex and delicate two-year negotiations which were on the verge of implementation

The government has stressed it wants a settlement on the basis of the plan it accepted last April and the subsequent Security Council resolution 435 which gave it effect

It refuses to consider what it regards as "serious deviations" from the plan and is expected to insist that Swapo bases outside the territory be UN-monitored and to refuse to allow Swapo forces to be allocated bases in the territory when the ceasefire takes effect

Unless Dr Waldheim is prepared to modify his proposals on these two issues, observers believe the government will break off the two-year negotiations and back demands by leaders in the territory to work out their own constitution and independence

The Cabinet met in special session late yesterday to consider a request from the territory's Constituent Assembly that no concessions be made on the issue of Swapo bases. The meeting was also expected to approve the main points of the reply to Dr Waldheim

Diplomats do not exclude the possibility of further negotiations in an attempt to salvage an agreed settlement, but South African officials fear that a final breaking point may have been reached

they have so disillusioned South African negotiators that there is now extreme reluctance to accept the UN's good faith in any future discussions

Officials argue that the question of Swapo being allocated bases inside the territory was never raised in any discussions with the UN or the five Western negotiating powers. They also believe that UN monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring territories — for which there is now no specific provision — was implicit in previous discussions

The government is thought likely to back the Constituent Assembly demand that the issues be clarified and the settlement implemented by the UN's original proposed date of March 15

Failure to do so could lead to support for demands that the territory be allowed to determine its own future without UN involvement

The Constituent Assembly repeated other demands yesterday — all of them already backed by South Africa — which indicate future crises if the present one is overcome. These included:

- UN-supervised elections by September 30. As implementation will start later than planned, this would force the UN to concertina its seven-month pre-election period.

- The attainment of "visible peace" before any South African troops are withdrawn. The government has said it will halt or reverse troop withdrawal if violent incidents continue after a ceasefire

- The release of Swapo dissidents being held in Zambia and Tanzania. The government has

SWA faces hour of truth

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6/3/74

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa would go it alone towards independence unless the international peace plan was implemented in terms of the original Western agreement by the middle of this month.

The hour of truth had arrived, Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said in the South West Africa Constituent Assembly's reply to the South African Government on the rejected report of the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

He called on the West to prove its honest intentions by sticking to its original proposals.

He said South West Africans felt cheated because the West had not dealt "straight-forward" in the two-year initiative and they were not prepared to be "led around by their noses with more documents and private assurances."

If the ceasefire and settlement plan was not put into operation by March 15, the assembly would meet again on April 2 to consider steps to lead SWA to unilateral independence.

In Cape Town our parliamentary correspondent writes that Prime Minister Mr P W Botha will today announce the Government's rejection of sections of the Waldheim proposals for a ceasefire in South West Africa.

As the March 5 midnight deadline for a reply to the Waldheim proposals approached yesterday the Cabinet held a final meeting to formulate its response to the United Nations.

It is understood that the Government informed Dr Waldheim that South Africa will not even consider allowing Swapo forces to be confined to bases inside the territory or that forces outside the territory be left unmonitored by a peacekeeping force.

In spite of these moves it is unlikely that the Government will close the door on further negotiations with the West over the United Nations' plan.

Spokesmen for the Western five, who have been acting as brokers between Swapo and South Africa during the two years of negotiations, said yesterday they regarded the latest position as part of the "ongoing process".

Unless either Swapo or South Africa took an irrevocable stand the negotiations would continue and deadlines would continue to shift, the spokesmen said.

Shocked

Mr. Mudge said in his report the DTA was

ported the deviations in the Waldheim report and asked the South African Government to

- Make no concessions whatsoever on the question of Swapo bases inside South West Africa and the monitoring of their bases in neighbouring territories after a ceasefire,

- Ensure that an election in terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 was held no later than September 30 this year;

- Urge that political detainees in neighbouring countries be allowed to return,

- Ensure that no South African troops would be withdrawn from the territory until there was a visible peace

7 army men injured by landmine

6/3/79

(221)

The Star's Africa News Service

Seven members of the security forces were injured when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a landmine in the operational area of SWA/Namibia.

This was announced today by the chief of the South African Army in SWA/Namibia, Major General J J Geldenhuys.

On the same day, four days ago insurgents were involved in a skirmish with a security force patrol. One insurgent was killed and another wounded.

In a summary of events in the operational area over the past week, the general said that two terrorists in civilian clothes opened fire on a patrol of the security forces when it visited a kraal near Ondangwa, the administrative capital of Ovambo. The security forces returned the fire and wounded one of the terrorists.

The general indicated that three members of the security forces were slightly injured during the contact in which Sergeant Bernard Kirsher was killed last Wednesday.

A number of landmines has been lifted during the past week. Most of the mines, the general said, were found on roads used by the civilian population.

Five people are also reported to have been abducted by terrorists.

The Star

Tuesday March 6 1979

... but don't slam the door

AS we write, just before the Prime Minister is due to make a statement in Parliament, the options on SWA/Namibia remain open—but only just. The frontline states back the Waldheim proposals which would give Nujoma a powerful foothold in the territory; for that very reason South Africa and the DTA-dominated Assembly in Windhoek reject them. The DTA has adopted an unyielding stance, calling on South Africa to insist on a number of tough conditions that would amount to a UDI.

But the bluster business can be overdone. South Africa must give the West something to hang on to. The contact group has already supported the South African objection to the proposal to allow monitored Swapo bases within the territory. Dr Waldheim places an almost naive reliance on the ability of UN forces to keep the armed rebels in check. He also does not appreciate—or considers it irrelevant—that Swapo would pour in thousands of men while South African forces would be confined

and reduced. Nujoma would then claim that Swapo had liberated Namibia. It also does not concern the UN Secretary-General that Mr Nujoma is committed to violent revolution rather than peaceful change.

Everybody is making mistakes, including the West which has bent over backwards to be accommodating. The Five Powers underestimate the radical changes in the territory, changes which have been made to meet all options on human rights and racialism. The DTA's rashness is a bad error of judgment too. The constituent assembly is not yet a parliament. South Africa still has to take the decisions—and suffer the consequences of defiance. A UDI ultimatum, under any guise, only confirms the worst fears of those in the opposing camp. It destroys the South African case and puts the blame, rather unfairly, on this country.

In rejecting the latest UN proposals, South Africa has said it is losing patience. That is understandable. But impatiently slamming the door would not be.

STAR 7/3/79 (221)

People of SWA to decide

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The people of South West Africa will decide their own future

This, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament yesterday, remained the key to South Africa's entire approach to the SWA/Namibia issue

Explaining the Government's rejection of the ceasefire proposals contained in UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim's latest settlement plan, Mr Botha said it contained elements which were not part of the settlement plan South Africa agreed to on April 25 last year.

These were the provision for Swapo bases to be established inside SWA/Namibia (which they had not held up to now) and the lack of any assurance that Swapo bases in neighbouring countries would be monitored

In making it clear that Swapo bases would not be allowed inside SWA/Nam-

own future—PW

ibia, Mr Botha said he was voicing the sentiments of the Constituent Assembly, the Swapo-Democrats and the Namibia National Front

Formal statements to this effect by both political groupings and the motion adopted by the DTA-controlled Constituent Assembly were tabled in Parliament yesterday

Also tabled was the letter in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, informed Dr Waldheim that the implementation of the settlement proposals as accepted should remain unaltered

The letter informed Dr Waldheim that South Africa was still prepared to agree to the ceasefire scheduled for March 15

But this implied that Dr Waldheim would let South Africa know in good time whether Swapo

had also accepted the ceasefire proposals.

This meant that Swapo armed personnel, like the SA forces, were to be restricted to existing bases and monitored by Untag, that Swapo would have no right to create bases or be designated bases in SWA/Namibia and that a "comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts" would be an essential prerequisite to implementation of Resolution 435.

UNCHANGED

The Prime Minister told Parliament that this reply to Dr Waldheim "does not slam doors"

But asking "where do we go from here" he answered "Our position remains unchanged. We stand by our express undertakings. We stand by the settlement proposals we accepted on April

25, 1978"

That proposal contained no stipulation, "directly or indirectly, expressly or implied, that Swapo personnel who may, either fortuitously or for a short duration, be in the territory for the purpose of sabotage are entitled suddenly to come forward on the day of the ceasefire with a claim to be assigned to camps which do not exist and in so doing achieve the establishment of bases in SWA they could not succeed in establishing through force of arms"

Mr Botha also expressed criticism of the Western Five powers

He said the biggest shock was the fact that the Western Five supported the deviations from the settlement plan the establishment of Swapo bases in the territory and

the lack of any assurances that those in neighbouring countries would be monitored

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, on learning this, had told the representatives of the Western Five that the Government had lost confidence in their ability to keep to their undertakings

South Africa had before been left in the lurch by the Western powers

"All along the road are the wrecks of shattered expectations, which we in good faith nurtured in the belief that the West would stand by their undertakings"

Mr Botha said the latest breach of an agreement was not the last straw. It was much more. "It touches upon the basis of the most important aspect of the settlement plan, namely that there should be peace and that the peace should be visible. It affects the most basic factor without which successful implementation would be impossible, namely trust in one another's motives"

Mr Botha said "For the sake of the welfare and mutual trust of all the nations of southern Africa, South Africa refuses to become party to any secret arrangement whereby the free expression of will of a neighbouring nation is to be smothered. We therefore stand in the first and the last instance by the wishes of the people of South-West Africa."

Opposition backs PM's stand

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The main opposition parties in Parliament have welcomed the stand taken by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the latest UN proposals for a settlement in SWA/Namibia

Both the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, and the leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, expressed satisfaction that Mr Botha had left the door open to further negotiations.

They also joined in placing responsibility on the Western contact group to save the settlement plan

The British Ambassador and senior representative of the five in South Africa, Sir David Scott, commented only that Mr Botha's accusations of bad faith on the part of the Western contact group were unfounded.

Mr Eglin said that because both the stakes and the hopes were so high on SWA/Namibia, a

determined effort must be made to get the settlement plan back on the rails

"All parties have their parts to play, but on the shoulders of the Governments of the five nations of the Western contact group rests an especially heavy responsibility," he said

Mr Botha had made clear that the Government's confidence in the five was badly shaken. "It is vital that this confidence be restored," Mr Eglin said.

Mr Eglin said the interpretation the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, placed on key elements of the plan were cause for serious concern

Mr Raw said he and his party endorsed South Africa's stand.

"We support the right of the peoples of SWA to determine their own future freely and democratically. It would therefore be an act of madness and total shame for South Africa to even consider the incredible suggestion

that they be handed over to the mercy of armed Swapo murderers — as the latest proposals would inevitably mean," Mr Raw said

"This leaves the West with a simple choice. Either they abide by their own agreement and help South Africa to implement this without

Swapo and with or without the UN

"If the UN and the West cannot or will not control Swapo aggression, then South Africa is left no option except to deal with it in the only effective military way — as we have done with the preemptive strike at its bases," he said

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US gambled and lost in SWA



PRESIDENT CARTER

peace attempt

By Hugh Robertson, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Carter Administration took a rash gamble and lost — on the SWA/Namibia settlement proposals which were rejected by the South African Government yesterday.

Twice before it has been able to persuade, bully and cajole Pretoria into accepting far-reaching changes to agreed settlement proposals

Until the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had spoken in Parliament yesterday, the Administration appeared confident that it could do the same again

But when the proposals were turned down, firmly and finally, there was neither disappointment nor anger in Washington — only deep astonishment

Diplomats from other Western countries confirm privately what many observers had privately deduced — that the Carter Administration took the lead in pushing ahead with the latest "clarified" proposals.

They say the same thing happened twice before when the South African Government was presented with surprise changes to settlement agreements and understandings

WALVIS BAY

The first time was on July 27 1978, when the United States was able to persuade other Western countries to support a United Nations Security Council resolution requiring South Africa to negotiate on handing over Walvis Bay to an independent Namibia

There was a furious reaction from Pretoria, but the then Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, let the matter go

The Walvis Bay resolution was designed to charm African countries into supporting the West's proposals for a SWA/Namibia settlement To those unfamiliar with the vagaries of African diplomacy, the ruse appeared to succeed

TROOPS

Then, on August 29, 1978, when African support for the settlement again seemed precarious, the US succeeded in persuading the Western Five

SA seeks 'deeper understanding' of Congress

By Hugh Robertson
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The South African Government took its case on a SWA/Namibia settlement to the United States Congress yesterday after rejecting the latest settlement proposals which had been endorsed by the Carter Administration

The move reflects a growing disillusionment with the Administration's overall policy in southern Africa and a belief that Congress has a deeper understanding and more reasonable approach to developments in the region

Congress and the Administration are already at odds over policy in Rhodesia and if the South African Government chooses to press on with its lobbying effort on SWA/Namibia a much wider confrontation would arise between Capitol Hill and the State Department

Yesterday's move came in a personal letter to congressmen from the South African Ambassador to the United States Mr Donald Sole, who attached a verbatim account of what the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, said when he rejected the latest "clarification" of the settlement proposals

Mr Sole's letter said: "South Africa will find it impossible to make further material concessions

on these points, as to do so would constitute nothing more than cynical expediency, exercised at the expense of the right of the Namibian people to free political expression leading to their independence"

The letter was preceded and followed by an energetic lobbying effort by South African diplomats

Press conferences have been held to explain the Government's decision to reject the latest proposals. In Washington, a conference was addressed by Mr Sole and at the UN another was addressed by the acting South African Ambassador Mr Adriaan Eksteen

CONDEMNATION

Later, South African authorities in the US released a list of more than 270 separate Swapo-related incidents since July last year

The State Department has since strongly criticised the South African raids on Swapo bases

Spokesman Mr Hodding Carter, noting that the US did not have official information on the raids, said: "If such raids have taken place, we would view them as deplorable

"The timing alone, coming on the day that South Africa responds to the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's proposal on the Namibian transition would, frankly, be very unfortunate"

THE STAR

7/3/79

Without consulting South Africa, they proposed that 7 500 UN troops be stationed in SWA/Namibia to monitor a ceasefire — in defiance of an understanding reached previously with Pretoria.

Again there was a rumpus. Again the South African Government dropped the issue.

In the latest "clarification", as before, the South African Government was neither consulted nor even informed of the Western decision.

As before, Pretoria was simply faced with a daring fait accompli.

But this time, the South African Government, under a new Prime Minister, had clearly had enough.

Pik: SA won't back down

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THE ASSEMBLY—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. Botha, told the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Waldheim, in his reply to the Waldheim proposals, that South Africa's position remained unaltered.

The text of Mr. Botha's reply was tabled here yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha.

The letter says it will be observed that the views expressed by the political parties in SWA committed to a peaceful solution were in essence consistent with the South African Government's attitude, as again outlined in the letter.

The text of the letter
"Shortly after receipt of your excellency's report (S/13120) on February 26, 1979, the South African Government conveyed its comments to and discussed it with the political parties in the territory committed to a peaceful solution.

Consult
"As you know, it has consistently been the policy of the South African Government to consult fully with the people of South West Africa. Their interests are at stake. They must decide on their future. This procedure was followed on all occasions when serious issues arose in connection with the negotiations and consultations. For example, in April 1978 before accepting the Western proposal in its final and definitive form, and also in December 1978 before informing your excellency of the South African Government's decision to co-operate in the expeditious implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

"Leaders of the various political parties also held meetings over the past week-end with representatives of the five Western powers involved in the negotiations. These political parties have made their position clear to the South African Government indicating how in their opinion the whole envisaged process is being influenced by the introduction of new elements in document S/13120.

"The leaders of the people of South West Africa, as represented in the Constituent Assembly, formulated their position in a motion adopted today by the Constituent Assembly. I attach a copy.

"They emphasised the serious deviations in your report of February 26, 1979, as compared with the settlement plan relating inter alia to the establishment of Swapo bases in the territory and the monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring countries. They expressed the belief that should these deviations be accepted the fairness of the envisaged election would be affected seriously and the safety of the inhabitants jeopardised.

"In a statement issued on March 1, 1979 the executive of the NNF stated inter alia that the establishment of an armed Swapo force within South West Africa would constitute a fundamental breach of an explicit and unequivocal undertaking given to the NNF by representatives of the five Western powers on March 31, 1978, to the effect that no Swapo bases would be permitted within Namibia.

"Swapo-D has also indicated that it is not prepared to accept an arrangement allowing one only of the parties

participating in the election to have an armed force restricted to bases in the territory.

"Before receipt of your report S/13120 issued on February 26, 1979, I indicated in my letter to you on February 20, 1979, that in the view of the South African Government there were no outstanding issues of such a nature as to prevent the implementation of the settlement plan.

"I could foresee no impediment to the conclusion of the status agreement. It would have been more satisfactory and also more practicable if our latest suggestion in regard to jurisdiction had been accepted.

"The South African Government did not and does not wish to make this an obstacle to the implementation of the settlement plan. I am convinced that the agreement could now be formally completed.

"The question of composition likewise could be solved without undue difficulty, bearing in mind the reasonable and flexible attitude that has been adopted by the South African Government.

"In view of the most recent development in regard to composition, I feel I should once again record South Africa's position on this matter. Over many months of negotiations with the five Western powers and later with you yourself South Africa has been assured that its views on composition would be taken into account fully provided only the principle of equitable geographical distribution would be observed.

"We were also informed that the practice of consult-

tation on composition was based on long standing UN precedence, recognising the views of the host country. It was emphasised that practicalities and the importance of ensuring the co-operation of the receiving country ruled out the emplacement of specific contingents without its agreement.

"In the course of our contacts, South Africa proposed several African countries, none of which was accepted. It also suggested several Asian, Latin American and Western European countries—all of our suggestions falling within the pattern of equitable geographical distribution—and yet again none was accepted.

"In spite of all this, the South African Government as a token of our desire to be accommodating would still be prepared to consider the Uhlag composition announced by you on March 1, 1979, on the understanding that

"The settlement proposal in its final and definitive form is not changed.

Unfavourable

"The composition as announced by you, unfavourable as it is from the South West African and South African point of view, is not altered to the further detriment of the South West African parties committed to a peaceful solution, and

"South Africa can reasonably accept the two further countries to be added to the list.

"In regard to the two further countries, it is significant that the list of countries to provide infantry forces announced by you on March 1, 1979, omits Canada, a country included in the original working model and accepted by South Africa.

"It is because Canada is a member of Nato, Swapo having in the meantime made clear its attitude as far as Nato countries are concerned? If this is the case, how can South Africa be expected to accept a

"You will recall that in our recent contacts with you and your personnel on the question of composition, we learnt over backwards to be accommodating

"In the course of our contacts, South Africa proposed several African countries, none of which was accepted. It also suggested several Asian, Latin American and Western European countries—all of our suggestions falling within the pattern of equitable geographical distribution—and yet again none was accepted.

"On that basis, I can confirm that South Africa is in agreement with your proposal that at 00H00 on March 15, 1979, a comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts should take effect. This naturally implies that you would let me know in good time whether in fact Swapo has also accepted the ceasefire proposal.

"The position of the South African Government on implementation of the settlement proposal remains unaltered by my government in its final and definitive form. If there are others who deviate from it, they must bear the consequences. My government stands by the proposal which means:

"(a) Swapo armed personnel, like the South African forces, are to be restricted to existing bases. The restriction to base is to be monitored by Uhlag as is unambiguously provided for in the proposal and confirmed in your reply to me dated January 1, 1979. This was also made clear to you in my letter of February 20, 1979.

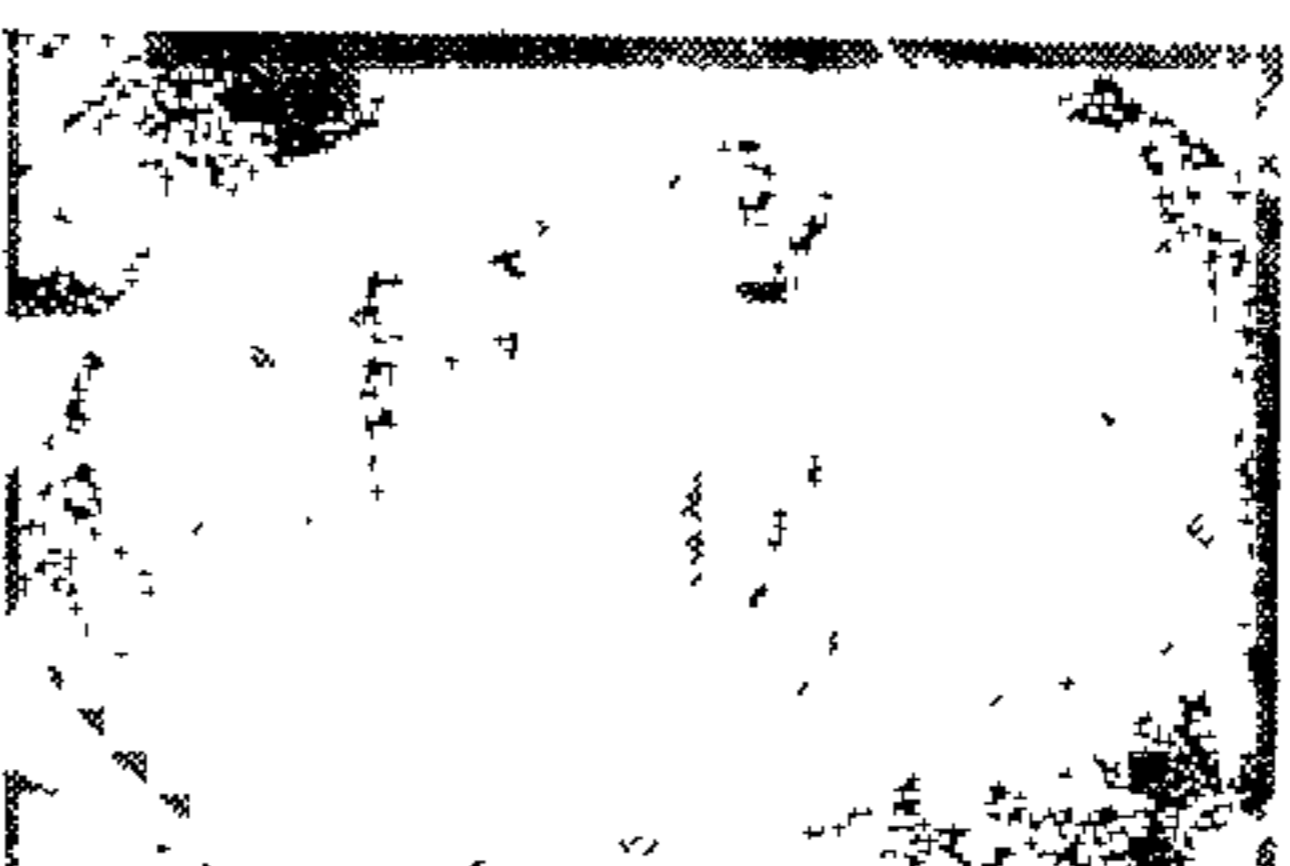
"(b) Swapo would have no right to create bases or be designated bases in South West Africa. The settlement proposal contains no provision directly or indirectly, expressly or implied that Swapo forces who may either accidentally or for a short period be in the territory for the purpose of sabotage are entitled suddenly to come forward on the day of the ceasefire with a claim to be assigned camps which do not exist in so doing achieve the establishment of bases in South West Africa.

Essential

"(c) As stated in your letter of January 1, 1979, a comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts is an essential precondition to the implementation of Resolution 435.

"(d) In regard to the suggested election date 32 October, in terms of you have later than September 3, 20 which, in terms of you have considered to be 'consistent' with the proposal, I wish to recapitulate my plea conveyed to you on December 1978 that I wish to draw your attention to my letter of February 15, 1979, in which I stated inter alia that I will not be possible to associate itself with an election to delay the election to the end of September and thus further delay on denying the people of South West Africa their independence.

"(e) That I have detained in my letter of February 20, 1979, the views expressed by the constituent parties in South Africa committed to a peaceful solution are in essence consistent with the South African Government's attitude outlined above.



MR P. W. BOTHA

The wrecks of shattered expectations

221 44
7/3/78

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa's relations with the West hit a new low yesterday with a strong attack on the Western Five" involved in the S.W.A independence negotiations by Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

With the peace plan balanced on a razor edge, Mr Botha accused the Western powers, who started it all, of leaving South Africa in the lurch — not once but several times.

Mr Botha said he had to call out in considerable detail how he believed South Africa had been "dropped" at various stages of the crucial negotiations, culminating in what he believed to be the worst cut of all — their support for Swapo terrorist bases in the territory.

His attack left diplomats and politicians in no doubt whatever that South Africa has lost trust in the Western Five as he said forcefully "All along the road are the wrecks of shattered expectations, which we in good faith nurtured in the belief that the agreement was not the last straw."

"It was much more than a breach of an agreement. It goes to the heart of the settlement plan as presented to us and as accepted by us."

West would stand by their undertakings."

It was the first time that the South African Government had spelled out its disillusionment with the West in such detail in spite of constant indications that it believed it was being called on to make all the concessions while everybody tried to satisfy Swapo.

to the basis of the most important aspect of the settlement plan, namely, that there must be peace and that the peace must be visible.

"It strikes the fundamental factor without which a successful implementation is not possible, namely trust in each others' motives.

In spite of this South Africa stood by its undertakings.

"We insist on the implementation of the settlement plan as presented to us and as accepted by us."

"If there are others who wish to deviate from the plan they must bear the consequences."

"For the good of the welfare and the mutual trust of all the peoples of Southern Africa, South Africa refuses to become a party to any covert arrangement whereby the free expression of the will of a bordering nation must be smothered."

"We therefore stand in the first and last instance by the wishes of the people of South West Africa," Mr Botha said.

He said that South Africa had, before today, been left in the lurch by the Western Five.

There was the undertaking which we were given on the question of Walvis Bay.

"During our negotiations with the five they undertook to try to keep the question of Walvis Bay out of the Security Council and declared that if the question should arise, they would take the view that it was a matter which could be settled between the new government of South West Africa and the Security Council.

Africa and the South African Government at a later stage.

"The Five openly breached this undertaking when they sponsored and voted for a Security Council resolution which declared that Walvis Bay must be 'reintegrated' into South West Africa.

"This resolution further supported the initiation of steps necessary to ensure early achievement of the decision.

"A second example of the breach of an understanding is the West's silence when Dr Waldheim, without any consultation with South Africa, to which he was bound, decided to include 7 500 troops in the UN task force.

"The highest figure which had been mentioned on the side of the West during our long negotiations with them, was 3 000.

"Even this figure was, at that stage (it was at the end of 1977, early 1978) unacceptable to us.

"Therefore, it was in good faith agreed that the number of UN troops was a matter which should be settled between the special representative of Dr Waldheim and the Administrator-General.

"Neither South Africa nor the five Western powers at any time foresaw that the figure would be more than 3 000.

"This notwithstanding and because so much was at stake, South Africa eventually accepted a figure of 5 000 troops, of which up to 20 per cent could, in practice, be on leave.

"Another example of categorical assurance which the five Western powers gave to us was that the ordinary weapons of citizen force members would not have to be surrendered.

"Only weapons requiring operation by two or more persons were involved.

Now we believe that the Five, in a clarifying memorandum to Dr Waldheim, have stated that all weapons without qualification, should be surrendered.

"There are other examples.

"There is the history of how it came about that...

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People will de

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa's approach to the South West African issue was encapsulated in the sentence "the people of South West Africa will determine their own future," the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday

South Africa made no claim to one inch of the territory Mr Botha told the Assembly in a statement

South Africa does not interfere in the internal politics of the territory South Africa does not prescribe what constitutional form the territory and its people must accept for their independence

"We respect and protect the right of the inhabitants of South West Africa to pursue their politics freely and openly and to exercise their right to self-determination without any intimidation from any quarter"

Mr Botha said it was this democratically healthy and morally unimpeachable approach which had made possible, since April 1977, the negotiations with the five Western Security Council powers in an effort to see if agreement could be reached which would be acceptable to the United Nations without threatening the security of the territory or its people's right to self-determination

"Every right-thinking person must agree that concepts like freedom and free elections with general franchise remain hollow slogans unless they are exercised openly for the whole world to see

"South Africa bound itself to this and remains bound to it. If South Africa must then be punished and prosecuted because it stands honestly and firmly by its commitments to the people of a neighbouring state, then it accepts the consequences rather than live in dishonour and stand branded by the nations of Southern Africa as an untrustworthy neighbour which places its own transient welfare above the interests of the other nations of Southern Africa"

That unvarnished lies over the course of events were being dished up in overseas media in order to give South Africa the blame for the present circumstances were to be expected, Mr Botha said

He then described chronologically the course of events from December 21 last year

sultations on the outstanding issues

"The most important outstanding issues at that time were the size and composition of Untag, the emplacement of its personnel and the completion of the status agreement," Mr Botha said

A second letter had been sent to Dr Waldheim the same day, conveying several viewpoints of the Constituent Assembly for his consideration

On December 30 last year, a bomb had detonated on business premises in Swakopmund, injuring more than 30 people

A protest had been lodged with Dr Waldheim the same day "over this senseless and dastardly act of violence by Swapo, following the statement by the organisation's leader in Dar Es-Salaam on December 28 that Swapo would not only continue with its campaign of violence but, moreover, intensify it"

The Prime Minister then listed "some examples of atrocities which will confirm Swapo's violent character. These were

The attack against the Katima Mulilo military base on August 23 last year in which 10 members of the South African Defence Force were killed and another 10 injured,

The mine explosion near Ondangwa on September 12 last year in which two civilians were killed and four injured,

Two mine explosions near Ombulu on October 15 last year in which 17 civilians were killed,

The abduction on October 16 last year of four civilians near Eenhana and the subsequent murder of two of the captives,

Two explosions in Windhoek on December 1 last year in which 14 people were injured,

An act of sabotage in Swakopmund on December 30 when a bomb was detonated and 50 people injured,

The attack on the Nkongo military base by about 250 terrorists on February 13 this year

An attack on the Elundu military base on February 27 this year, and

The dramatic increase in Swapo terrorist activities in January and February this year — 17 cases of sabotage against electric telecom

munication and water installations, nine instances of abduction of members of the local population, 24 land mine incidents and 15 cases of intimidation resulting in the death of at least three tribal chiefs"

Dr Waldheim answered Mr Pik Botha's letter dated December 22, on January 1

Dr Waldheim's answering letter had a generally positive approach. He said he believed a general ceasefire was a prerequisite for implementing Resolution 435

Regarding the date of the election, he agreed the date should be fixed as soon as possible by consultation between Mr Ahtisaari and the Administrator-General. He agreed that an election before September 30 was compatible with the settlement plan

The establishment of Untag should begin before the end of February and all the aforementioned steps in terms of the settlement plan should have been completed

Dr Waldheim also said it was his intention to visit South Africa and South West Africa in January to complete negotiations over operational requirements

Bases

The vitally important question of the monitoring of Swapo bases in adjoining countries, referred to by Mr Pik Botha in his letter, was answered by Dr Waldheim as follows

"Certainly paragraph 12 of the settlement proposal is a very important element, and I have been assured by representatives of the states which border on Namibia that they will co-operate fully with the United Nations in ensuring that Untag is able to carry out its mandate"

The Prime Minister asked "Can there be any question over the meaning of this categorical statement by Dr Waldheim? He tells us the neighbouring countries assure him of their fullest co-operation to ensure that Untag can carry out its mandate

"Which mandate? The mandate which was spelt out in clear words in the schedule to the settlement plan namely the monitoring of both South African and Swapo troop restrictions

"Where and how must the order be carried out? Again in terms of the settlement plan in regard to the restriction of Swapo forces to their bases"

terminate own future

"Swapo must pull back and be restricted to their bases and those bases must be monitored by Untag

"No word about the creating of bases for Swapo troops which by chance happen to be in the territory at the time of the implementation of the settlement plan. No word of this in the settlement plan. At no time was this mentioned during negotiations with the Big Five

"No word ever in any discussions with Mr Ahtisaari. No contradiction of this. Not even a question of this by Mr Ahtisaari during the January 1979 discussions

"The Foreign Minister of the Western five wrote to our Minister of Foreign Affairs on February 5. A positive letter. No word of contradiction of the monitoring of Swapo bases," Mr Botha said

Mr Pik Botha had written further letters to Dr Waldheim on February 6, February 8 and February 14. He received letters from Dr Waldheim on February 8 and 17

There had been no word of contradiction about monitoring Swapo bases. About February 20 it had become apparent Swapo had refused to have its bases in neighbouring countries monitored and they insisted on creating bases inside South West Africa

"In his letter of February 20 to Dr Waldheim, the Minister of Foreign Affairs made the strongest objections to the Swapo standpoint and pointed out chapter and verse where the settlement plan expressly stated that Swapo must be restricted to their bases and the restrictions be monitored by Untag in the same way the South African troops were restricted to their bases

"He informed the Secretary-General the setting up of Untag would be out of the question if this had to happen under Swapo's one-sided and drastic new conditions

"What has since come to our attention can only be described as shocking. We became aware of the first signs of scheming behind the scenes on February 21, 1979. The five Western nations, shortly before this date and without our knowledge handed to Dr Waldheim a document in which certain aspects of the settlement proposal were, as they put it 'clarified'

"From this document it is clear that the five without

any attempt at consulting South Africa, were now supporting the astonishing concept that Swapo personnel who happen to find themselves in South West Africa at the time of the ceasefire, should be established in bases inside the territory

"The document also states categorically that the military component of Untag is not required to monitor the restriction of Swapo to bases outside South West Africa

"There are also other 'clarifications' in the docu-



MR P. W. BOTHA

ment which conflict with the express understandings which had been reached between South Africa and the five

"We also learn on February 21 that Dr Waldheim had despatched a letter and annexure of the heads of state of the five so called frontline states, the five Western powers and also Nigeria and Sudan, in which he inter alia emphasised that the settlement proposal contained no stipulation that Swapo bases outside South West Africa should be monitored

"Armed Swapo personnel inside South West Africa at the time of the ceasefire would however, be restricted to base within South West Africa at sites to be designated by Mr Ahtisaari and would be monitored by Untag

"In the meantime it also came to our notice that the report released by Dr Waldheim on February 26, 1979, had been preceded by

four draft reports. That in itself is not strange. What is important, are the contents of certain paragraphs which were omitted from the final report

"Paragraphs 22 to 24 of the fourth draft report detail Swapo points of view on a number of the most important aspects of the settlement proposal," Mr Botha said

He added "It is quite clear that those paragraphs would show Swapo up in a very unfavourable light. What is of importance, is that the final report is worded in such a manner that Swapo can be told that its most important claims can be met without publicity being given to them. On the other hand, South Africa is being told that Swapo's extravagant claims were certainly not acceded to

"What are these claims and points of view? In the fourth draft report which was not intended to become publicly known they are set out as follows

"All Namibians presently living outside the country would be expected to return to their respective homes or any other place of their choice and not to special 'reception centres'

"Untag may assist in providing transportation and other necessary facilities to enable all returnees to reach their homes"

As regards the ceasefire

"In reply to questions by the commander of the military component of Untag, the president of Swapo stated that the ceasefire which was to be declared simultaneously by South Africa and Swapo should be considered binding only on South Africa within the three weeks following its declaration and not on Swapo, since Swapo would experience difficulties in transmitting passage of information on the ceasefire to all its freedom fighters in Namibia in time

Regroup

"The three weeks would be needed to regroup the fighters and to move them to bases to be established in various locations within Namibia

"He further stated that only after regrouping would Swapo be able to restrict its troops totalling about 2 500 to bases to be established at Windhoek, Katima Mulilo, Ondangwa, Tsumeb and Rundu"

Return of Swapo troops

"With regard to the

peaceful repatriation of Swapo freedom fighters, the president of Swapo said it was Swapo's understanding that their freedom fighters in neighbouring countries at the time of the ceasefire would return to Namibia with all their weapons, equipment and ammunition

"They would also bring the necessary material to establish bases and would have the right to provide all necessary supplies for these new bases if necessary from abroad

"The president of Swapo made it clear that any effort to disarm the returning freedom fighters would be forcefully resisted

"The declared objective of Swapo was, that as South Africa withdrew its forces from Namibia, Swapo would return its fighters from neighbouring countries into bases in Namibia, train them and eventually convert them into regular troops"

As regards troop confinement and monitoring of Swapo bases

"Swapo would undertake to subject its 2 500 guerilla forces to confinement to bases inside Namibia and monitoring by Untag. The 2 500 Swapo armed forces would all be confined with all their arms and ammunition

"Swapo's guerilla army, being mobile, had no permanently structured bases. Therefore, for the purpose of implementing the UN plan, it had been agreed during the negotiations between Swapo and the five that specific bases would have to be identified to which Swapo armed forces would be confined

"Swapo would wish its troops to be confined to the following areas: Windhoek, Ondangwa, Katima Mulilo, Tsumeb and Rundu. Swapo would provide military liaison officers in order to ensure effective co-ordination and consultation with the military component of Untag"

It was when these points of view of Swapo as conveyed to Mr Ahtisaari were borne in mind that the new drastic departures in Dr Waldheim's report were seen to be much worse, Mr Botha said

After this, who can still have any doubts about the meaning of the new definitions which contain no assurance about the effective monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring states and which give Swapo the right to obtain bases in South West

e — Botha

2/3/79

Africa where they never before had bases or could establish bases?"

The worst shock, Mr Botha said, was that the five Western powers supported these clear and deliberate departures and regarded them as a fair solution

When representatives of the five Western powers tried to persuade the Minister of Foreign Affairs on February 24 that these departures were in fact not departures, he had said that the South African Government had lost its confidence in the ability of the West to stand by their undertakings

Serious

"As you all know the Constituent Assembly yesterday (Monday) accepted a motion which is also being tabled. It will be seen that the motion, inter alia, also draws attention to the serious departures of the Secretary-General's settlement plan, affecting especially the establishment of Swapo bases in the territory and the requirement that Swapo bases across the border should also be monitored effectively

"It is their opinion that should these departures be accepted it will seriously affect the fairness of the proposed election and that it will endanger the fairness of the proposed election and that it will endanger the safety of the inhabitants

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs last night (Monday) conveyed the reply of the South African Government to the Secretary General of the United Nations. I am also tabling that

"This reply does not slam doors. Even on the difficult question of the composition of Untag we have bent over backwards to be accommodating, this in spite of the fact that in the course of our contacts South Africa proposed several African countries, none of which was accepted

"It also suggested several Asian, Latin American and Western European countries — all of our suggestions falling within the pattern of equitable geographical distribution — and yet again none was accepted

"I will not hold it against the South West leaders should they want to negotiate further with the five. In fact, they have always had the right to decide on their own future and to consult whomever they please in the process

The Government therefore indicated it would have no objection to the Constituent Assembly hearing out the representatives of the Western five on their interpretation of the Secretary-General's latest report

The government specifically wanted to avoid a later accusation that it gave the Assembly a one-sided analysis of the report

"We went so far as to advise individual leaders not to insist on the representatives addressing the Assembly as a body," Mr Botha said

Although the government did not agree with the five's attitude towards the Assembly, the government nevertheless did not want any technical legal approach obstructing the five in advising the Assembly

The government therefore appreciated the trouble the Western representatives took in travelling to Windhoek at the weekend and putting their government's points of view on the Waldheim report

Mr Botha said he and Mr Pik Botha also visited the Swapo Democrats and the Namibia National Front to explain the report's implications and were encouraged by them to pursue a peaceful settlement

The two bodies also conveyed their views on the issue of Swapo bases which were also published in press releases issued before the meetings

"Both these statements are tabled and it will be noted that these parties are against the establishment of Swapo bases in the territory

"Where do we go from here? Our position remains unchanged. We stand by our express undertakings. We stand by the settlement proposal which we accepted on April 25, 1978. We stand by our undertakings to the people of South West Africa that we will not allow a political solution to be forced on them from outside

"We stand by the provisions of the settlement proposal which clearly stipulates that Swapo personnel be restricted to their existing bases and that Swapo's restriction to those bases be monitored

"We stand by the settlement proposal which contains no stipulation, directly or indirectly, expressly or implied, that Swapo personnel who may, either fortuitously or for a short duration be in the territory for the purpose of

sabotage are entitled suddenly to come forward on the day of the ceasefire with a claim to be assigned to camps which do not exist and in so doing achieve the establishment of bases in South West Africa they could not succeed in establishing through force of arms," Mr Botha said

South Africa had, before today, been left in the lurch by the five Western powers, he added

"There was the undertaking which we were given on the question of Walvis Bay during our negotiations with the five they undertook to try to keep the question of Walvis Bay out of the Security Council and declared that if the question should arise, they would take the view that it was a matter which could be settled between the new government of South West Africa and the South African Government at a later stage"

The five openly breached this undertaking when they sponsored and voted for a Security Council resolution which declared that Walvis Bay must be "reintegrated" into South West Africa. The resolution further supported the initiation of steps necessary to ensure early achievement of the decision

Silence

A second example of the breach of an understanding was the West's silence when Dr Waldheim, without any consultation with South Africa, to which he was bound, decided to include 7 500 UN troops in the UN task force

"The highest figure which had been mentioned on the side of the West during the long negotiations with them, was 3 000

"Even this figure was, at that stage (it was at the end of 1977, early 1978), unacceptable to us," Mr Botha said

Therefore, it was in good faith agreed that the number of UN troops was a matter which should be settled between the special representative of Dr Waldheim and the Administrator General

Neither South Africa nor the five Western powers at any time foresaw that the figure would be more than 3 000

CONTINUED

CONTINUED

Aim

On that day, Mr Botha and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had visited Windhoek to brief the newly-elected Constituent Assembly on developments at the UN concerning the South West African question.

They had also briefed the Assembly on Mr Pik Botha's talks in the United States with Dr Kurt Waldheim, President Carter and Mr Cyrus Vance.

"Our most important aim, however, was to persuade the Constituent Assembly that despite their serious objections concerning the impartiality of the United Nations and other thorny issues, they should work together to gain implementation of UN Resolution 435 as soon as possible.

"This was not an easy task. It was a painful one, especially against the background of Swapo's continued public declarations that they would continue their campaign of violence and terror against the people of South West Africa.

"It was also distressing because the members of the Constituent Assembly had just had an election in which they had been voted for by 80,3 per cent of the registered voters.

"But because a tremendous amount was at stake for everyone in Southern Africa and because the settlement plan agreed upon would not endanger the security of the territory provided the clear provisions were kept, we believed it to be in the interests of all of us in Southern Africa to induce the Constituent Assembly to co-operate to gain implementation of Resolution 435 as soon as possible. In this way we also fulfilled our undertaking to the five Western powers."

Strength

The Prime Minister said Mr Pik Botha had been able to inform Dr Waldheim on December 22 of the South African Government's decision to co-operate in the implementation of Resolution 435. It had been emphasised in the same communication that:

"1. There shall be no reduction of the South African troop strength in the territory until there has been a comprehensive cessation of violence and hostilities,

"2. A date for an election will be determined in consultation between the special representative of the Secretary-General and the Administrator General on the understanding that the election will take place not later than September 30, 1979,

"3. Questions on which there should be further consultation, such as the size and composition of the military component of Untag, and other matters which have already been brought to the attention of the Western powers, be resolved satisfactorily with the Administrator-General. Special reference is made to paragraph 12 of the settlement plan accepted by the South African Government on April 25, 1978, with a view to monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring states,

"4. The maintenance of law and order in South West Africa remains the primary responsibility of the existing police force,

"5. The Administrator-General shall exercise the legislative and administrative authority in South West Africa during the transitional period until independence."

The Prime Minister said Mr Pik Botha had in conclusion invited Dr Waldheim to arrange for his special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, to visit South Africa and South West Africa in the near future to complete con-

From previous page

"This notwithstanding and because so much was at stake, South Africa eventually accepted a figure of 5 500 troops, of which up to 20 per cent could, in practice, be on leave.

"Another example of a categorical assurance which the five Western powers gave to us was that the ordinary weapons of citizen forces members would not have to be surrendered. Only weapons requiring operation by two or more persons, were involved.

"Now we believe that the five, in a clarifying memoran-

dum to Dr Waldheim, have stated that all weapons, without qualification, should be surrendered.

Mr Botha said there were other examples.

"All along the road are the wrecks of shattered expectations, which we in good faith nurtured in the belief that the West would stand by their undertakings," he said.

The Prime Minister said the latest breach of an agreement was not the last straw. It was much more. It affected the basis of the most important aspect of the settlement plan, namely, that there should be peace and that that peace should be visible.

It strikes the fundamental factor, without which a successful implementation is not possible, namely, trust in

each other's motives."

In spite of this South Africa stood by its undertakings.

"We insist on the implementation of the settlement plan as presented to us and as accepted by us.

"If there are others who wish to deviate from the plan they must bear the consequences.

"For the sake of the welfare and the mutual trust of all the peoples of Southern Africa, South Africa refuses to become a party to any covert arrangement whereby the free expression of the will of a bordering nation must be smothered.

"We, therefore, stand in the first and last instance by the wishes of the people of South West Africa," Mr Botha said.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
 South Africa's approach to the SWA/Namibia issue was encapsulated in the sentence "the people of South West Africa will determine their own future". Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha said yesterday South Africa made no claim to one inch of the territory Mr Botha told the Assembly in a statement

"South Africa does not interfere in the internal politics of the territory South Africa does not prescribe what constitutional form the territory and its people must accept for their independence"

"We respect and protect the right of the inhabitants of South West Africa to pursue their politics freely and openly and to exercise their right to self-determination without any intimidation from any quarter"

Unimpeachable

Mr Botha said it was this democratically healthy and morally unimpeachable approach which had made possible, since April 1977, the negotiations with the five Western Security Council powers in an effort to see if agreement could be reached which would be acceptable to the United Nations without threatening the security of the territory or its people's right to self-determination

"Every right-thinking person must agree that concepts like freedom and free elections with general franchise remain hollow slogans unless they are exercised openly for the whole world to see"

"South Africa bound itself to this and remains bound to it. If South Africa must then be punished and prosecuted because it stands honestly and firmly by its commitments to the people of a neighbouring state, then it accepts the consequences rather than live in dishonour and stand branded by the nations of southern Africa as an untrustworthy neighbour which places its own transient welfare above the interests of the other nations of southern Africa"

Lies to be expected

That unvarnished lies over the course of events were being dished up in overseas media in order to give South Africa the blame for the present circumstances were to be expected, Mr Botha said

He then described chronologically the course of events from December 21 last year

On that day he and the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha had visited Windhoek to brief the newly-elected Constituent Assembly on developments at the UN concerning the SWA/Namibia question

They had also briefed the assembly on Mr P W Botha's talks in the United States with Dr Kurt Waldheim President Jimmy Carter and Mr Cyrus Vance

"Our most important aim, however, was to persuade the Constituent Assembly that despite their serious objections concerning the impartiality of the UN and other thorny issues they should work together to

On December 30 last year, a bomb had detonated on business premises in Swakopmund, injuring more than 30 people

A protest had been lodged with Dr Waldheim the same day "over this senseless and dastardly act of violence by Swapo, following the statement by the organization's leader in Dar es Salaam on December 28 that Swapo would not only continue with its campaign of violence but, more over, intensify it"

Atrocities

The prime minister then listed "some examples of atrocities which will confirm Swapo's violent character" These were

- "The attack against the Katima mulilo military base on August 23 last year in which 10 members of the South African Defence force were killed and another 10 injured,

- The mine explosion near Ondangwa on September 12 last year in which two civilians were killed and four injured,

- Two mine explosions near Ombulu on October 15 last year in which 17 civilians were killed,

- The abduction on October 16 last year of four civilians near Fenhana and the subsequent murder of two of the captives,

- Two explosions in Windhoek on December 1 last year in which 14 people were injured,

- An act of sabotage in Swakopmund on December 30 when a bomb was detonated and 50 people injured,

- The attack on the Nkongo military base by approximately 250 terrorists on February 13 this year

- An attack on the Elundu military base on February 27 this year and

- The dramatic increase in Swapo terrorist activities in January and February this year — 17 cases of sabotage against electric telecommunication and water installations, nine instances of abduction of members of the local population 24 land mine incidents and 15 cases of intimidation resulting in the death of at least three tribal chiefs

Dr Waldheim answered a letter from the minister of Foreign Affairs dated December 22, on January 1

Dr Waldheim's answering letter had a generally positive approach. He said he believed a general ceasefire was a prerequisite for implementing Security Council resolution 435

Regarding the date of the election he agreed that the date should be fixed as soon as possible by consultation between Mr Ahtisaari and the administrator-general. He agreed that an election before September 30 was compatible with the settlement plan

The establishment of Untag should begin before the end of February and all the aforementioned steps in terms of the settlement plan should have been completed

Dr Waldheim also said it was his intention to visit South Africa and SWA/Namibia in January to complete negotiations over operational requirements

Monitoring bases

The vitally important question of the monitoring of Swapo bases in adjoining countries, referred to by the minister of Foreign Affairs in his letter of December 22 which was couched in clear terms, was answered by Dr Waldheim in equally clear terms as follows

"Certainly paragraph 12 of the settlement proposal is a very important element, and I have been as

PW Botha will detail

of the states which border on Namibia that they will co-operate fully with the UN in ensuring that Untag is able to carry out its mandate

Mr Botha asked "Can there be any question over the meaning of this categorical statement by Dr Waldheim? He tells us the neighbouring countries assure him of their fullest co-operation to ensure that Untag can carry out its mandate

"Which mandate? The mandate which was spelt out in clear words in the schedule to the settlement plan, namely the monitoring of both South African and Swapo troop restrictions

"Where and how must the order be carried out? Again in terms of the settlement plan in regard to the restriction of Swapo forces to their bases

"Swapo must pull back and be restricted to their bases and those bases must be monitored by Untag

No word about the creating of bases for Swapo troops which by chance happen to be in the territory at the time of the implementation of the settlement plan. No word of this in the settlement plan. At no time was this mentioned during negotiations with the Big Five

"No word ever in any discussions with Mr Ahtisaari. No contradiction of this. Not even a question of this by Mr Ahtisaari during the January 1979 discussions

"The Foreign Minister of the western five wrote to our minister of Foreign Affairs on February 5. A positive letter. No word of contradiction of the monitoring of Swapo bases

The minister of Foreign Affairs had written further letters to Dr Waldheim on February 6, February 8, and February 14. He received letters from Dr Waldheim on February 8 and 17

There had been no word of contradiction about monitoring Swapo bases. About February 20 it had become apparent Swapo had refused to have its bases in neighbouring countries monitored and they insisted on creating bases inside SWA/Namibia

"In his letter of February 20 to Dr Waldheim, the minister of Foreign Affairs made the strongest objections to the Swapo standpoint and pointed out chapter and verse where the settlement plan expressly stated that Swapo must be restricted to their bases and the restrictions be monitored by Untag in the same way the South African troops were restricted to their bases

He informed the secretary-general the setting up of Untag would be out of the question if this had to happen under Swapo's one-sided and drastic new conditions

"What has since come to our attention can only be described as shocking. We became aware of the first signs of scheming behind the scenes on February 21, 1979. The five Western nations shortly before this date and without our knowledge,

handed to Dr Waldheim a document in which certain aspects of the settlement proposal were as they put it, clarified

"From this document it is clear that the five without any attempt at consulting South Africa were now supporting the astonishing concept that Swapo personnel who happen to find themselves in South West Africa at the time of the ceasefire should be established in bases inside the territory

"The document also states categorically that the military component of Untag is not required to monitor the restriction of Swapo to base outside South West Africa

"There are also other clarifications in the document which conflict with the express understandings which had been reached between South Africa and the five

"We also learnt on February 21 that Dr Waldheim had despatched a letter and annexure of the heads of state of the five so-called frontline states, the five Western powers and also to Nigeria and Sudan in which he inter alia emphasized that the settlement proposal contained no stipulation that Swapo bases outside South West Africa should be monitored

"Armed Swapo personnel inside South West Africa at the time of the ceasefire would, however be restricted to base within South West Africa at sites to be designated by Mr Ahtisaari and would be monitored by Untag

"In the meantime it also came to our notice that the report released by Dr Waldheim on February 26 1979 had been preceded by four draft reports. That in itself is not strange. What is important, are the contents of certain paragraphs which were omitted from the final report

Paragraphs 22 to 24 of the fourth draft report detail Swapo points of view on a number of the most important aspects of the settlement proposal

"It is quite clear that those paragraphs would show Swapo up in a very unfavourable light. What is of importance is that the final report is worded in such a manner that Swapo can be told that its most important claims can be met without publicity being given to them. On the other hand South Africa is being told that Swapo's extravagant claims were certainly not acceded to

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The three weeks would be needed to re-group the fighters and to move them to bases to be established in various locations within Namibia

"He further stated that only after re-grouping would Swapo be able to restrict its troops totalling about 2 500 to bases to be established at the following areas Windhoek, Katima Mulilo Ondangwa, Tsumeb and Rundu

"Return of Swapo troops With regard to the peaceful repatriation of Swapo freedom fighters the president of Swapo said that it was Swapo's understanding that their freedom fighters in neighbouring countries at the time of the ceasefire would return to Namibia with all

that specific bases would have to identified to which Swapo armed forces would be confined

It was when these points of view of Swapo as conveyed to Mr Ahtisaari were borne in mind that the new drastic departures in Dr Waldheim's report were seen to be so much worse

"After this who can still have any doubt about the meaning of the new definitions which contain no assurance about the effective monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring states and which give Swapo the right to obtain bases in South West Africa where they never before had bases or could establish bases'

The worst shock, Mr Botha said, was that the five Western powers supported these clear and deliberate departures and regarded them as a fair solution

When representatives of the five Western powers tried to persuade the minister of Foreign Affairs on February 24 that these departures were in fact not departures he had said that the South African Government had lost its confidence in the ability of the West to stand by their undertakings

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Although the government did not agree with the five's attitude towards the assembly the government nevertheless did not want any technical legal approach obstructing the five in advising the assembly

The government therefore appreciated the trouble the Western representatives took in travelling to Windhoek this past weekend and putting their governments' points of view on the Waldheim report

Mr Botha said he and Mr Pik Botha also visited the Swapo Democrats and the National Namibian Front to explain the report's implications and were encouraged by them to pursue a peaceful settlement

The two bodies also conveyed their views on the issue of Swapo bases which were also published in press releases issued before the meetings

"Both these statements are tabled and it will be noted that these parties are against the establishment of Swapo bases in the territory

"The NNF went so far as to say '(It) would furthermore constitute a fundamental breach of an explicit and unequivocal undertaking given to the NNF by representatives of the Western five powers on March 31 1978, to the effect that no Swapo bases would be permitted within Namibia

Position unchanged

'Where do we go from here? Our position remains unchanged We stand by our express undertakings We stand by the settlement proposal which we accepted on April 25 1978 We stand by our undertakings to the people of South West Africa that we will not allow a political solution to be forced on them from outside

"We stand by the provisions of the settlement proposal which clearly stipulate that Swapo personnel be restricted to their existing bases and that Swapo's restriction to those bases be monitored

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posal which contains no stipulation, directly or indirectly expressly or implied that Swapo personnel who may either fortuitously or for a short duration be in the territory for the purpose of sabotage are entitled suddenly to come forward on the day of the ceasefire with a claim to be assigned to camps which do not exist and in so doing achieve the establishment of bases in South West Africa they could not succeed in establishing through force of arms"

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Left in lurch

South Africa had, before today been left in the lurch by the five Western powers Mr Botha said

"There was the undertaking which we were given on the question of Walvis Bay During our negotiations with the five they undertook to try to keep the question of Walvis Bay out of the Security Council and declared that if the question should arise, they would take the view that it was a matter which could be settled between the new government of South West Africa and the South African Government at a later stage

The five openly breached this undertaking when they sponsored and voted for a Security Council resolution which declared that Walvis Bay must be 'reintegrated' into South West Africa The resolution further supported the initiation of steps necessary to ensure early achievement of the decision

A second example of the breach of an understanding was the West's silence when Dr Waldheim without any consultation with South Africa to which he was bound decided to include 7 500 UN troops in the UN task force

The highest figure which had been mentioned on the side of the West during the long negotiations with them was 3 000

Even this figure was at that stage (it was at the end of 1977, early 1978) unacceptable to us," Mr Botha said

Therefore it was in good faith agreed that the number of UN troops was a matter which should be settled between the special representative of Dr Waldheim and the administrator-general

Neither South Africa nor the five Western powers at any time foresaw that the figure would be more than 3 000

This notwithstanding and because so much was at stake South Africa eventually accepted a figure of 5 500 troops of which up to 20 percent could in practice, be on leave

Another example of a categorical assurance which the five Western powers gave to us was that the ordinary weapons of Citizen Force members would not have to be surrendered Only weapons requiring operation by two or more persons were involved Now we believe that the five in a clarifying memorandum to Dr Waldheim have stated that all weapons without qualification should be surrendered" Mr



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"The declared objective of Swapo was, that as South Africa withdrew its forces from Namibia, Swapo would return its fighters from neighbouring countries into bases in Namibia train them and eventually convert them into regular troops

'As regard troop confinement and monitoring of Swapo bases Swapo would undertake to subject its 2 500 guerilla forces to confinement to bases inside Namibia and monitoring by Untag The 2 500 Swapo armed forces would all be confined with all their arms and ammunition

"Swapo guerilla army, being mobile had no permanently structured bases Therefore for the purpose of implementing the UN plan it had been agreed upon during the negotia

Assembly yesterday accepted a motion which is also being tabled It will be seen that the motion, inter alia, also draws attention to the serious departures of the secretary general's settlement plan, affecting especially the establishment of Swapo bases in the territory and the requirement that Swapo bases across the border should also be monitored effectively

"It is their opinion that should these departures be accepted it will seriously affect the fairness of the proposed election and that it will endanger the safety of the inhabitants

Doors not slammed

"The minister of Foreign Affairs last night conveyed the reply of the South African Government to the secretary-general of the UN I am also tabling that

"This reply does not slam doors, even on the difficult question of the composition of Untag we have bent over backwards to be accommodating, this in spite of the fact that in

Botha said.

There were other examples. There was the history of how it came about that South Africa had agreed to the reduction of her troops. Initially the South African government was told that it would be responsible for the security of the territory until independence.

"For the UN it would suffice if they could station officials with our units to observe that the latter did not interfere in the domestic political process, so that the officials would be in a position after the election to certify that no intimidation had taken place on the part of South Africa.

"The five Western powers, however, also abandoned this approach."

Agreed to new basis

In a co-operative spirit and for the sake of a peaceful solution, South Africa again modified her position and agreed to a new basis for maintaining security.

"We negotiated a troop reduction on the explicit condition that a situation of total peace would first be established in the territory, the implication being that peace would obviate the need for large forces.

"All along the road are the wrecks

of shattered expectations, which we in good faith nurtured in the belief that the West would stand by their undertakings."

The latest breach of an agreement was not the last straw. It was much more. It affected the basis of the most important aspect of the settlement plan, namely that there should be peace and that that peace should be visible.

"It strikes the fundamental factor without which a successful implementation is not possible, namely trust in each other's motives.

In spite of this South Africa stood by its undertakings.

"We insist on the implementation of the settlement plan as presented to us and as accepted by us.

"If there are others who wish to deviate from the plan they must bear the consequences.

"For the sake of the welfare and the mutual trust of all the peoples of southern Africa, South Africa refuses to become a party to any covert arrangement whereby the free expression of the will of a bordering nation must be smothered.

"We therefore stand in the first and last instance by the wishes of the people of South West Africa,"

Mr Botha said — Sapa

Business today

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Questions Railways Budget (Minister of Transport, Mr Lourens Müller) — Sapa

Distressing

"This was not an easy task. It was a painful one, especially against the background of Swapo's continued public declarations that they would continue their campaign of violence and terror against the people of South West Africa.

"It was also distressing because the members of the Constituent Assembly had just had an election in which they had been voted for by 80,3 per cent of the registered voters.

"But because a tremendous amount was at stake for everyone in southern Africa and because the settlement plan agreed upon would not endanger the security of the territory provided the clear provisions were kept, we believed it to be in the interests of all of us in southern Africa to induce the Constituent Assembly to co-operate to gain implementation of Resolution 435 as soon as possible. In this way we also fulfilled our undertaking to the five Western powers."

Troop strength

The prime minister said Mr Pik Botha had been able to inform Dr Waldheim on December 22 of the South African Government's decision to co-operate in the implementation of resolution 435. It had been emphasized in the same communication that

- "There shall be no reduction of the South African troop strength in the territory until there has been a comprehensive cessation of violence and hostilities,

- A date for an election will be determined in consultation between the special representative of the secretary-general and the administrator-general on the understanding that the election will take place not later than September 30, 1979,

- Questions on which there should be further consultation, such as the size and composition of the military component of Untag, and other matters which have already been brought to the attention of the Western powers, be resolved satisfactorily with the administrator-general. Special reference is made to paragraph 12 of the settlement plan, accepted by the South African Government on April 25, 1978 with a view to monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring states,

- The maintenance of law and order in SWA/Namibia remains the primary responsibility of the existing police forces,

- The administrator-general shall exercise the legislative and administrative authority in SWA/Namibia during the transitional period until independence."

The prime minister said Mr Pik Botha had in conclusion invited Dr Waldheim to arrange for his special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, to visit South Africa and SWA/Namibia in the near future to complete consultations on the outstanding issues.

"The most important outstanding issues at that time were the size and composition of the Untag, the emplacement of its personnel and the completion of the status agreement," Mr Botha said.

A second letter had been sent to Dr Waldheim the same day, conveying several viewpoints of the Constituent Assembly for his consideration.

The South West Africa/Namibia situation which at one stage promised so much hope for the rest of the subcontinent now looks very bleak

The implications of the stands taken by the South African Government, the Constituent Assembly, Swapo and the United Nations still have to be examined in greater detail — and this may give more hope for an eventual settlement that appears to be the case right now

Certainly Western diplomats here in Cape Town do not think the dispute has now reached a dead-end. They believe that the Waldheim proposals, to which South Africa has objected, still fall within the original settlement agreement

The Western diplomats also believe the problem areas can still be negotiated

Not only that, they correctly point out, but the situation has looked just as bleak before, such as at the time the former Prime Minister announced his retirement and virtually called off the negotiations over South West Africa.

That breakdown eventually lead to the Pretoria summit where the West sent a high-powered team of negotiators, headed by the United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance. The settlement was saved then

And the Western diplomats are unusually confident that a similar recovery can be made from the current deadlock

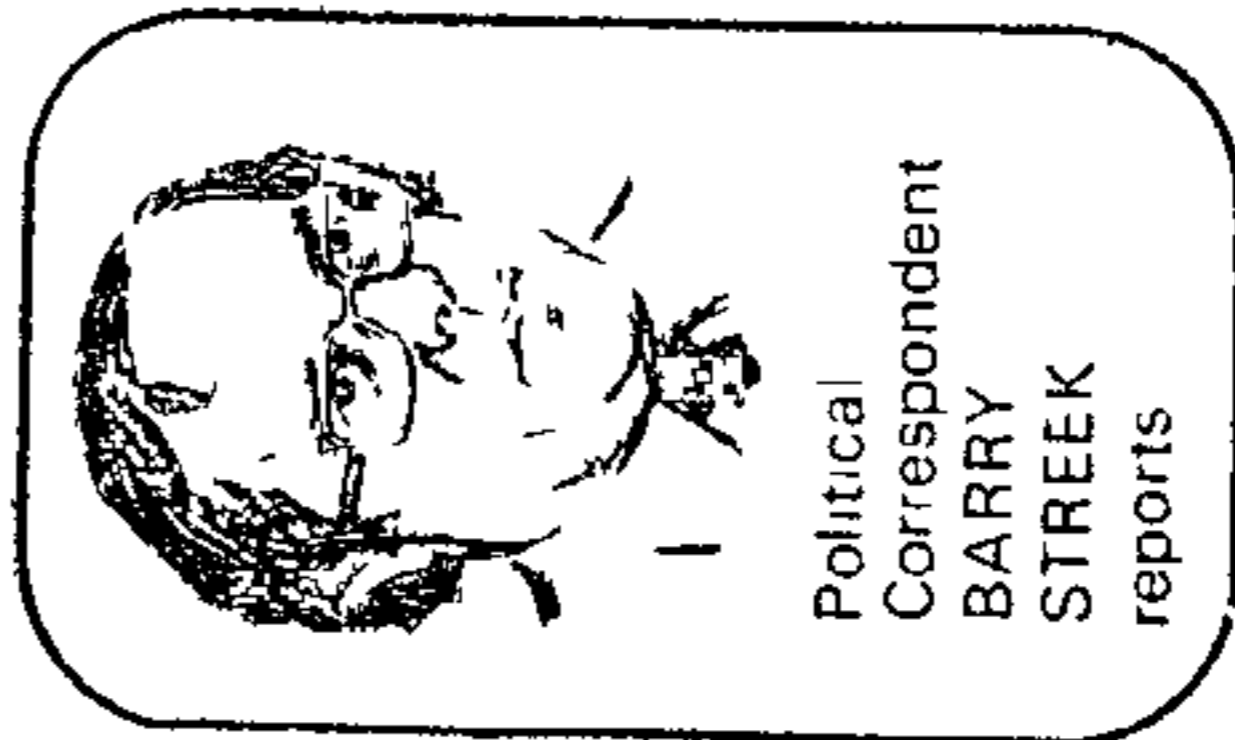
They may be right, but it is a little difficult to find solid reasons for their optimism

For one thing, the South Africans are pushing the line that they have had enough of their agreements with the West being altered to suit the wishes of Swapo. They argue that there was firm agreement and commitment by both sides to the monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring territories, whereas there is now no provision for this in the Waldheim plan.

The South Africans also argue there was no provision for the establishment of confined Swapo bases inside the territory after the ceasefire

The Western diplomats do not accept these as valid grounds for rejecting the settlement. They argue that there will be Untag offices in neighbouring territories — Botswana and Zambia have apparently already agreed to them — and that the original agreement provided for Swapo guerillas to be confined to base, although there was no specific provision, one way or another, for them to be established inside SWA

Whoever is right, however, is not really that important because they are fairly technical arguments. What is of more importance is that the internal groups in SWA — except, significantly, the internal wing of Swapo — object



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

strongly to Swapo being given a permanent established base or bases inside the territory

Significantly, too, church groups who have been sympathetic previously to Swapo's aspirations to liberation have also voiced concern about the psychological advantage to the external wing of Swapo, and the

The hard line on South West

guerillas, of such camps being established

The reason for this concern has good foundation since it has been established quite clearly that Swapo does not enjoy as much support as it was originally believed in the outside world. Even Swapo is only claiming some 60 per cent of the popular support now

Certainly few outside observers believe that Swapo is the "sole representative of the people" or that the outcome of an internationally supervised election can be predicted with any certainty

Understandably, therefore, the anti-Swapo groups which oppose anything will give Swapo advantages in an election. And they believe that camps of guerillas, however confined, will give Swapo that kind of advantage

There is certainly a counter-argument which

cannot be dismissed. That is that it would be more preferable from a military point of view to have all Swapo guerillas confined to one base which can be monitored by the South African forces. That would not be the case if they were in Angola, but continued surveillance by South African troops inside the territory would be much more advantageous militarily

In any event, the important point is that a significant number of South West African groups object to this aspect of the Waldheim plan

In that situation, it is difficult to see how the Western diplomats can be optimistic about a resolution of the conflict. There seems little doubt that Dr Waldheim will not change his plan, particularly in view of Swapo's latest demands, and it seems that the SWA groups will not go along with the settlement unless it is changed.

The only hope, therefore, is that the other groups are so confident they will beat Swapo in an election that it does not matter whether there are Swapo guerillas in an obscure camp in Ovambo

The estimated number of guerillas inside the territory is about 300 at any one time and the military authorities say Swapo does not have a single camp in SWA

It is conceivable that some 2 000 guerillas will try and cross the border before the deadline in order to get a place in such a camp, but given the sophistication of the South African military machine there should not be major difficulty in stopping them — unless, of course, one wants them there

Another factor mitigating against settlement is the steadily weakening position of the government. The rise of Dr Andries Treurnicht

the declining power in the party of Mr P. W. Botha, and the weak performances of the Prime Minister in parliament have all contributed to a feeling of uncertainty in the National Party

This is in sharp contrast to the powerful position Mr Vorster was before ill-health forced him out. At that time, he could conceivably push anything through the party, but Mr P. W. Botha does not have that ability at present

In short, the situation seems irrecoverable. There just does not seem to be a way out at present

If it all collapses, it would have ended a solution by way of negotiation. After two years of talks, meetings and diplomatic manoeuvring, the resolution of conflict peacefully may well have ended

If that is the case, SWA, like Mozambique, Rhodesia and Angola before it, faces the ghastly alternative which the former Prime Minister talked about. And that is war, violence and death

(27) 8/19

Monitoring not in plan — McHenry

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8/13/29
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UNITED NATIONS — The West did not agree to monitor guerilla bases in neighbouring countries, chief American negotiator Don McHenry said here when he denied the UN South West Africa plan deviated from earlier agreed proposals.

And the United State's Deputy UN representative pledged to pay anyone several hundred dollars if they could show him such an agreement in the proposals

He denied such an agreement was an annex to the proposals.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources said the Western Five could return to Cape Town to try to break the deadlock

They said the approach would be at a "working group" rather than top level "There is leverage to be employed but the room for manoeuvre is now very small," an envoy said after predicting a hard bargaining session

Secretary - General Kurt Waldheim has called in the representatives of the Western negotiating powers to discuss the next steps

Mr McHenry said "I think what the Secretary - General's proposal was to address the question of what do you do to those

Swapo armed personnel who are inside the territory at the time of the ceasefire? Those are the only ones we are talking about "

Asked if the Western settlement plan was dead, Mr McHenry said: "I don't want to get into that kind of thing "

He said this was not the first deadlock the Western negotiators had encountered and in the final analysis, the decision was up to the parties

It was they who would suffer the loss of lives and the continuation of conflict, not the five Western members

"So it is a question of will on their part," Mr McHenry said "We are trying to facilitate a settlement We have worked very hard over the last two years We are willing to continue to do that In the final analysis they will have to decide, and I might add they will have to suffer "

Asked about South

Africa's statement that in the strike into Angola, it was defending innocent civilians in SWA against guerilla attacks, Mr McHenry said "I suspect there must have been a lot of innocent civilians who were subject to an attack by an organised state this morning "

He said reports that he had doctored the Waldheim plan were "trash "

South Africa's UN mission chief Adriaan Eksteen said it could be weeks or months before it was determined whether the UN operation went ahead Emphasising a commitment to allow no further slippage in the projected September election, he said South Africa will be guided by events in the territory "and to a certain extent events outside "

There was no way South Africa would accept armed Swapo elements based internally, he emphasised

Neutral political course hinted by Botha

STAR 8/3/79

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ZURICH — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday bit- terly attacked the five Western powers for making repeated concessions over SWA/Namibia and hinted that his country might adopt a neutral position in world politics.

Mr Botha said the United Nations, and in particular the Western contact group comprising the United States, France, Britain, Canada and West Germany, had given away so much that South Africa had been manoeuvred into a corner.

"We are now even being asked to accept terrorist camps on South West African soil," Mr Botha said in a reference to Swapo.

He made his remarks in the course of an emotional speech to the South African Association here. Today Mr Botha will call on the Swiss Foreign Minister, Mr Pierre Aubert, in Bern for what Swiss sources described as an exchange of views on SWA/Namibia.

In his speech last night Mr Botha, who arrived here for a three-day private visit, departed from his Government's hitherto firm commitment to the

Western camp in international affairs.

"We shall have to give serious consideration to the desirability of adopting a neutral position in international affairs — a neutral position in the struggle between East and West," he said.

In an interview with Swiss television, the Minister reiterated that South Africa accepted the UN plan for SWA/Namibia's independence but warned: "We can agree to no deviations if the South African military presence in

the territory is to be monitored, so are the Swapo bases in neighbouring countries."

He said South Africa would, under no circumstances, accept Swapo camps in the territory before independence, reports Sapa-Reuter.

The Carter administration is treating South Africa's rejection of the latest SWA/Namibia settlement proposals with wariness and caution, reports Hugh Robertson of The Star's Washington Bureau.

There have been no threats, no ultimatums, and none of the menacing talk of sanctions which marked earlier confrontations in the settlement negotiations.

This time, it seems, the administration has recognised that the South African Government is in deadly earnest about its rejection of what it has convincingly claimed are significant variations to previously agreed proposals.

Pretoria's decision, this time, bears the unmistakable

signs of finality. The Government has publicly committed itself. It has launched an unprecedented drive at home and abroad to explain and defend its decision.

The public reaction of administration officials to the South African decision has been largely to deny allegations of Western duplicity in the negotiating process.

At the same time, the administration has avoided giving direct answers to specific South African allegations.

UK deplors SA's raids in Angola

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain has officially deplored the South African raids on Swapo bases in Angola, noting that they came at a time when negotiations on the SWA/Namibia settlement proposals were "at a delicate stage."

A Foreign Office spokesman added "We will continue to work for the earliest possible implementation of the UN settlement proposals."

Despite the statement, the feeling in Whitehall remains optimistic that a settlement will be reached.

One source said yesterday "We think that both sides (South Africa and Swapo) have now got to make an effort and, in effect, bite on the bullet."

Really it is a question of the political will to settle that is needed."

In Britain's view the essential problems are the monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia, and of bases in SWA/Namibia.

A third and smaller problem is the composition of the UN force to oversee an election.

Britain believes the UN Secretary-General's proposals for resolving the problems are both practical and possible and should be accepted.

Whitehall sources see the South African raids as unhelpful but no more than that. They are not aware of any justification for them, despite South Africa's claim that they were "reactive."



Mr P. W. Botha may take neutral course.

Handwritten notes in German on the right margin:

- Willelm. Meisters
- Nach
- sich
- wech
- word
- form
- mit
- das
- Son
- die
- Rollen
- ant
- pie
- Wahre
- rant
- Wahr
- gegee
- Skatin
- K
- Detawa
- für
- Wahr
- spiegel
- vor
- soo
- Test
- chhoek
- Wahr
- spiegel
- den
- Refer
- Eies
- Wahr
- Phil
- su sel
- Maria
- werden

SA's border strikes also involved Zambia

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ADM: 8/3/79

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's retaliatory strikes against Swapo bases over the past few days were not confined to Angola but included camps in Zambia as well.

This was learned yesterday as the operation continued, but no news could be obtained of its progress or when it would end.

First news of the raids was announced in Parliament on Tuesday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and while he did not

specifically mention where the raids were, many people automatically assumed they were confined to Angola

However, Mr Botha's words were "I wish to inform the House that the SADF, as a result of the latest incidents in the operational area, was forced to react with a limited operation against Swapo bases"

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, also announced that SA

troops and planes attacked terrorist bases "north of the South West African border"

DAVID FORRETT of "Mail Africa Bureau" writes: There were no casualties on the South African side during their lightning raids on Swapo bases inside Angola, Major-General Janne Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding SWA command, disclosed yesterday

General Geldenhuys said further Press statements would be released on the Angolan operation after reports from participating troops had been received and studied.

But he said initial reports from participating troops indicated that Swapo had offered "very little resistance" during the "limited operation" against their bases north of the SWA border

Swapo leaders outside SWA were apparently warned last week to expect cross-border strikes on their bases by South African Security Forces.

This warning was telexed to Swapo's exiled leaders by Mr Mokganedi Thabanello, the movement's publicity secretary in Windhoek, who said yesterday that the Angolan raid was "exactly what we expected"

He said he told his externally-based colleagues that a possible acceptance by South Africa of a United Nations settlement plan would coincide with raids into either Angola or Zambia

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, publicity secretary of the Swapo dissident movement, predicted that Mr Sam Nujoma would break off negotiations, and added "South Africa says the door is still open, but the raids slam it very firmly" — Sapa-Reuters

Getting the crisis into perspective

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THIS latest crisis in the South West African peace negotiations is the most serious of all — although not so much because of the substance of the dispute itself but because it is accompanied by a crisis of confidence between South Africa and the Big Five Western powers who have been acting as brokers in the negotiations.

As we have said before, South Africa has legitimate grounds for objecting to the two new points Dr Kurt Waldheim laid down in his final report — that the UN peacekeeping force would not be able to monitor Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia, and that guerrillas inside SWA on ceasefire day would be confined in “designated locations” there.

The original Western plan, accepted by SA and Swapo, is not altogether specific in this area. It doesn't actually specify the location of Swapo bases (although one assumed it meant Swapo's existing bases, in Angola and Zambia), and there is definitely a gap on what is to be done about guerrillas inside SWA.

In his report, Dr Waldheim says SA and Swapo have developed “different interpretations and perceptions” on these points, so he has laid down what he regards as a reasonable compromise.

This is a long way from what Swapo wanted, which was 2 500 guerrillas in five bases inside SWA. But SA doesn't like it either, because she says it can be abused. And it can.

However, the potential implications of these two points are probably less serious than is being made out. Moreover, they are by no means insoluble. Therefore they should not in themselves jeopardise the peace plan.

The really serious thing is the intensity of South Africa's reaction, with its implied suggestion that the West is engaged in some kind of conspiracy to trick South Africa and implant a Swapo regime in SWA.

If SA really believes this, then surely it should have nothing more to do with the negotiations.

Frankly, we find the idea preposterous. Why should the West want to rig things in favour of getting a Marxist regime in Windhoek? Surely its interests are the same as ours: to try to stabilise this increasingly turbulent sub-continent. The Western brokers may have made errors of judgment: it

has, after all, been an horrendously difficult assignment. But deliberate perfidy — no.

Therefore we suggest that if these negotiations are to be saved, the Government should lower its tones of outrage and concentrate on trying to resolve the two points now blocking the way to a ceasefire and UN-monitored elections.

First of all, let's get the points into perspective. The problem of direct UN monitoring of bases in neighbouring states is one which should have been foreseen, since it touches on sensitive issues of national sovereignty. In the event, the frontline states have themselves pledged a commitment “to ensure scrupulously the observance of the ceasefire agreement”, under indirect UN supervision.

This may not look very satisfactory from SA's point of view, given the pro-Swapo commitment of these states. However, one should work on the assumption that they genuinely want the settlement in their own interests, otherwise why have they been putting pressure on Swapo's leadership? If this assumption is wrong, then the whole thing is going to break down anyway. So SA could live with this assurance on a watch-and-see basis.

More serious is the confinement of guerrillas inside SWA. There are probably no more than 500 of these, making a “base” of negligible significance. But the fear is that the proposal could provide the pretext for a massive movement of Swapo forces across the border just before the ceasefire. Such a large Swapo military presence inside SWA could give it a massive psychological boost at the polls.

This is a very legitimate fear.

But it is surely a point that can be resolved. One possible way would be to set a limit of, say, 500 on the forces to be confined in these “locations”.

This is where the Western brokers can intervene again, urging Dr Waldheim to issue such a “clarifying statement”, then prevailing upon the frontline states to pressure Swapo into accepting it.

But that can only be done if mutual bonds of trust can be preserved, and if the diplomacy is conducted with less public noise and emotion.

Otherwise we shall all have to face the ghastly alternative.

STRA 16/3/77

Pik 'ready to go'

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By Hugh Leggatt,

Political Correspondent
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is expected to announce tonight that he will fly to New York this weekend to attend all-party talks on SWA/Namibia starting on Monday.

It is believed a decision has been taken to go following news from Windhoek that the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, announced today that the

DTA was prepared to attend the talks.

The "proximity" talks are being arranged by the Western Five contact group to try to get the SWA/Namibia peace plan moving again following a deadlock over UN proposals about Swapo bases and their monitoring.

Asked whether Mr Botha was going now that the DTA was going, a spokesman for the Minister's office said a decision would be announced later.

● See Pages 3 and 5.

Pik on SWA rescue mission

STBR 17/3/79

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr "Pik" Botha leaves for New York tonight to attend South West African "proximity" talks aimed at rescuing the independence plan for the territory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs will be accompanied by representatives of four South West political parties — the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Aktur, Namibia National Front (NNF) and Swapo-D.

The talks were dramatically salvaged yesterday when the US Secretary of State, Mr Vance, contacted Mr Botha to assure him that the proposed talks would be aimed at clarifying independence plans for the territory, not to renegotiate them.

South Africa had been concerned about provisions to monitor Swapo bases outside the territory and

the establishment of bases inside South West

Mr Botha contacted the South West parties and late yesterday afternoon met the American Ambassador, Mr W Edmondson, to inform him of the decision

In a statement Mr Botha said the SWA, Namibia political parties had been assured that the Foreign Ministers of the Western Five were prepared to meet them.

They were at one stage unhappy that Swapo appeared to be the only political party invited to the talks

Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia have also been invited

In a letter to the Western Five published in New York last night Mr Botha again insisted on external Swapo bases being monitored and he rejected the idea of internal bases

Baby dead, five adults — they also shot their own man

CRAZED TERRORISTS GANG KILL GO

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17/3/79

WINDHOEK. — A party of 23 uniformed terrorists went on an uncontrolled shooting spree at a South West African country general store last night, leaving five people and a baby dead.

Among the dead was one of their own men, whom they killed after wounding him by accident. The terrorists removed their comrade's uniform and belongings before retiring across the Angolan border.

A spokesman for the General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command said the uniformed terrorists appeared at the store at Oshigambo at 9.30 pm.

AK47s

There they captured five women, three unarmed special constables, a youth and a baby, and after some arguments started firing their AK 47s.

The spokesman said one of the constables made a dash for freedom and was pursued by a terrorist. Other terrorists fired at the fleeing constable and wounded his pursuer.

The constable got away. The enraged terrorists then pumped automatic fire into the group of captives, killing the two remaining special constables, the wife and baby of the one who had escaped, and another woman.

Then they killed their wounded comrade and stripped him.

There were no immediate details about other casualties except that several wounded had been taken to the Government hospital at Oshakati. — Sapa.

17/3/79

Vance takes action — SA going to SWA talks

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17/3/79

Political Correspondent

DIRECT intervention by the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, has rescued the SWA/Namibia "proximity" talks, and South Africa's delegation, headed by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is expected to leave for New York tonight

All the major "internal" parties in the territory have also agreed to reverse earlier decisions to boycott them, and are expected to leave for New York over the weekend

Crucial to the decision by South Africa and the other parties was an assurance by Mr Vance that the talks were to discuss the implementation and not the renegotiation of the existing proposals, and that all groups would be met by the foreign ministers

All the foreign ministers of the Western Five will attend except Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, of Germany, who is recuperating from a heart ailment and will be represented by the foreign ministry's state secretary, Mr Gunther van Well

'Offended'

Until the communication of Mr Vance yesterday with the government it was still uncertain if Mr Botha would go to New York, having made it clear earlier that he would have to be guided by the reaction of the "internal" parties who had been offended by a Western statement that they had not been officially "invited"

A statement issued last night by the government said "The minister of foreign affairs received through the US ambassador a communication from Secretary of State Vance this morning stating that the forthcoming proximity talks in New York were designed to discuss implementation of the proposal and not to renegotiate the proposal

"On the basis of this assurance as well as the minister's communications to the foreign ministers of the Five yesterday, and a further letter to Secretary of State Vance, also yesterday, the minister decided to proceed to New York to participate in the discussions

"The secretary of state's message was conveyed to the leaders of the democratic parties in South West Africa, and they were also informed that the foreign ministers of the Five were prepared to meet all the parties from SWA/Namibia to discuss implementation of the proposals

"The Department of Foreign Affairs would render them the necessary assistance to attend the talks should they decide to participate in the discussions"

Diplomatic sources indicated yesterday they regarded the statement by the Five that the "internal" parties had not been "invited" to the proximity talks, as "unsubtle"

However, a diplomat of one of the Western Five said they had been given the assurance when the proximity talks had been discussed with them that "every effort would be made to afford them a chance of meeting at ministerial level"

He explained, in reply to questions about why Swapo appeared to be given preferential treatment, that "the idea has always been to get a ceasefire, and that to get this you must deal with the parties who are involved in the hostilities"

He said too that the reason for Nigeria being invited to the proximity talks, was that Nigeria had been "working closely with the frontline states in order to secure Swapo co-operation"

Asked how "invitations" had been extended, he said the "internal" parties had been approached orally and Swapo in writing

'All along are the wrecks of shattered expectations'

Strong objection to Swapo guerrilla bases inside SWA

'We will not allow a solution to be forced on SWA'

(221) 01/3/78 D.D

PWM: door still open



CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday rejected two key elements of the United Nations plan for an international election in South West Africa.

But he has not ruled out all possibility of a negotiated settlement of the dispute

However, his rejection of Dr Kurt Waldheim's latest plans for a ceasefire, his scathing attack on the West and his announcement that South African troops had yesterday launched a limited action strike against Swapo guerrillas across the Angolan border, are a major setback to the settlement negotiations

Opposition spokesmen

17/3/79

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations Secretary General, Dr Waldheim, deplored yesterday's South African air and land attack against targets in Angola, a UN spokesman said

"The Secretary-General is deeply disturbed by, and deplores, this military action which comes at a time when efforts are being made to reach a peaceful settlement," the spokesman said

Yesterday welcomed Mr Botha's announcement because it had not slammed the doors on a settlement and Western diplomats here said it clearly left the option open for further negotiations

The Western sources added, however, that the extent of the raid could determine whether the precarious settlement plan would be driven into deeper straits

While the door is still open to save the two-year settlement initiative, it is clear that it will take a major diplomatic effort to get it on the road again

Yesterday, the South African Government objected strongly to Dr Waldheim's proposal that armed Swapo guerrillas inside the territory should have the right to establish bases. It has also demanded that existing Swapo

From BARRY STREEK

bases be monitored

In his statement to a hushed House of Assembly yesterday, the Prime Minister said the South African position remained unchanged

"We stand by our express undertakings. We stand by the settlement proposal which we accepted on April 25, 1978. We stand by our undertakings to the people of South West Africa that we will not allow a political solution to be forced on them from outside," Mr Botha said

This agreement, he added, contained "no stipulation, directly or indirectly, expressly or implied, that Swapo personnel who may, either fortuitously or for a short duration, be in the

territory for the purpose of sabotage are entitled suddenly to come forward on the day of the ceasefire with a claim to be assigned to camps which do not exist and in so doing achieve the establishment of bases in South West Africa they could not succeed in establishing through the force of arms"

The Prime Minister also strongly criticised the West for its approach to Dr Waldheim's latest plans

"The most serious shock is that the five Western powers support these clear and determined deviations (from the original plan) and regard it as a fair and reasonable solution"

The Prime Minister also said "All along the road are the wrecks of shattered expectations, which we in good faith nurtured in the belief that the West would stand by

their undertakings"

The future of the South West African settlement initiative is now, as far as the government is concerned, firmly in the hands of the United Nations and the Western five

Western diplomats believe it is significant that the Prime Minister did not indicate any acceptance of the Constituent Assembly's demand for a conclusion by March 15

The conditions the UN will have to meet are contained in Mr Pk Botha's latest letter to Dr Waldheim. The Prime Minister tabled the letter in the Assembly yesterday

These conditions are: Armed Swapo personnel, like the South African forces, must be confined to existing bases and these must be monitored by Utag.

Swapo will have no right to create bases or designated bases in South West Africa.

There will have to be a comprehensive cessation of hostile acts.

The government will not consider any delay in the election beyond the end of September 1979, and

Political detainees in neighbouring territories should be allowed to return to South West Africa and to participate in the election process

Unless the West or the UN can meet these conditions there seems little doubt the government and the Constituent Assembly will go it alone.

Prime Minister's full statements, pages 4, 5

Pk Botha letter to Waldheim, page 5.

Waldheim deplores SA raid

Dr Waldheim had no immediate comment on South Africa's rejection of important sections of his report relating to the monitoring of a ceasefire in the territory

He was conferring with his advisers on the matter and was also scheduled to meet Swapo's UN server, Mr Theo-Ben

Gurrub, the spokesman said

In London, the British Government last night said it was watching the military strikes against Swapo with great concern

A Foreign Office spokesman said they were monitoring the situation closely

Swapo's London office said the raids were "clear proof of South Africa's wish to wreck the UN plan and to impose a regime of its own design to ensure control from Pretoria"

Meanwhile, the South African Government's tough reaction to the latest UN proposals have won the support of both

main opposition parties

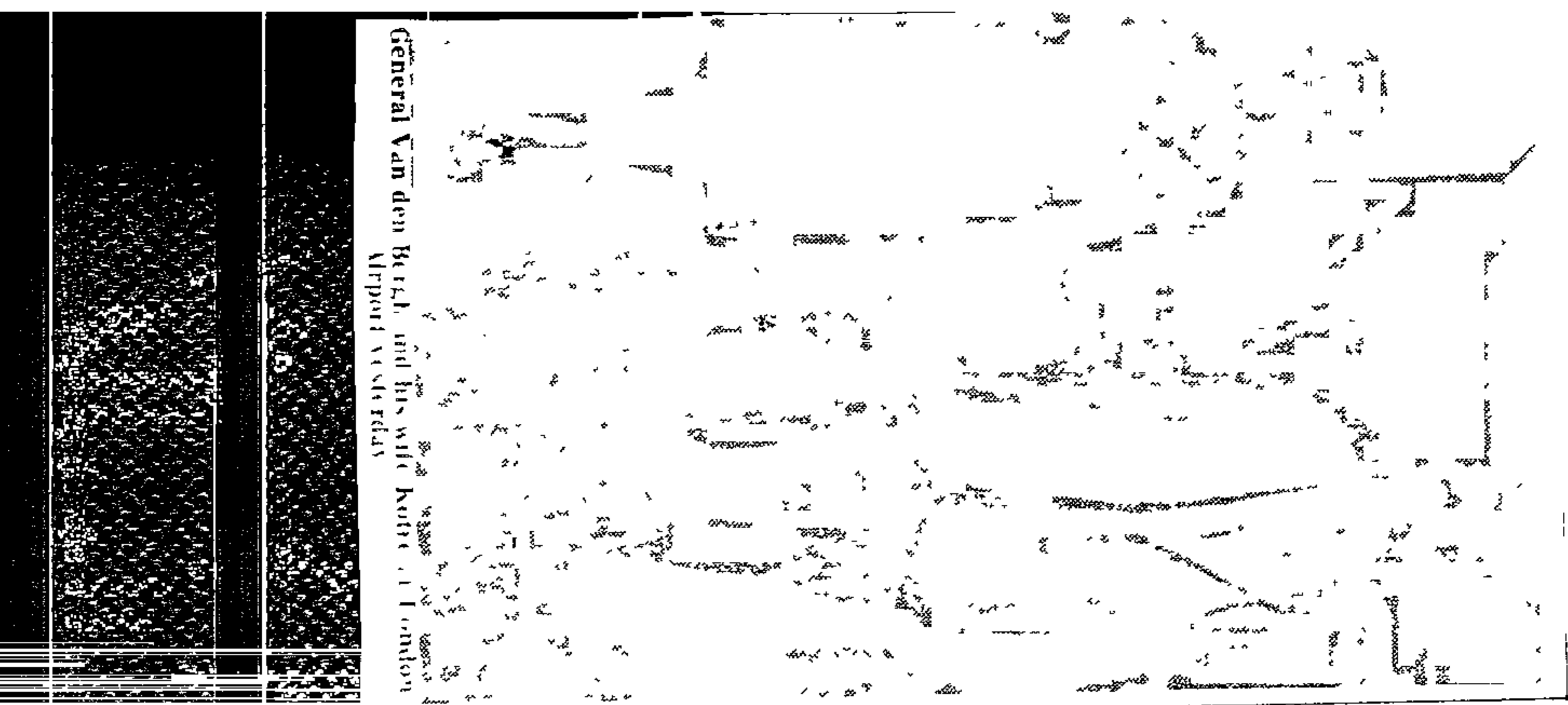
Mr Colin Eglu, Leader of the Opposition, said he welcomed Mr P. W. Botha's assurance that the doors to a settlement had not been slammed

"It would be a tragedy if the settlement plan, drawn after two years of negotiations, was allowed to collapse at this critical

stage

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said he endorsed the government's stand on the issue

"It would be an act of madness and total shame for South Africa to even consider the incredible suggestion that South West Africa be handed over to the mercy of armed Swapo murderers — as the latest proposals would inevitably mean"



General Van den Berg and his wife, both in London Airport yesterday

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General off to Paris to meet Rhodie

From Stanley Uys

LONDON — General Hendrik van den Bergh flew into Heathrow Airport here yesterday and boarded an Air France Paris-bound flight for a rendezvous with Dr Eschel Rhodie

The former head of Boss will try to persuade him to make no further disclosures about the Information scandal

General van den Bergh said he did not want the former Secretary of Information to release the 41 tapes in his possession because it "could cause a hell of a lot of damage to friends of South Africa"

Wearing a smart, pin-stripe blue suit and looking fresh and genial, General Van den Bergh confessed he did not know why he had undertaken the trip to see Dr Rhodie. His mission was 100 per cent personal, but it should have been the government's task to approach Dr Rhodie.

General Van den Bergh confessed, however, that he did not have a clue where Dr Rhodie was in Europe and said Dr Rhodie had no idea that he had come to see him, "unless he listens to the South African radio or reads the South African press"

With an expressive shrug of his shoulders, General Van den Bergh added "I don't know where I'm going to get hold of Dr Rhodie. But, of course, I have friends. You must remember I've been liaising with the intelligence services of Europe for 20 years. I have, however, good reason to believe Dr Rhodie is not in London"

General Van den Bergh said he hoped Dr Rhodie would return to South Africa

Asked if he hoped to contact Dr Rhodie in Paris, General Van den

Bergh indicated this was so, but he added that when he arrived in Paris, "I will disappear into thin air"

Surveying the South African newspapermen and photographers who clustered around him as he emerged from the customs hall, General Van den Bergh said "You are not supposed to know I am here. They made a mistake at Jan Smuts Airport — instead of consigning my luggage through to Paris, they consigned it to Heathrow. When I went into the transit lounge, I found I had no luggage"

"I've never had such a reception," he added cheerfully, as the newspapermen helped him with his bags and steered him towards the transfer bus which took him — and them — to the Air France terminal

Asked whether he still felt he had been made a scapegoat in the Information scandal, he replied "This is how I feel."

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'Begrafnis van skikplan'

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

DIE Suidwes-beraad van môre en Dinsdag — die indrukwekkendste in sy soort sedert die Westerse inisiatief sowat drie jaar gelede begin het — sal moontlik net 'n enorme politieke vertoning wees. So sê diplomatieke waarnemers wat tevore altyd „versigtig simisties” was.

Daar word gevrees dat min Pik Botha gister na New York vertrek het om Suid-Afrika by die „groot internasionale begrafnis van die Westerse skikplan te verteenwoordig”.

By die beraad sal wees Suid Afrika, die ministers van buitelandse sake van Brittanje, Frankryk, Kanada,

Amerika en die Wes-Duitse sekretaris van buitelandse sake Ook die frontstate Botswana, Angola, Zambie, Tanzanie, Mosambiek, vier politieke groeperinge van Suidwes, nl Aktur, die DTA, die NNDF, Swapo-D, asook Swapo dr Kurt Waldheim, Sekretaris-generaal van die VVO, en sy spesiale verteenwoordiger, mnr Martn Ahtisaari

Daar is ook 'n sterk moontlikheid dat Nigene en die Soedan hulle by die beraad sal aansluit

Die feit dat die binnelandse partye van Suidwes, aan 'n internasionale beraad van die omvang mag deelneem, word

as 'n belangrike ligpunt gesien Die erkenning het egter dalk te laat gekom

RAPPORT het gister enkele ure voor sy vertrek — met min Pik Botha gesels Hy sê daar bestaan „geen hoop op 'n skikking as van Suid-Afrika en die inwoners van Suidwes verwag sou word om die knie te buig voor die nuwe Waldheim-voorstelle wat deur ons en Suidwes verwerp is nie

„Ons staan gereed om die Waldheim-voorstelle soos vervat in Resolusie 435 van die Veiligheidsraad dadelik te implementeer In dié opsig is daar hoop Anders nie, het hy gesê

In die nuwe Waldheim-voorstelle word voorsiening gemaak vir Swapo-basisse in Suidwes Die vorige verskeuring dat Swapo-basisse in buurstate deur die VV-taak mag gemontor sal word, is wegelaat Die twee nuwe elemente is deur Suid-Afrika en die vernaamste politieke partye in Suidwes verwerp Hulle is nie bereid om verder daarop te beding nie

„Ons het op 25 April verlede jaar al die skikplan aanvaar, maar Swapo het dit nog nooit aanvaar nie Elke keer wanneer Swapo geluide van aanvaarding gemaak het, het hulle onmiddellik voorwaardes bygevoeg, waaraan

deur die Weste voldoen is „Nou is 'n stadium bereik dat punte geopper word waaroor daar nooit twyfel bestaan het nie Maar omdat Swapo sy sin wil kry, word nou twyfel daaroor gewerp,” het min Botha gesê

Word daar môre gepraat oor die implementering van die skikplan — wat deur Suid-Afrika en ook deur die Veiligheidsraad aanvaar is — sou volle samewerking van Suid-Afrika en die leiers van Suidwes verkry kan word As geпоog word om die jongste Waldheim-plan deur te druk, is die beraad nou al tot mislukking gedoem So is die algemene gevoel

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Weermag vat Swapo se slenterkort

Deur FRIK BADENHORST
SWAPO se militêre slenter om oor 'n bree front in Suidwes in te sytel om basisse te stig en hulle dan gewettig te kry in 'n wapenstilstandooreenkoms, is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag vandeeweek in die kiem gesmoor.

Elke moontlike politieke voordeel is nou uit Swapo se hand geneem. En hoewel die Weermag verspreid en beperk in Angola en Zambie opgetree het, is Swapo logisties so ontvring dat dit 'n goeie ruk sal duur om te reorganiseer

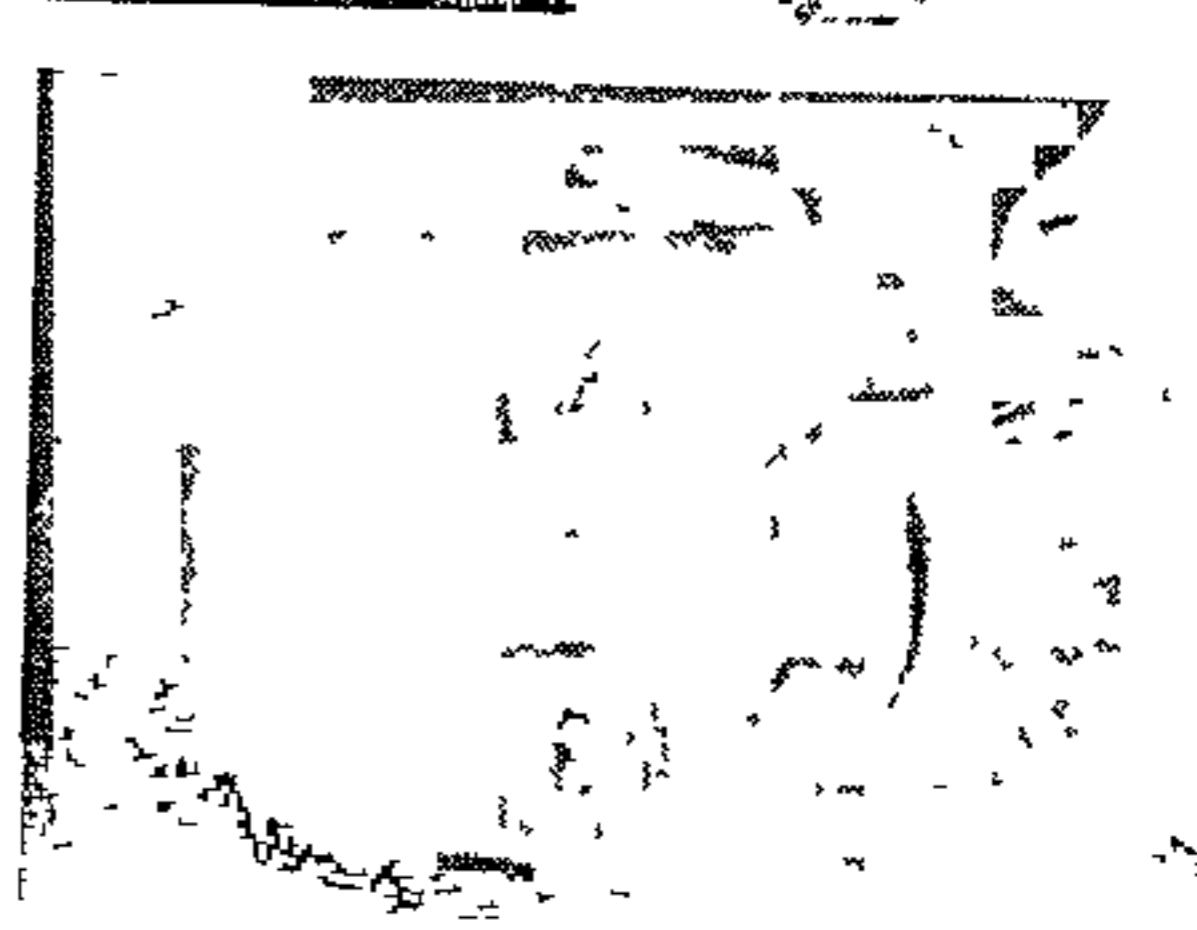
Die laaste weke het RAPPORT se bronne al aangedui dat Swapo doemg was met 'n militêre opbou aan die Suidwes-grens en dat 'n sterk Kommunistiese opperbevel van hoe Rooi generaal in Angola opgebou is

Volgens die binnelandse diens van Radio Angola is tien basisse in die eerste vier dae van die operasie verwoes en agterna nog vier Een terroristebasis is volgens die uitsendings 500 km noord van die Suidwes-Grens op Katuenge, digby die hawe-


Zapu, Tiev en Chatsenko Dit is genl Pennen wa gemoed was met die inva in Zaire en dit is hy wa die logistieke ondersteuning vir die inval georganiseer het.

In die jongste tyd het Swapo sy basisse wat dieper in Angola geleë was, nader na die Suidwes-grens geskuif Wapens en ammunisie is daar opgegaan vir die inspyelingsveldtog Maar met die lug- en grondoperasies van die Weermag is al die voorrade verwoes of op beslag ge


WELSENKERS ALLES BY RAFFERT




MNR. VAN DER MERWE



MNR. VAN WYK



MNR. KEMP



MNR. BOTHA

VIER senior aanstellings by RAPPORT word vandag bekend gemaak.

Mnr. Louw van der Merwe is aangestel as advertensie-bestuurder van RAPPORT Hy was voormalige hoofredakteur van die Koerante en voor dit groep advertensie - bestuurder van Perskor.

Mnr. Franz Kemp, nou nuusredakteur, en mnr. Andries van Wyk word in die hoofredaksie aangestel.

Mnr. Eddie Botha, Kapsie nuusredakteur, word bevorder tot assistent-nuusredakteur by die hoofkantoor.

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RAPPORT

spoorlyn.

Die basis was 'n deurgangskamp en logisties het dit gedien as 'n voerplek vir die basisse aan die grens. Anders as eers gemeen is, dui RAPPORT se inligting daarop dat die terroriste aansienlike verliese gely het.

Met die aanval op die Swapo-basis in Zambie is veertig terroriste volgens die Zambiese nuusdiens dood en honderd gewond. Suid-Afrikaanse troepe het drie dae lank opruimingswerk gedoen en het in dié tyd min weerstand van die terroriste en geen weerstand van die Zambiese troepe ondervind nie.

Hulle is soos bevryders deur die plaaslike bevolking ontvang, berig ons verteenwoordiger in Zambie.

Die plaaslike inwoners gaan al jare gebuk onder die vrypostighede van Swapo-magte in Zambie. Die Swapo-terroriste plunder, neem kos af en molesteer die vroue terwyl die Zambiese magte magteloos toekyk, want hulle is in die minderheid.

As dit nie Swapo is nie, is dit Unita-magte wat oor die grens gedryf word of daar kom blaaskans soek.

Verder noordwaarts naby Lusaka is dit Zipra-magte van Joshua Nkomo wat baas speel en plaaslike inwoners aandrond sonder dat teen hulle opgetree kan word.

In die noordwestelike gebied is dit die Katangese wat die Zambiers teister. Geen wonder nie dat die Zambiers wat met hul eie probleme sit en skaars genoeg kos vir hulself het, voel die vreemde luge moet nou huis toe gaan.

MR Donald McHenry, the chief American negotiator on South West Africa, believes — as he has told me and many other people — that the way to exact concessions from the South African Government is by pressure.

Unhappily, events have tended to confirm him in his view, and he has developed an amusing party trick in which he mimics the negotiating style of the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to prove his point

In his view, Mr Botha reacts to every new demand by exploding into indignation, banging his fist, threatening to go to war on the Kunene, and vowing to break off negotiations finally and forever

Then, McHenry suggests, Mr Botha subsides into huffing and puffing, his outrage dwindles to grumbles, and finally he says "Well, then, okay — but this is the last time, or we go to war"

This caricature is bitterly unfair to the Foreign Minister's efforts in the period since September, 1975, when South Africa was within a whisker of sanctions in the Security Council and when nobody knew what to do to

avor them

DAVE GASKILL

18/3/79

S/Times.



Even one of the old Smuts school of diplomats, now retired, concedes that these efforts have probably been the most creative and resourceful South African diplomacy since Smuts — conducted in conditions of adversity that Smuts never imagined

Mr Botha has been hampered (as Smuts was) by a divided public opinion. No democratic government ever has a fully united public opinion behind it, but no democratic government can pursue foreign policies that lack at least the substantial approval of its public

Until recently, public opinion both here and in South West Africa has been highly ambivalent about some aspects of the Government's policies. Mr Botha had, after all, a huge heritage of distrust to overcome before he could persuade opposition groups, black and white, that apartheid had indeed been abandoned in the territory

Even then, most South Africans saw little reason to go to war over a patch of desert and a harbour at Walvis Bay, just as they saw little reason to quarrel whether the United Nations puts 3 000 men or 7 000 into the territory

Mr McHenry knew this. Indeed, he exploited it. He came to expect support for his arguments from within South Africa and has had some nasty comments to make about opponents of the Government who nevertheless reject the American position on South West Africa

But that matters less than his misconceptions — in particular his misconception

tion that South Africa will always yield, sooner or later, to rising pressure. Because sooner or later South Africa's limits of tolerance will be exceeded, and the result will be disaster by miscalculation. That was the lesson of Munich

Unfortunately, South Africa's concessions in the South West African negotiations — the Government's abandonment of the local National Party, the acceptance of repeated delays in the Turnhalle process, the acquiescence in the illegal grab for Walvis Bay, the acceptance of the increased Untag force — all served to feed Mr McHenry's delusion that the worm would never turn, that South Africa would bluster, huff and puff and yield

Reasonable cost

That is why the latest South West Africa crisis is a godsend. It has given South Africa, at what promises to be a reasonable cost, the chance to demonstrate that there are limits to its tolerance, and to give the Western Powers a better understanding of where those limits lie

This time it is the West that must yield (as it shows every sign of doing). For the sake of the future, Mr McHenry's view must be discredited. To allow it to survive through the coming decade, when one crisis is bound to follow another, is to invite disaster

The trouble is that one episode in the nation's di-

other internal parties need to be given a military arm

This means establishing a South West African, multi-racial army, based on a universal call-up, as a separate entity from the South African military presence. And this new army should increasingly take over the role of defending the northern border and fighting Swapo. If South West Africans will not fight for their country, it is pointless for South Africans to try to do so for them

Matching demand

It is a pity that this course of action, was not followed when it was first suggested in this space more than a year ago. If it had been done, then any UN demand on behalf of Swapo could be countered by a matching demand on behalf of the South West African army. Any attempt to display the Swapo guerrillas in a show of force in order to influence the election could be countered by a greater display of DTA force

There is another aspect to this question. It is an old, old trick of diplomacy to initiate negotiations in order to dampen an opponent's military action. Every South African raid across the border is denounced on the grounds that it fouls the "atmosphere" for negotiations

Actually — to resort to an expressive American idiom — "atmosphere" and a

dime will buy you a cup of coffee. Nothing more. Negotiations do not progress because the "atmosphere" is right, but because both sides see greater advantages in negotiation than in refusal to negotiate

Therefore the way to advance negotiations is to step up military strikes against Swapo and to increase the intensity steadily, subject only to military criteria, until the agreement is signed, sealed and delivered. A ceasefire cannot be one-sided and, besides, nothing is more calculated to delay agreement than a suspension of military action

In the longer term, obviously, this course of action must logically lead either to a UN-supervised election or to a unilateral South African withdrawal, leaving all military and governmental functions to the DTA or its elected successor

Provided the South West-ers have been properly equipped and trained, this need not be the Rhodesian-style disaster which so many people expect. For one thing, in both Britain and the United States there are second thoughts developing about the bloody and intransigent policies pursued towards Rhodesia, they will not be lightly repeated

Besides, South West Africa cannot logically be blamed for a unilateral South African withdrawal. And the South West-ers will be entitled then to demand that the Western Powers defend — if they wish — their own interests in the territory, political, strate-

gic and economic. The Tsu-meb copper mines belong after all, to Americans, and the Rossing uranium mainly to Britons

Ironically, South Africa will, by ending the so-called "illegal occupation" which is the pretext for sanctions have secured its own immunity to that economic threat and may find itself in a better position to sustain South West Africa from the secure position than it could possibly do by clinging to its present administrative and military role in the territory

Without fanfare

The advantage of this course of action is that it can be set in motion without fanfare, without rhetoric without bluff, and in fact without any explanation at all. But as the Western powers observe what is happening, they will be spurred to negotiate in good faith for settlement rather than for concessions

It serves no purpose for South Africans to complain that the Western Powers have betrayed them (What did they expect? Diplomacy is not a kindergarten game). The fault lies with South Africa for failing to develop real counter-presures

As another American idiom has it: Don't get mad, get even

Don't

18/3/79
~~(REPORT)~~
S/Times

get

mad,

get

even

AG getakkel oor prostitusie

SUIDWES-KERKE WIL STEYNN BYKOM

van BUKS PIETERSEN

'n „KLAGSTAAT" waarin regter Theunie Steyn tot verantwoordings geroep gaan word oor die sedelike verval en prostitusie in Suidwes, word nou hier deur kerkleiers opgestel.

Dit is deel van die stryd wat in Suidwes ontbrand het oor die kwessie van prostitusie. Twee gewese burgemeesters het mekaar al gepak oor die saak Roet dit uit, sê dae een. Laat dit toe, maar onder owerheidsbeheer, is die ander se standpunt.

Suidwes se Prokureur-generaal sowel as die hoof van Polisie het al erken dat die land se witte nie voorsiening maak vir die bestyding van prostitusie nie. Boonop is die Ontugwet en die Wet op Gemengde Hulle welke onlangs afgeskaf, en daarmee saam ook die gereg se laaste regverdiging tot optrede.

Dis oor hierdie dinge dat die drie Afrikaanse Susterskerke nou die Administrateur-generaal, regter Theunie Steyn, wil bykom.

RAPPORT het vandeeweek verneem dat die kerkleiers besig is met die opstel van 'n stuk waardeur die AG in sy hoedanigheid as regeerder van die land tot verantwoordings geroep gaan word vir die sedelike verval in Suidwes.

Die „klagstaat" is gegrond op Art 36 van die Nederlandse geloofsbelijdenis, wat deur die meeste

kerke aanvaar en bely word.

Volgens die artikel is dit die goddelike plug van die staat om kwaaddoeners te straf en die vromes te beskerm, sê een van die kerkleiers. Dis hier waar die Administrateur-generaal sy plug versum het.

En dit is juis oor die gevare van losbandigheid dat twee gerespekteerde stadsraadslede — albei gewese burgemeesters van Windhoek — nou die aand op 'n raadsvergadering verskil het.

Ds Dries Yssel, leraar van die Gereformeerde Kerk in Windhoek en burgemeester tot voorverlede jaar, het voorgestel dat daadwerklike stappe gedoen moet word om prostitusie te bekamp. Die mosie is eenparig aanvaar, maar toe kom nog 'n gewese burgemeester, mnr Gunther Kaschik, met 'n aanvullende mosie.

Nee, sê mnr Kaschik, 'n geswore waardeerder, hy glo nie die stadsraad het sulke magte nie. Dit is die taak van die wetgewende liggaam om sulke wette te maak.

En as dit nie gedoen kan word nie, moet stappe ooreweeg word om prostitusie te wettig en dit op geordende manier te laat plaasvind.



REGTER STEYNN — hy moet ingryp

Windhoek nou 'n Gomorra

VROUE word aangiesien vir prostitute en lastig geval, en mans word van straathoek tot straathoek voorgekeer met voorstelle. Dis hoe dit deesdae ná donker in Windhoek gaan.

„Elke meisie wat dit ná skemer op Windhoek se strate waag, plaas haar eer en kuisheid op die spel," sê Tricia Britz, 19, van Boksburg (hiernaas). Tricia sê sy begin aanstaande maand by 'n bank in dié stad werk, maar sy kry nou al hoendervleis as sy dink wat die nagwolwe in hul groot blink motors alles aan haar kan doen.

„En dis alles die prostitute se skuld. Deur hul optrede maak hulle ons almal goedkoop. Die eerste ding wat ek gaan doen, is om vir my 'n groot, sterk kèrel te kry om my eer te beskerm," sê Tricia.

Ook die mans is deesdae lugtig om alleen ná donker op straat te verskyn. Dis niks ongewoons om tot drie of vier van hierdie „dogters van die skemerlig" agter so 'n niksvermoedende man op straat te sien aandrentel nie.



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DS YSSEL — weg daarmee

MNR KASCHIK — ja, maar

Pik to meet Vance on SWA

STAR 19/3/79

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By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha was scheduled to open top level proximity talks on SWA/Namibia at a breakfast meeting with United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance today before answering Angolan charges in the United Nations Security Council, of aggression by South African security forces.

The unexpected weekend request by Angola for a Security Council meeting to condemn recent military raids at first threatened to delay the proximity talks, but aides to Mr Vance prepared a schedule of bilateral talks to accommodate the meeting.

Throughout today, Mr Vance, with his British and Canadian counterparts, Dr David Owen and Mr Donald Jamieson and senior diplomats will hold a series of consultations with diplomatic representatives of Nigeria and the five African front line states, and a top official of SWAPO.

While there seems little apparent means of bridging the distance or of soothing the acrimonious atmosphere which separates South Africa from Western mediating

team and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, sources believe the Cabinet-level Western effort can succeed.

A highly placed United States official said late last night: "I do not think we would have asked for the meeting or put this kind of effort into it if we felt we could not reach agreement. We have come a long way, and it is time to end the work."

Earlier, Mr Botha, obviously annoyed by the Angolan move — told correspondents. "I consider that to be an attempt to put pressure on the South African Government

"In the circumstances, I am left with no choice but to give attention to the Security Council, lest our case go by default. If in these circumstances there is no time for talks (on Namibia), it will not be of my making."

But Mr Vance telephoned him later, and Mr Botha accepted the breakfast invitation.

Mr Botha said he had to contact the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, before deciding whether to answer the Angolan complaint personally before the Security Council, or to respond by letter.

While "not talking about finality" for UN supervision on Namibia's transition to independence, Mr Botha nevertheless showed conflicting South African and Western positions.

And, in spite of Mr Vance's pacifying presence, it is clear that the parties are still separated by mistrust.

Tracking (22) STAR 12/31/74 SWA force

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces were today still tracking a few small groups of terrorists who crossed the SWA/Namibia border into Kavango last week.

A Defence Force spokesman at SWA command said here today "a large group" made the crossing and headed to the north of the Mangetti area.

They did not leave the operational area, and were not near any white areas.

Information was received two days ago that most of the groups had gone back across the border.

UN biasist ON raids across border

20/3/79
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UNITED NATIONS
The talks aimed at saving the United Nations' South West African peace plan sagged towards oblivion here yesterday.

First Angola then Zambia went before the Security Council to charge South Africa with a systematic strategy of armed conquest against the frontline states.

On top of this, key state Angola announced it would take no part in the talks.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha immediately hit back with an angry challenge to the Security Council, urging it to stop shielding Swapo.

Then, for what is believed to be the first time ever, he proposed a South African counter-resolution. This would "call upon Swapo to cease immediately its violence and terror and to cooperate forthwith in the implementation of the settlement proposal".

"The inhabitants of South West Africa have

lost confidence in the impartiality of the United Nations," Mr Botha warned.

"They are following these proceedings with concern and anxiety. They look to the council to curb those who daily threaten their lives, their property and their very existence."

Earlier, Mr Botha and US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met over breakfast for what a South African spokesman called "substantial" discussions.

The African bloc leaders made it clear that the only reason they saw for the so-called "proximity talks" was for the West to bring South Africa to heel.

Swapo had accepted the plan as the West had, insisted Nigerian Ambassador and Security Council president Leslie Harriman. If any doubtful points remained, the Africans would see to it that Swapo also accepted these, he declared.

But it was Angola that led the assault, lashing South Africa and attacking the West for arming it. Charging the Republic

with "racist and murderous" intent, Ambassador Elvino de Figueiredo accused it of an aggression policy "against all Africa," backed by a sophisticated arsenal acquired from the West.

In the latest series of "rude and arrogant" attacks, South African fighter planes and American-built Puma helicopters had coordinated with armoured and infantry units on the ground which had penetrated 17 km into Angola, he told the council.

Mr De Figueiredo said only concerted action by the West could now stop South Africa's plan to install a puppet regime in Windhoek and its similar strategy for Rhodesia.

Zambia Ambassador Paul Lusaka claimed South African soldiers had crossed into Zambia and for two days "tormented and tortured" and planted landmines.

The Soviet Union also chimed in to call for immediate global sanctions against the Republic DDC.

SA holds up talks for reply to UN

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20/3/79

NEW YORK. — Talks on SWA/Namibia opened at the United States mission here yesterday with a schedule thrown into chaos by a Security Council confrontation between South Africa and the black frontline states.

co-ordinated attacks by South African air and ground forces had killed villagers and that napalm bombs had been used

The Angolan ambassador accused "imperialists" of doing nothing about the situation "We are left to bemoan and bury our dead," he said

Zambia entered the debate, accusing South Africa of having only "pretended" to accept the Western settlement plan for SWA/Namibia

The Zambian ambassador, Mr Paul Lusaka, said he did not see how Angola — an important party to the proximity talks — could attend them while the raids continued

Portugal, the Soviet Union, Ethiopia and Algeria added their condemnation before the debate was adjourned till today

Mr Botha challenged his opponents by suggesting the council adopt a resolution condemning Swapo violence against the people of SWA/Namibia and calling on Swapo to co-operate immediately in the implementation of the Western plan for independence

"Swapo's persistent and incessant acts of violence against inhabitants of South West Africa are to be condemned, not the protective action by the South African forces

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, postponed his meeting with the Western five foreign ministers to counter charges in the council led by Angola

Although he met privately with the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, and there were consultations between the Western ministers and representatives of the frontline states, there were no indications of progress towards solving the problems holding up a ceasefire in SWA/Namibia

Mr Botha and his South African delegation rescheduled their meeting for later yesterday after the five-hour holdup

Mr Botha chose not to address the council personally, but in a letter placed before it, he said "I find it incomprehensible that on the very day that the proximity talks are due to begin, a meeting of the Security Council is called ostensibly to condemn South Africa"

The meeting was called after Angola complained of "continuing acts of aggression and violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity" of its country and said this threatened international security

Opening the debate, the Angolan ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, charged that South Africa was using the proximity



Mr Pik Botha

"While the South African and South West African security forces acted with the greatest restraint during the past three months, Swapo arrogantly continued with its subversion, exploding bombs in crowded business areas, abducting civilians

and terrorizing the inhabitants to a point where further inaction on the part of the security forces would have amounted to dereliction of their duty to protect the people of South West Africa," he said

Mr Botha said that in recent months South Africa had brought to the attention of the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, some 300 incidents of violence and intimidation by Swapo

He listed nine major incidents and said "Why is action not taken against Swapo or those who harbour them Their uncontrolled activities demand that they be restricted to base and that such restriction should be monitored by Untag"

The council debate has drawn even greater attention to the differing views held by South Africa and by the West over the ceasefire issue that the proximity talks are designed to overcome

→→→→
To page 2



Big new

talks

221

on SWA

STAR 2013/75

Delivery of Health Care (2)

In this context it is illuminating in theory and in practice, e.g.

The implications of state monopoly are worthy of note.

Resource material

People

- Dr. Sam Fehrsen
- Dr. Ronald Inglis
- Dr. Bruce Dick, UCT
- Prof. Spencer-Haywood
- Dr. Rosemary Whelan
- Ian Webber, Annamali
- Dr. Piliso, c/o UCT
- Dr. Rampilo Lapina

- Finance for health services
- International Society for Health Economics
- Graham Room, Pretoria
- Barney Simons, UCT
- Jakes Rawlins, UCT
- Dr. Smith, head of UCT

By Kevin Jacobs,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Big Five contact group on SWA/Namibia and South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, were today again locked in talks on the nature of the territory's passage to independence.

Mr Botha is believed to view today's talks with the Western contact group, which is led by US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance, as vital to the success of proposed proximity talks on SWA/Namibia.

Last night, Mr Botha postponed a scheduled meeting with the contact group after a day of consultations that began with a breakfast meeting with Mr Vance.

Mr Botha also had a two-hour meeting with United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim and officials without commenting on what sources later said was a "sticky" situation.

Sources said the confrontation — which included the UN's special SWA/Namibia envoy Mr Marti Ahtisaari — was less than amicable.

Western sources would not characterise the day's talks, but a United States official said it was felt the obstructing arguments could be settled by "a solution we feel remains very close at hand".

The Western representatives yesterday met delegations from the frontline African states, Nigeria and Swapo and conferred with delegates of some SWA/Namibian parties.

INTERRUPTION

The schedule of talks was interrupted by a Security Council meeting called to debate Angolan accusations of South African military aggression.

Mr Botha responded with a letter announcing "Swapo's consistent and incessant acts of violence against inhabitants of South West Africa".

"What should be the subject of an urgent discussion in this council," Mr Botha wrote, "is the persistent and escalated campaign of violence conducted by Swapo against

systems of provision (the U.S.)

(U.K.)

by health insurance in subsidised on the basis of need.

Medical services are

Medical School, Pretoria.
Hospital, Engcobo, Transkei.
UCT.

Transkei.

King Williamstown.

58374, UCT medical.

"the very people they claim to represent, at a time when serious efforts are being made to bring the territory peacefully to early independence"

STP 2013/79

Tycoon's company frozen

221

The Star's Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — A SWA/Nambian mineral company, of which South African millionaire Mr Ben du Preez was principal shareholder, has been placed under liquidation in the Supreme Court here after the court was told the company was more than R23-million in debt.

The application was brought against Desert Diamond Resources (Pty) Ltd by the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited.

A rule nisi, granted on January 15 this year, was confirmed by Mr Acting Justice McCreath on Friday.

Mr Nugent Dorrington, the bank's chief advances manager, said in an affidavit the debt to the bank was made up of a R22 906 842 loan by the insolvent Mr du Preez, and R623 320 on the company's current account overdraft.

495 Hansard 7 col 495 WEDNESDAY.
21/3/79

Diplomatic service for South West
Africa/Namibia (221)

316 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether his Department is taking any
steps to provide training facilities for the
establishment of a diplomatic service for
South West Africa/Namibia after its inde-
pendence, if so, what steps, if not, why
not

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Yes These include arrangements for
office accommodation, making available
training officials and the preparation of
courses The actual training will commence
as soon as greater clarity regarding the date
of independence is obtained

... to cancel as a result of cir-
cumstances

Hansard 7 column 493 221
South West Africa: United Nations
Transition Assistance Group

200 Mr. J. D. DU P BASSON, the
Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the Secretary-General of the
UN has informed him (a) which troops
will be serving in the military aspect of

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the United Nations Transition Assistance
Group in South West Africa and (b) when
the troops and personnel are expected to
begin arriving

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (a) The Secretary-General on a number of occasions submitted a list of countries to South Africa. South Africa in turn made certain counter-proposals. At this stage there is not yet agreement on the full composition
- (b) Not before certain outstanding issues have been resolved

1.

Why did hunter-gatherer 'San' societies apparently mount more successful resistance to the white advance than hunter-herder 'Khoi' societies?

The political and social systems of 'San' societies were very different, because these systems were built upon a different economic base. Although Khoi, like San, possessed hunting and gathering, they also possessed cattle and sheep, which provided them with a regular food supply of milk products. This essential difference necessitated the formation of a political system geared to regulate the maintenance of the herds. It is my contention that this activity rendered Khoi societies particularly susceptible to disintegrating effects of the white advance. With regard to San societies, it can be argued that their political and social systems facilitated the mounting of a comparatively successful resistance to the white advance. These additional hunting techniques could be adapted to resist the advance of the white man in the form of guerrilla raiding. This explained the food supply of wild game and the fact that the San had been deprived by the white advance. Despite the frequently brutal recolonization of the Cape (and until about 1872 in Natal) is evidence of the ability to resist conferred by San political and social systems.

2.

Let us look briefly at the ways in which the possession of livestock determined the nature of Khoi societies. The secure supply of milk products enabled Khoi to live together in groups of several hundred. The production of milk required the existence of a political authority to regulate access to grazing and water, and the general tending of the livestock. Hence Khoi societies had chiefs and councils to enforce decisions and carry out arbitration of disputes. Since the possession of livestock was vested in individuals, Khoi societies exhibited stratification based on accumulation of wealth. In this respect, political authority was needed to maintain the stability of the society. To ensure adequate pasture for their flocks and herds, Khoi lived as the GURUVA of the livestock to the some arrangements of rights at this time the interior. Some spring, and this a maintenance of a large expanse of territory, not all of which was permanently occupied.

Terrorists murder headman

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A senior headman and member of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly and his wife were murdered and their kraal burnt, SWA Command announced today.

The bodies of Mr Paulus Shanika and his wife Johanna were found among the burnt out remains of their kraal at Tsaudi in the Kwaludhi district in central Ovambo.

"They were armed with Russian AK 47 rifles," said the statement.

Elphick puts forward the idea of an ecological cycle in Khoi society to explain a constant movement of people and livestock in and out of the society. (1) While in the downswing of the cycle dispossessed Khoi were forced to subsist solely on hunting and gathering, it was possible for them to re-enter the society in the upswing. Through clientship, Khoi in reduced circumstances were able once again to build up their own herds and resume their place in society. Loss of

Botha leaves with ceasefire issue undecided

NEW YORK — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was due to leave New York last night with the SWA/Namibia ceasefire problem unresolved and an agreement with the Western Five governments for continuing lower-level consultations

Mr Botha headed the South African delegation at nearly three hours of talks with Western foreign ministers yesterday and afterwards a South African spokesman said he was returning home to brief the govern-

ment on the developments. The minister left the meeting with the clear impression it would be in everybody's favour to go back to South Africa at this stage to inform the prime minister, the Cabinet and the

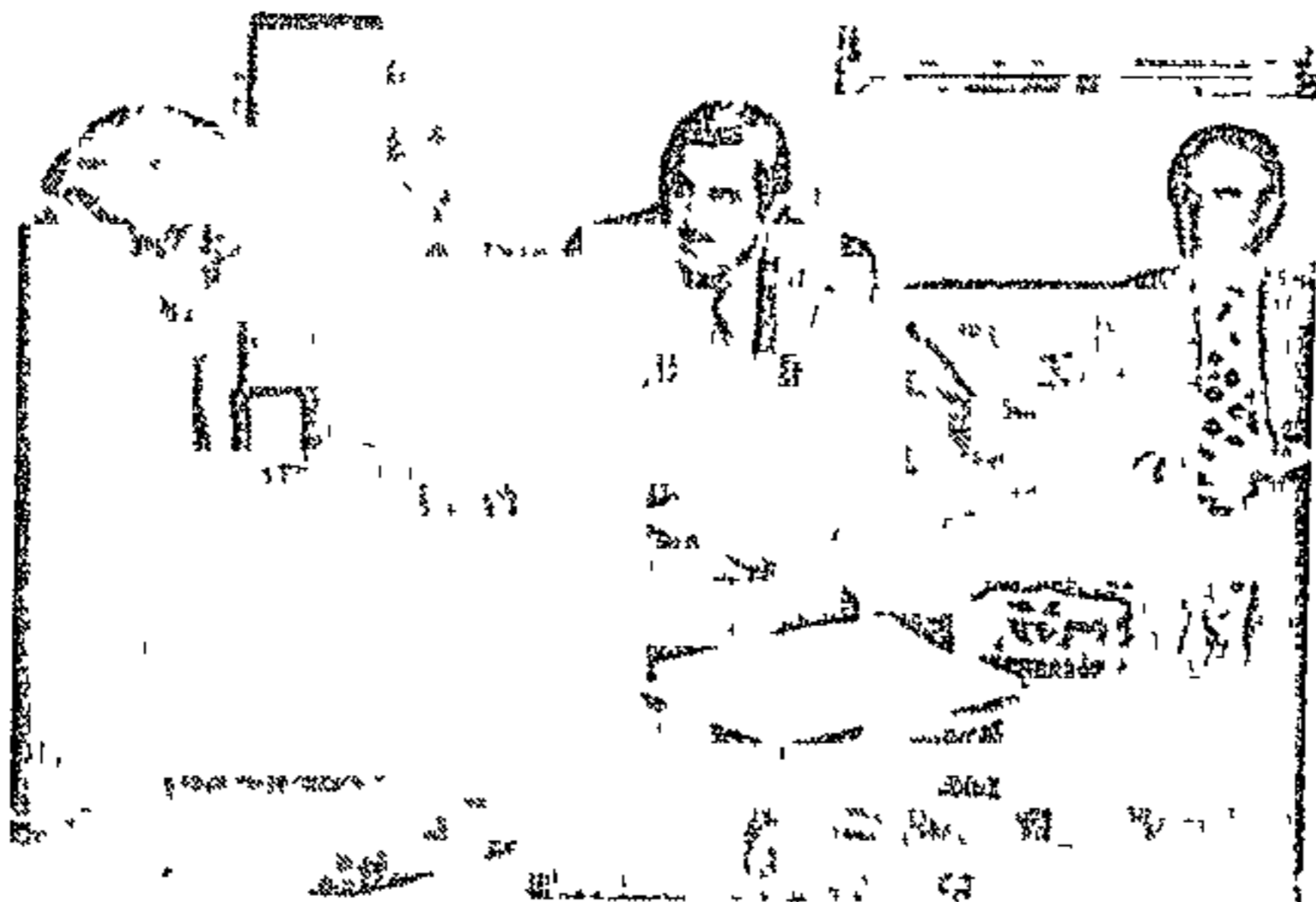
administrator-general on a first-hand basis of the points of view and the discussions that took place. The spokesman said

The minister has stressed this should not be seen as a setback as far as the talks are concerned and should not be seen as the talks breaking down or anything to that effect.

No statements have been made by any of the parties involved in the talks of progress or otherwise in the latest attempt to clear the ceasefire controversy that is holding up the implementation of independence plans for the territory.

Western foreign ministers made new proposals including electronic monitoring to try to meet South African objections to the United Nations ceasefire plan for SWA/Namibia informed sources said yesterday.

A South African spokesman said Mr Botha emphasized that his return home did not mean the breakdown of the talks or a setback. He will leave behind the Commander of the South African forces in SWA/Namibia Major-General Janne Geldenhuys, to evaluate the Western proposals.



The UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim left meets the South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr Brand Fourie

...ite but unavailing Western bid on Monday to persuade Swapo to give ground on the contentious issue of its right to have internal bases in the restriction programme the action has centred on Mr Botha.

He delayed seeing the Western ministers on Monday but did have a heated two-hour session with the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim. The discussions were very frank, a UN spokesman said.

According to one source the two sides went round and round the issue without making any progress. The Western team, led by the US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance sought to pinpoint the problems particularly the siting and monitoring of Swapo guerrillas but Mr Botha chose to stay on the attack accusing the West of bad faith and producing documents which he maintained proved this.

Angola has made it clear it is not taking part in the discussions although it has consulted Dr Waldheim — Sapa Reuter Own Correspondent

Political scandals

Western sources last night expressed the conviction that the political scandals in South Africa were the major factor in the fact that Mr Botha once again made an abrupt exit although South African sources dismissed this as unfounded speculation.

The Western Five faced parallel action in the Security Council, where Angola and Zambia readied a militant draft resolution that would strongly condemn South Africa for its 'armed invasion' of their countries and set up a five-man committee to catalogue all raiding by South Africa itself or 'in collusion' with Rhodesia.

Apart from a studiously no

1 000 Killed in SWA Terror War last year

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—More than 1 000 people were killed in the South West African terrorist war in 1978 — more than the conflict's toll for the past 12 years.

An estimated 800 of those who died were killed in South Africa's air and ground attacks on Swapo camps in Angola early in May.

As the war in the territory intensified 90 civilians were killed and about 300 more abducted by terrorists.

The Officer Commanding the South African

Army in SWA, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, estimates that about 100 terrorists died in 1978 in clashes with security forces inside the territory. These contacts took place at the rate of about 12 a month, he said.

Landmines proved one of the most effective terrorist weapons, killing 69 people

Swapo's landmine offensive was met by the military with a sophisticated range of modern armoured vehicles and only three soldiers were killed by mines.

Without such protection 66 civilians died. The 24 other civilians murdered by terrorists last year included Chief

Clemens Kapuno, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — Swapo's main opponent in the struggle for political supremacy.

Urban terrorists

The escalating war brought more sabotage and urban terrorism with bomb explosions in

Windhoek's central business district and at a crowded delicatessen in Swakopmund which injured more than 60 people.

Saboteurs tried to disrupt the territory's infrastructure by blowing up water pipelines, telephone lines, road and rail bridges. More than

40 incidents were reported last year.

One of the political reforms brought in by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, was to lift all restrictions on movement in SWA. It was a necessary step in the process towards democratic independence, but it was bad news for the military and police.

With no effective checking, other than special roadblocks, it meant that the terrorists could move around with greater ease. Taking advantage of this, they began to move further south wearing civilian clothes and carrying sidearms. It is suspected that such agents were responsible for the range of political murders,

sabotage attempts and bomb blasts in urban areas.

During the whole of last year there were about 500 'incidents' — an umbrella term for all border violations, contacts, ambushes, mine incidents, and hard intimidation like sabotage, arson, abduction and murder.

The estimate of 800 were killed in the blitz attack on camps codenamed Moscow and Vietnam, in Angola, comes from Mr Olle Eriksson, co-ordinator between the Finnish mission in Ovamboland and the Evangelical Lutheran Ovamboland and the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which has several parishes in Southern Angola.

Argus Correspondent P R E T O R I A. — Terrorist organisations in Southern Africa are escalating their operations against Rhodesia and South West Africa as hopes for international settlements in the two territories wane.

Unable to make any headway against the security forces in these beleaguered areas, their reliance on the Soviet Union and its satellite states increases daily with huge shipments of arms and foreign advisers pouring in.

Mozambique, harbouring the Patriotic Front and anti-South African groups, received 18 000 tons of military hardware from the Soviet Union in the last six months of 1978, usually reliable sources said.

SWAPO

In South West Africa, mainly the northern territory of Ovamboland, Swapo has increased the intensity of its opera-

Terrorist operations increase

in intensity

tions against the local population.

January this year saw the highest number of terrorist actions against the local population since the start of the war about 10 years ago.

Observers in the territory attribute the escalation to a variety of factors, the main reason being the elections held last year.

Swapo found that they had less support inside South West Africa than

relatively safe areas in Ovamboland and leaving a vacuum in their rooms. Swapo has also started attacking prestige targets, not so much for the military effect but for the propaganda value.

A number of lessons were learnt from the attacks on the military bases of Eenhana and N'kongo.

LIMITED

The most important being that although the terrorists are well-trained, their capability with long-range heavy weapons is severely limited.

The increase in intimidation in the area can also be attributed to large numbers of Swapo members moving closer to the South West Africa/Angola border in anticipation of a ceasefire.

There are at present an estimated 25 000 Cubans in Angola, about 19 000 are military personnel and about 6 000 are civilians.

The East German contingent in Angola num-

bers about 600 military personnel and 1 200 civilians, members of the 'Friendship Brigade', according to sources.

Mozambique has about 500 Cuban military advisers and 1 000 officials about 700 East German soldiers and a total of about 1 400 Russians, both civilian and military.

CATEGORIES

The sources say there are three categories of anti-South African terrorists being trained mainly in Angola by Cubans and infiltrated into the country through neighbouring states.

The first category are those trained in political techniques and used to recruit people for the movement.

The second are armed terrorists who infiltrate to carry out reconnaissance and the third are so-called suicide squads who infiltrate to do a specific task.

SWA: Pik hopes for West move

23/3/79

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Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F 'Pik' Botha, said today that he hoped the Western Five would move back to the original settlement plan for South West Africa.

Speaking at D F Malan Airport, on his return from New York via Windhoek, he said nothing conclusive had taken place in the talks.

The eventual outcome would depend on a number of factors that were uncertain at the moment. He would report to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and then he envisaged further talks with the South West African parties once they had returned from New York.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES

'Whatever happens, I don't foresee any immediate reaction from the South African Government. Our task is to report, inform, consult and then decide,' he said.

At Windhoek, he told the Argus Africa News Service Correspondent that even though there was a possibility that sophisticated electronic devices would monitor the border between South West Africa and Angola when a United Nations presence was established there, South Africa would insist that Swapo bases in neighbouring countries be monitored.

In a brief stopover, during which Mr Botha held talks with the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, he said: 'The fact that the General Officer Commanding SWA Command, General Jan Geldenhuys, stayed behind in New York to assess the effect of electronic monitoring devices does not mean that South Africa will accept this as a substitute for the monitoring

...I would also very much
a chance to discuss it.
tainly hope there will be
breast surgery, but I cer-
about the development in
is not specifically to talk
The purpose of my trip
some friends
going on holiday with
Grote Schuur, before
Wanath Hospital and

Peace IS possible

AS THE negotiations over SWA/Namibia go through yet another period of crisis, it might serve a useful purpose once again to try to clear up some misconceptions. Because there is so much at stake, it is in this country's interests that South Africans should understand what is afoot.

The key role of the the so-called frontline states — Zambia, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Tanzania — does not seem to be generally appreciated. A perceptive and well-reasoned analysis of the current state of the negotiations by Mr John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, which appears elsewhere on this page today, has noted that the real contending parties are not Swapo and South Africa but rather this country and the front-line states. It is the front-line states which provide sanctuary, bases, training and political support for Swapo. If they are determined upon a settlement, Swapo will have little choice but to comply. The fact that the front-line states, for their own domestic reasons, have supported the plan so far has prevented the Soviet Union from sabotaging the agreement, for example, in the Security Council. It now remains to be seen whether their political will is strong enough to overcome the remaining problems. Meanwhile, South African government statements and the government-supporting media continue to give the impression that South Africa regards Swapo as the main element on the other side. This, Mr Barratt suggests, may be due to the Nationalist government's obsession with Swapo as the enemy over many years and the cause of all the problems in the territory. The second factor which gives Swapo an artificially high standing in the dispute is the international inclination to grant legitimacy to revolutionary liberation movements in Africa and the Middle East, even where there is no evidence of majority support for these movements. In spite of its unproven political strength and its evident military weakness, thus, Swapo is seen as the main party in contention with South Africa. Mr Barratt suggests, however, if a settlement is to be reached, more attention has to be paid to the role of the frontline states and the means of reaching agreement with them.

Also misunderstood has been the mediating role of the five Western powers. Having helped to achieve an agreed settlement plan, and having secured its passage through the Security Council, the Western powers are no longer at centre stage. It is now a UN plan which the Secretary-General is charged to implement. This in itself creates problems, given the long history of the dispute between SA and the UN and the legacy of mutual mistrust. Without much leverage over the frontline states and with almost none over Swapo's leadership, the Western powers cannot do much to stop new demands being made or ultimately to prevent the agreement from disintegrating. But, says Mr Barratt, provided the West has the political will, they can at least refuse to allow the acceptance of unreasonable demands by the Security Council — thus keeping the door open for further negotiations and retaining their own credibility as fair negotiators.

Finally, there is also a lack of appreciation of the constraints on the South African government — the pressures to pull out of the agreement and "go it alone" — which are based on mistrust of Swapo and the UN as well as growing doubts about the reliability of the Western powers, "often without a proper understanding of the real issues involved or the probable consequences of unilateral action." It is these pressures which threaten the South African government's political will to pursue a settlement. Western actions and statements aggravate this situation, says Mr Barrett. He believes that the present serious problems which have arisen over the monitoring of Swapo forces inside and outside SWA/Namibia are not beyond resolution by negotiation. But the danger is that the political will for a settlement appears to be weakening — on all sides.

This then, in bald and incomplete summary, is a dispassionate assessment by a qualified professional observer. We may conclude that a settlement can still be reached — if all the parties concerned really want it. In the interests of South Africa, let us hope they do — and will act accordingly.

Political will at the heart of Namibia settlement

WHETHER or not the Western-sponsored UN plan for Namibian independence is about to collapse finally, the recent problems which have held up implementation of the plan are symptomatic of the climate of intense mistrust and suspicion, which has pervaded these negotiations since they began two years ago

It is perhaps not surprising that the 33-year-old international dispute has produced this mistrust on all sides, and in these circumstances the settlement proposal of the Western Five, which won general acceptance from the parties involved in the dispute as well as Security Council endorsement, was a remarkable achievement. But the proposed settlement plan remained a fragile one, with a number of ambiguities in its terms and many possible stumbling blocks in the way of its successful implementation. Its success depended above all on the degree of political will and determination that it should succeed, on the part of the contending parties.

Only the necessary political will based on a realistic calculation by each party that a favourable balance of advantage would be gained by a settlement, overcame the many problems along the road of negotiations, and the same political will is required from all parties if the present plan (or any future one for a peaceful settlement) is to be implemented.

Sanctuary

The obvious contending parties have been the South African Government and Swapo. But this is an over-simplification, particularly on Swapo's side. In a real sense the front-line states, which provide sanctuary, bases, training and political support for Swapo, are the more important actors in this contest, because clear determination on their part to reach a settlement would leave little choice to Swapo but to comply.

This relationship between them and Swapo is admittedly complicated by the fact that Swapo has other sources of powers, which supply the weapons and training, as well as political and military advice. But there is little doubt that Angola, Zambia and Botswana, especially if supported by Mozambique and Tanzania, exercise the determining influence on Swapo, as their lead is followed by the rest of the OAU. Further, their support for the settlement plan has so far prevented the Soviet Union from effectively sabotaging the agree-

ment in the UN Security Council.

In fact, throughout the negotiations of 1977-78 the Western Five clearly recognised the role of the front-line states, especially Angola and Zambia, and the need to obtain their agreement if Swapo was to be persuaded to participate in a peaceful independence process.

It was necessary, therefore, to persuade these states of the overall advantage to them of a settlement of the Namibian conflict, and it is clear that Angola and Zambia came to see a settlement as being in their own interests, because of their own growing domestic problems and the possible advantages (greater stability in the region and Western aid) to be gained from co-operation with the Western plan.

This does not mean they were

the Angolan border, which were singularly ineffective and which demonstrated Swapo's military weakness, were nevertheless given such publicity that they have been transformed into political victories for Swapo, strengthening its hand internationally.)

Many political analysts have concluded that Swapo has a good chance of winning an open UN-monitored election — or at least of emerging as the strongest single party. But, judging by his statements Sam Nujoma seems to have doubts about this and to prefer to stay on the road of the armed struggle (encouraged no doubt by the apparent success of the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia and the earlier successes of liberation movements in Mozambique and Angola — all in very different circumstances, of course — as well as

JOHN BARRATT, Director of the South African Institute for International Affairs, writes about the suspicions, mistrust and over-simplifications in the bid to reach finality in the 33-year-old dispute.

prepared to sacrifice Swapo or simply allow a South African "victory" in Namibia. It was rather a case of their seeing a favourable balance of advantage for themselves in persuading Swapo to accept some compromise and take some risks in giving up its armed struggle, in the hope (for their own sakes and also Swapo's) that Swapo would still win a UN-monitored election and become the new government of Namibia.

Political will

However, whether their political will continues to be strong enough to control Swapo's actions and overcome the present problems remains an open question which may be partially answered at least by the results of the meeting of front-line leaders in Luanda at the beginning of March — results which cannot be judged simply from the Swapo-supporting public statement at the end of the meeting.

In any case the future course of events in Namibia depends to a large degree on the policies of these front-line states. If the settlement plan is still to be salvaged at this late stage, much will depend on their will to reach a settlement. Without that will, the plan is bound to break down sooner or later, because there is no evidence that the leadership of Swapo alone, without strong influence on it, has the political will to reach a peaceful settlement.

The public statements of Sam Nujoma, President of Swapo, and the military actions of his organisation — ineffective as they may be in military terms — seem to have been calculated to cause a South African political reaction which would lead to a breaking off by South Africa of the settlement negotiations. And South African Government spokesmen and the media have not hesitated to react more or less as Swapo has apparently wanted them to. (Recent Swapo attacks on South African military outposts near

by the support he receives from the Soviet bloc.)

Though the Western negotiators have shown extraordinary patience in their efforts to talk to him, it is evident that he cannot be relied on in negotiations, because of his inconsistency, unpredictability, apparent Marxist political motivation and ultimately his lack of a will to settle the Namibian dispute peacefully.

No doubt also, political differences within Swapo aggravate the problem of dealing with Sam Nujoma as a reliable negotiating partner. In an editorial comment the New York Times has said that Mr Nujoma is "hard to take seriously" and has pointed out that the front-line states have repeatedly ignored his posturing.

All this serves to underscore the fact that, if a peaceful settlement is to be achieved, then it is the governments of the front-line states which must be regarded as the effective negotiating parties in the dispute with South Africa. The South African negotiators can hardly have avoided this conclusion in their many talks with the Western Five "contact group" over the past two years, but many public statements and the reports and comments of government-supporting media still leave the impression that the Government continues to regard Swapo as the main element on the other side of the settlement equation.

Two factors may account for this. The first is the Government's obsession over many years with Swapo as the enemy and the cause of all problems in the territory — an obsession which has hampered efforts to approach the future of the territory rationally and which has even contributed to Swapo's growing international political and diplomatic strength. (There is little doubt, for example, that Prime Minister Vorster's many personal attacks on Sam Nujoma served to give him publicity in the UN and elsewhere, which helped to build up his

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political reputation in international circles, in spite of the many doubts in those circles about his real leadership abilities)

The second factor which has given Swapo an artificially high standing in this dispute, is the product of an international trend of the past two decades, reflected especially in the United Nations, to grant legitimacy to revolutionary liberation movements engaged in armed struggles or terrorist activities. This legitimacy has been applied to movements in Africa and the Middle East, even where there is no evidence of majority support for these movements in the countries to which their activities are directed. It is as though a "divine right of revolution" were being granted to these movements which simply claim to be acting in the interests of the people against internationally and/or domestically unpopular regimes.

Realities

The international legitimisation of the armed liberation struggle, and of the movements which conduct it, was greatly re-inforced by the success achieved by Frelimo in Mozambique and the MPLA in Angola — in spite of the fact that neither of these movements has to date been able to produce the evidence, such as a general election or referendum, to support their claim to represent the majority popular will in their respective countries.

In the light of this international trend, which is now not seriously challenged in international forums — even by Western states — it is not perhaps surprising that Swapo is seen as the main party in contention with the South African Government for control of Namibia, in spite of its unproven political strength and its evident military weakness.

Nevertheless, the realities still dictate that, if a settlement is to be achieved, more atten-

tion has to be paid to the role of the front-line states and the means of reaching agreement with them. The time may even come, if the present Western-backed negotiations break down completely, that South Africa will have to try to negotiate directly with these front-line states, in the same way as negotiations were attempted with Zambia on the Rhodesian question in 1974-75.

There is some misunderstanding, too, over the role of the five Western Powers. They negotiated an agreement between the parties to the dispute, as a "contact group" of members of the Security Council, acting in accordance with a council resolution of 1976. Once they had achieved what they considered to be an acceptable agreement, they submitted their proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation to the Security Council (in April 1978) and it was subsequently endorsed by the council in July.

The Secretary-General was then given the role of implementing the proposal, and he produced his plan which was in turn also approved by the Security Council in September (resolution 435) and which thus became the UN plan for a settlement process, leading to an independent Namibia. Therefore, while the Western Powers carry the responsibility of having negotiated the original proposal on which the UN plan is based, and while they have undertaken to continue to work for the plan's implementation, it is now a United Nations plan (and no longer simply a Western one). The Secretary-General is in charge of implementation, under the authority of the Security Council, and this in itself creates problems, given the long history of the dispute between the UN and South Africa and the legacy of mistrust on both sides.

Further, the Secretary-General has constraints on him, which the Western Powers did not have, including various dif-

fering political positions in the Security Council (with some very hostile to South Africa) and an overwhelming majority of the full UN membership, which has expressed clear support for Swapo in the General Assembly and which is highly suspicious of any steps thought to be favouring South Africa. (The governments comprising this UN majority have, after all, for many years regarded South Africa's control of the territory as "illegal".)

Moreover, the Secretary General and his staff (including Mr Martti Ahtisaari) have no meaningful leverage over any of the parties. They themselves cannot bring any real pressures to bear to influence Swapo, the front-line states or South Africa. This could only be done by the Security Council itself, and efforts to obtain Security Council agreement are fraught with difficulties. Hence the Secretary-General must rely on other powers to influence the parties to the dispute. Here the Western Powers continue to play a role, particularly in regard to South Africa, while the front-line states are required to deal with Swapo.

Pressures

Without much leverage over the front-line states as a group and almost none over Swapo's leadership, the Western powers cannot do much to stop new demands being made (as at present) or ultimately to prevent the agreement they achieved from disintegrating. But, provided they have the potential will, they can at least refuse to allow the acceptance of unreasonable demands by the Security Council, thus keeping the door open for further negotiations and also retaining their own credibility as fair and consistent negotiators.

The misunderstandings and misperceptions among South Africans about the roles of the front-line states, Swapo, the West and the UN are matched by the lack of appreciation abroad of the constraints on the South African Government. There are various pressures on the Government, from within its own ranks and from political leaders and groups in the territory, simply to pull out of the negotiations and "go it alone" with independence.

These negative pressures are based on a complete mistrust of Swapo and the UN, as well as on growing doubts about the reliability of the Western Powers, often without a proper understanding of the real issues

involved or an appreciation of the probable consequences of unilateral action in a clearly international dispute. Nevertheless these pressures have to be taken seriously, and they threaten the Government's political will to continue to pursue the goal of an internationally acceptable settlement and not to do anything which might close the door to further negotiations. Careless Western actions and statements aggravate this situation.

The present serious problems over the monitoring of Swapo forces outside and inside Namibia have arisen out of ambiguities going back to the original Western proposal — ambiguities which were presumably intentional at the time, with the hope then that they would be resolved or simply overridden by the gathering momentum of the settlement plan. Therefore, the written terms of the proposal and of the UN implementation plan are open to different interpretations.

The Secretary-General's latest report gives one interpretation which leans strongly toward Swapo's position while the South African Government has a different understanding of what was intended. After the resolution of other more difficult questions of principle during the past months, it should now be possible to find a negotiated way out of the present impasse. But the danger now is that the political will to reach a compromise settlement appears to be weakening on all sides. It cannot even be assumed that Western interest in these negotiations will be sustained, if the underlying mistrust between the parties continues to push up stumbling blocks.

Paramount

The Government has maintained that the interests of the people of the territory are paramount (a consideration which, of course, *should* influence the approach of all parties in the dispute). But it cannot be overlooked that South Africa also has wider interests at stake in these settlement efforts (stability in the region, relations with the West, military commitments, etc), which must ultimately govern its policies.

These vital interests will hopefully help to sustain the necessary will (demonstrated in the difficult negotiations since 1977) to pursue the goal of an internationally acceptable settlement — which will mean essentially a settlement acceptable within Southern Africa.

Angola claims 6 SA planes shot down — 12 dead

LONDON. — The Angolan defence ministry said yesterday its armed forces shot down six South African combat aircraft along the border with SWA/Namibia last week.

A ministry communique, issued in Luanda and quoted in a message to London, said the aircraft were shot down on March 13 and 14.

It said wreckage from the downed aircraft and captured documents would be put on pub-

lic view.

The communique said that since the destruction of the aircraft, South African aircraft had been avoiding areas defended by anti-aircraft guns.

The communique said "The military situation in the south,

particularly in Cunene province bordering Namibia, continues to give cause for concern. Although the racist South African forces considerably reduced their air attacks after the swift response by our anti-aircraft missile installations on March 13 and 14, violations of our border continue.

"In response to the threat to our border and after South Africa's rejection of the UN proposals for a peaceful solution to the problem of Namibia's independence our units were ordered to shoot down any enemy aircraft violating our air space and attack any ground troops invading our territory."

Stating that the wreckage of downed enemy aircraft and documents and other captured material would soon be shown to the public, the communique gave the following statistics for the period March 6-15: 70 enemy flights, 13 regions bombed, 132 tonnes of bombs dropped, Casualties 12 dead and 30 injured. Enemy casualties. Six aircraft destroyed and 12 dead.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for Defence questioned the credibility of the whole report which, he said, "contains certain detectable untruths".

However, he said he was not prepared to comment on "obvious propaganda-like communiques which were saturated with meaningless adjectives" — Sapa-Reuter

Swapo, SA study 'new' SWA ideas

(22) 22/3/79

NEW YORK — While major problems remain to be solved and there is still no firm timetable for a ceasefire, the talks at foreign minister level here this week on the SWA/Namibian situation made some progress and new ideas are now on the table

Western officials here are preparing to carry on with the attempt to close the gap between the attitudes held by Swapo and the South African government that centre on the monitoring of forces after a ceasefire.

Suggestions on how this might be done were put to both sides by the Western ministers - one being the use of electronic detection devices to check on cross border movement.

Any future decisions now depend on responses from Swapo and South Africa. New ideas have been presented to them by a UN spokesman and yesterday after the US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance had briefed UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim on the talks.

General Jan Goldenhuys, the officer commanding SWA Namibian forces, is striving behind to evaluate the equipment that could be used on the border to detect infiltration after a ceasefire.

Western officials feel the use of such equipment holds out some promise but stress that the proposal is not a breakthrough.

It also does not help directly the main disagreement about Swapo forces inside the territory at the time of a ceasefire should be allowed to stay there and be monitored at internal bases. No apparent progress was made towards overcoming this key problem that still threatens the entire Western plan for independence. Sapa

Pik insists on Swapo monitoring

The Star's

Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — There is a possibility that sophisticated electronic devices will monitor the border between SWA/Namibia and Angola when the UN presence is established, but South Africa will still insist that Swapo bases in neighbouring countries be monitored.

This was stated in Windhoek today at an airport Press conference by Foreign Minister Mr "Pik" Botha who was returning to Cape Town from the New York "proximity talks" to report to the South African Government.

In a brief stop-over, during which Mr Botha held talks with the Administrator General, Mr Justice Steyn, he said "The fact that the general officer commanding SWA Command, General Jan Geldenhuis, stayed behind in New York to assess the effect of electronic monitoring devices, does not mean that South Africa will accept this as a substitute for the monitoring of the Swapo bases."

He added: "It also does not mean, however, that the parties in SWA will accept this, even if the apparatus was proven effective."

Mr Botha indicated that the internal parties in SWA/Namibia would not move from the position reflected in the original Western peace plan that Swapo be restricted to existing bases and that they be monitored there.

Mr Botha said the only aspect which could still be negotiated was the question of the composition of the UN transitional assistance group.

"The South African Government has agreed to all essential aspects for the implementation of the peace plan," he said.

But our Political Correspondent reports that, after his arrival in Cape Town, Mr Botha said he hoped the Western Five would be able to move back to the original settlement plan.

The talks had been inconclusive, and the eventual outcome of the plan would depend on a number of factors that were currently uncertain.

The single most constructive aspect of the talks was that all the SWA/Namibian parties had been received by the Five.

"I haven't had time to discuss the parties' impressions. But if, as a re-

sult of their direct contact with the Five, they feel a new attitude could be attempted, the Government will take note of it."

The United Nations special envoy to SWA/Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari has asked the Namibia National Front delegation at the proximity talks in New York to stay on for further discussions.

An NNF spokesman said in Windhoek today: "I was told this morning that Mr Ahtisaari regards the success of the proximity talks as depending 80 percent on the NNF because he feels the South African Government will not budge on the questions of Swapo bases in the territory and the monitoring of them outside SWA/Namibia," he said.

Swapo says it downed four SA Mirages

The Star's
Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Swapo defence chief Peter Nanyemba has claimed that his forces shot down four South African Mirages during recent air and ground attacks on Swapo bases in Zambia and Angola.

Mr Nanyemba, giving Swapo's version of the raids at a Press conference in the Zambian capital, also said that a number of South African soldiers had been captured in the raids.

Holding up a so-called trooper's identification card and wallet he said: "This one was given political education and sent home."

But diplomatic sources in Lusaka said they had no knowledge of any South African soldiers being held by Swapo and pointed out that the last time the guerilla group captured a South African trooper it immediately put him on display in Luanda.

The sources also rejected Swapo's claim that four Mirages had been downed.

● In Pretoria, a spokesman for Defence headquarters said the Defence Force "does not comment on ridiculous propaganda of this nature."

The Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, leaving D F Malan Airport after his arrival from Windhoek yesterday

Monitor of Swapo bases heart of issue — Botha

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23/11

Political Correspondent

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha said yesterday that the United Nations settlement proposal for SWA-Namibia would not be implemented unless the UN agreed to monitor Swapo bases.

Mr Botha said the government's view on this had been

made clear during his talks this week with the UN and with Western foreign ministers in New York.

He told newsmen on his return to Cape Town yesterday that the monitoring issue went to the heart of the settlement implementation process — the establishment of peace and a

lessening of tension.

Without the establishment of peace there would be no withdrawal of South African troops from the territory.

“Unless Swapo bases are to be monitored effectively as those of South African troops, you cannot hope to have a viable implementation process.”

Asked what success there had been on reaching agreement on monitoring, he said: “Nothing conclusive took place.”

Mr Botha discussed the talks with the Administrator General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, during a stopover at Windhoek, and later reported to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He said the issue would be discussed further with the political parties in the territory and the government would, as in the past, be guided by their wishes.

“We must now report inform, consult and then decide. Your press is as good as mine. How long this will take.”

“Even if we could overcome the present impasse, how long will it be before we hit the next obstruction?” he asked.

He had been confronted with ‘technicalities’ such as arguments on infringement of sovereignty, electronic monitoring devices and appeals to call proposed Swapo bases in the territory by another name.

“We are not interested in technicalities. We are interested in implementation of the plan based on peace.”

Mr Botha said the government would continue to insist on a September 30 deadline for UN-supervised elections in SWA-Namibia unless the Constituent Assembly there decided it was prepared to postpone the date.

Sapa reports from Windhoek that Mr Botha said there was the fact that the feasibility of electronic equipment to guard the border of SWA-Namibia was being investigated, did not mean South Africa had accepted it as a substitute for the effective monitoring of Swapo bases outside the territory.

Mr Botha said the officer

commanding the SWA Command of the Defence Force Major-General Jan Goldenburs had remained behind to inspect electronic equipment which the West had proposed could be used to guard against infiltration on the border.

General Goldenburs will spend the next day or two looking at this equipment and its efficiency, Mr Botha said.

But the fact that he is looking at the equipment does not mean that we have by doing this, accepted the equipment as a substitute and replacement for monitoring Swapo within its bases,” he said.

It only meant that it had been agreed to look at the equipment which could, according to the West, detect people and vehicles crossing the border.

Asked who would eventually use such equipment should it be accepted as feasible, Mr Botha said it was not practicable at this stage to negotiate about who would use it — not before it had been established whether such equipment would be effective.

Should it be found effective it might eventually become an aid but this does not mean that we have shelved our demand that Swapo bases should be monitored.

The monitoring of Swapo bases still remained the main stumbling block to be overcome in the SWA-Namibia question, he said.

In reply to a question Mr Botha said he had asked the Western Five to go back to the frontline states in an attempt to obtain their co-operation in the implementation of the plan on SWA-Namibia as it stood.

This is in the interest of everybody in Southern Africa, also the frontline states.

“Our problem is that the West wants peace at all costs.”

The radicals who are responsible for the war must, therefore also be considered.

“These radicals know that they only have to step up their price (conditions) every time and it will be accepted,” Mr Botha said.

Appeal Court frees Owambo shopkeeper

RDM 73/3/79

221

BLOEMFONTEIN — The appeal of an Owambo shopkeeper against his conviction and sentence of eight years under the Terrorism Act was upheld in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Mr Sachareus Alfeus's unexpected visitors on the night of September 17, 1977 — 30 armed guerrillas — had created a situation "pregnant with doom," the Chief Justice Mr Justice Rumpff, said in written reasons for upholding the appeal.

Mr Acting Justice E K W Lichtenberg, in the Supreme Court at Windhoek on May 24, 1978, found Mr Alfeus had not acted under pressure or as a result of an emergency when he opened his shop for men he knew were guerrillas.

The Chief Justice, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Kotze and Mr Justice Viljoen

(acting Judge of Appeal), said that if the situation in Owambo was as it had been sketched by the trial judge himself, and Mr Alfeus had been given the choice of death or abduction.

Mr Justice Rumpff emphasised the trial judge had not concluded that Mr Alfeus, as a result of his membership of Swapo, had been incited to give the assistance to the terrorists, of which he had been accused.

According to the trial judge Mr Alfeus should have hidden or run away or said to the terrorists that he was not prepared to sell them goods but would not oppose them if they took what they needed.

In the view of the Chief Justice this finding was unrealistic in the light of the evidence and the findings of the court itself in regard to prevailing circumstances in Owambo — Sapa

SA stands by demand on Swapo bases

RD 4 23/3/79 221

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The South African Government still stands by its demand for the monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring countries despite a compromise Western proposal for electronic checks along the South West African border.

This was made clear yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, during a stopover at Windhoek's J G Strijdom Airport on his way back from the New York proximity talks on the UN settlement proposals.

Mr Botha had brief talks with the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, before flying on to Cape Town to brief the Cabinet on the latest Western efforts to save the peace plan.

Mr Botha said he was not in a position to define the chances, but "we have reached an extremely delicate stage in the whole process".

The Western Foreign

Ministers had made "all sorts" of proposals to overcome the problems, including the use of a "technical apparatus" to monitor cross-border movements.

Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding SWA Command, had stayed in the US to investigate the effectiveness and suitability of the apparatus.

"The fact that he is investigating it doesn't mean that we are going to accept this apparatus as a substitute or replacement for the monitoring of Swapo bases," Mr Botha said.

He said he had pleaded with the Western powers to go back to the Frontline States to secure their co-operation for the settlement plan in the interests of Southern Africa.

He rejected the argument that it would be a violation of their sovereignty if they allowed UN personnel on to their soil to monitor Swapo bases.

A Namibian National Front spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday, that

UN special representative Mr Marti Ahtisaari and the Western group have asked the NNF delegation to stay on in New York for three more days of talks, reports Sapa.

In Lusaka yesterday, Swapo defence secretary Mr Peter Nanyemba claimed Swapo was holding several South African soldiers.

Addressing a Press conference, Mr Nanyemba produced what he said were the documents of a South African soldier captured by Swapo and given "political education" before being sent back to South Africa.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said the Defence Force "does not comment on ridiculous propaganda of this nature".

Mr Nanyemba also claimed Swapo guerrillas shot down four South African aircraft during bombing raids on Swapo camps in Angola and Zambia between March 4 and March 12. He said Swapo had suffered no casualties.

SWA/NAMIBIA

(22) FM 13/79

Back from the brink?

Although the deadlocked Namibian settlement plan continues to hover precariously between total collapse and limited progress, this week's proximity talks in New York appear to have served some purpose in keeping the process alive.

Speaking to the *FM* from New York, the Namibia National Front's John Kirkpatrick indicated that the chances of SA and Namibian internal political groupings coming back to the international plan hinged on acceptance of Western and UN clarification of the vexed issue of Swapo "bases" in Namibia and the monitoring of Swapo forces outside Namibia.

The sponsors of the UN plan were said to be testing the acceptability of a phrase like "confinement centres", to get away from the more menacing sounding "bases."

Moreover, said Kirkpatrick, the talks had indeed explored further ways around the objections of Pik Botha and the internal groups by trying to set an upper limit on the number of confinement centres and the number of Swapo guerrillas who would be held there. A figure of 1 500 was mentioned, but this was shouted down. It was pointed out that the SA security forces would have failed dismally in their duty if that many armed Swapo stragglers found themselves in Namibia when the ceasefire came into effect.

Electronic surveillance

NNF has in any case shifted slightly away from the other internal groupings by announcing that if Swapo could prove it had bases in Namibia (in the accepted military sense of the word), it would accept Kurt Waldheim's perceptions of the problem.

The other arm of the "compromise" is a US offer to instal a highly sophisticated electronic surveillance gadget along the Namibia-Angola frontier to prevent armed forces from carrying out tactical moves into Namibia before and after the ceasefire comes into effect. On Wednesday, General Janne Geldenhuys, OC SWA Command, was scheduled to attend a Pentagon demonstration of the monitoring device.

There may be grounds for hope in the style of Pik Botha's departure from New York when he called on parties to go home and "reflect calmly and restfully" on what had happened at the proximity talks. That's a far cry from the Botha who went to New York last week accusing the Western Five of crude duplicity

and other shortcomings

Diplomats are similarly intrigued by Botha's New York statement that Pretoria would like to become less of a negotiating partner in the SWA issue "and I am grateful that the Western Five met the SWA political parties." As an embryo state, he said, SWA had a sovereignty of its own and the discussions between the West and the SWA parties were a step in the right direction.

Tantalisingly, this could mean two things: either Pretoria is seeking to promote unanimous internal opposition to implementation of UN Resolution 435 on the lines suggested in the Waldheim report of February 26 and set up the parties (including Swapo D and the NNF) for an internal settlement; or it is preparing a face-saving retreat from its March 6 brinkmanship (P W Botha's go-it-alone speech in the Assembly) by allowing itself to be persuaded by the SWA parties that clarifications obtained at the proximity talks had allayed their fears and that they were ready to go ahead with implementation of the settlement plan.

The only problem with that scenario is that it takes no account of possible adverse responses from Swapo and the Front Line states.

Swapo's first reaction to the New York

proposals was that it was up to the UN to decide the means of monitoring the ceasefire. However, there was no immediate objection to the electronic surveillance of the border.

At the same time, Swapo alleges that the South Africans are merely drawing the whole matter out to gain more time, so that eventually they might say that it is too late for the UN proposals to be implemented because of the September election deadline imposed by Pretoria.



Botha . . . calm and restful reflection?

New laws RDM 24/3/79 on Labour, ①221 ②222 squatters

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, announced yesterday that new laws concerning labour, squatter and overcrowding control would soon be promulgated.

These measures were an attempt to promote work opportunities in areas where unemployment was most serious, Mr Steyn said in a statement.

The abolition of the "so-called pass laws" in SWA had given rise to certain problems, such as the influx of unemployed people to urban areas, and steps had had to be taken to remedy the situation.

"It should be emphasised that laws and regulations cannot solve socio-economic problems," Mr Steyn said.

"They can only hopefully assist to limit the consequences of the problems so as to gain time to find solutions and implement them."

Mr Steyn also announced that a committee of senior officials had been appointed to investigate complaints about living conditions in hostels for urban black workers who were separated from their families.

"I regard it as my duty to warn against a tendency to find 'instant' solutions for problems such as these," he said — Sapa.

Info 'hot water' may 'paralyse' Prime Minister on SWA plan

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The 'burgeoning' Information Department scandal is being watched with foreboding by the Carter Administration's African specialists.

This is not only because it may yet implicate some big-name American politicians, but because it is making headlines at the same time as difficulties have developed between South Africa and the UN over the SWA peace plan.

This view was expressed in the New York Times yesterday by its associate

editor Tom Wicker, who recently visited South Africa

Wicker said that US Government sources were encouraged by the good progress made last week towards resolving the SWA dispute at discussions between the Foreign Minister, Mr R F (Pik) Botha, and Western and UN diplomats.

But they now fear that the Government of Mr P W Botha is in such political hot water that it will be too paralysed to make major decisions, such as those pending on South West Africa, he added.

Worse, the scandal could force the Botha

Government to take a tough line and refuse any compromise on the South West African issue.

The New York Times also gave prominent display to claims in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper during the weekend that the South African Government secretly contributed up to R3.3-million to former President Gerald Ford's unsuccessful bid for re-election in 1976

It described these claims, however, as 'allegations for which the newspaper concerned offered no supporting evidence.'

It quoted the newspaper as 'theorising — again without evidence' — that US campaign financing laws might have been circumvented by arrangements for 400 'Republican businessmen' to make the maximum allo-

able contributions of R3 500 to the Ford campaign

UNWILLINGLY

Meanwhile, Robert P Visser, general counsel to former President Gerald Ford's 1976 campaign, called the report of R3.3-million in South African contributions to that campaign 'preposterous.'

Mr Visser noted in a telephone interview that it would have been illegal for the President Ford committee to take money knowingly either from foreign nationals or from people who had been given the money by anyone else to contribute it to the campaign.

He conceded that it was impossible to be sure that the law had not been violated unwittingly, but he said that could not have

taken place on the scale described by the Johannesburg Sunday newspaper.

In any event, the maximum individual contribution allowed in 1976 was R850. Thus it would have taken at least 3900 people to transmit the reported R3.3-million.

The funds spent in the general election were supplied by the federal government. In the campaign for the Republican nomination, Mr Ford spent about R11-million R7.6-million of it from private contributions, mostly individuals.

Political action committees could contribute up to R4250, but few did. The remaining R304-million came from the federal treasury in matching funds for contributions R213 or less.

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Terrorists abduct 39 girls

WINDHOEK. — Thirty-nine young girl pupils and an unmarried woman teacher had been abducted at gunpoint by 40 terrorists from a secondary school in western Ovambo, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, chief secretary of the Ovambo Government, said at Oshakati last night.

Mr Bezuidenhout said a group of about 40 terrorists armed with AK-47 sub-machin-

eguns had surrounded the school at Ukekete about 8 km south of the Angolan border in the Ombalantu area at 10.30 am

The pupils, aged between 16 and 20 years of age, were marched across the Angolan border with the teacher, Miss Aume Heita.

Mr Bezuidenhout said nothing more had been heard of them by late last night. A fol-

low-up operation had been launched.

Women who had returned from Angola in the past had told the authorities they had received training in Swapo terrorist camps.

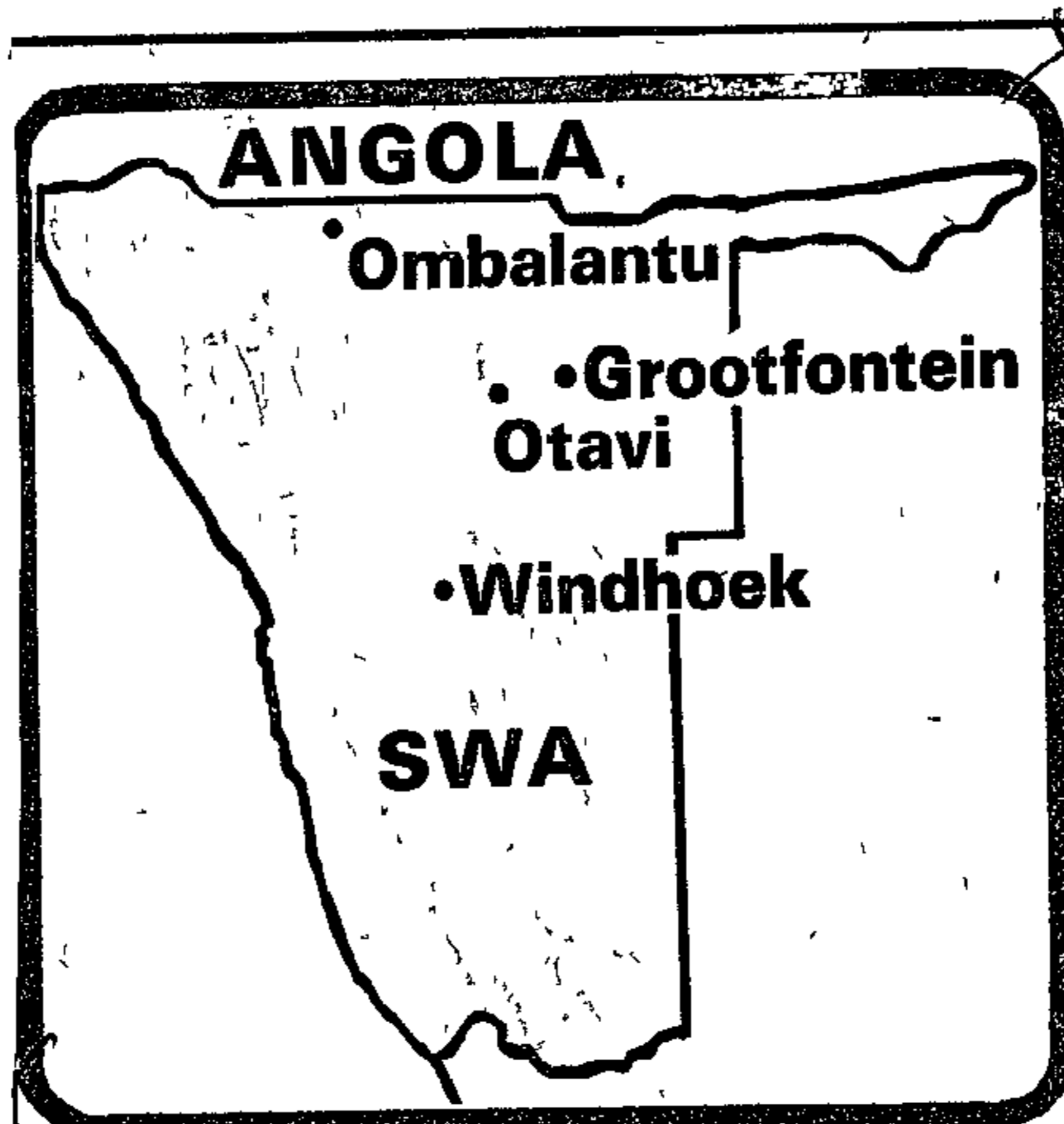
Mr Bezuidenhout said it was significant that the terrorists had specifically ordered the young women to accompany them.

"It is clear that they are

concentrating on young women and the only deduction one can make is that they will be trained in the use of arms.

"I am thinking especially training in small-arms and anti-aircraft weapons," he said.

Meanwhile, police and army units are combing the area north of Otavi for seven terrorists after the wounding of policemen at the weekend.



Terrorists murder farmer

WINDHOEK. — A group of terrorists murdered a farmer on the farm Tirol in the Otavi district yesterday, a combined statement by the SWA Commander of the Defence Force, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, and the Divisional Commissioner of Police of SWA/Namibia, Colonel A Drotsche, said here yesterday

The incident happened at about 5 pm. The statement said a group of terrorists had led the farmer, "a Mr Buchholtz", into an ambush and killed him.

Mr Buchholz and a farm hand had been in a light truck on the farm when the incident happened

"The farm hand succeeded in running to the homestead to report the incident to Mrs Buchholz". She immediately informed the police

Troops hunt for Swapo killers

STAR
27/3/79 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Elderly whites living on smallholdings and farms in the Otavi district have been moved to the safety of a school hostel in the town following the terrorist attack yesterday in which a white farmer was shot dead.

A massive manhunt for terrorists by troops and police is in progress

Mr Karl Buchholz (59) was killed in an ambush by five terrorists in civilian clothes at a cattle post on his farm, Tirol, about 60 km south of Otavi

A farmhand with him, Mr Petrus Kamahomo, was freed by the terrorists who said he was "too old to die"

Mr Kamahomo then walked 10 km to the farmhouse where he alerted Mrs Steglinde Buchholz (51) who alerted the police.

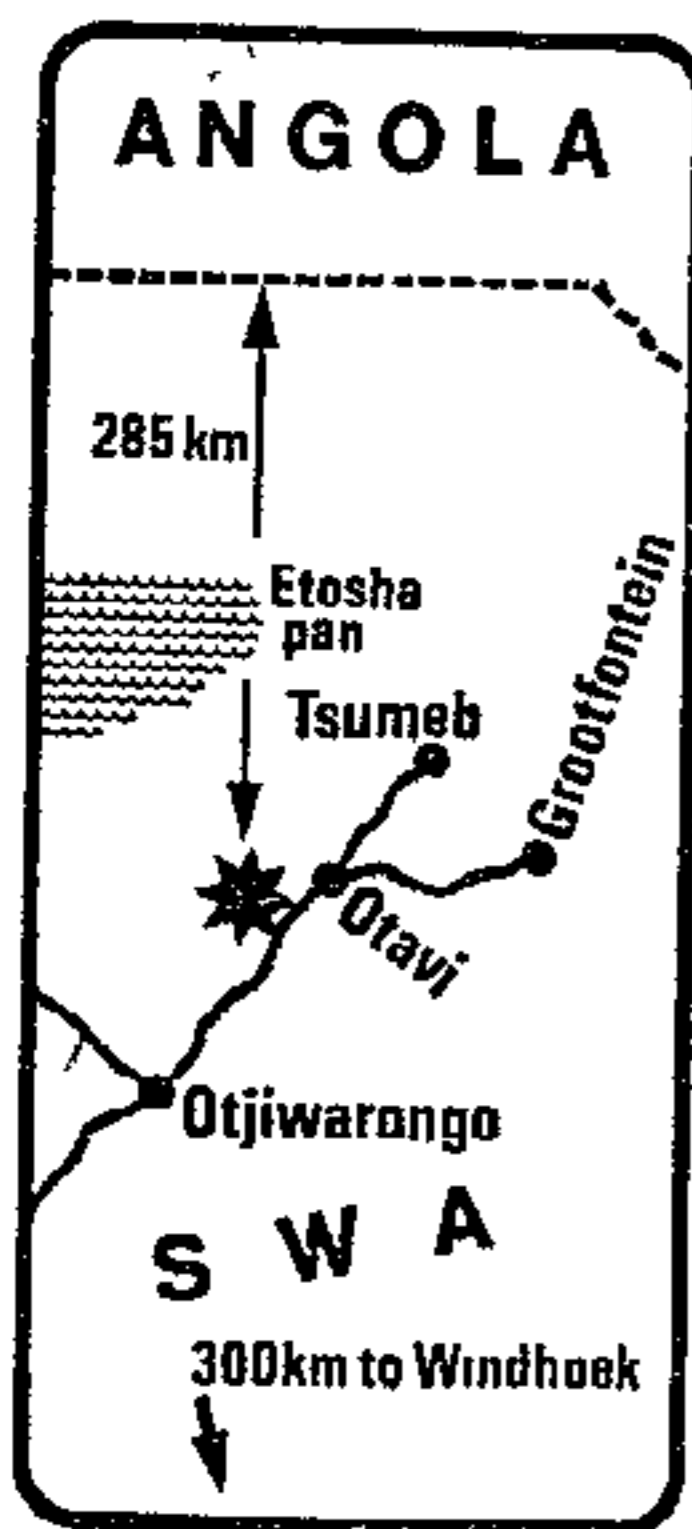
Otavi's town clerk, Mr F M Laing, said today the elderly people would be housed in the primary school hostel until "the danger had passed"

A school teacher Mr A van Zyl, confirmed that "a few" old folk were being cared for in the hostel.

He said a warning system and spotlights had been installed at the school and hostel recently as a precaution

Infiltration

A spokesman for SWA Command said today it was "strongly suspected" the terrorist group involved in yesterday's attack had infiltrated the "white" farming areas from the Mangete bloc in southern Kavango.



Aged are
evacuated
in SWA

▶ From page 16

spokesman said today that the follow-up operation was still in progress after yesterday's farm shooting

A brother-in-law of Mr Buchholz, Mr Rolf Kuehl, said "They were busy unloading cowlick concentrate at an outpost on the farm when they heard shots

"The next thing, the terrorists were on them

"They shot Karl and told the farmhand, Petrus, he could go because he was too old. They then shot up the truck to make it unfit for use," said Mr Kuehl

Mr Kamahomo is believed to have received a slight facial injury, although it is not known whether he was shot or assaulted

GANG LEADER

The incident took place about 10 kilometres north-west of the main road between Windhoek and Otavi in dense bush

During a follow-up operation after the shooting of a policeman in Otavi on Friday, another policeman was wounded and a terrorist — believed to be the leader of the gang — was killed

A Defence Force spokesman said he was wearing a wrist compass. A notebook and a reference map of the area were found in his rucksack

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He said it was believed that "one or two groups" of Swapo terrorists were roaming the dense bush in the Otavi area.

"We suspect that this infiltration is part of an overall southward move by Swapo terrorists to establish themselves in the territory before a formal ceasefire leading to a UN supervised election in the territory" he said.

Yesterday's attack on Mr Buchholz, a former Koffiefontein inmate, took place at almost the same spot in which South African policeman, Warrant Officer S T P Bezuidenhout (47) was killed in a skirmish with terrorists in July, 1976.

In a separate incident in Owambo yesterday, a group of 40 terrorists abducted 39 school children and a woman teacher from a school close to the Angolan border.

The chief Secretary of the Owambo Government, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said the schoolchildren — mostly between 16 and 20 — were abducted from the Ombalantu tribal area at about 10 30 am yesterday.

A senior Defence Force

Swapo flag is pinned to dead farmer's body

STAR 28/3/79

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Terrorists who shot and killed a white Otavi farmer pinned a Swapo flag to the dead man's body after riddling it with bullets.

This emerged today as the hunt for the terrorists — who have split up into two groups — intensified in the rugged and densely bushed terrain in northern South West Africa/Namibia

Police sources indicated today that the tracks of the terrorists who killed Mr Karl Buchholz (59) on Monday afternoon, were "reasonably fresh"

The chief of the Security Police in SWA/Namibia, Colonel J G Myburg, said the security forces were following a group of terrorists north of Otavi and one to the south.

Crack counter-insurgency units of the police and Defence forces have been scouring the hills around Otavi since the weekend when two policemen were wounded by terrorists and the leader of the terrorist gang was shot dead.

Monday's attack on Mr Buchholz occurred at a cattle post on his farm, Tirol, which lies next to the Windhoek-Otavi main road.

PAMPHLETS

Sources confirmed today that a red, blue and green Swapo flag was pinned to Mr Buchholz's body. Swapo propaganda pamphlets — similar to those found in the seven rucksacks abandoned by the gang at Otavi on Saturday — were also found at the scene of the murder.

Colonel Myburg denied reports that Swapo had pinned a note to the dead man's body.

A Defence Force spokesman said the terrorist leader shot at the weekend had apparently sought refuge at a black compound at Otavi. After his body was taken back to the compound for identification, the residents said they recognised the dead man — and cheered when they saw his body.

Arderne Tredgold.

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November

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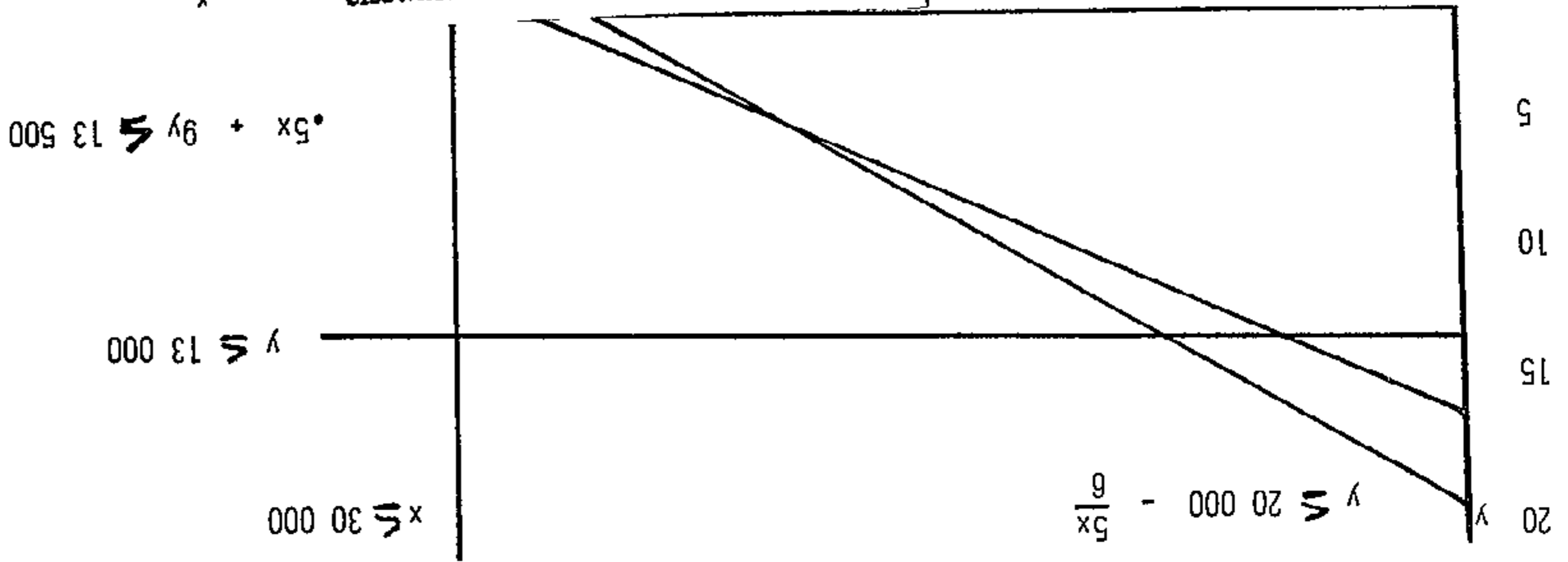
Consider primarily the optimum mix of products.
 Let x = No. of metres of 2 1/2 cm tubing made per year
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$$\frac{x}{120} + \frac{y}{200} \leq 200 \quad \therefore y \leq 20000 - \frac{5x}{6} \quad (\text{slope} - 5/6)$$

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$$x \leq 30000$$

$$y \leq 13000$$



Objective function (i.e. the contⁿ)

$$(1 - 0.50x + (2 - 0.90)y$$

$$.5x + 1.10y \text{ or (slope} - 5/1$$

Note that the R70 per month is a s^t
 will be the above less R840. The
 The optimum corner would be at the
 of $y \leq 13000$.
 The optimum point is thus where

$$.5x + .9y = 13500$$

$$y = 13000 \text{ meet}$$

$$.5x + 11700 = 13500$$

$$.5x = 1800$$

$$x = 3600$$

$$y = 13000$$

Contribution is therefore 1800 + 14300 = 16100

Annual contribution is
 Less: Variable cost
 Wages

2400
 840

3240
 R12860

Walvis Bay: political representation of Black citizens

459. Mr. J. D. DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether any steps have been taken to grant political representation to Black citizens of the Republic who are resident in Walvis Bay, if so, what are the particulars

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

As Walvis Bay is part of the territory of the Republic of South Africa, the position of Blacks there is exactly the same as elsewhere in the Republic.

Correct figure
 in to company profits
 e) cost.
 but for the restraint

Hansard 8 (569) 29/3/74

221

Governa, the chief of the defeated COCHOVA, was required to provide for the return fleet was humiliating, in that it indicated his sub-ordination to the Company.

Another reason for Khoi decline was the loss of their land. "The Khoi Khoi herds which lost their land crumbled very quickly ... The survival of a herd depended upon the use of a large territory within which it could circulate, pasturing stock and hunting. Once their land was gone the herd broke up into small groups of clients or farm servants, no longer independent,

Soldier killed in border shooting incident

STAR 29/3/79 221

Rifleman D C Golden, of Johannesburg was killed in a shooting accident in the operational area yesterday

SWA Command in Windhoek has confirmed the death but no further details are available.

Today Rifleman Golden's mother, Mrs Cinnie Golden, of Regents Park, Johannesburg, said she wished she could have changed places with her son.

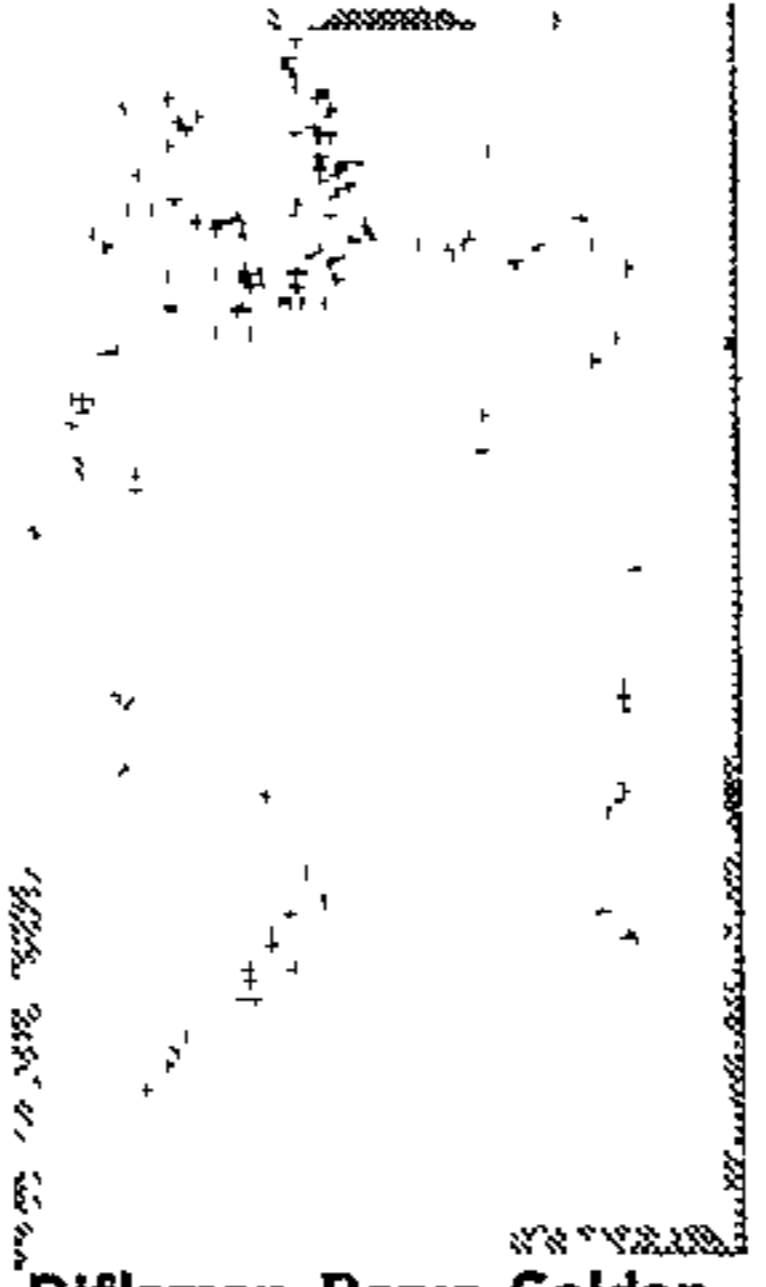
"Denis left school in 1977 and went straight into the army," she said

"He matriculated at Sir John Adamson School and wanted to be an aircraft mechanic."

Rifleman Golden started his military service in January last year. He would have completed it at the end of this year

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Otavie that the Security forces are now hot on the heels of a number of terrorists who killed a local farmer

Troops tracking them are using helicopters, motorcycles, horses and



Rifleman Denis Golden.

tracking dogs in intensive pursuit operations through dense and thorny bush near here

An Ovambo civilian, Mr Ellazar Kalangula, died in a landmine explosion near his house in northern SWA/Namibia yesterday afternoon, the acting brother of the Ovambo Mr Peter Heita, said at Oshakati today, reports Sapa.

Mr Kalangula was a brother of the Owambo minister of Education, Mr Peter Kalangula

under the power of the Company and declining we have seen how the Remonters alienated themselves from other Khoi groups by their economic blockade, and thus found themselves without allies during the First War. (p. 3). The GORINGHAIVA, GORINGHAIRONA and GORACHOUVA became so impoverished after the war that they had to submit to the Company and make treaties with it in 1678. The GORINGHAIRONA and CHANOVA saw it to their advantage to ally with the Company against Governa of the COCHOVA in the Second War, and indeed, they did gain in livestock. However, the

the COCHOVA spite the beginning of this group's, and thus the slight benefit obtained by some groups seem to be at the expense of the independent survival society as a whole. By allying themselves with the, these groups brought themselves fully into the while they also facilitated the conquest of another group. possessed of their livestock, and their land, members societies were necessitated to support themselves by leaving national societies and working as herders or laborers for trained of the people who made up the societies, and who manpower and potential leadership, disintegration societies was rapid. Within the white economy, the Khoi, vestiges of their traditions. As the Khoi language was impossible for the Dutch to acquire land indeed, this was prohibited by the Company), Khoi necessarily learnt Dutch. Some the names by which they had been called in traditional society disappeared. Miscegenation caused the race itself to disappear "They literally accelerated themselves out of existence" (11)

which started the First War was that the freemen had usurped their land rights. The white advance then disrupted the traditional grazing patterns of Khoi societies. The Dutch presence tended to exacerbate rivalry between Khoi groups, and eventually led to these groups being brought

The inferior position occupied by Khoi in white society

Waldheim told: monitor Swapo

221
20
28/3/79

JOHANNESBURG -- Mr Pik Botha the Minister of Foreign Affairs has called on UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to have a resolution condemning Swapo's violence introduced in the Security Council

It was made in a letter earlier this month and has been repeated in another South African protest at the abduction of 39 schoolgirls and an Owambo teacher across the Angolan border on Monday

In urging Dr Waldheim to use his influence in having the anti Swapo resolution adopted, Mr Botha said "The operative paragraphs condemn Swapo for its violence against the people of South West Africa and called on Swapo to cease immediately its violence and terror and to cooperate forthwith in the implementation of the settlement proposals"

He said on the same day

the girls were abducted "five armed Swapo terrorists shot and killed in cold blood an elderly farmer on a farm approximately 35 km from Otavi

Swapo's attacks across the border were continuing unabated despite the negotiations for a peaceful settlement It was clear Swapo was not interested in a peaceful settlement and it was depriving the people of South West Africa of their right of self-determination

Mr Botha restated South Africa was committed to the settlement proposals which had been accepted already However, Swapo's actions had destroyed the confidence of the local population in the proposals and strengthened their belief in the need to have Swapo bases monitored

The silence of the United Nations over Swapo's terrorism and in-

timidation against the people of South West Africa is manifestly prejudicial It strains the conscience and exceeds the bounds of tolerance to witness the UN giving support, respect and comfort to an organisation that publicly proclaims its dedication to violence," Mr Botha said

"That this violence is perpetrated indiscriminately against innocent men women and children has seemingly caused no moral dilemma for the world body"

Nobody could be blamed for developing an incurable resentment for the way uninvolved parties are given a mandate to frustrate the will of the democratic majority in South West Africa, by holding the democratic principles hostage to the manipulation of a violence-supporting organisation.

South Africa would continue to protect the people of South West Africa --

Who's deviating from the UN plan?

The South African government seems to be on rather shaky ground in accusing the UN and the Western Five of deviating from the settlement plan for South West Africa over the question of UN monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia when the ceasefire comes into effect.

The *FM* has learnt from official American sources in the US that it was made absolutely clear to SA as long ago as February last year that such monitoring could not be guaranteed in the Western/UN settlement plan for the territory.

Diplomatic sources in Europe confirm this. One official told the *FM* that the Western Five "contact group" agreed with the SA view that Untag surveillance of Swapo guerrillas in Angola and Zambia would be "desirable," but made it clear from the outset that Angolan and Zambian consent would be necessary. The Five had "informed SA at various stages that such agreement had not been forthcoming."

"Despite this, the SA government accepted the proposal," the official said, referring to Prime Minister Vorster's announcement to this effect in Parliament in April last year.

The revelation that it was made plain to SA at least a year ago that Untag monitoring on sovereign soil outside SWA could not be guaranteed throws new light on the current impasse over implementation of the UN plan and on SA accusations of a breach of faith by the Five and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

PW and Pik Botha

For the implication is that it is by no means certain that the West or Waldheim are deviating from the plan, but that SA is interpreting it in a manner that conflicts with what Western sources call its "negotiating history."

Prime Minister P W Botha has thus stated. "If Dr Waldheim and the five Western powers do not see their way clear to monitoring (Swapo) bases across the border in Angola and Zambia, there is no agreement" — despite that fact that, according to Western sources, SA accepted the plan on April 25 last year after it had been told that such monitoring could not be guaranteed.

Approached by the *FM* for comment, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said that "on no occasion had SA acquiesced in the proposition that the restriction to base of any of the sides would not be subject to

monitoring by Untag SA throughout insisted on this concept." But Botha did not deny that SA had been told a year ago that UN monitoring in Angola and Zambia would probably not be possible.

Botha maintains that the plan, when read in its totality, contains in "clear terms the provision that Swapo forces would be restricted to base and that the restriction would be monitored" and that any suggestion that the plan speaks only of Untag operations inside Namibia is "untenable."

The plan does indeed state that neighbouring states "shall be requested" to



Waldheim . . . under fire from the Bothas both

ensure that its terms are respected and to afford UN personnel the necessary facilities to carry out their functions.

US sources tell the *FM* that they have accordingly received "solemn assurances" from the neighbouring states that they will not allow activities contrary to the ceasefire or disruptive of the settlement.

On the question of confining Swapo forces inside SWA to base, European diplomatic sources claim this should not have come as a surprise to SA as the question was raised with SA's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Brand Fourie, in

New York in February 1978.

Botha replies: "SA indeed accepted a suggestion that Swapo be restricted to 'designated bases' — but not in SWA." He adds that "it was common knowledge that there were no Swapo bases in operation inside SWA at the time."

Western sources tell the *FM* that it is implicit in the plan that Swapo personnel who happen to be inside SWA at the time of the ceasefire will be restricted to bases there. Although they concede that there may be room for a "difference of perception" on this issue, they also point out: "It is not logical to send Namibians outside their country after a ceasefire. From SA's standpoint, it is surely better that any Swapo military personnel inside SWA at the time of the ceasefire be identified and put into locations away from population centres — places where they will stay throughout the period and which they will only be able to leave if they lay down their arms."

As the *FM* went to press, envoys of the Five were preparing to fly to Windhoek to meet SWA political parties to follow up last week's proximity talks in New York. Prime Minister Botha and Foreign Minister Pik Botha are expected in Windhoek early next week.

The non-Swapo parties are evidently demanding clear-cut written formulations of points discussed in New York. Some of them have indicated to the *FM* that if they get firm evidence that the front-line states will do everything in their power to ensure scrupulous observance of the ceasefire, they would regard this as "helpful" — even if Untag monitoring in Angola and Zambia is not included.

The *FM* also understands that the parties say that if "bases" inside SWA means restriction centres for Swapo troops caught on the SWA side of the border when the ceasefire takes effect, this too might be acceptable as long as no psychological, military, political, or tactical advantage is conferred on Swapo.

Not all foreign observers are convinced that SA is committed in principle to going along with the plan. The possibility that SA may be planning to engineer a Namibian UDI has by no means been dismissed. Concern has also been expressed at the possible effects of the Information scandal on the whole SWA issue.

Says one source: "We're damned if we know what's going to happen next. We are waiting to see what happens to Muldergate. SA sounds just like Nixon at the end of the road."

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Soldier dies
after SWA

skirmish

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — A 20-year-old national serviceman, Rifleman Nikos E Pavliakis, died on Wednesday in the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte after a skirmish with Swapo terrorists on March 24.

He is survived by his father, Mr G Pavliakis of Judith Avenue, Emmarentia. Mr Pavliakis said today his son had been in the operational area since February this year.

Funeral arrangements are not complete.

1. The CONTINENT of NORTH

2. POLITICAL
3. The WESTERN
4. The PACIFIC
5. The ATLANTIC
6. THE CARIBBEAN
7. THE CONGO
8. GREENLAND
9. THE SOUTH
10. The GREAT
11. The PANAMA
12. The COLD
13. The GULF of MEXICO and NEWFOUNDLAND.

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14. The WEST COAST is influenced by the CALIFORNIAN CURRENT.

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4. CONANT
5. CANADIAN
6. THE LAKES
7. VANCOUVER
8. Large
9. The
10. The
11. The
12. The CANADIAN ROCKIES form part of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGE.
13. OTTAWA is the FEDERAL CAPITAL of CANADA.
14. The TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY of CANADA starts at ST. JOHN in the EAST and ends at VANCOUVER in the WEST.
15. The RAILWAY is known as the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY and crosses the ROCKIES via the KICKING HORSE PASS.

Terrorist groups cut off from Angola

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the inhabitants and ordered Lusius Quietus to clean them out of the province. He organized a force and murdered a great multitude of the Jews there, and for this reform was appointed governor of Judaea by the Emperor.

The Star's
Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Otavi farmer Mr Kari Buchholz (59), murdered by terrorists on Monday, was buried at Otavi yesterday while security forces intensified hot-pursuit operations for his killers and other terrorists in the area

Security forces are preventing the groups from returning to Angola. The chase is stretching from north of Tsumeb to about halfway between Otavi and Otjivarongo farther south.

About 200 people attended Mr Buchholz's funeral at the local Lutheran church at 4 pm yesterday

The minister leading the service, Pastor Rolf Umbach, pleaded with the congregation not to seek revenge

Starting the sermon with the account of Cain killing his brother Abel, he urged those present not to succumb to the strong temptation to take revenge.

Security forces did not make any contact with the terrorists yesterday but have tracked them for roughly 200 km since their leader was shot dead about 3 km from Otavi on Saturday

Signs indicate that the fleeing group are getting tired — their tracks show

they are taking more rests in their flight

The brother of the Ovambo Minister of Education, Mr Peter Klangula, was killed instantly and three others injured when his truck detonated a landmine late on Wednesday

Mr Eleaser Kalangula, who was prominent in church circles, was on his way to his kraal near Omangwelumbe at the time

Pastor Hofni Nakamela of the Ovambo Independent Church and two of Mr Kalangula's children were injured in the blast. They were flown to the Oshakati State Hospital in a military helicopter and their condition was said to be satisfactory

On March 26 a shopkeeper, Mr Kalula Shikongo, was shot dead at Edama, near Ondangwa in Northern SWA/Namibia by three terrorists armed with Russian AK 47 rifles

... as the
allion, they rushed into sedition and increasing the scope of the rebellion war while Lupus was governor of all happened to overcome the Greeks, who killed the Jews in the city, but though the Jews of Cyrene continued to plunder districts in it under their leader em Marcius Turbo with land and sea war vigorously against them in many killed many thousands of Jews, not only pt who had rallied to Lucuas, their the Jews in Mesopotamia would also attack quietus to clean them out of the province. He organized a force and murdered a great multitude of the Jews there, and for this reform was appointed governor of Judaea by the Emperor.

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Terror death sermon fury

Argus Africa News
Service

OTAVI (South West Africa). — The sermon at the funeral service of local farmer Mr Karl Buchholz, 59, murdered by a group of terrorists on his farm this week, has made some of the people who heard it furious.

One farmer was heard abusing the Lutheran minister who conducted the service, Dr Rolf Umbach, on Thursday while mourners filed past the coffin, paying their last respects.

Many people complain because they say Dr Umbach started the sermon with the biblical account of Cain killing his brother Abel, and also because he said some of those making incursions into the territory were members of the same church and religion, who worshipped the same God as those at the funeral.

Dr Umbach also urged people not to succumb 'to the strong temptation' to allow the killing to precipitate thoughts of revenge or hate.

Mr Buchholz, a father of two teenage daughters, became the fifth white civilian in South West Africa killed at the hand of terrorists.

He was gunned down, beaten and then shot dead as he was working at a cattlepost on his farm Tirol, about 45 km south of here, at 5 pm on Monday.

The farmer, who had farmed in the area since his internment at Koffiefontein during World War 2, was slain at a spot he called 'terries post' after police Warrant Officer F P P Bezuidenhout, 47, was shot dead there in a skirmish with terrorists three years ago.

A group of terrorists riddled the body of Mr Buchholz with bullets and sprayed Mr Buchholz's truck, wrecking it. Security forces found a Swapo flag pinned to the body, and signs that the group had camped for between 12 and 24 hours before the incident not more than 100 m from 'terries post'.

The graveside address to about 200 mourners by Mr Willi Diemer, 72, vice-chairman of the Otavi farmers' association, had a far better reception than Dr Umbach's sermon.

Clad in his commando uniform, Mr Diemer con-

GRAVESIDE

ADDRESS

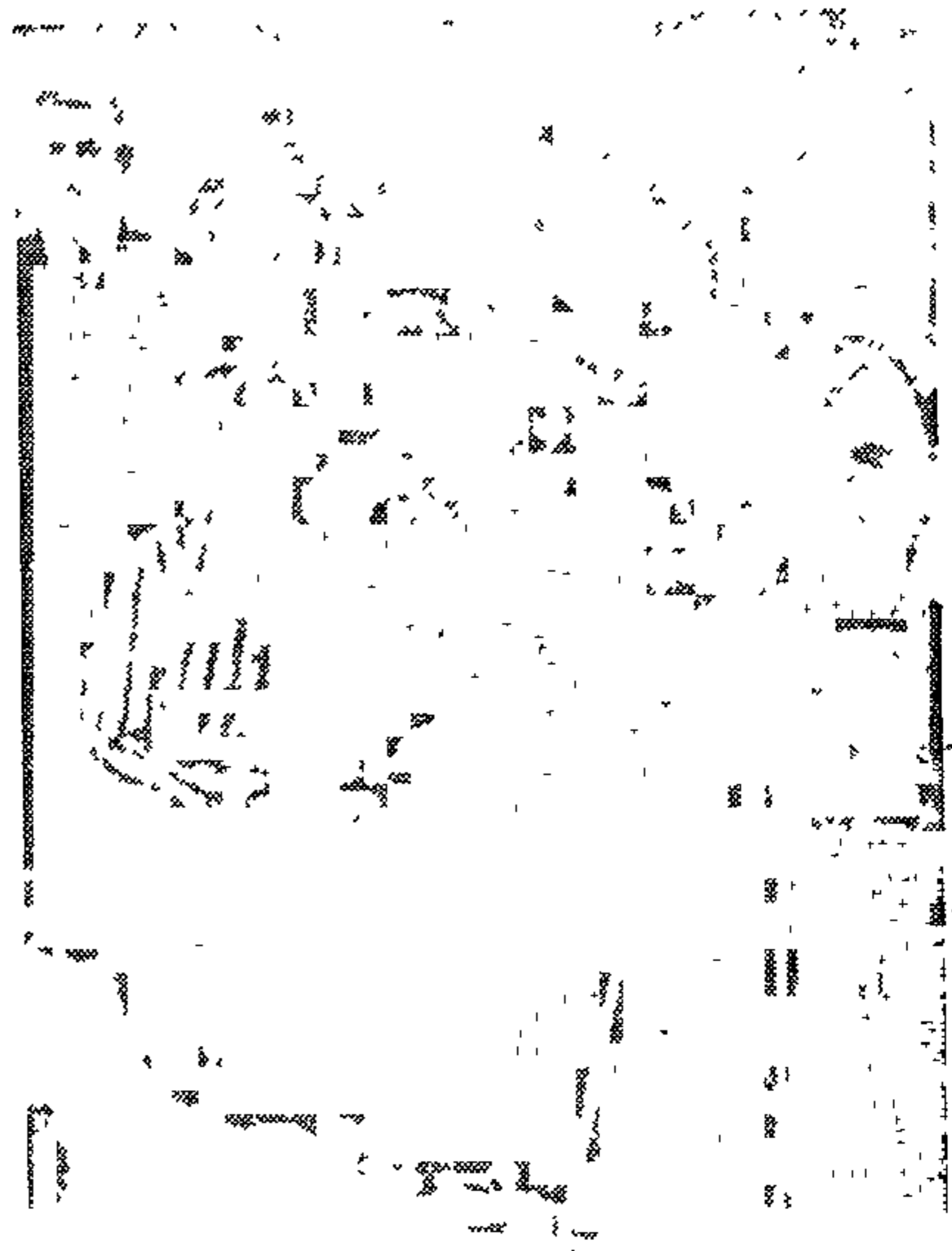
ANGERS

SWA FARMERS

W/E ARGUS

31/3/79

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MRS Sieglinde Buchholz (with dark glasses) sits with other members of her family around the grave of her husband who was killed by terrorists on Monday.

demned the cowardly and barbarous murder.

Angry farmers here seem determined to stay their ground in spite of terrorist groups currently roaming the bush.

Speaking at his farmhouse Mr Diemer said that the attitude of fellow-farmers was that the fate Mr Buchholz suffered could happen to anybody at any time — it was one of the dangers of living there.

'But I have not heard of one farmer who plans to move away. We will not give in. This is my rightful home, but we do not deny the right of other people to live with us in this territory,' he said.

Mr Diemer's attitude typified the feelings of many others here. Terrorist activity has not yet led to fear, merely a weariness of the dangers this dense and thorny bush in the area now holds.

While security forces used helicopters, horses, motorcycles and tracker dogs in their hot-pursuit operations after at least three pockets of terrorists fleeing through the bush, life continues normally in the town and on the farms.

The sight of the local hotel bristling with firearms while their uniformed owners relax at the day's end, seems to go unnoticed. The people of Otavi have seen this type of thing three times before.

PM to have talks with West in SWA

WINDHOEK. — The South African Prime Minister, MR P W Botha, the Foreign Minister, MR Pik Botha, and Western diplomats are expected here this weekend for urgent talks which will have a direct bearing on current all-out efforts to save the SWA/Namibia settlement plan.

It was confirmed earlier that the South African ministers would have talks with the SWA/Namibia Constituent Assembly on Monday morning. They are expected to have talks later in the day with political parties not represented in the assembly.

Sources here said the South

African ministers would arrive on Sunday, but talks would not start until Monday morning. They were expected to remain in the territory for only one day.

Meanwhile, the Namibian National Front's secretary-general, Mr Bryan O'Linn, told Sapa yesterday that his group had an

appointment with Western diplomats this morning.

Observers said it was almost certain that the Western diplomats would also have talks with other political groups here.

It could not be established here yesterday which of the five would be represented, but political observers said the talks would probably be on ambassadorial level.

It was considered highly unlikely that the Western contact group would have talks with the Constituent Assembly, because it was not recognized by them. The possibility was not excluded, however, that the Western diplomats would see political leaders represented in the assembly.

Well-informed political sources here said the Western contact group was in the process of drafting a supplement to the report on SWA/Namibia by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, issued on February 26 this year.

They said it was expected that the Western diplomats would discuss the draft supplement with local political leaders and sound out their moods on it.

Sources said the additional draft by the West specifically dealt with further clarification on the dispute about Swapo bases within SWA/Namibia and the monitoring of Swapo forces in neighbouring States.

Observers said a copy of the Western draft supplement would probably be handed to the South African Government in due course.

It was reported earlier that Mr Pik Botha had said at Worcester in the Cape that decisions taken on SWA/Namibia at present could have extremely serious effects. Actions taken now should not be considered in a hurry.

Mr Botha predicted that the situation in SWA/Namibia would deteriorate, as had happened in Rhodesia.

The majority party in the Constituent Assembly, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, has stated on many occasions that time was of the essence in the SWA/Namibian settlement.

The DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, has said on at least two occasions that the Constituent Assembly would consider during its sitting starting on Monday ways and means to "lead

the country to independence". The assembly passed a resolution during its last session that it would consider independence measures if the UN had failed to implement its Resolution 435 by March 15 — Sapa

CT 30/3/79

Man dies in Ovambo explosion ²²¹

WINDHOEK — An Ovambo civilian, Mr Elhazar Kalangula, died in a landmine explosion near his house in northern SWA/Namibia, the Acting Chief Minister of Ovambo, Mr Peter Heita, said at Oshakati yesterday.

Mr Kalangula was a brother of the Ovambo Minister of Education, Mr Peter Kalangula.

Mr Heita said the incident happened late on Wednesday afternoon when Mr Kalangula and a black clergyman returned from a visit to parishioners.

Mr Heita said the two children and the clergyman were taken to hospital at Oshakati for treatment of their injuries.

30/3/79

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Materials and Methods

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produced faeces, indicating that they
had fed before collection and were not
starved. Measurements of aerial and
aquatic respiration were synchronised
with the natural tidal cycle; during the
simulated tidal cycle, temperatures and
durations of aerial and aquatic phases
were adjusted to coincide with environ-
mental conditions. Flasks were darkened
at night.

All limpets were collected in midsum-
mer (December-January) from Dalebrook on
the warm-water coast of the Cape Penin-
sula. Mean summer sea temperature in the
vicinity is 18°C.

SA rem aan
oorhaastige
Suidwesters

Maaffent 1/4/79

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Van Ons Suidweskantoor

WINDHOEK

'N NUWE situasie ontwikkel rondom Suidwes ná die val van die Arbeidersregering in Brittanje en 'n kentering oor Rhodesië onder Amerikaanse politici.

Met die oog hierop sien waarnemers in Windhoek besondere betekenis in min Pik Botha se waarskuwing teen oorhaastige besluite, in 'n toespraak dié week op Worcester

Min. Botha en die Suid-Afrikaanse Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, kom môre in Windhoek aan, stellig met die voorneme om die Grondwetgewende Vergadering (met sy DTA-meerderheid) weg te kry van eensydige optrede. Die DTA eis 'n verkiesing onder VV-toesig voor 30 September en die monitor van Swapo-basisse in buurstate

Die eis oor 'n verkiesingsdatum word nou beskou as die grootste struikelblok in die pad van verdere onderhandelinge tussen Suid-Afrika en die VVO saam met die vyf Westerse moondhede

* Twee ambassadeurs en 'n saakgelastigde van die vyf Westerse moondhede het gister in Windhoek aangekom vir samesprekinge met politieke partye en kerkgroepe. Mnr Hans-Joachim Eick, Wes-Duitse ambassadeur in Suid-Afrika en leier van die groep, het kort ná hul aankoms gesê. „Ons het geen nuwe dokumente nie. Ons wil die belanghebbendes in Suid-

wes op die hoogte bring en onduidelikhede uit die weg ruim”

* Politieke waarnemers hier meen die uitslag van die verkiesing in Rhodesië en die algemene verkiesing in Brittanje kan die situasie rondom Suidwes drasties verander.

Die moontlikheid is sterk dat Amerika verkiesingswaarnemers na Rhodesië kan stuur

So 'n stap kan neerkom op Amerikaanse erkenning van 'n binnelandse oplossing in Rhodesië

Erken

Verder bestaan die moontlikheid dat indien mev. Margaret Thatcher se Konserwatiewe Party in Brittanje aan bewind kom, ook die Britse regering so 'n skikking sal erken

As dit gebeur, is die kans goed dat Amerika sowel as Brittanje se houding t o v die huidige Suidwes-krisis drasties kan verander

Dit is die argument, meen waarnemers, waarmee die SA Regering môre gaan probeer om die Grondwetgewende Vergadering te laat afsien van die plan om op eie houtjie na onafhanklikheid te

beweeg

Die DTA-meerderheid in daardie vergadering word gebind deur 'n besluit om sulke stappe te oorweeg Die verwagting is dat die DTA steeds sal eis dat 'n verkiesing onder VV-toesig voor 30 September gehou moet word



MIN. PIK BOTHA

* Dr Kurt Waldheim kom waarskynlik binne enkele dae met „nuwe voorstelle” waarin die geskilpunte in sy vorige Suidwesplan toegelig word, het die Westerse afvaardiging aan belanghebbendes gesê

„Dit lyk of die Westerse lande kennis geneem het van ons besware oor die Waldheim-plan, en dat hulle eerlik geprobeer het om 'n kompromis te bewerkstellig,” sê dr Bennie Africa, vise-president van die DTA

Dr Africa wou nie sê of die DTA afsien van sy plan om Suidwes summier na onafhanklikheid te lei nie „Veel hang af wat mnr. P W en Pik Botha aan ons kan sê”

Die woordvoerders van die meeste partye het agterna verklaar hulle is tevrede die oorspronklike Westerse plan is nog nie dood nie.

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SWA plan: Assembly's week to decide

STAR
2/4/79
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The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The SWA/Namibian Constituent Assembly has been given a week to react to compromise proposals on an international settlement for the territory.

This emerged today after the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, addressed the Assembly behind closed doors.

Today was also the final day of an ultimatum issued to the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance-dominated assembly, relating to "going it alone" towards independence.

Following the consultations with the Prime Minister, the various parties in the Assembly went into caucus and the Assembly will begin its open session tomorrow.

LOCATIONS

According to sources, the main point still at issue was the question of Swapo bases inside the territory, in view of the latest compromise stand taken by the Western Five contact group.

This was that Swapo guerillas who find themselves inside the territory at the time of a ceasefire be confined to "one or two locations" Nowhere is reference made to the word "bases"

Those Swapo guerillas who enter these "locations" if they so wish could leave these locations not to return again, but leaving their weapons behind

POINTS

Other points in the compromise proposals were:

- A ceasefire to commence at noon instead of midnight, allaying fears that Swapo guerillas could mass on the SWA/Namibian border, crossing into the territory minutes before a ceasefire comes into operation

- That Swapo guerillas be given 48 hours to report to "certain locations" after a ceasefire comes into operation.

November, 1978.

Arderne Tredgold.

Those who do not comply with the ruling will be in violation of the ceasefire.

The Prime Minister said after the meeting with the Assembly that he could not give any indication of what was said, or how the Constituent Assembly felt about the issue

"South Africa will formulate its standpoint after the Assembly has formulated its standpoint," said Mr Botha.

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Botha talks: Hope still alive on SWA issue

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Hopes for an internationally-acceptable solution in SWA/Namibia were still alive on the eve of today's talks here between the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and internal political parties.

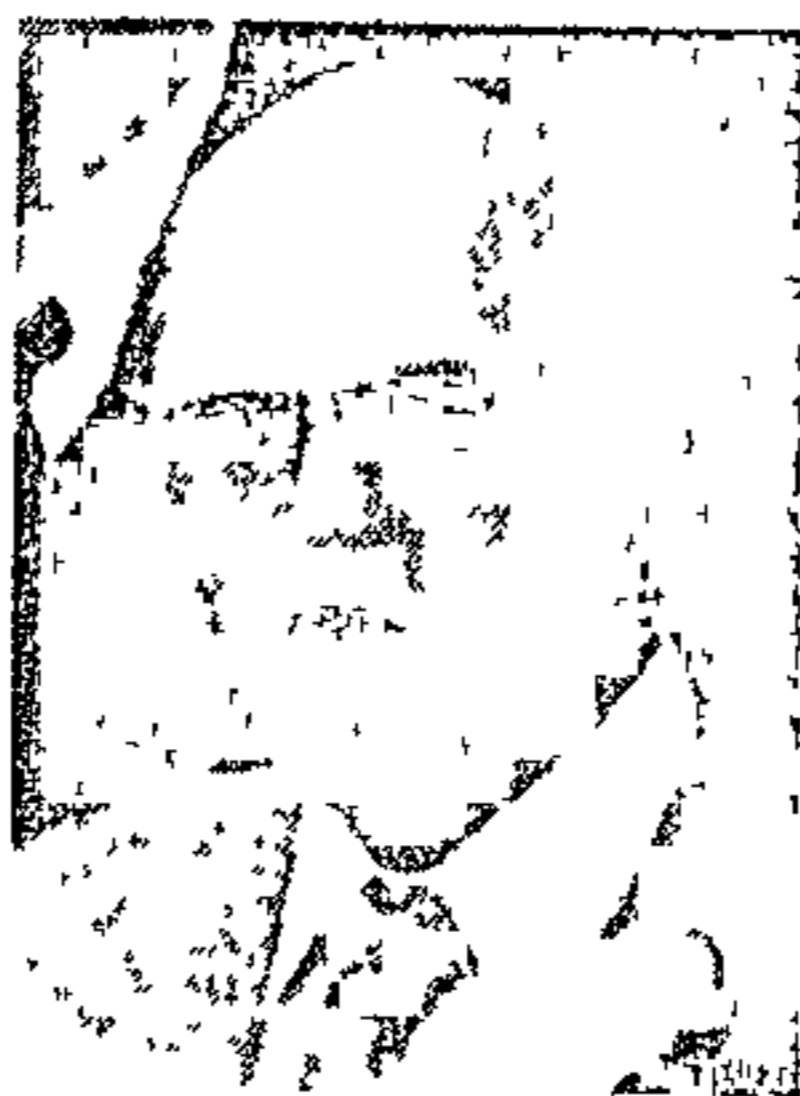
Mr Botha and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha flew into Windhoek yesterday for the meetings today, which is the deadline date set by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance for the implementation of the "original" Western peace plan.

The DTA-dominated SWA/Namibia Constituent Assembly made it clear last month that they would decide on unilateral steps towards independence today unless the Western powers stepped down on the issue of Swapo bases after a ceasefire.

But there was a glimmer of hope at the weekend that the DTA would not make any drastic decision today after talks in Windhoek on Saturday with three Western envoys — the West German Ambassador, Mr Hans-Joachim Eick, his Canadian counterpart, Mr Robert Middleton, and the United States Charge d'Affaires Mr Harvey Nelson.

The Western representatives put forward compromise proposals to the internally-based parties — the DTA, Swapo, Democrats, Namibian National Front and Aktur — in an attempt to overcome their objections to Swapo bases inside SWA/Namibia and the fact that guerilla camps in neighbouring countries would not be monitored by UN forces.

The compromises could form part of a clarifying statement



Mr P W Botha

by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim whose previous report has been rejected by all the internal parties.

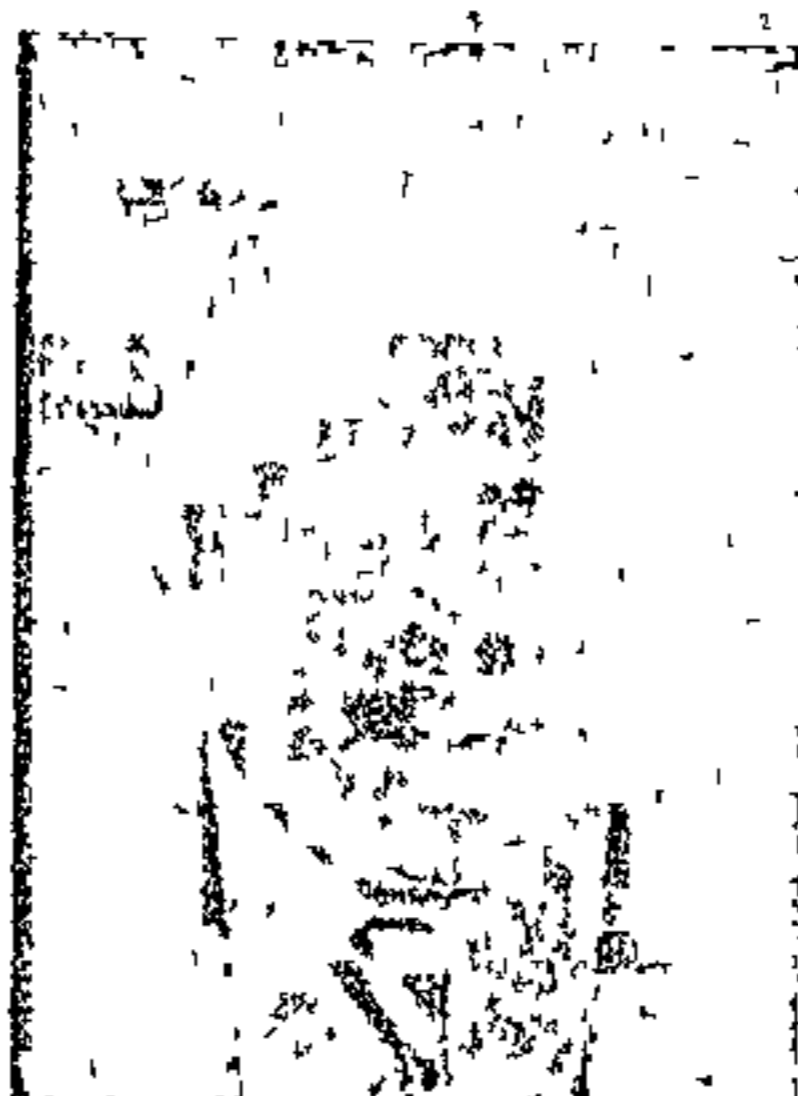
The legal adviser to the DFA, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said after Saturday's talks that the Western envoys "put what they see as compromise proposals, but we still have to decide whether they are".

The DTA vice-president, Dr Ben Africa, said "We are still not satisfied. In fact I told them they were trying to sell us another pup".

He added, however, that there had been a "meaningful change" in the West's attitude since the New York proximity talks and their envoys had provided 'supplementary explanations' to the Waldheim report.

Dr Africa said Dr Waldheim would probably issue a clarifying statement and it would be "unwise for us to go headlong before we have clarifications and all the information".

The secretary-general of the Namibian National Front, Mr Bryan O'Linn, appealed to all parties not to take any "rash decisions" till the whole process had been completed.



Mr Pik Botha

"There is some process going on for further clarifications and formulation of the plan" he said. "As long as the plan has some life in it every opportunity should be taken to discuss and overcome the differences".

Mr O'Linn said there was "slight progress" on the whole question of Swapo bases after a ceasefire.

The president of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in SWA/Namibia, Dr Lukas de Vries, said the West was proposing that Swapo insurgents inside SWA/Namibia would have 48 hours after a ceasefire to report to one of two two 'centres' in the territory.

The ceasefire time would be moved from midnight to midday to help prevent any last-minute influx of insurgents into SWA. He said the guerillas in the proposed 'centres' would be disarmed if and when they left these camps.

Dr De Vries said all the front-line states except Angola had agreed to monitor Swapo's restriction to bases in their countries. The West was hoping Angola would also agree to these terms soon.

SWA peace talks may go to 'round table'

221

STAR 3/4/79

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa will back round-table talks between all parties in a new move to find common ground for an internationally acceptable settlement in SWA/Namibia

This was indicated by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr "Pik" Botha, in meetings in Windhoek yesterday with the Namibia National Front and the Swapo-Democrats

Mrs Ottilie Abrahams, the Swapo-D secretary-general, says the Western Five, Swapo, the United Nations, and South Africa, and all the territory's internal parties would be invited to the talks.

Yesterday's visit by the South African Ministers was to inform the local parties and church groups on the latest developments on the diplomatic front

Both Ministers addressed the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance-dominated Constituent Assembly. After this it was felt that a threat by the Assembly to go it alone towards independence would be held back for the time being

During the discussions, the Ministers referred to a 16-point document produced by the Western contact group and generally considered as "compromise" proposals. Clarifications to eliminate objections on the issues of Swapo bases inside the territory and the monitoring of Swapo in neighbouring territories.

SIGNIFICANT

The three-page document referred to a ceasefire letter which the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, would forward to the various parties

A significant change is that the ceasefire is to begin at noon instead of midnight, in an attempt to allay fears of a mass incursion by Swapo guerrillas under cover of dark minutes before a ceasefire became effective.

One battalion of Untag troops and monitors would be in the ceasefire zone once the ceasefire came into operation

The other points in the document are:

● All parties concerned have accepted that all armed Swapo guerrillas in neighbouring territories

would be restricted to base

● The so-called front-line Presidents have reaffirmed their commitment to ensure "scrupulously" the observance of the ceasefire, which entails the restriction to base

● Agreement has been received from Zambia, Angola and Botswana to the appointment of UN civil-

To Page 3, Col 8

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the best hunter-gatherer 'San' societies apparently more successful resistance to the white advance than hunter-gatherer 'Khoi' societies?

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Let us look briefly at the ways in which the possession of livestock determined the nature of Khoi societies. The secure supply of milk products enabled them to live together in groups of several hundred. The production of milk required the existence of a political authority to regulate access to grazing and water, and the general sending of the

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Farmer runs terror gauntlet

STAR
3/4/79

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — An Otavi farmer and his family risked serious injury and even death when they ran a gauntlet of terrorist fire at close range on the main road to Grootfontein at the weekend

Mr Theo Ritzdorf (52), who was slightly wounded in the incident said that three terrorists, one dressed in a red checkered shirt, opened fire with automatic weapons about 50 m from the road

The shooting took place about 7 km west of Kombat, a small town on the Otavi-Grootfontein main road, at about 6.30 pm on Saturday. The cattle farmer, his wife and 17-year-old daughter were on their way to Grootfontein to fetch another daughter from relatives

"The car windows were closed and I thought at first that somebody was throwing handfuls of gravel at us," Mr Ritzdorf said. "One shot pierced the back door of the car and lodged in the back of my seat, where it splintered against the metal. Two pieces of lead hit me in the back, one passing straight through the flesh

"I felt the burning and realised then it was ter- ror. I told my wife and daughter to drop down in their seats. I wanted to stop and pepper them with my rifle, but my wife told me to drive on

"One bullet hit a front tyre and we drove on a flat tyre to Kombat station. There was nobody there, so we drove about five kilometres further on to Kombat, where we raised the alarm," he said

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the white... the white man in... the food supply of... San had been... for a... the frequently... the continuation of raiding throughout... (and until about 1870 in Natal) is... to resist conferred by San political... systems

Elphick puts forward the idea of an ecological cycle in Khoi society to explain a constant movement of people and livestock in and out of the society. (1) While in the downswing of the cycle depressed Khoi were forced to subsist solely on hunting and gathering, it was possible for them to re-enter the society in the upswing. Through clientelism Khoi in reduced circumstances were able once again to build up their own herds and resume their place in society. Loss of

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Anti-Monopoly Bill is published

STAR
3/4/79

2265

Tom Duff, Political Reporter (CAPE TOWN) - says it is a revolution in the economy and to set up a legal board to prevent monopolistic practices is contained in a Bill published in Cape Town today.

The Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Bill provides for the appointment of a Competition Board which will investigate and report to the Minister of Economic Affairs on restrictive practices in the sale and distribution of goods.

the development or introduction of technical innovations in the sale and distribution of goods, the Bill stipulates that the Board shall have the power to investigate and report to the Minister of Economic Affairs on restrictive practices in the sale and distribution of goods.

INTERROGATE

In terms of the Bill the Competition Board will have the power to investigate and report to the Minister of Economic Affairs on restrictive practices in the sale and distribution of goods.

It will advise the Minister on all aspects of economic competition policy, including the interests of consumers and the interests of producers.

The Board will consist of representatives of the Government, the private sector and the public. It will have the power to investigate and report to the Minister of Economic Affairs on restrictive practices in the sale and distribution of goods.

The Neo-Welfare Labour Government has obtained for the market forces these are decreasing.

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Fate of UN plan in SWA's hands now

RDM 3/4/79 (221)

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The United Nations settlement plan for South West Africa is in the balance today as the SWA Constituent Assembly meets to decide whether to defy world opinion on the territory's independence.

There are promising signs that the dominant Democratic Turnhalle Alliance will not take any drastic steps to go it alone at this stage.

But despite 16 confidential assurances given by the West, key provisions in the Waldheim report are still unacceptable to the internal parties.

In fact, according to informed sources, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told the Constituent Assembly yesterday that if it ac-

WINDHOEK. — The Owambo Minister of Agriculture, Chief Josea Taapopi, was injured yesterday when a hand grenade was thrown through his bedroom window at 4am. No other details of the incident are available.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said that Chief Taapopi had not been seriously hurt. He was admitted to the state hospital at Oshikati and was last night reported to be out of danger. — Sapa

cepted the UN plan South Africa would be in a difficult position to guarantee the safety of the people of SWA.

But he and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, urged the major internal parties to get together and try to reach agreement on future action.

Sapa quotes sources in Windhoek as saying that some of the Western assurances were mentioned by the South African leaders

areas while armed.

- A ceasefire would be declared at midday instead of midnight to prevent guerrillas crossing the border under cover of darkness.

- Although UN Transitional Assistance Group forces would not be allowed in Frontline countries, civilian liaison officers would be allowed to act as go-betweens with the UN.

The Ministers had also told the assembly that Swapo guerrillas would, according to the Western plan, have the opportunity to vote.

Mr Pik Botha had said the creation of guerrilla "localities" in SWA would be an open invitation to Swapo to send as many men as possible into the territory, according to the sources



Talking to the SWA Constituent Assembly yesterday Botha, left and the Prime Minister.

Eglin and

secrets:

Pik stands

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Cape Town

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today stood by his accusation that the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, had passed confidential information to an "enemy" of South Africa.

Mr Botha's reaffirmation of what he said in the Assembly yesterday about a telephone call Mr Eglin made to the Deputy US Ambassador at the UN, Mr Don McHenry, came after a denial by Mr Eglin earlier today that he had divulged anything confidential.

When told about Mr Eglin's denial, Mr Botha replied, "I stick to my statement in the House."

The row which has developed over Mr Eglin's telephone call to New York is building up into a major Government counter-offensive to Opposition attacks about the Information scandal.

Mr Eglin has acknowledged that he telephoned Mr McHenry after a confidential briefing Mr Botha gave to Opposition leaders in February about UN implementation proposals for the Namibia peace plan.

But he has strenuously denied that he divulged confidential or damaging information or that he had been checking up on what Mr Botha had told the opposition.

Sources close to Mr Botha pointed out today that the other Opposition leader, Mr Vause Raw, of the New Republic Party, had considered Mr Botha's briefing as so confidential that he had not even told his caucus.

Yet Mr Eglin had consulted Western ambassadors in South Africa and Mr McHenry.

Mr Eglin has said his discussions with outside

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posals which had already
been made public.

SUPPORT

In support of his contention that Mr Eglin passed information of a confidential nature to Mr McHenry, Mr Botha said yesterday that the day after he had given Mr Eglin the private briefing Mr Eglin had used words in the House which echoed those of Mr McHenry.

Mr Eglin had been hand in glove with Mr McHenry in "propagating the politics of South Africa's enemies."

Mr Eglin said today the object of his call to Mr McHenry was to inquire about the Western interpretation of the UN's settlement proposals, made public the night before, and to hear an explanation from the Western group on changes which appeared to have been incorporated.

Foreign Affairs Department sources indicated today that they had become aware of a "leak" of confidential information after Western sources had

STAR 4/4/79

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Multiparty talks launched

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's multi-party talks began today with consultations between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the Namibia National Front on the status of the new round of talks.
The secretary for information of the moderate

NNF said after the first meeting with the DTA today that the consultations were "part of a continuing process to have dialogue with all political parties."

The information secretary, Mr Vekun Rukoro, said his party was also planning to have discussions with other parties

including the internal wing of Swapo.
"We will also be seeing the Swapo Democrats some time today and even hope to follow up our talks with the DTA."

"Invitations have been sent to Swapo, as well as church groups in the territory, but none of these groups has so far responded," said Mr Rukoro

He said today's talks with the DTA were "preliminary and exploratory" in order to clear up confusion which had arisen after the DTA's invitation yesterday for all "democratic parties" to join in a new round of talks.
The DTA indicated that these talks would lead to an "internal-type" solution for the territory

He said the NNF would continue to insist on an international settlement to SWA/Namibia's constitutional problems.

"This is a process of negotiations in which we are trying to agree on a modus operandi of how best to exert pressure on the United Nations and the Western powers' con-

tact group to speed up the process towards independence," added Mr Rukoro.

The secretary for publicity of Swapo, Mr Mok-genedi Thlabanello, said today Swapo was not interested in these particular multi-party talks.

SWA's UDI: 3 parties opposed to DTA

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Talks between SWA/Namibia's internally-based political parties began yesterday with slim chances of them reaching agreement on future action towards independence.

Three of the four major parties are generally aligned against the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's stand to end negotiations with the Western powers and to go-it-alone towards independence.

The DTA wants to persuade the other parties to consider alternatives to the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan.

It is understood that they would prefer to extend the constituent assembly to include the Namibian National Front and Swapo-Democrats so that they could proceed with unilateral steps towards independence.

The moderate NNF and Swapo-D are totally opposed to a UDI and are urging the DTA to continue with international efforts for a settlement.

Delegations from the DTA and NNF met briefly yesterday while preliminary contacts were made between the other parties. Swapo leaders inside the territory have refused to take part in the discussions.

There was still some doubt yesterday about how successful the talks would be because Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, has made it clear that a final decision would still rest with the constituent assembly — which is dominated by the DTA.

The NNF and Swapo-D are not represented in the assembly because they boycotted the unilateral South African-sponsored election in December.

The all-party talks follow appeals by SA's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for the parties to get together and formulate a common stand.

Mr Reinhard Rukoro, the NNF publicity secretary, said his party was insisting on an international solution. The NNF delegation had called on the DTA to agree to dissolve the SWA constituent Assembly.

He said it would then be possible for the other parties to consider an alternative "inter-

Although terrorism is the order to ensure survival, the White Paper said in its review of the situation

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No complaint, says McHenry

Cape Times 5/4/79

221

By DIANA POWELL

MR DON McHENRY, leader of the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia, yesterday denied ever having "complained" about the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Egin, contacting him direct to discuss SWA/Namibia.

'Mr Egin is an old acquaintance of mine I see him frequently' Mr McHenry the United States deputy ambassador to the United Nations said in a telephone interview from his home in New York yesterday

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha has accused Mr Egin of discussing highly confidential government information with Mr McHenry in 'terrible and blatant breach of confidence'

In his attack on Mr Egin in the Assembly this week Mr Botha said he had received a message that Mr McHenry had "complained" to his representative in New York and had said that Mr Egin "should not telephone him to "arrange appointments"

Earlier Mr Botha asked Mr Egin if he had asked Mr McHenry to arrange an appointment for him with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Dr Kurt Waldheim

Mr Botha read out an official telegram received from his New York representative on February 28

The telegram quoted Mr McHenry as saying Mr Egin had telephoned him that morning to discuss South West

Mr Botha alleged that the call was made after he had given the Opposition confidential information on the SWA settlement negotiations

Mr McHenry yesterday denied ever having "complained" about Mr Egin's telephone call

"I see Mr Egin frequently just as I see South Africans of all political persuasions frequently

"I am available to talk with him, just as I am available to talk with other South Africans I can't imagine that I would ever complain about talking with him"

Asked if this could be taken to mean he had not made a complaint, he said it could

"What has become clear over a period of time is the inability of some government officials to state correctly what I say"

He said he did not know Mr Egin's telephone call to him had developed into a major political row in South Africa and did not wish to comment further on the matter

Mr Egin has rejected Mr Botha's allegations that he divulged confidential government



Mr Don McHenry



Mr Colin Egin

information to Mr McHenry

"The object of my call to Mr McHenry was to inquire about the Western interpretation of Dr Waldheim's settlement proposals - which had been made

public the night before - and to hear an explanation from the Western group on the changes which appear to have been incorporated in the latest proposals' Mr Egin said yesterday

'Provide proof' call by PFP

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY - Senior members of the Progressive Federal Party yesterday described the personal government attack on the leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Egin as an attempt to divert attention from the Information scandal

The government was challenged to provide proof that Mr Egin had divulged confidential government information about SWA/Namibia to the chief Western negotiator on the territory Mr Don McHenry of the United States

The allegation, made on Tues-

day by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha was followed yesterday by other attacks on PFP members by government speakers when the Budget debate resumed

Both Mr Iapie Basson (PFP, Bezuidenhout) and Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said it was strange that such serious allegations against Mr Egin had not been made until six weeks after the incident, when the government was under attack on the Information question

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From page 221

The PFP was critical of the UN report and the Western position regarding Swapo bases and their monitoring. The following day they contacted Mr Hans-Joachim Eick, the West German ambassador, to discuss the Western standpoint.

They described the attack on Mr Eglin as "a lightning conductor" and a transparent attempt to divert public attention from the Information scandal.

"There was no breach of faith regarding confidential information."

While Mrs Suzman denied flatly that Mr Eglin was guilty of a breach of faith, Mr Basson described Mr Botha's attack as vague and unsubstantiated.

Later that afternoon Mr Eglin had telephoned Mr McHenry. Mr Basson said he had not been present and could not say what had been discussed. Mr Eglin would deal with this when the opportunity arose.

He conceded that, if Mr Botha's allegations were true, this would necessarily affect Mr Eglin's position as leader of the Opposition.

"All I can report is that he informed me he had spoken to Mr McHenry and asked for a clarification of the Western standpoint. Even this did not solve the problems we had about the Western standpoint."

"If Mr Botha has any meaningful evidence that the leader of the Opposition misused confidential information, he has a duty to make it known so that it can be dealt with."

Mr Basson said that, in his presence there had never been any question of not accepting Mr Botha's word or of "checking" on him.

"Until then it will be regarded as an attempt to draw criticism away from the government," Mr Basson said.

The leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley (Simonstown) said however he would not be at all surprised if Mr Eglin had divulged confidential information to Mr McHenry. He challenged Mr Eglin to call for a select committee to enquire into Mr Botha's allegation.

All conversations about which he could testify had dealt with the Waldheim report -- the deviations it contained from the original settlement proposals. Mr Botha had been informed two days later that there had been discussions with a Western diplomat and that the PFP had been in contact with New York.

Mr Basson, who was present at the confidential briefing of Opposition leaders by Mr Botha on February 26, gave his version of developments as Mr Eglin had already used his one speaking opportunity in the debate.

Mrs Suzman described the attack on Mr Eglin as "utterly transparent" and said government members were desperately seeking some diversion.

Mr Botha had given them copies of a statement made that afternoon by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and a frank and confidential exposition of the background from the South African Government point of view.

"I expose this as a blatant piece of political hypocrisy," she said to government interjections that "it won't go away". Mr Botha had not said what information Mr Eglin was supposed to have divulged.

ARGUS 5/18/77 (221)

Terrorists kill farmer, attack base

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Swapo terrorists last night killed another white farmer in South West Africa and, further north, launched a mortar attack on the South African military base at Ondangwa.

The acting head of SWA Command, Brigadier P Bosman, said four mortars were used in the attack on Ondangwa but added: "The bombardment was a failure and only slight damage was done."

Late last night, however, farmer Mr Bernd Hennies, aged about 36, was found riddled with bullets next to his truck at a cattle post on his farm, Alogrove, about 30 km north-east of Otjiwarongo.

INCREASED ACTION

The killing took place about 60 km south of where another farmer, Mr Karl Buchholz, 59, was murdered in a spray of bullets by Swapo terrorists on his farm, Tirol, 10 days ago.

Mr Hennies had a semi-automatic R1 rifle with him when he encountered the terrorists.

The man who found Mr Hennies at 11 pm yesterday, Mr Udo Hennig, said he did not stop at the scene, but immediately went to raise the alarm.

A Defence Force spokesman said today security forces were on the scene soon afterwards and follow-up operations started early today.

McHenry denies charges

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(Continued from Page 1)

lin could pass on to me which would be new to me

I am not that uninformed about a situation which has been going on. We have tremendous resources and we do try to stay informed on what is going on in South Africa.

Mr Eglin has at no time passed to me any information which could, in any way, be construed as confidential. Mr Eglin, like a number of South Africans of all political stripes, during the course of my visits there and their visits here, sought to gain our perspective of

what is going on in Namibia.

Mr McHenry told of a letter from Mr Eglin preceding the PFP leader's visit here in January, in which he asked for advice on the procedure to fix an interview with Dr Waldheim. Mr McHenry said he had spoken to Mr Eksteen at the SA mission, 'concer-

ned that they might believe they had difficulty in getting appointments with Dr Waldheim'. He eventually advised Mr Eglin to approach the mission staff

'Under no circumstances was that a complaint,' he said. 'It was an exchange with people you consider to be on friendly political terms.'

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7. The ...
8. GREEN ...
9. The ...
10. The ...
11. The ...
12. The ...
13. The ...
14. The WEST COAST is influenced by the CALIFORNIAN CURRENT.

1. CANADA ...
2. NEWFOUNDLAND ...
3. VANCOUVER ...
4. CANADA ...
5. CANADA ...
6. The ...
7. VANCOUVER ...
8. Large ...
9. The ...
10. The ...
11. The ...
12. The CANADIAN ROCKIES form part of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGE.
13. OTTAWA is the FEDERAL CAPITAL of CANADA.
14. The TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY of CANADA starts at ST. JOHN in the EAST and ends at VANCOUVER in the WEST.
15. The RAILWAY is known as the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY and crosses the ROCKIES via the KICKING HORSE PASS.

Down McHenry denies

Pik's

charges

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which would depend on the way the Nationalists and other parties played the issue in the Assembly.

No resolution on the question of a select committee had been reached and the matter was being left to Mr Eglin.

They considered repeated calls in the Assembly from the other parties that a select parliamentary committee be appointed to investigate Mr Pk Botha's allegation that Mr Eglin, the Leader of the Opposition, passed confidential information to Mr McHenry at the United Nations about South West Africa.

Mr Eglin has denied the allegation.

PFP sources pointed to the danger to the PFP inherent in a National Party-dominated committee investigating what was a political issue. One MP said the PFP may agree to a select com-

MPs belonging to the PFP said they did not expect the campaign against them to die down. It was likely that the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, would renew the attack in the Budget debate today.

The other opposition parties, the NRP and the South African Party of Mr John Wiley, had joined the Government in a political campaign which amounted to a Government counter-offensive to opposition attacks on the Government about the information scandal.

PRIVATE CALL

The PFP is expected to take the line from now on that the Government must provide proof that Mr Eglin had passed confidential information.

MPs said they had been aware that Mr Eglin had

Mr McHenry denied that he had 'complained' to the head of South Africa's UN mission, Mr Riaan Eksteen, about Mr Eglin's approach to him. And while the State Department in Washington had discussed Mr Botha's accusations, Mr McHenry said he did not know if a formal response was planned.

More important

'There are more important issues at stake in South Africa now than a three-minute conversation between me and Mr Eglin'.

Dismissing Mr Botha's attack on Mr Eglin for alleged breach of confidence, Mr McHenry said: 'I doubt very seriously whether the South African Government has any information which Mr Eg-

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

NEW YORK.—United States diplomat Mr Don McHenry has defended 'totally innocent' contact with the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin.

He also denied South African Government allegations that Mr Eglin divulged confidential information on the South West Africa negotiations to him.

In an uncharacteristic on-the-record response to allegations in Parliament, Mr McHenry — who is senior Western negotiator on SWA — described the attack by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr R F (Pik) Botha as 'a totally distorted presentation.'

Enemy

And he said an apparent campaign to discredit him in South Africa had reached a point of Mr Botha labelling the whole United States Government as an enemy.

'In all of these instances, when there is an attack on me, there is an attack on the United States Government,' he said 'This is pretty strong stuff.'

Mr McHenry told of a letter from Mr Eglin before the PFP leader's visit here in January, when he seemed unsure of the most effective procedure to secure an interview with UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and of a three-minute telephone call from Mr Eglin in February



MR Don McHenry... pretty strong stuff.

MR Colin Eglin... three-minute telephone call.

Eglin row: Meeting by the PFP

Political Staff

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party MPs met today to discuss how they should handle the storm about Mr Colin Eglin's telephone call to United States diplomat Mr Don McHenry.

After the meeting PFP sources said tactics had been discussed which could not be disclosed and

mittee, but stipulate that it have a 50-50 representation of NP and Opposition members.

5/4/79

STAR 5/4/79 (221) (37)

McHenry accuses Pik of distortion

By Kevin Jacobs,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Mr Don McHenry, the US diplomat involved in the Eglin row, has denied receiving "information which could be construed as confidential" from the Opposition leader

He described allegations by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that Mr Colin Eg-

lin had divulged confidential information on the SWA negotiations as a "totally distorted presentation"

Dismissing Mr Botha's attack on Mr Eglin for alleged breach of confidence, Mr McHenry said

I doubt very seriously whether the South African Government has any information which Mr Eglin could pass on to me

which would be new to me

"I am not that uninformed about a situation which has been going on — we have tremendous resources and we do try to stay informed on what is going on in South Africa

"Mr Eglin has at no time passed to me any information which could, in any way be construed as confidential Mr Eglin, like a number of South Africans of all political stripes, during the course of my visits there and their visits here, sought to gain our perspective of what is going on in Namibia"

That, said Mr McHenry, should be "laudable, and not something to be criticised"

NOT AVAILABLE

In an uncharacteristic on-the-record response to the allegations, Mr McHenry demed, that he had "complained" to the head of South Africa's UN mission, Mr Riaan Eksteen, about Mr Eglin's approach to him.

The State Department in Washington had discussed Mr Botha's accusations, but, said Mr McHenry, he did not know if a formal response was planned.

"There are more important issues at stake in South Africa now than a three-minute conversation between me and Mr Eglin"

In agreeing to discuss Mr Botha's allegations with two South African correspondents and a

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Data for Eglin show McHenry bias - Pik

STAR
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(2) 337

By Rob Meintjies
Mr "Pik" Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today said confidential information he had given the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, pointed to "anti-South African steps of a very serious nature" by Mr Don McHenry, the American negotiator on SWA/Namibia.

"I made it clear to Mr Eglin that we were cheated," Mr Botha told The Star at Jan Smuts Airport.

"Despite this he phoned Mr McHenry — the very man I warned him against," Mr Botha said.

Mr McHenry has denied receiving information from Mr Eglin which could be construed as confidential.

But Mr Botha reacted today by saying the American negotiator had substantiated his views.

"I quoted in Parliament from an official report received from the South African representative in New York, Mr Eksteen, indicating that Mr McHenry could not understand why I conveyed to Mr Eglin certain information as to what happened in the offices of Dr Waldheim and Mr Ahtisaari in New York.

Since receiving the telegram from his New York representative Mr Botha had visited New York and had the opportunity to discuss the issue with Mr Eksteen, who had confirmed the details.

Mr Botha said his infor-

mation was that Mr McHenry's inquiry was prompted by sensitive information conveyed to Mr Eglin by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"One important matter that is overlooked is Mr Eglin's categorical negative reply to my first question in Parliament whether he had asked Mr McHenry to arrange a meeting for him with Dr Waldheim.

"I am still waiting for Mr Eglin to correct his reply in the light of the firm evidence I have that he did approach Mr McHenry and not our representatives initially to arrange an interview for him with Dr Waldheim."

McHenry hits out

▶▶ From page 1

American journalist, Mr McHenry emphasised his preference to avoid rancorous public arguments.

"I have been very reluctant to engage in any public exchanges, despite many instances where they have been called for. I believe one carries on diplomacy through diplomatic channels."

Mr McHenry told of a letter from Mr Eglin preceding the RFP leader's visit to New York in January, in which he asked for advice on the procedure to fix an interview with Dr Waldheim.

Mr McHenry said he had spoken to Mr Eksteen, "concerned that they might believe they had difficulty in getting appointments with Dr Waldheim." He eventually advised Mr Eglin to approach the mission staff.

Under no circumstances was that a complaint. It was an exchange with people you consider to be on friendly political terms.

● Eglin urged to call for select committee

RDM 5/4/79 (221)

Chances for SWA agreement slender

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Talks started yesterday between South West Africa's internally-based political parties, with only a slender chance of their reaching agreement on future steps towards independence.

Three of the four major parties are generally aligned against the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance stand to end negotiations with the Western powers and go it alone.

The DTA is trying to persuade the other parties to consider alternatives to the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan. It is understood that the party would prefer to extend the SWA Constituent

Assembly — which it dominates — to include the Namibian National Front and Swapo-Democrats, in order to go ahead with unilateral independence.

The moderate NNF and Swapo-D are opposed to a UDI and are urging the DTA to stay with efforts for an internationally-acceptable settlement.

DTA and NNF groups met briefly yesterday, and preliminary contacts were made between the other parties. Internal Swapo leaders have refused to take part in the discussions.

The success of the talks was doubtful. Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, has made it clear that a final decision would still rest with the assembly.

The NNF and Swapo-D are not represented in the assembly. Along with Swapo, they boycotted the unilateral, South African-sponsored assembly election in December.

The all-party talks follow appeals by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for the parties to seek common ground.

Mr Reinhard Rukoro, the NNF publicity secretary, said his party was insisting on an international solution. The NNF delegation had urged the DTA to agree to dissolve the assembly.

He said it would then be possible for the other parties to consider an alternative internal arrangement "to rescue the situation" and facilitate an interna-

tional settlement.

But at this stage, Mr Rukoro said, the internal parties should form a common front to press the Western powers for further efforts to make the Waldheim report acceptable.

He expected a DTA reaction soon to the points put by the NNF yesterday.

Swapo-D have not yet entered the talks because they first want to clarify their position to their supporters following "distorted Press reports" that they were going to join the DTA.

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of Aktur, said his party would prefer further Western efforts for an international solution, if possible.

NNF and Aktur delegations meet tomorrow.

Swapo backs Waldheim plan

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The Star's
Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The latest
Waldheim report for a
United Nations role in the
SWA/Namibian independ-
ence process offered the
only possible way of
achieving independence
peacefully according to a
memorandum issued by
Swapo today

Swapo was reacting to
invitations to participate
in the multi-party talks. It
said that it is "not inter-
ested" in the talks, which

are aimed at finding com-
mon ground among inter-
nal political groups over
certain contentious points
in the Waldheim plan

These are the monitor-
ing of Swapo bases in
neighbouring countries and
the establishment of
Swapo bases inside the ter-
ritory

The revolutionary Swapo
said it was not prepared
to be party to discussions
aimed at saving "South
Africa's ugly face," simul-
taneously giving political

importance to some ambi-
tious individuals and their
groups who are fast losing
support among their fol-
lowers.

Swapo said that if it had
wanted to, it could also
have insisted on various
demands for South African
troops to be monitored by
the United Nations inside
South Africa

Swapo said it had never
been convinced that South
Africa had willingly accep-
ted the Western proposals

Talks could be stillborn

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The "all-party talks" in SWA/Namibia appear stillborn, even before getting underway

The two major parties outside the Constituent Assembly view the talks as a continuing process of negotiation and want to include all the parties involved in the SWA/Namibian dispute in the consultations. The DTA, on the other hand, has said no to further negotiations on the independence issue.

This is because of the difference in interpreta-

The "all-party" talks in SWA/Namibia are in the air because of differences in interpretation on what form the talks should take. CHRIS VAN GASS, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports . . .

tion already being placed on what format the talks should take — and open speculation in official circles that the DTA-dominated Constituent Assembly will ask the South African Government to be installed as an interim government in the territory.

Despite the fact that

the DTA has agreed to the talks, it views them merely as consultations with other democratic parties, and regards the negotiating process for an internationally acceptable solution with Western and United Nations involvement a thing of the past.

The two other main parties outside the Assembly, the Namibia National Front (NNF) and the Swapo Democrats organisation, however, view the talks as a way to further negotiate towards a peaceful international settlement — something the DTA has said it is not going to do.

"We have come to a decision that further negotiations cannot be successful," the chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said after indicating that the negotiations with the West had brought about a "crisis situation."

But the two other parties, the NNF and Swapo-D, say they are not prepared to go it alone until every conceivable avenue of negotiation has been used up, and they still are holding out for an international solution.

Speculation here is that despite the all-party talks, the DTA is expected to request South Africa to install the Assembly as an interim government.

The present Administrator-General's post will be converted into an executive position, much like that of the Governor-General during British colonial rule for the interim period.

The sequence of events is expected to be:

- The Assembly to decide how it can draw the other internal parties into the independence process, by offering it seats in the Assembly. One of the points mentioned by Mr Mudge this week was that the all-party talks would have to consider what steps should be taken in future to reach independence.

- A decision on whether to begin writing a constitution immediately or to call a second election during which a new

Constituent Assembly will be elected, or

- Write into the constitution a clause calling for an election for the first full-time independent government of SWA/Namibia.

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SWAPO shoots

army base,

kills farmer

A Defence Force spokesman said today security forces were on the scene shortly afterwards and follow-up operations started early today.

Mr Hennig, the manager of a farming co-operative in Otiwarongo, said he notified Mr Hennies' family at 4 o'clock this morning.

Worried

He said Mr Hennies, who had also worked at the co-operative and who was living in Otiwarongo, left town at 1.15 pm yesterday to check his cattle in preparation for an auction today.

"We were all busy at the auction pens in Otiwarongo when we became worried at about 10 o'clock because Mr Hennies had not returned. Three of us then went out to find him."

The killers, said by official spokesmen to be a "small group," also smashed the windows of Mr Hennies's truck and punctured the tyres.

There are no indications yet of how the hunt for the killers is progressing.

The terrorists who opened fire on Ondangwa, a major centre in Ovamboland about 65 km south of the Angolan border, fled north under cover of dark, according to Brigadier Bosman.

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Swapo terrorists last night killed another white farmer in SWA/Namibia and attacked the South African military base at Ondangwa with mortars.

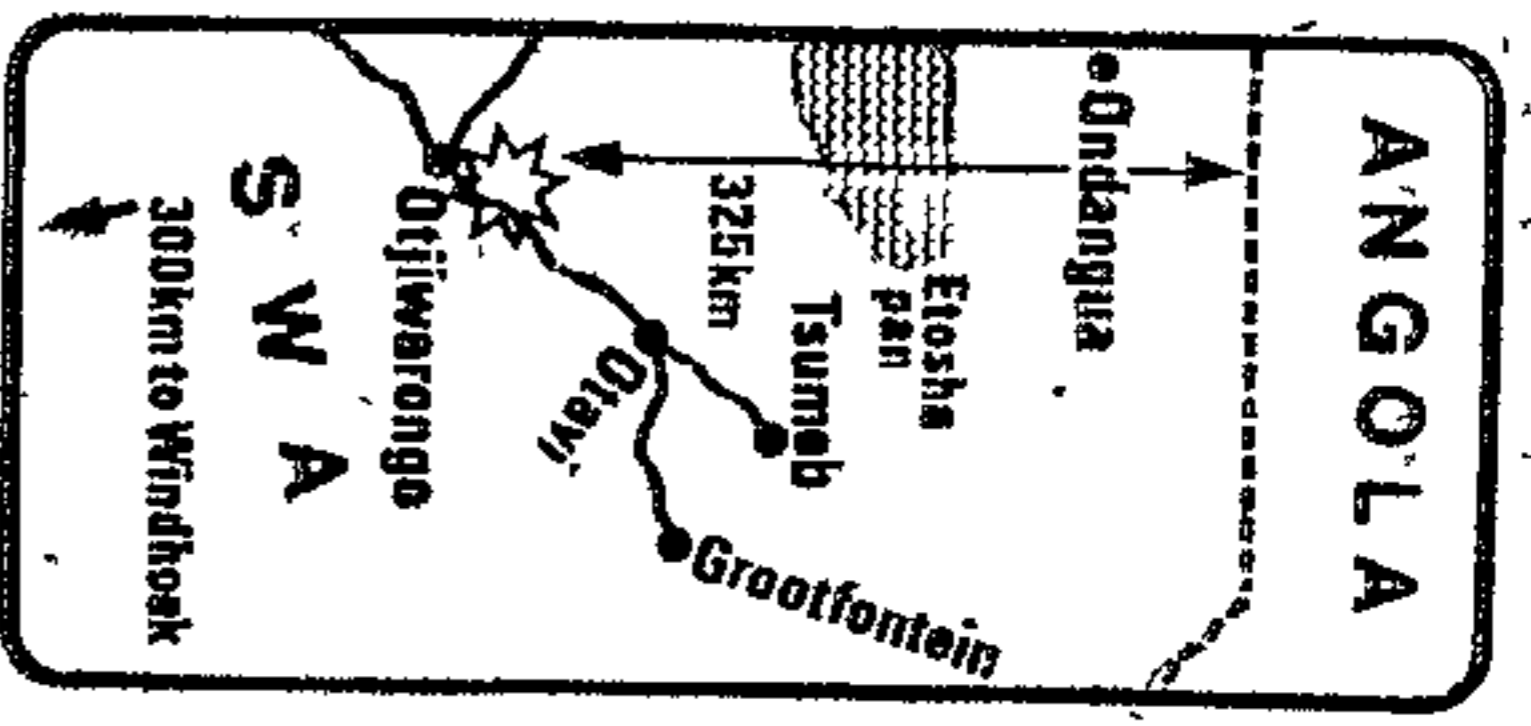
The acting head of SWA Command, Brigadier P Bosman, said four mortars had been used in the attack on Ondangwa. But he added "The bombardment was a failure. Only slight damage was done."

Late last night the body of Mr Bernd Hennies (aged about 36) was found riddled with bullets next to his truck at a cattle post on his farm Alogrove, about 30 km north-east of Otiwarongo.

The killing took place about 60 km south of where another farmer, Mr Karl Buchholz (59), was murdered in a spray of Swapo bullets 10 days ago. He died on his farm Tyrol.

Mr Hennies had a semi-automatic R1 rifle with him when he encountered the terrorists.

The man who found Mr Hennies at 11 pm, Mr Udo Hennig, said he did not stop at the scene, but immediately raced off to raise the alarm.



Did Eglin call

ARGUS
5/4/79

alert McHenry?

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Political Staff

MR COLIN EGLIN'S telephone call to Mr Don McHenry made Mr McHenry aware for the first time that the South African Government had tactically valuable information.

This was the nub of Mr Pik Botha's quarrel with Mr Eglin, sources in the Department of Foreign Affairs said today

Referring to Mr McHenry's backing of Mr Eglin's denial that he had passed confidential information to a hostile diplomat, the sources said it could well be so that Mr McHenry had not gleaned new information.

ONE STEP AHEAD

But what had been new to Mr McHenry, because of the telephone call, was that the South African Government was one step ahead of him — that the South Africans knew what was happening in difficult negotiations between the Western Five and the United Nations on South West Africa.

In the formulation of a stance by one diplomatic group in relation to another, it was helpful for the 'other side' in this case Mr McHenry, to know what his 'opponents' knew about what his own group were doing

Mr Eglin had, in a sense and perhaps unwittingly, given the game away by indicating to Mr McHenry that South Africa was told of difficulties the Five were experiencing in formulating a stance in relation to proposals by United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

ALERTED

The sources said this was not inconsistent with Mr Botha's original allegation that Mr Eglin had passed confidential information to Mr McHenry.

Although, as Mr McHenry said, he had heard nothing new, the subject of the discussion would have alerted him to South Africa's knowledge of what was going on in his own camp.

Rossing closes in on 5 000 tons target

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6/4/79
① 217
② 221

By ADAM PAYNE.

RIO Tinto-Zinc's Rossing mine near Swakopmund in South West Africa, the largest uranium mine in the world, is at last about to reach its target of producing at a rate of 5 000 tons of uranium oxide a year.

The mine's new solvent extraction plant — replacing one which was burnt down in May last year — is being run in to complete the circuit from mining in a huge open pit to production of yellowcake for supplying British Nuclear Fuels and other customers.

The fact that Rossing is at last reaching its goal, which was first set for 1977, of 5,000 tons a year is a great achievement in the face of a series of setbacks.

First, the recovery plant encountered severe problems, much of them brought about by the abrasiveness of the ore — a problem that has cost Randfontein gold mine's Cooke section many millions of rands.

Among other difficulties at Rossing, for instance, it was found that the agitation in the leach tanks was insufficient. Larger motors and bigger propellers were installed to help keep the material in solution.

Because of these recovery problems, Rossing in 1977 decided to modify the plant at a cost of R35-million.

Shortly after this work had been completed, a fire in May last year destroyed one of the two solvent extraction plants. Another costly capital spending programme, for which insurance was claimed, had to be

undertaken, but more problems occurred — this time on the labour front.

At Christmas last year 2 000 workers went on strike. This was done not because they claimed to be underpaid but because a modern system of employment and payment of workers had been introduced.

Rates of pay by South African standards are high, as they are at Palabora, but they were adjusted under the Paterson system in which workers are graded and paid regardless of colour.

Under the regrading some men received rises up to 20%, other increases were lower, and men with small increases instigated the strike.

The men returned to work in a few days and discussions started and have been going on to settle problems and grievances.

Rossing has been in production since mid-1976.

The loss of capacity caused a reduction in production last year compared to the target set, but in spite of this Rossing surprised the City of London by contributing a small profit to the half-year results of Rio Tinto-Zinc.

Other shareholders include the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa and Total Oil.

The RTZ results for 1978 are due shortly and I am told that the earnings will include a profit from Rossing, although it may not be reported in detail. Tonnage and production figures will be provided.

Police ^{STAR} kill 7/4/79 13 in (221) SWA

Thirteen Swapo infiltrators were shot dead and one was wounded and captured in Ovambo by counter-insurgency units of the South African Police, during the past week, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, has announced. General Geldenhuys said five were shot dead yesterday by the special task force of the SAP which captured another terrorist.

FARM GUARDS

The police operations followed the murder of two farmers and the wounding of a third man by terrorists in the Otjivarongo, Otavi and Grootfontein areas.

An ambulance on a national road was recently fired on.

Stringent security precautions have been enforced in the area and farmers must have security personnel on their farms.

A senior spokesman for the SAP said last night General Geldenhuys had sent a special message of congratulations to the unit.

FORTRRES SOUTH AFRICA

AN entirely new strategic pattern is emerging in South African foreign policy in the wake of the acknowledged failure of the South West Africa negotiations.

It envisages the creation of a Southern African sphere of common interest stretching to the Kunene and Zambezi rivers, in which various states would co-operate to check terrorism, to speed economic development and to thrash out new political relationships.

In some Government quarters there is talk of establishing a Southern African secretariat to provide the formal framework for debate and co-operation.

At the top of the agenda is joint action to check the terrorism that threatens the new Government of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, the multiracial parties in Namibia, and black moderates in Botswana, Swaziland and the South African homelands.

There is no thought at this stage of direct South African military involvement in Rhodesia but the Government insists that

A new strategy draws a line at Kunene and Zambezi

Stimes 8/4/79

the South African armed forces will defend Namibia indefinitely in the absence of an international agreement that will halt terrorism.

The new policy ideas — which are already being put into effect in some areas by Mr P W Botha's Government — imply profound changes in South Africa's internal policies as well as in its foreign relations.

Dr Piet Koornhof's announcement this week that most of the people of Crossroads would be permitted to remain in the Peninsula is cited by top Government sources as the kind of action which is aimed at removing sources of conflict within the sub-continent.

Another example cited was the abandonment of the scheme to "dump" Khosas near Queenstown. As explained to me in private discussions this week, the new approach is

By KEN OWEN



essentially a "fortress" strategy.

It will not seek to quarrel with the West — and, indeed, it will foster such friendships as South Africa still enjoys — but the emphasis of policy will be switched from Europe and America to the local region where the drive for self-sufficiency is likely to be stepped up.

This region, it is said, includes 40-million people, huge natural resources, and Africa's main reservoir of skill.

It is threatened by a common enemy of Marxist-backed radicals, and it has common interests in defence and development.

Black leaders in the homelands are assumed to be as vulnerable to terrorism as whites, and this is perceived as the basis for joint action to maintain security throughout the region.

Some dramatic moves to consolidate the homelands — including the transfer of Mafeking to Bophuthatswana — are said to be in the works to strengthen the homeland leaders and engage their co-operation.

Dramatic moves to meet Transkei's land claims are also planned.

A faction in the Government argues strongly for homeland consolidation which does not require whites to be bought out, but simply includes them in the homelands.

The thinking behind this is that simply the expense of

The removal of all whites, it is said, tends to convert homeland areas into rural slums by removing their meagre stocks of skill and capital.

As for urban blacks, it was said that some surprising measures are planned to meet African grievances although it is not considered prudent at this stage to disclose the specifics, which are politically delicate.

South African officials have, it is said, learned a great deal from South West Africa where a policy has been successfully introduced which provides for a universal franchise, abolition of pass laws, the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act, and of most petty apartheid.

The result, it is said, has been increasing co-operation between the races in meeting external threats, and the emergence of a new and younger generation of leaders.

That implies a unilateral solution, with a probability of at least limited sanctions against South Africa.

The view in Pretoria is that none of the five Western powers will take the risk of shielding South Africa against such measures.

Ironically, that will put South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in much the same boat as international outlaws — and that, almost automatically, will force them to make common cause.

Proponents of the new policy say that, indeed, they are merely facing up to the realities and that to their critics, on the right and on the left, are merely being foolish or sentimental.

DTA-man

vermoor voor huis

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK

SLUIPMOORDENAARS van Swapo het 'n senior swart organiseerder van die DTA voor sy huis op Oshikati doodgeskiet. Mnr. Ono Aingula is Vrydagaand laat deur 'n onbekende aantal terroriste met Russiese Tokaref-pistole platgeskiet.

Die voorval volg op 'n uiters geslaagde operasie deur 'n spesiale mag van die polisie waarin 13 terroriste in Owambo doodgeskiet is.

Die operasie is uitgevoer kort ná so 'n onsuksesvolle mortieraanval deur 'n groep terroriste op die militêre basis by Ondangua, sowat 30 km noord van Oshakati.

In die omgewing van Otjiwarongo duur die soektog van die veiligheidsmagte voort na die moordenaars van mnr. Bernd Hennies, wat Woensdagmiddag op sy huurplaas 30 km noord van die dorp vermoor is.

Mnr. Hennies was die tweede blanke boer wat binne 'n week in dié omgewing deur Swapo-terroriste vermoor is. Voor verlede Maandag is mnr. Karl Hocholtz op sy plaas 40 km suid van Otavi doodgeskiet.

Die Weermag meen daar is nie meer as drie terroriste-bendes op die oomblik in die gebied noord van Otjiwarongo bedrywig nie. Die bendes bestaan vermoedelik elk uit sowat agt lede.

Die strengste maatreels word intussen getref sodat motorryers en boere in die omgewing nie weer die terroriste ten prooi val nie. Geen verkeer word na 6 nm. noord

van Otjiwarongo toegelaat nie, en boere is gevra om nie ná 3 nm. alleen op hul plase rond te beweeg nie

221
14/19

Waldheim urged to act on Swapo killing

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has urged UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to call on Swapo to halt the murder of innocent people

The appeal was made in a letter to Dr Waldheim

"Swapo continues to resort to cold-blooded killing in SWA/Namibia, in implementation of its campaign of intimidation and terror, at a time when the democratic political parties inside SWA/Namibia are engaged in serious discussions on the future of their country," Mr Botha wrote and quoted the killing last week of Mr B. A. Hennies and the shooting of a personnel officer of the Economic Develop-

ment Corporation, Mr O. Angula.

"Both these victims of Swapo's criminal acts were ordinary civilians, peacefully pursuing their livelihood, and each was in his own way contributing to the development of SWA/Namibia

"Swapo's wanton deeds are clearly aimed at terrorising the people of SWA/Namibia and at influencing at gunpoint the important deliberations now taking place between the democratic parties.

"Swapo's actions give clear indications to their claim of seizing power through the barrel of a gun

"If any hope is to remain of the settlement

proposal being implemented, this violence by Swapo must cease. Although neither my government nor the peaceful inhabitants of SWA/Namibia will be intimidated, Swapo's tactics could have a decisive influence on the decision the representatives of SWA/Namibia will shortly take on their future.

"I therefore call on you most urgently to take steps to bring about an immediate cessation of Swapo's killing. I believe you can still, even at this late hour, make an historic contribution to peace by insisting that Swapo should forthwith desist from the senseless murder of innocent people" — SAPA

Ruacana village bombarde**d** by terrorists

CAPL.
TIMES
9/4/79
221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — A group of terrorists yesterday bombarded the village at the massive Ruacana hydro-electric scheme on the SWA/Namibia/Angola border

The attack took place shortly after midnight when a group of terrorists inside SWA opened fire on the construction village with mortars, machine-guns and small-arms

Brigadier P E K Bosman, acting Officer Commanding SWA Command, said last night that the security forces immediately retaliated and the terrorists fled across the border into Angola

There were no casualties on the SWA side and damage at the village was negligible

The bombardment came only four days after Swapo insurgents had launched a long-range mortar attack on the important South African military base at Ondangwa — administrative centre of the Ovambo district

The Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, said last night that he "shuddered" when he thought that the civilians responsible for the development of the territory's infrastructure could have been hit by the bombardment.

He said the attack was another example of how Swapo destroyed and disrupted the country while the South African authorities built it up

Mr Justice Steyn said Swapo and Angola's President Agostinho Neto failed to calculate the consequences of this type of action

He said the attack was evidence of the amount of freedom given to Swapo by a blinkered Angolan Government, as well as the degree to which President Neto had lost control over Swapo forces in southern Angola

This might account for Angola's apparent unwillingness to allow Untag to monitor Swapo bases on her soil during the proposed United Nations settlement plan for SWA, he added

Mr Justice Steyn said the inability of the United Nations, the five Western powers and the frontline states to persuade Swapo to stop its acts of terror was once again illustrated by the Ruacana attack

He called on officials and civilians in Ruacana and other trouble-spots along SWA's border to remain firm so that the terrorists would not succeed in their aim of disrupting peaceful co-existence in SWA

'Neto has lost ^{9/14/74} control of Swapo ^(S) ⁽²¹⁾

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The attack on the town of Ruacana on the SWA/Nambian border with Angola showed to what extent President Agostinho Neto had lost control over Swapo forces in his country, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, said in Windhoek.

Mr Steyn was reacting to the attack on Ruacana town soon after midnight on Saturday in which machine gun fire, small arms fire and mortar fire were used. The security forces returned the fire and the guerrillas fled back across the border.

Mr Steyn said the attack proved to what extent Swapo was obviously allowed freedom in Angola and to what extent President Neto had lost control over Swapo in southern Angola.

DTA to

FR. 78.149

'go it alone'

CARE TIMES
10/4/79

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on SWA

AFRICA BUREAU

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance last night announced its intention of forming an interim government by the middle of next month to 'go it alone' towards independence in South West Africa.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, also gave strong indications that the Alliance would then consider taking tough action against the Swapo movement inside the territory.

"The question of banning Swapo will naturally be raised but we have not taken a decision yet and it is not for me to anticipate this," he said during question time at a press conference in the DTA's heavily-guarded hotel headquarters.

The DTA-dominated SWA Constituent Assembly yesterday adjourned until next Tuesday so that further talks could be held with the two major internal parties outside the assembly — the Namibian National Front and Swapo Democrats.

Mr Mudge said the DTA had decided to propose an interim body which would have legislative powers, in order to consolidate "the internal situation".

Progress had been made in the multi-party talks but consensus had not been reached on all the issues.

He said the DTA would try to persuade the other parties to join the interim government but he warned that the process could not be delayed unnecessarily. One of the matters to be thrashed out was representation in the proposed interim authority.

He said some other parties believed compromises were still possible with the Western powers on the proposed United Nations settlement plan, but the DTA did not go along with this view.

"We have lost our confidence in the Western powers and their credibility and ability to solve this problem. We feel we have been cheated and we are not going to accept any further delays in this process (towards independence)."

He said only the militants benefited from dragging out the independence process.

Mr Mudge added however, that the DTA was not closing doors to further international negotiations but was not prepared to have them at the expense of the internal situation.

"It would be a waste of time to get international recognition if the moderate democratic parties are rejected internally."

"The possibility of further talks or negotiations has not been excluded, but it depends on the Western powers and the international community and whether they will talk to us if we take such a step."

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Attack on Swapo

Launching a scathing attack on Swapo Mr Mudge said "The terrorists are fighting not only the South African army but also killing innocent civilians — including women and children — at the same time as their movement enjoys all the privileges of a political party."

"We have allowed them to do this so far and the question is how long this situation can be tolerated. Something must be done."

"We are seriously concerned that the peace-loving people of this territory might take the law into their own hands and we don't want a civil war."



OUTTING SCHEDULE

ATIONS : OCTOBER 1978

DTA to go it alone in SWA

By DAVID FORRET
WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance intends to form an interim government by the middle of next month and go it alone towards an independent South West Africa.

Party chairman Mr. Dirk Mudge has strongly indicated the DTA-government will take tough action against the South West African People's Organisation.

"We have lost our confidence in the Western powers. We are not going to accept any further delays in the process towards independence," he said at a Press conference last night.

"The question of banning Swapo will be raised, but we have not taken a decision yet."

The DTA was trying to persuade the other political parties to join the proposed interim government, but would not delay its formation unnecessarily.

The SWA Constituent Assembly — dominated by the DTA — yesterday adjourned until Tuesday of next week so that talks could be held with the two major internal parties outside the Assembly — the Namibian National Front and Swapo Democrats.

● Mr. Bryan O'Linn, Secretary-General of the NNF, said that Mr. Mudge had not explicitly mentioned a Rhodesia-style Unilateral Declaration of Independence, was a positive sign.

The NNF would seriously consider taking part in an interim government if that did not prejudice the chances of an international settlement.

Van Rensburg exercises to form Govt

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has decided to set up an interim government with legislative powers by the middle of next month.

And the question of banning Swapo would be considered by such a government, DTA chairman Dirk Mudge said at a press conference. He refused to go into the practical steps of the plan from beyond the middle of May.

He said the South African Government already had been informed and that other internal parties had reached some consensus on the plan. They would continue discussions next week and would not do anything unilaterally.

Mr Mudge did, not, however, close the door on the West.

"I believe further negotiations can continue... the possibility is not excluded. It depends on the Western powers and the international community whether they will be prepared to talk to us if we take such a step

"But we from our side definitely will not close any doors and I hope we can ultimately come to a better understanding with the rest of the world," Mr Mudge said.

The DTA had realised that all the other democratic parties in SWA had rejected the Waldheim proposals, although some still

was possible

"We believe a compromise is not possible", he said. "We have lost our confidence in the Western powers and in their credibility. We have lost confidence in their ability to solve this problem. We are not going to accept any further delay in the process."

The DTA was concerned about the security situation in the territory. "We have terrorists inside the territory, not only fighting the South African Army, but killing civilians," he said.

At the same time, Swapo had all the privileges other political parties enjoyed.

"The local (Swapo) leaders can move around freely, they address meetings, they intimidate people. They even supported and claimed they were responsible for the latest killings," Mr Mudge said.

"We have allowed them to do so far, but the question is now how long can this situation in this country be tolerated.

"That a political party murdering people will be allowed to enjoy all the normal privileges of a

not be allowed to happen in any country in the world."

In reply to a question, Mr Mudge said Swapo believed the longer it could cause uncertainty, the better its chances in an election or a military confrontation.

Swapo will, therefore, do everything in its power to create a situation which suits it best.

"We, on the other hand, feel this should not be allowed and the best way to curb Swapo, we believe, is to have a government that must be able to make decisions and to implement the wishes of 80 per cent of the inhabitants".

The question of banning Swapo would be considered by such a new government, but this had not yet been decided.

Mr Mudge said should the democratic parties reach an agreement soon that they wanted an interim government, they would also have to discuss what its composition would be.

The technical aspects of such an interim government would also have to be discussed.

There would not necessarily have to be another election to accommodate other parties in the interim government. An understanding would have to be reached with those parties which had not taken part in the last election. — SAPA-RNS.

10/4/79 221

Pym hits Swapo, boosts Rhodesia

Oct 10/6/79.

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The Star Bureau
LONDON — Rhodesia's internal settlement got a massive boost from Britain's shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, in an election speech last night. Mr Pym also called for a harder line against Swapo and said it was "hardly surprising that South Africa is losing patience" on the SWA/Namibia question.

The man who will take over the Foreign Office if, as now appears likely, the Conservatives win the May 3 poll set moderate terms for returning Rhodesia to legality.

Mr Pym told party workers in Cambridgeshire that if the Rhodesian elections this month occurred in "reasonably fair and free elections and with a reasonable turnout" it will be the duty of any British Government to bring Rhodesia back to legality and do everything possible to make sure that the new, independent state receives international recognition.

The Conservative frontbencher hit out at the Labour Government's refusal to send observers to the Rhodesian election. The six-man Tory team charged with this job is leaving this week.

He slammed the Government's policy on Rhodesia, which, he said, appeared to amount to no more than criticising the internal settlement and thus offering "tacit support to the men of violence."

Mr Pym declared that "so far as Africa is concerned the communist threat had never loomed larger."

The double standards applied in ignoring widespread Soviet and Cuban involvement in the continent while remorselessly attacking the remnants of Western colonialism was "one of the most alarming features of the African scene today," he said.

APPEASEMENT

He called on the United States and the European powers to join Britain in supporting democratic solutions to African problems.

Unfortunately, he said, Britain's Labour Government had no such policy in mind.

"They are showing all the signs of acute appeasement and indecision," he said.

In calling for a harder line on Swapo, Mr Pym said Swapo "have continued to pursue the path of violence while pressing the West and the United Nations to agree to changes in the previously



Mr Francis Pym... communist threat in Africa has never loomed larger.

Tory peer will watch the polling

The Star Bureau

LONDON—The Conservative peer, Lord St Oswald, is going to Rhodesia for the majority rule elections.

He will be the European Parliament's sole observer at the elections, which will lead to formation of Zimbabwe.

Lord St Oswald (62), a co-opted member of the Parliament, told a gathering at Nostel Priory in Yorkshire at the weekend that he would visit bush polling stations.

He said "We have been told we will be targets for the guerrillas. I'm not at all put off by this prospect because I believe if a job is worth doing, it's worth taking risks for."

Lord St Oswald, who is flying to Rhodesia on Easter Monday, believes Zimbabwe will become the pattern state for the whole of Africa.

He said "I believe the reason this hopeful solution has been attacked by so many countries neighbouring the new Zimbabwe is that they are afraid of being shown up by a pattern state with a black majority rule."

A separate Conservative Party observer team at the elections will be led by a former Commonwealth Secretary, Lord Boyd of Merton.

agreed arrangements

"What is worse, the Western nations and the United Nations have been willing to appease Swapo and urge South Africa to accept further delays and modifications. The approach has not been a balanced one and that is unwise."

Mr Pym called on the

Western powers and the UN to "show a greater degree of resolution towards Swapo and its international backers."

"They must support a balanced approach and reject Swapo attempts to gain an unfair advantage during the transitional period," he said.

Mr Pym also told party

workers that whatever happened in the SWA/Namibia negotiations, his party was "completely opposed to the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa."

Such action would be destructive and counter-productive, he said.

"REPUGNANT"

Nevertheless, the Tories were "strongly opposed" to the "repugnant system of apartheid" and would continue to urge the South African Government to liberalise its policies.

Pretoria had to realise that apartheid was "offensive to human dignity" and made it difficult for South Africa's friends to support it.

"Help us to help you" was his message to the Republic.

Western sources in London said that even allowing for some hasty hyperbole, Mr Pym's remarks on SWA/Namibia were months out of date.

"At this time it is reasonable to say that the crux of the problem lies more with South Africa than with Swapo," a well-placed Western diplomat said.

USEFUL ROLE

"The South African Government are adopting a new line that they were not taking last September. They say decisions must be taken by the internal parties in Namibia. This approach doesn't look likely to lead to the kind of agreement we are hoping to reach."

"The five frontline African states had played a useful role in 'delivering Swapo.' Now it was Pretoria's turn to bring the internal Namibian parties into line."

Their failure to do this might "lose Swapo," the sources said.

The immediate danger was that the South African Government might try to "duck" the September 30 deadline for UN supervised elections in the territory, he added.

to cause mine-owners to want to... even if it is less than before. The growth and management of unemployment... dependence

(11)

'Hot area' farmers determined to stay put

By Alan Dunn

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — It has taken two terrorist killings to put the towns of Otjiwarongo and Otavi in the northern white farming areas of SWA/Namibia on the southern African map

Otjiwarongo farmer Mr Bernd Hennies (35) was ambushed and shot last Wednesday on his rented farm, Alogrove, about 30 km north-east of the town. Farmer Mr Karl Buchholz (59) was brutally murdered by the same gang on his farm, Tirol, about 45 km south of Otavi on March 26

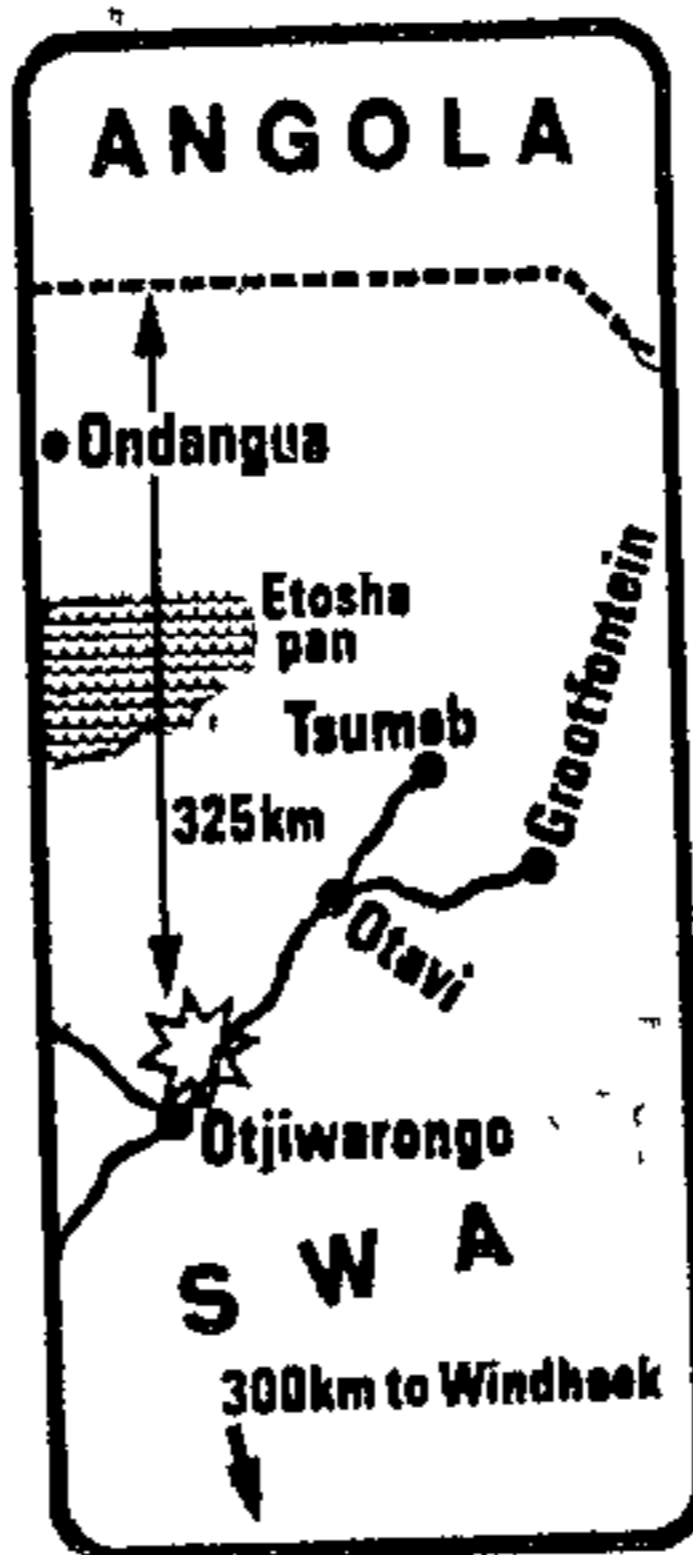
But while the farmers in the area, many of them German speaking, are alert and uneasy, they are not panicking. Most of them have not even considered leaving their land

CHALLENGE

Many regard the terrorist danger as an unpleasant challenge which must be met because the survival of their businesses and their country is at stake. Selling their land and moving away, the farmers say, would be surrendering to the enemy's arms. They will not do this now at any cost

Many have lived in the area for 30 years or more and see the soil there, though covered in dense and thorny bush, as their right which they will not give up lightly. They also feel there is no real alternative for them — farming is all they know

While they are all too aware of the danger that roaming gangs of terrorists hold, the Otjiwarongo and Otavi "boere" are a hard-headed breed who will willingly take their chances, rifle in hand



in this sector might become more easily resisted by employers. Also, a withdrawal could tend to increase the numbers of persons dependent for subsistence on urban petty production or the Tribal Trust Lands. The farm 'labour shortage', should it then still prevail, might also be much eased by withdrawal, provided workers were effectively diverted to these jobs. At the same time, the tendency towards a higher female labour participation rate might become less pronounced. Many of the above effects, however, would be contingent on possible changes that might be made in labour, social and rural development policy. These changes would not only depend on economic necessities but would be affected by the future balance of political interests

/The crucial

and effective preparation made by the government to cope with the requirements of finding subsistence and/or productive employment for repatriated workers 5) the ability of the economy to forego the reduction of foreign exchange involved 6) the effect on income distribution, consumption and savings patterns

Perhaps the most critical issue in the event of withdrawal relates to its potential effect on local unemployment, especially its socioeconomic character, regional location and

100	394 000
0	1 700
4	16 000
1	3 000
0	182
20	79 000
3	13 000
22	85 000
7	26 000
43	170 000
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his life and held an attitude typical of his neighbours: "This is my home, and if it happens to me, there is nothing I can do about it."

Ironically, he called the cattlepost where he died "Terries Post" after police Warrant Officer F P P Bezuidenhout (47) was killed there in a skirmish with terrorists three years ago

The reaction of Otavi farmer Theo Ritzdorf (52) on the evening of March 31 when three terrorists sprayed automatic fire at his car on the road to Grootfontein, was also typical. He said his first impulse was to stop the vehicle and "pepper" the ambushers with his semi-automatic rifle. Most, like him, are prepared to "have a go". They feel they could lose everything if they do not.

DETERMINED

And so one finds, from farm to farm, this determination to stand their ground — even if it does mean their own blood. They are honing up their private security arrangements, preparing to dig in on their farms.

The sight of booted farmers carrying sidearms on their leather

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29	22	3
22	1	4
1	19	5
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6	22	7
22	8	8
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Sources: Mining Survey No 78/3 Financial Mail, 8th Oct 1972

SKIRMISH

Bernd Hennies, a father of two young daughters, took his chance he knew there were terrorists in the area but this did not stop him — there was work to be done. Karl Buchholz, a father of two, farmed in the Otavi district for most of his life.

belts or rifles in their trucks now goes unnoticed when they go to town to fetch the week's supplies, particularly in Otavi further north

One young Otavi farmer is trying to launch a system where a group meet for one day at each farm to "ride shotgun" while the owner goes about his chores

(64)

(7)

DTA's demand puts the West on edge

22.
PDM 11/14/79

LONDON — Western governments involved in the South West African negotiations fear Monday's decision by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to demand the formation of an interim government could hold up the delicate plan to lead the territory to internationally-recognised independence

There has been no official reaction so far from the British Foreign Office, but sources close to the Western contact group said that if the reports were correct, the DTA move could further delay the implementation of a ceasefire that would allow UN-supervised elections to be held

The Western group — Britain, America, West Germany, France and Canada — is known to be worried about what it considers an unnecessary delay on the part of the South African Government in persuading the internal SWA parties to accept the latest implementation plan drawn up by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim

The Western governments are now waiting to find out whether the internal parties accept the latest implementation plan, which came close to destroying the entire settlement because of differences about how Swapo forces should be monitored after a ceasefire

The South African Government's decision to allow the internal parties to make up their own minds about the plan was criticised yesterday by the Western group sources

The main anxiety being expressed in London is that continuing delay will change the attitude of the black frontline states

"Swapo agrees with the plan now, but we could lose them," said one source

"That would mean intensification of the war and a possibility of the elections being put off indefinitely"

In spite of the gloom now surrounding the settlement initiative, DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge's comments this week about the Waldheim plan are not being interpreted in London as a rejection of it

Mr Mudge described the plan as "unreasonable, dangerous and unjust"

But the source said this was not considered an answer and it was understood that the internal parties were still discussing how they should react — Sapa

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks Benjamin Pogrand and John Ryan newsbills by Howard Freese headlines and sub editing by Mike Stent cartoons by Bob Connolly all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg

SA holds back on interim govt move

CAPE TOWN — There would be no hasty decision by the South African Government on the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's call to establish an "interim government" in South West Africa, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, said yesterday

But he emphasised

South Africa's stand point all along had been that it would be guided by the wishes of the people

He said the government had "taken note" of the statement by Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA chairman, and the other parties

"Their consultations

are continuing and we will give them time in which to consult calmly," said Mr Botha

"We are waiting for them to complete their various rounds of consultations and discussions, and we would also have to consider any advice given to us by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn"

Western diplomatic sources said yesterday it was highly unlikely their governments would be prepared to negotiate with an interim government envisaged by the DTA

They made it clear the Western powers would regard the formation of an interim government as a "unilateral step" similar to the December election declared null and void by

the international community

Leaders of the three other major internal parties — Namibian National Front, Swapo-Democrats and Aktur — were waiting for further details of the DTA's proposals yesterday, but were convinced the formation of an interim government would not constitute a step towards a UDI

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday the British Government still held South Africa directly responsible for South West Africa decisions, in spite of the DTA demand for an interim government and Mr Dirk Mudge's criticism of the Western-backed settlement implementation plan

Meanwhile, political

114/11 (211) M
leaders inside South West Africa were guarded in their reaction to indications by Mr Francis Pym — tipped as Foreign Secretary if the Conservative Party wins next month's British election — that the Tories would back South Africa against Swapo

Mr Pym said South Africa had shown moderation and good faith in the face of "deplorable provocation" from Swapo.

Mr A. H. du Plessis, leader of Aktur, said. "Let us hope this has a bearing on our situation. But when an opposition party comes to power they usually change their whole tune and policy".
DDC-SAPA

Labour reaction, page 7.
Editorial opinion, page 12.

CAPE TIMES 11/4/79
**'Time to wipe out
Swapo forces'** 221

Defence Reporter

IF THE West refused to monitor Swapo terror bases in other countries the only alternative was for South Africa to keep launching pre-emptive strikes, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic party, said yesterday on his return from a visit to the operational area.

Mr Raw was one of six parliamentarians who were taken on a tour of the operational area. The others were Dr G de V Morrison (NP Cradock), Mr T Langley (NP Waterkloof), Mr J J Lloyd (NP Pretoria East), Mr D W Steyn (NP Wonderboom) and Mr D H Rossouw (SAP, Port Elizabeth Central).

In a joint statement the six members of Parliament noted that they had been impressed by

the high morale, dedication and fighting spirit of the officers and men on the border, as well as by the attention being given to training troops before they were deployed in the fighting zone.

It was obvious that Swapo was escalating its hit-and-run tactics, particularly in Ovambo, the parliamentarians said, but in spite of the difficulties of terrain and enemy identification, they were convinced the Defence Force was maintaining the initiative.

"It was striking how the troops of the indigenous peoples of South West Africa were fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with the South African Defence Force to combat the situation," the MPs said.

In a separate statement, Mr Raw said it was "absolutely clear" that Swapo's efforts at sabotaging a peaceful transition to independence could not be allowed to continue.

While there had been hope of agreement, South Africa had correctly limited its hot pursuits and pre-emptive strikes, Mr Raw said, but "I believe the time has now come to keep up the pressure and wipe Swapo's forces out wherever they are hiding across the border."

Landmine blast: 4 fighting for lives

CAPE TIMES 12/4/79

221

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Four men were fighting for their lives yesterday in the Oshakati state hospital in Owambo after being seriously hurt in the landmine explosion near the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme on Monday. Three other men were killed in the blast.

They were employed by the South West Africa Water and Electricity Corporation, SWAWEC, as security officers at the scheme. They were Mr Jose Serra Perreira, 39, and two middle-aged black men, Mr Josef Kaulinga, from Otjivarango, and Mr Mateus Hipinge, who lived in Owambo.

Mr Perreira leaves a wife and two children, who lived with him at Ruacana, but SWAWEC officials were unable to say if Mr Kaulinga and Mr Hipinge were married.

The names of the injured, who are also security guards at the scheme, have not yet been released.

The explosion occurred about 7.15 am on Monday when the landrover in which the seven men were travelling to work, detonated a landmine near the village housing workers at the Ruacana plant.

The day before, terrorists launched an attack on the village, using mortars, machine guns and small-arms. A shopping complex was destroyed and a house was badly damaged in the bombardment.

The general manager of SWAWEC, Mr Polla Brand, said yesterday the men were travelling on a gravel road near the

village — which comprises a white and a black township — when the mine exploded. The landrover was destroyed, Mr Brand said.

Meanwhile, the weekly Windhoek Observer newspaper reported last night that Russian tanks had been seen just inside the Angolan border and close to the Ruacana Falls.

DTA finds no fault with Pik's 'no reaction'

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance did not expect the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to react to statements issued by individual political parties in SWA/Namibia, the DTA said last night.

The DTA could therefore find no fault with the reported state-

ment by Mr Botha that South Africa could not react to the viewpoints expressed by individual parties in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha was reported to have made the statement after an announcement by the DTA that it wanted an interim government in the territory by the middle of next month.

The statement said the DTA had simply given a clear analysis of a motion to be tabled after the resumption of the SWA/Namibian constituent assembly. Meanwhile, the DTA would attempt to gain the support of other parties for the motion.

Those parties represented in the assembly were largely agreed that continued negotiations, based on the current Western proposals, would be pointless.

The Swapo-Democrats and the Namibian National Front felt continued negotiations should be considered, pending further reaction from the office of the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

"As far as the establishment of an interim authority is concerned, the DTA has the impression that all parties are in favour of this — provided that the NNF and Swapo-D can be convinced that further talks with the Western five would serve no further purpose," the statement said — Sapa

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Swapo forces to stay—Nujoma

LONDON — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has accused South Africa of flying troops into South West Africa daily in preparation for an imminent invasion of Angola, according to the Angolan News Agency, Angop

Angop quoted Mr Nujoma as saying at a press conference in the Angolan capital of Luanda that Swapo forces would remain in South West Africa permanently.

He said the complacency of Western nations as South Africa prepared to declare unilateral independence for South West Africa next month, had left Swapo no choice but to intensify its

armed struggle. Swapo soldiers were already stationed in the centre of the territory, he said.

In Pretoria, Defence headquarters said it had become a full-time job replying to nonsensical propaganda allegations made by Swapo leaders in exile

A defence spokesman said it was well-known South African soldiers were in northern South West Africa to protect the local population against terrorists.

221 12/4/79 DD
Meanwhile, Canada's External Affairs Minister, Mr Don Jamieson, said he did not view the call by Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman Dirk Mudge for an internal settlement as the end of UN plans for South West Africa

There was some urgency to a settlement, but he urged co-operation with the UN to resolve the "few problems" remaining before a UN plan for supervised elections could be put into action. — SAPA-RNS-AP

Western peace bid in SWA 'a write-off'

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

The Western attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia has been written off in informed quarters both in Windhoek and in South Africa.

And in New York, West Germany's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Rudiger von Wechmar, is reported to have told German correspondents in an exclusive briefing that the initiative is "dying a slow death," reports Sapa-Reuter.

Political observers in South Africa believe the virtual collapse of the independence plan is one of the major factors behind South Africa's new scheme to promote a "southern African fortress" against communism and militant nationalism, according to Star reporters.

This scheme is for the planned involvement of a number of other southern African states, including the South African black homelands.

South Africa's intention is to shoulder the main burden of both defence and aid in this envisaged bloc, going it alone without the overt aid of even the West, if necessary.

News of the imminent collapse of the SWA/Namibia settlement operation came as the Carter Administration in the United States warned that an interim government in the territory would have no status and that South Africa would continue to be held responsible for events there.

South Africa has recalled its Ambassador in Washington, Mr Donald Sole, and acting permanent representative at the UN, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, for talks which might lead to an announcement in the near future of a stalemate in the territory.

Informed sources in Cape Town say South Africa can be expected to tell the UN it is prepared to continue co-operating

with efforts to reach a peaceful settlement but that such a settlement should be based on the proposals it accepted last April.

Failure

After two years of intense diplomatic effort, the Western initiative has crumbled over two points in the latest Waldheim proposals — creation of Swapo bases inside the territory and monitoring of external Swapo bases. This is the view of knowledgeable sources.

The basic reasons for the failure of the plan, in their view, are:

- The five-nation Western contact group's failure to consult, until recently with the internal political groups.

- Failure of the Five to resist pressure for deviations from the spirit of the proposals agreed to by South Africa and the internal parties a year ago.

- A miscalculation by the Five in thinking they could push South Africa beyond the limits of concession it had defined to the contact group.

221 8th 12/4/79

Not another Rhodesia

Prospects of a UN sponsored Namibian settlement faded sharply this week when the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance announced that it planned to set up an interim administration pending steps to take the "internal route" to independence.

DTA's statement that "we have lost our confidence in the Western powers and their credibility and ability to solve this problem" appears to reflect the views of the two Bothas, who remain implacably opposed to provisions in the February 26 Waldheim report which allegedly "fail" to provide for Untag monitoring of Swapo positions in Angola and Zambia, and which "create" Swapo "bases" inside Namibia.

Parties like Swapo, D, NNF and Aktur have indicated some willingness to understand the difficulties in getting Untag monitoring of Swapo positions in these countries, particularly since the problem was made clear to SA from the outset (*FM* March 30). Although Western diplomats still have great difficulty convincing Namibian parties of the good faith of the front line states, they have noted limited acceptance of firm assurances from these states that they will take all necessary steps to ensure that a ceasefire is scrupulously observed.

With some political will, this stumbling block could be overcome, say diplomats, but there is total resistance among non-Swapo parties to Swapo forces being confined to "locations" in Namibia itself.

The nearest thing to a workable compromise has come from the Namibia National Front. It told the Western contact group it could accept the confinement of armed Swapo personnel inside the territory at the time of ceasefire to designated locations for the first 12 weeks of the transitional period.

After 12 weeks, coinciding with the withdrawal of all but 1 500 SA troops, all Swapo armed forces, at a maximum of two designated locations, would be required either to surrender their arms and take part in the electoral process or to cross the border under Untag escort.

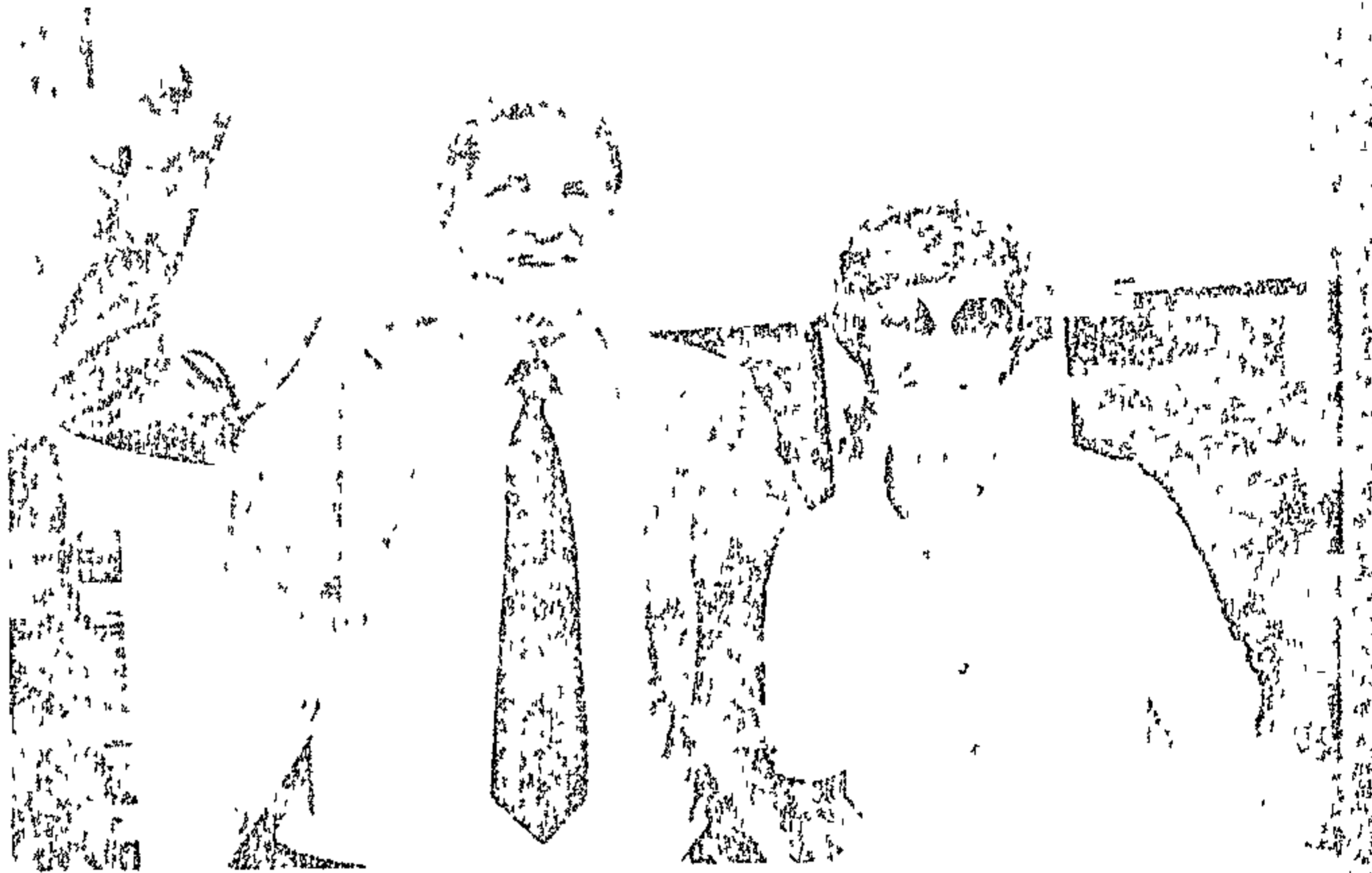
Western diplomats agree privately that

the NNF suggestion has merit but whether it will be acceptable to Swapo and the front line leaders is another matter.

NNF says "it is only if these requirements are complied with in a supplementary Waldheim statement, that we will be

Namibia will probably remain the same. In the meantime, provocative or irresponsible decisions or actions must be avoided at all costs."

Mudge's announcement of an interim government has provoked a sharp rebuke from the Quai D'Orsay. The French



DTA's Mudge . setting problems for NNF and Swapo D

in a position to reconsider our stand."

Meanwhile, NNF and Swapo D face difficult decisions following DTA's intention to take the internal route.

Without the NNF and Swapo D, Pretoria and the DTA are not likely to make moves toward a UDI.

Although the NNF says there are many convincing arguments favouring a UDI in the present circumstances, lessons from Rhodesia are a deterrent. "The violence escalates, the economy declines, the terms for settlement become progressively less favourable, the exodus of whites accelerates, and security, stability and prosperity decline progressively."

"Do not rely too strongly on a Tory victory. In any event, the policy on

Foreign Ministry's criticism contained in a five point declaration made public on Monday, stressed that there was no possible solution outside the UN plan. SA, added the declaration, holds the entire responsibility for Namibia's destiny.

"Swapo has shown definite and genuine signs of goodwill," the *FM* was told by a Quai D'Orsay spokesman and that is why the problem should and could be settled very soon.

According to other French official sources *L'Affaire Namibienne* is very important since it might serve as an example in other parts of Africa, such as Rhodesia. If a peaceful solution is not found for Namibia the *FM* was also told, one might as well forget about Rhodesia.

US fears SA's attitude to SWA

221
ROOM 13/1/79

WASHINGTON — United States officials expressed serious concern this week that South Africa might withdraw from a Western-backed UN plan for the independence of South West Africa.

Officials said they were worried by recent official statements and continuing South African "objections" to implementation of the UN plan.

"There is a fear that South Africa is seriously considering an internal settlement for Namibia," a State Department official said.

The latest move to arouse US concern was a call on Tuesday by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance for establishment of an "interim government" within a month.

State Department spokes-

man Mr Hodding Carter sharply criticised the suggestion by DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge and said South Africa still had responsibility for carrying out the UN plan.

The election was declared null and void by the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, the five Western countries helping to negotiate the UN independence deal between South Africa and Swapo.

"The so-called 'Constituent Assembly' which emerged from that election has no status and any body formed on the basis of that constituent assembly would, likewise, have no status," Mr Carter said.

Other proposals put forward did not constitute any action, he said, adding "The responsibility for

what does occur in Namibia lies with South Africa.

"We hope the South African Government, which has stated that it remains responsible for what happens in Namibia, will not allow such a step and will not take such a step, as the formation of the interim government based on the December elections."

The State Department had expected a South African Cabinet decision on Tuesday on implementation of the UN plan and it was possible Pretoria had decided to hold this up, officials said.

Diplomatic sources said the South African Government might feel a Conservative victory in the forthcoming British elections would ease the pressures for an internationally-recognised solution in SWA.

Whatever the origin of South Africa's possible shift in position, officials said they had been disturbed by a number of statements made in the past week.

Officials in Washington said the tone of ministerial statements in South Africa had become "rather vitriolic".

In addition, they said, public statements had suggested South Africa wanted to promote internal settlements in Rhodesia and SWA — Sapa-Reuter

(221) 15/4/79

Home for the unwanted — a crowded, cold fishing boat moored in Walvis Bay . . .

Sum Times 15/4/79

By SEAN O'CONNOR: Walvis Bay

THREE months ago, 11 Angolan refugees aboard a tiny wooden-hulled fishing boat arrived at the desert port of Walvis Bay after evading a Soviet patrol boat. They fled to what they hoped was freedom.

But they are still in Walvis Bay — desperately waiting for a decision on their future.

The refugees — two couples and their five children and two young men — are living in the cramped crew quarters of the vessel. So is the ship's mascot, a dog called Papeto.

Their freedom saga began on New Year's Eve in 1978.

After telling friends they were going for a picnic on the high seas, they waited for a Soviet patrol boat to dock and then slipped out of their Angolan port of Benguela on their nine-day voyage.

But 250 nautical miles from Walvis Bay they hit a storm. It lasted two days.

Their boat ran out of fuel and drifted helplessly half a mile off the Skeleton Coast, the scourge of mariners.

Heroically, one of the young men aboard, Mario de Jesus, 18, battled the treacherous currents to swim ashore.

Exhausted, he alerted a nature conservation officer, who contacted Walvis Bay.

A South African Navy minesweeper and a Department of Sea Fisheries patrol boat raced to the scene.

At the same time, a National Sea Rescue Institute crew from Walvis Bay sped down the coast and launched their boat close to where the teenager had swum ashore.

Their craft was swamped by the surf and most of the provisions for the refugees were lost.

But eventually the NSRI crew reached the fishing boat and gave what food and water was left to the grateful refugees.

In the early hours of January 8, the Navy minesweeper fixed a line to the fishing boat and towed the refugees into Walvis Bay.

And that's where their troubles began.

First, immigration officials said they would not be allowed to go ashore until a decision on their future had been made.

After three months the situation has progressed somewhat.

They have been allowed ashore.

After their arrival, the Portuguese consulate in Windhoek sent a representative to Walvis Bay to find out if the refugees were Portuguese citizens with a view to sending them to Portugal.

But all of them are Angolan-born.

A counsel at the Portuguese embassy in Cape Town, Mr G Santa-Clara, said this week:

"None of them claimed at the time to be Portuguese citizens and none of them wanted to go to Portugal."

He added: "The matter is now in the hands of the South African authorities."

But the South African authorities don't agree.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said in Pretoria this week:

"It is my understanding that this matter is for the Portuguese to decide."

He said he understood the leader of the refugee party, Mr Ernesto Eusebio, had a Portuguese passport, but that the Portuguese authorities had asserted this did not prove citizenship.

He said that if the Portuguese embassy decided that the matter was out of its hands, the Depart-

ment of Foreign Affairs would have to consult with other Government departments — Immigration and Interior — over the future of the refugees.

In Walvis Bay this week, Miss Maria Lima, 18, the only refugee who can speak English, said:

"We are tired of waiting here. It is no good."

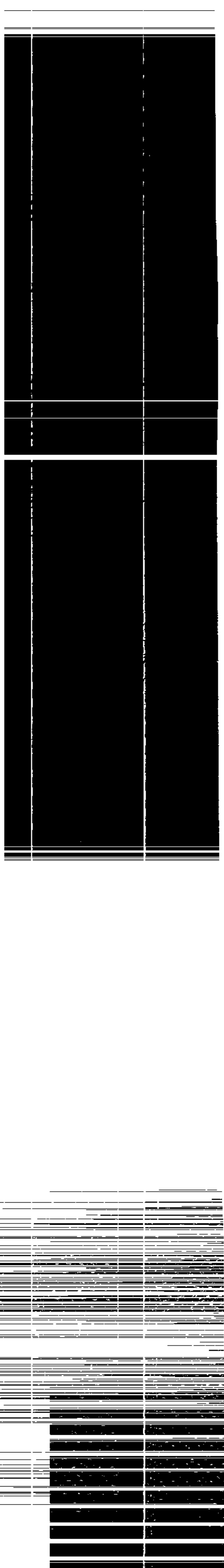
"We sleep badly because it is cold and because we are too close together. We also have no lights because we have no fuel on the boat to run the generator."

She said Portuguese friends and the Red Cross were providing them with food.

Contradicting the Portuguese Embassy counsel's statement that the refugees had not wanted to go to Portugal, Miss Lima said: "We would like to be able to stay in Walvis Bay for a little while to earn some money and then go to Portugal, where we have relatives."



Aboard their boat in Walvis Bay Back (from left) Mrs Maria Eusebio, Mrs Maria Candida Lima, Mr Mario de Jesus and Miss Maria Lima Front (from left) Rui Lima, Ernestina Eusebio and Ana-Paula Lima



SWA, spy link slated

CAPE TOWN — A suggestion that South Africa was positioning itself for rejection of the South West Africa agreement was dismissed as "false and reprehensible" by Foreign Minister Pik Botha at the weekend.

In a statement issued here, he said he had been told the Washington Post had quoted an unidentified American official as saying the South African Government "may be positioning itself for rejection of the Namibia agreement by casting things in terms of a spy plot involving major United States figures."

"This allegation is false and reprehensible and is a comment not on my government but on the callousness of the unnamed official who suggested the linkage," Mr Botha said.

But the Prime Minister and I have stated that we shall be guided in our decision about the future of the territory by the domestic political party representing the people of the territory.

"The official State

Department spokesman has apparently thus far only stated that the United States administration would not be apologising to my government for the activities of its embassy staff as it did not feel that it had any reason to apologise.

"The arrogance of this statement is incredible. Other unnamed American officials have, however, apparently gone even further while acknowledging privately — according to the news reports — that photographs had in fact been taken from ambassador Edmondson's aircraft.

"Officials are reported to have stated that better quality photographs were available from United States spy satellites. The implication — if the reports are accurate — is that the United States ought, because of its advanced technology, to be permitted to disregard diplomatic convention and its official representatives abroad to indulge in espionage."

In a television interview at the weekend, Mr Botha said South Africa considered the expulsion of two South African diplomats from the United States an obvious act of retaliation and vengeance.

"There was no reason whatsoever for the United States Government to take that action. The United States Government ought to have apologised for the infringement of our territorial integrity and sovereignty," he said —
SAPA

US silent on Pik's denial

16/4/79 (229) (D)

WASHINGTON — The Carter Administration has apparently decided the best thing now is to close the book on the South African spy charges.

State Department officials at the weekend indicated this when they said there would be no comment on Foreign Minister Pik Botha's denunciation of US suggestions that the charges were made as a cover for an upcoming rejection of the UN plan on South West Africa.

The US, which has played a major role in the South West peace negotiations, is apparently not over optimistic of South African acceptance.

Nevertheless, there is a widespread feeling here that the South African case — that is a recurring description here of the spy camera affair — is related to the aftermath of the Information scandal and a South African feeling of being hemmed in on the SWA question.

The Information scandal has been seen here as having paralysed the decision-making process in South Africa.

Raising the spy camera incident to major proportions and dramatising South African feelings by bringing out three military attaches would first of all signal that the government is firmly in control.

It would also help pave the way for a turning away from the SWA negotiations in favour of a more independent line.

Indeed, there is a belief in the US that South Africa is reappraising her defence and foreign policy options.

Part of this process could be to have another look at the Southern Africa regional concept that was being cautiously developed a decade ago and was actually launched

by Mr Vorster in his attempt at detente in 1974.

In this concept, a powerful South Africa would be first among equals in the subcontinent, concluding defence and economic pacts with its black neighbours.

The drive was blunted, then thwarted, by Rhodesia's Prime Minister Smith who, refusing to concede immediately the principle of majority rule, caused the guerilla war in his country to spread.

Now it is believed there are hopes for a Labour defeat in Britain next month followed next year by a Conservative Republican administration in the US — preferably led by Mr Ronald Reagan or Mr John Connally.

It is felt the Carter administration has been working steadily with the other Western groups on the South West issue, hoping for a compromise solution that will favour neither South Africa nor Swapo.

The watchword has been that neither side can expect to win from a negotiated plan what they have not been able to achieve through war.

In these circumstances, Mr Pik Botha's aggressive diplomacy and Pretoria's general stance — exemplified by the handling

**From
TONY RIDER
in Washington**

of the spy charges — are not appreciated.

Mr Botha's weekend denial of using the spy incident as an excuse for abandoning the SWA plan has not removed the belief that South Africa wants — at least — to delay the South West issue until there is greater clarity on Rhodesia and on British intentions if Mrs Thatcher ousts Mr Callaghan.

There is a feeling here that everything possible has been done to see South Africa's difficulties and to try to achieve a

reasonable compromise.

President Carter himself wrote a personal letter recently to Prime Minister P W Botha in which he tried to allay SA fears and to provide reassurance about US motives.

Mr Botha's response appears to have been regarded as nitpicking rather than a constructive reply.

Diplomatic sources have listed SA fears on the South West plan and discounted them.

For instance, South Africa is worried that just before the projected ceasefire Swapo will somehow slip up to 2 500 men into the territory.

The logic of such a move is not understood, given that it would be a clear breach of the spirit of the agreement and verifiable as such.

In any case, 2 500 Swapo guerillas suddenly appearing inside South West would be sitting ducks for SA troops of whom 12 000 will still be present even six weeks after the agree-

ment clock starts its seven-month countdown to UN-supervised elections.

South Africa is seen as giving little or no credence to the commitment by the frontline states and Swapo to observe the ceasefire conditions.

Pretoria's contention that Botswana, Zambia and Angola do not know where the Swapo bases are in their countries and that therefore their defence forces, even with Untag liaison officers, could not monitor the bases effectively is rejected.

Sources here say that after the Kassinga raid into Angola, the Angolan Army moved Swapo — over Mr Sam Nujoma's protests — to new positions inside Angola.

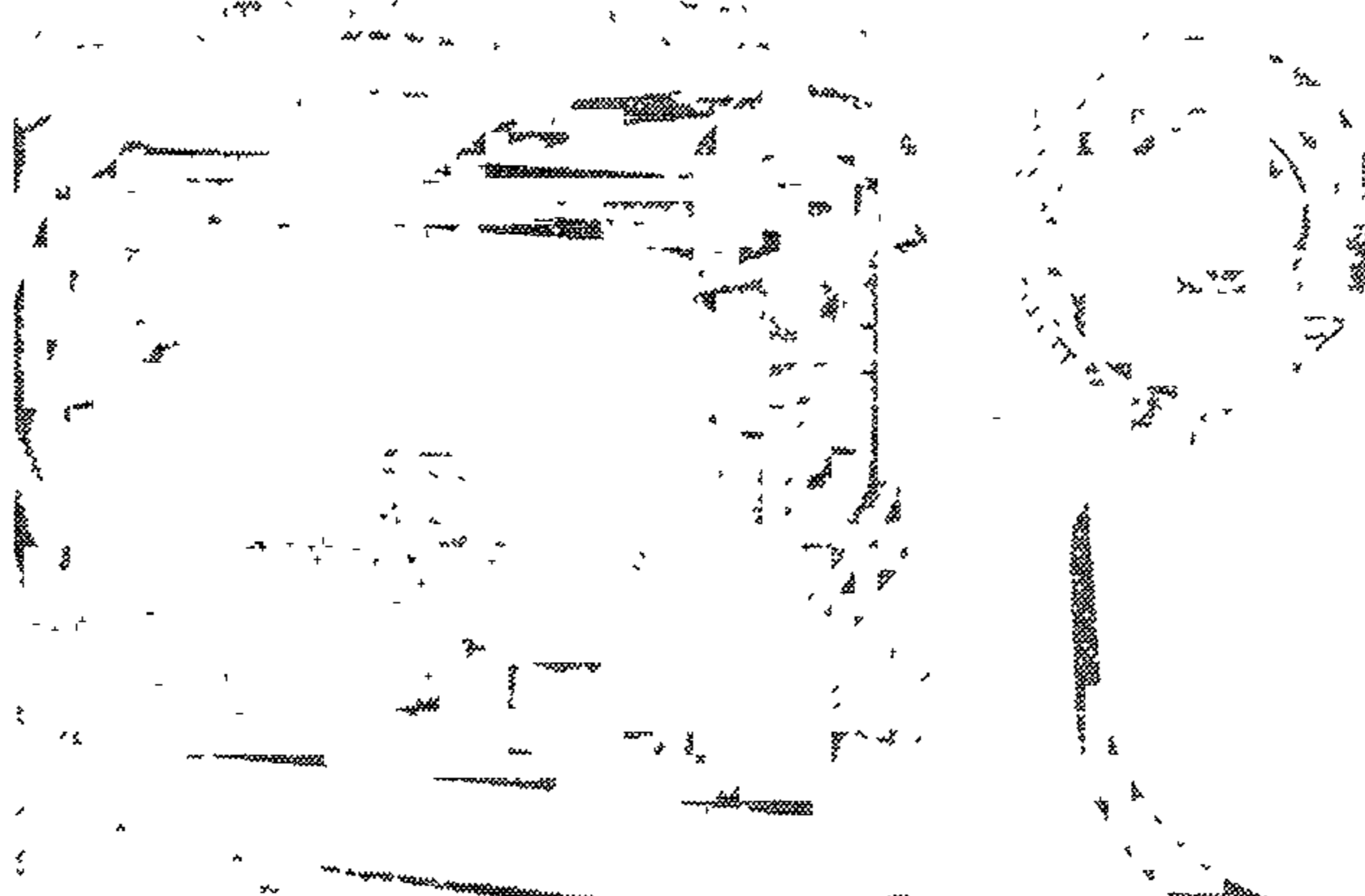
Mr Pik Botha's aggressive stance and Pretoria's apparently uncompromising mood appear particularly inexplicable here since Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance seemed to have re-established good relations with the South African team at the proximity talks in New York a month ago.

South Africa charges of deception and double-dealing appeared to have been put to rest.

To the West's dismay, these charges seem to have been revived.

On his departure on sudden recall from Washington for talks this week, ambassador Donald Sole repeated on radio here that South Africa distrusted the UN which favoured Swapo.

But Western officials say that although the General Assembly has backed Swapo, even voted money for it, the South West peace operation is to be run by the Security Council through the UN Secretariat.



LEFT: The spy-camera located under a seat in the United States Defence Attache's plane. **RIGHT:** The camera lens seen from below the aircraft when the flap covering it is turned aside

Swapo sabotage caused massive power failure

RAM
16/4/79

'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Sabotage by Swapo insurgents was the cause of Thursday night's massive power failure in South West Africa

The insurgents blew up three electricity pylons near the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme on the SWA/Angola border

Large parts of the territory — including the whole of Windhoek — were without power for more than 20 minutes on Thursday night

Officials of the South West Africa Water and Electricity Corporation (Swawec) were able to restore power to the region by stepping up the output of the Van Eck power station near Windhoek.

This was the second time in nearly two months electricity installations have been sabotaged in SWA

Late in February, insurgents blew up a 40m-high power pylon only 10kms south of the Ruacana plant

They detonated large quantities of high explosive which they attached to the foot of the pylon, causing a complete blackout between Windhoek and the Angolan border.

Meanwhile, SWA command has disclosed, in Windhoek three Swapo guerrillas have been killed by security forces in the Owambo operational area.

The guerrillas were shot dead in a security force ambush in the early hours of Good Friday soon after crossing the border into SWA.

The security forces suffered no losses in the skirmish

Four men critically injured in a landmine explosion near the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme on the SWA-Angola border early last week are out of danger, a spokesman for the Oshakati State Hospital in Owambo has disclosed.

Three other men, employed by Swawec as security officers at the scheme were killed in the blast

They were Mr Jose Serra Perreira, 39, Mr Josef Kaulinga, from Otjwarongo, and Mr Matheus Hipinge, who came from Owambo. The names of the injured security officers have not yet been released

The explosion occurred about 7 15am last Monday when the landrover in which the seven men were travelling to work detonated a landmine near the village housing workers at the Ruacana plant

The day before terrorists launched an attack on the village using mortars, machineguns and small arms

A shopping complex was destroyed and an unoccupied house was badly damaged in the attack

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*R.D.M.
16/4/79*

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South West

Is this the first step

● **QUESTION:** Does the formation of an interim government mean a UDI is inevitable?

DTA: Of course we want independence, but at this stage an interim government does not mean a UDI. It will merely be a responsible interim authority to take decisions.

NNF: The main aim is to achieve a certain measure of responsible government with legislative powers for the people of Namibia. It could ultimately lead to a UDI, but I don't think this is intended at this stage.

SWAPO-D: The DTA has said they want to improve conditions inside Namibia with legislation and they are keeping the doors open for an international settlement.

AKTUR: We are all working in the direction of an interim government which would lead to the ultimate establishment of a permanent government. They will then decide on independence.

SWAPO: This is the first step towards a UDI. The DTA has failed to deliver the goods after their promises in the December election and now they have to find a way out.

● **QUESTION:** What will be the consequences of a UDI?

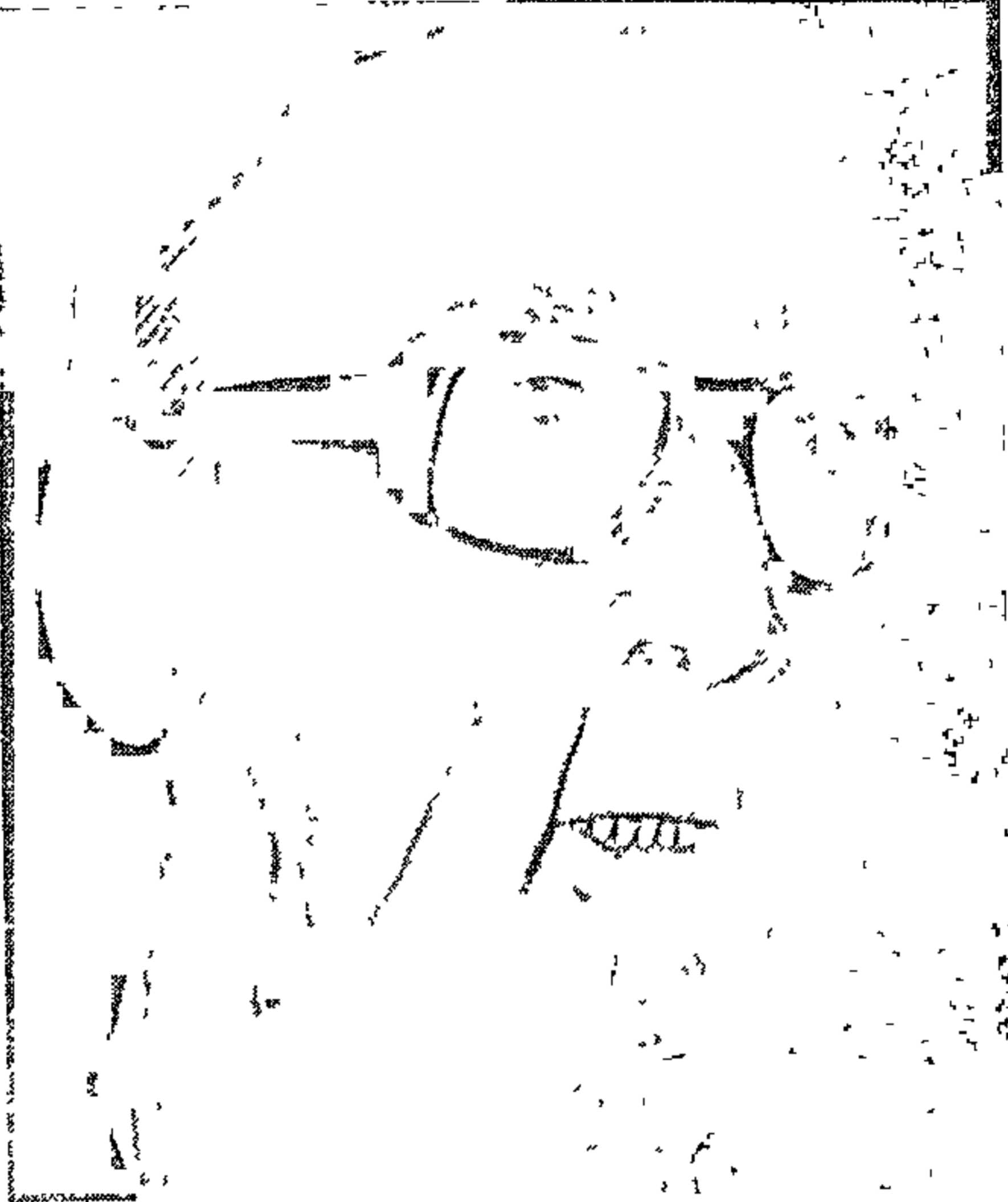
DTA: The question is not relevant at this stage. No comment.

NNF: The application of selective sanctions against South Africa, an escalation of violence, a further decline in the economy and absolutely no international recognition.

Swapo-D: At this stage they have said it is no UDI. And anyway, I don't think anyone is going to raise the issue of sanctions because they have admitted that sanctions are just so much nonsense.

Aktur: An eventual internal settlement may be dangerous. The South African authorities are very aware of what the consequences might be. This is what we have been trying to avoid.

Swapo: It will not bring us closer to a peaceful solu-



Mr A H du Plessis, leader of Aktur

● **QUESTION:** What will the West's attitude be towards an interim government?

DTA: I'm not sure, but I hope they won't be stubborn. If they don't allow us this opportunity, the present system will just continue.

NNF: There is no possibility of them recognising it. I think they would be inclined to sit back and see what comes of it, particularly if it was made clear that this was not a step towards a UDI. There is, however, a possibility of some form of selective sanctions being imposed.

Swapo-D: I have been told the Western Five will never negotiate with such a government.

Aktur: One can have a certain amount of confidence — it might be regarded as a calculated risk — that we may be in a position to gradually persuade some of the Western powers to accept the situation.

Swapo: I'm not quite sure. The West seems quite firm that if there are to be further negotiations it will be

deviated from the original Western proposals and we cannot accept a Swapo military presence in SWA or the fact that their bases in neighbouring countries will not be monitored. We don't believe compromises are possible, but the possibility of further talks has not been excluded. It depends on the Western powers and whether they will talk to us if we take such a step (to form an interim government).

NNF: The two deviations are contrary to the letter and spirit of UN Security Council Resolution 435. We are not prepared to accept the new provisions unless our demands for certain clarifications and undertakings from the Western powers are complied with. We will reconsider our stand only if these clarifications and assurances are forthcoming.

Swapo-D: There are only two outstanding points after all these years. We feel we have suggested a fair compromise to overcome Swapo bases inside SWA. I really feel that now, as never before, we have some reason

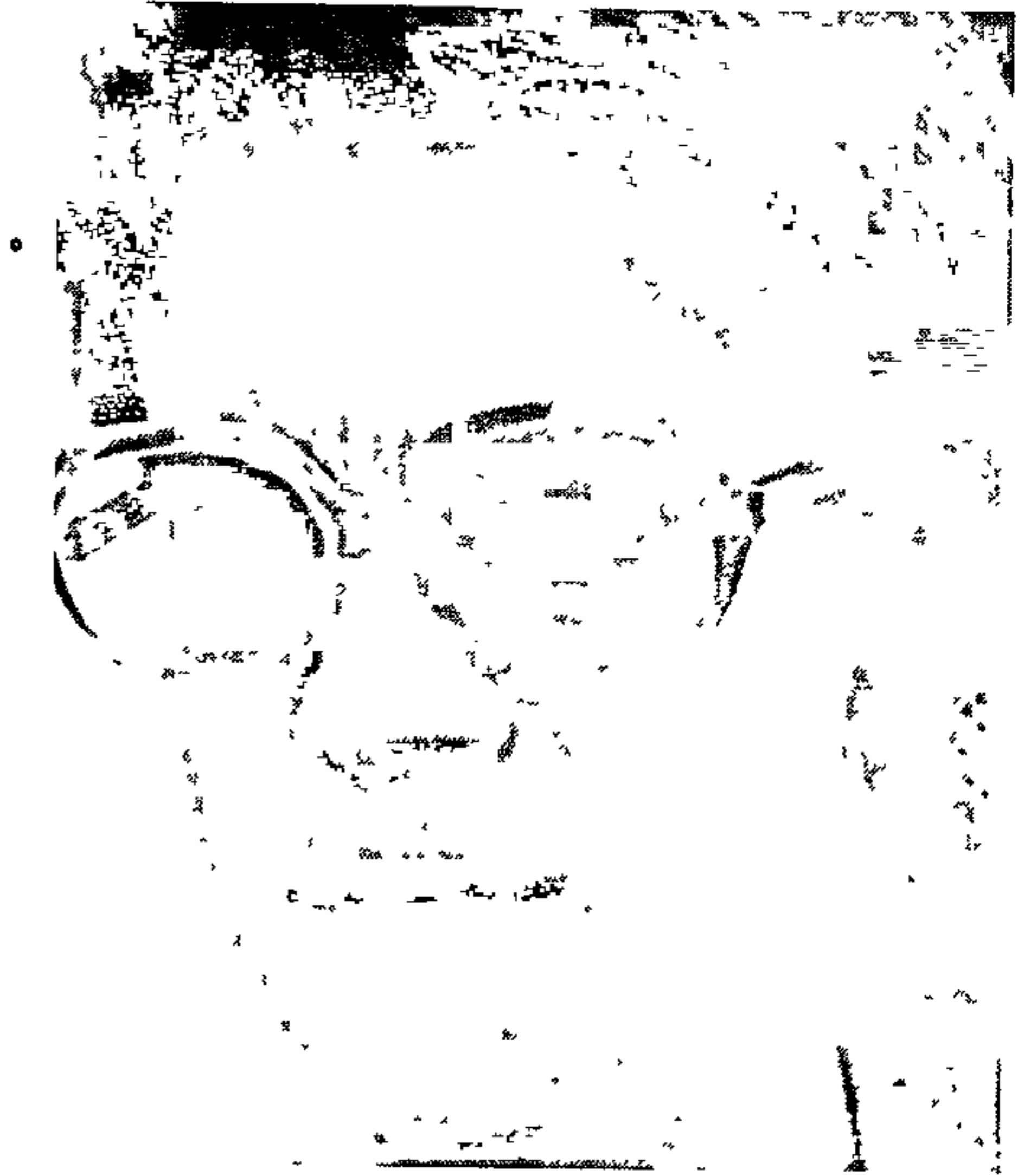
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Africa ^{17/4/79} explores

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Mokganele Thabanello, publicity secretary of Swapo



Mrs Othilie Abrahams secretary general of Swapo-D

South West Africa has reached the crossroads. The four major internally-based parties — united for the first time on their objections to international proposals for a peaceful settlement — are discussing the possibility of co-operation in an interim "government"

DAVID FORRET, of the Africa Bureau, spoke to them and to Swapo about their plans, and the threats facing South Africa in the event of them going it alone against the wishes of the United Nations

The spokesmen for the parties were Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, Namibia National Front Mr John Kirkpatrick, national treasurer of the NNF, Swapo-Democrats Mrs Othilie Abrahams, secretary general of Swapo-D, Aksie Turnhalle Mr A H du Plessis, leader of Aktur South West African Peoples Organisation Mr Mokganele Thabanello publicity secretary of Swapo

we can find each other on these issues. We don't summarily reject further negotiations, but there won't be much purpose if the West continues to stand by the Waldheim report

Swapo : We have no quarrels with the Waldheim report. We feel it is in line with the Western plan.

● **QUESTION**: And what of an interim government envisaged by the DTA?

DTA : We will try to get the co-operation of the other parties in an interim government.

NNF : We will only consider participation if we are satisfied that an 'interim government' is more on the

lines of what we envisage as being a responsible government, whereby the devolution of certain legislative powers is conferred on the local population as a step towards independence. A further condition of participation in any transitional authority would be that the prime objective would be to secure either the implementation of Resolution 435 or some other form of internationally acceptable independence for Namibia. A UDI would be the last and final resort.

Swapo-D : This interim government concept is still very vague. We don't know exactly what is envisaged

or how it will function. Before we can take a stand we are going to get a detailed account of what the DTA actually envisages

AKTUR : Aktur participation would depend on whether we can agree on the basis of how such a government will be formed

Swapo : It's difficult to know what they intend doing. One thing I know for sure is that these chaps are power-hungry. I wouldn't be surprised if these parties join forces in some sort of anti-Swapo power block

● **QUESTION**: What progress has been made in the multi-party talks and what type of formula do you fore-

see being implemented for representation in an interim government if the NNF and Swapo-D join?

DTA : I can't go into details of our discussions, but it would be wrong to stress differences at this stage because it could jeopardise the talks. Representation will have to be discussed.

NNF : A certain measure of common ground has been found despite the considerable political and ideological differences between the internal parties. No suggestions have been put forward as far as representation is concerned. The principle of the issue must first be established before representation can be discussed. If no agreement can be reached, the only alternative is for an election to be held.

Swapo-D : One shouldn't say much about the talks, but the only organisation that feels things are not working out for an international settlement is the DTA : It is impossible for me to even talk about representation in an interim government at this stage.

Aktur : I am not very optimistic about the talks, but all sides agreed we could continue — which says a great deal

Swapo : We rejected an invitation to attend these

A new route to peace aration of independence?

RJM 1/14/19



Mr John Kirkpatrick, national treasurer of the NNF

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA

talks. It is a futile exercise if there are negotiations they should be about the implementation of the UN plan and not alternative ways of circumventing UN involvement

● QUESTION: What will be the main priorities of an interim government?

DTA: The main priorities will be to solve the internal problems of the country and get rid of irritating things like apartheid, which has not been altogether abolished.

Our priorities will be economic and social development

NNF: Number One priority will be the repeal of discriminatory legislation Others will be to try to redress the grievances of

large sectors of our population and to ensure that conditions are established to do away with the causes which have given rise to terrorism

Swapo-D. This is exactly what we are trying to find

out from Dirk Mudge It is difficult to say what you think about something you have never thought about

Aktur: I see an interim government working more or less along the lines of what we agreed at the Turnhalle constitutional conference Its main priority will be to draw up a constitution for a permanent government.

Swapo: Nil

● QUESTION: The DTA has indicated that tough action will be taken against Swapo. What action can be taken to improve the security situation?

DTA: We have not contemplated any measures against Swapo at this stage We have appealed to the Western powers and the United Nations to try to stop Swapo from continuing with its acts of terror We have also asked the SA Government to do whatever possible to counter terrorism

NNF: I would be very hesitant to agree to the banning of Swapo I would rather see an organisation carrying out their activities within the framework of the law and being allowed to operate openly rather than being driven underground and forced to operate clandestinely.

Swapo-D: I really don't see how the DTA can take tough action against Swapo when they have not even eradicated apartheid The memory of being a person who conducted an underground struggle for freedom is still fresh in my mind. I can't see myself even entertaining the idea of having any parties banned

Aktur: The banning of Swapo has been considered on many occasions over the past few years but no purpose can be served by doing this unless one can apply if there are laws that can be used if they (Swapo's internal leaders) don't behave themselves

Swapo: We have been threatened for the past 18 years We have been severely harassed by the State and we will definitely take it the same way as we have been doing in the past We have been launching our struggle on a diplomatic, political and military level We don't feel that any one is any more important than the other I can't think of any peaceful alternative to the UN plan If the other parties jeopardise a peaceful solution on the assumption that Swapo might disrupt the process, today's history will be based on what people alleged and not on what really happened.

(a) Net present value of investment in Bango:

	Cash Flow	Factor	N.P.V.
y0	- 50 000	1,00	- 50 000
y5	+ 1 200	0,48	+ 576
y1	+ 11 000	0,86	+ 9 460
y1 - y5	+ 3 000	3,27	+ 9 810
Wear and tear			
1/5 x (50 000 - 12 500) = 7 500 x 40%			
Net "fixed" costs			
y1 - y5			
Contribution			
Let x = Demand, then contribution			
y1 - y5			
Contribution			
Investment would be made if NPV			
is positive			
10 x (10 - 4 - 0,75)			
Total demand required			
is in lot sizes of 1 000			
Net present value of investment in Bango:			
y0	- 50 000	1,00	- 50 000
y5	+ 1 200	0,48	+ 576
y1	+ 15 000	0,86	+ 13 050
y1 - y5	+ 3 000	3,27	+ 9 810
Wear and tear			
1/5 x (50 000 - 12 500) = 7 500 x 40%			
Net "fixed" costs			
y1 - y5			
Contribution			
Let x = Demand, then contribution			
y1 - y5			
Contribution			
Investment would be made if NPV			
is positive			
10 x (10 - 4 - 0,75)			
Total demand required			
is in lot sizes of 1 000			

Walvis Bay: population registration/race classification
Hansard 10 (635)
 456 Mr. J. D. DU P BASSON asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration:
 (1) Whether population registration and race classification have been made applicable to the population of Walvis Bay since the termination of the administration of the area by South West Africa; if so,
 (2) whether they have been completed in respect of each of the population groups
 The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION.
 (1) Yes *2.17/4/79*
 (2) No

(b) Cango will replace Ango only if Cango gives a higher net present value than "Ango"

Net present value of investment in Cango:

y0	- 55 000	1,00	- 55 000
y1	- 8 000	0,86	- 6 880
y5	+ 1 800	0,48	+ 864
y1 - y5	+ 22 000	0,86	+ 18 920
Tax shield 40% x 55 000			
1/5 (100 000 - 25 000) = 15 000 x 40%			
Wear and Tear			
y1 - y5	+ 6 000	3,27	+ 19 620
Net present value of investment in Cango:			
y0	- 55 000	1,00	- 55 000
y1	- 8 000	0,86	- 6 880
y5	+ 1 800	0,48	+ 864
y1 - y5	+ 22 000	0,86	+ 18 920
Tax shield 40% x 55 000			
1/5 (100 000 - 25 000) = 15 000 x 40%			
Wear and Tear			
y1 - y5	+ 6 000	3,27	+ 19 620

contd/.....

NNF and Swapo-D confident of patch-up

By SEAN O'CONNOR
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two major internally-based parties in South West Africa — the Namibia National Front (NNF) and the Swapo-Democrats — did not believe last night that frayed relations between South Africa and the United States over the spy-camera charges would lead to the immediate collapse of the Western settlement plan for the territory.

The NNF and Swapo-D still strongly favour persevering with the Western initiative and are reluctant to back internal steps towards a solution unless it becomes clear an international settlement is definitely out.

Reports at the weekend said official sources in Washington apparently believed that South Africa was preparing to reject the SWA plan, but needed to project

the chief western negotiator, the US, as not only untrustworthy, but also hostile to South Africa.

The secretary-general of the NNF, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said he did not believe the spy-camera allegations or a deterioration of US-South African relations would jeopardise hopes of reviving the Western settlement plan.

The leader of Swapo-D, Mr Andreas Shipinga, adopted a more cautious view, saying that the future of the Western initiative would depend on how the South African and US Governments reacted in the next few weeks over the spying allegations.

"They have got a lot of material interests in this country, so will it be worth torpedoing everything because of a camera in a spy plane?" Mr Shipinga said.

● Editorial comment
— Page 12

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Shots kill wife at SWA road block

By SEAN O'CONNOR
Mall Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — A middle-aged Windhoek woman was shot dead and a man was wounded in the head at a police road block between Windhoek and the town of Gobabis at the weekend.

And in an unrelated incident, four people were hurt in a landmine blast in the Owambo operational area over the holiday period.

The road block shooting occurred seconds after police had stopped a car in which three people, Mr J Gabrielsen, his wife, Mrs L

Gabrielsen, and a Mr Paul Kotze, were travelling.

It is understood Mr Gabrielsen got out of the car at the road block to talk to the police, but while he was away the car started moving.

Shots were fired and Mrs Gabrielsen, 45, was hit in the head and died in the Windhoek State Hospital. Mr Kotze suffered a minor head wound and is being treated in the same hospital.

Police later found the carcass of a kudu in the boot of the car and charges of poaching and refusing to stop at a road block are being investigated.

The landmine blast occurred late on Sunday afternoon, when 10 Owambo civilians were travelling on the road between Ondangwa and the village of Oshikango.

Their truck ran over the mine 20 km from the border.

The four injured were treated at the nearby Onan-gokwe hospital, but attempts by security forces to follow tracks leading north from the site of the blast, were hindered by a heavy downpour.

DTA sets date for interim government

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13/6/79
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From SEAN O'CONNOR

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance yesterday formally proposed the formation of an interim government in South West Africa by the middle of next month.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, also called for the rejection of the February proposals by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for the implementation of the Western settlement plan.

Addressing the 50-member Constituent Assembly, Mr Mudge proposed that the door be kept open for further contact with the international community, providing this was not done at the expense of "continuing constitutional development" in the territory.

Mr Mudge proposed that an interim "authority", with legislative and executive powers, be established in South West Africa by May 15.

And he called for a committee — made up of members of the Con-

stituent Assembly — to be set up, to make recommendations to the Assembly on April 30 on the form, composition and functions of the interim authority.

This committee would also have the right to consult with political parties outside the Constituent Assembly in an effort to get their co-operation over the forming of an interim authority.

But in a surprise development yesterday, one of the major internally-based parties in the territory, the Swapo Democrats, announced it would accept the latest Waldheim proposals for the implementation of the Western plan.

Swapo-D, led by Mr Andreas Shipanga, is not represented in the Assembly because it did not take part in last year's South African-sponsored

election in the territory.

The Swapo-D announcement comes at a time when the DTA was hoping to gain the support of other internally-based parties for its interim government proposal.

However, Mr Shipanga indicated last week he was not in favour of the DTA's proposal and said he believed everything should be done to implement the Waldheim proposals.

The other major party not represented in the Assembly, the Namibia National Front, also wants the Western plan to be implemented, providing Dr Waldheim issues clarifications on the two main points being disputed in the plan — Swapo bases inside and outside the territory.

Mr Mudge also proposed yesterday that the status

of the Assembly remain unchanged until decided otherwise.

The DTA's motion — which will be debated in the Assembly today — said the two-year talks with the five Western powers over the holding of a UN-supervised election had so far not reached finality.

It said uncertainty, disappointment and frustration was now having a detrimental effect on the situation in the territory.

The motion said further negotiations over the latest Waldheim proposals — with the inevitable delay which would be caused by further talks and the fact that an agreement on the proposals looked impossible — were not in the interests of the constitutional and economic development of the territory.

DTA interim rule plan for debate

ROM

19/4/79

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WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance tabled its motion for an interim South West Africa Government in the Constituent Assembly yesterday

The move is aimed at setting up the interim authority, which would have legislative and executive powers, as soon as possible, with May 15 as the target date

Debate started in the Assembly yesterday afternoon but it is highly likely the motion will be adopted because of the big DTA majority in the Assembly.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said earlier a thorough debate would be allowed before a vote was taken

The motion rejects the Waldheim report issued on February 26 on the grounds that it has seriously deviated from the original settlement proposals contained in resolution 435

of the United Nations Security Council.

It also provides for the setting up of a committee of the Assembly which will report on April 30 on the composition and functions of an interim government in SWA

The committee will be empowered to negotiate with political parties and groups not represented in the Assembly on the establishment of an interim authority

● Meanwhile, the head of the traffic division of the SWA administration, Mr Johan Bronkhorst, has confirmed that speed restrictions have been temporarily suspended in the Otavi-Tsumeb-Grootfontein triangle in the northeast of the territory because of the worsening security situation there

During the past month, the area has been the scene of several terrorist attacks, including the killing of two white farmers from the

district and the wounding of another.

Mr Bronkhorst said speed restrictions would not be enforced until the present security threat was totally eliminated.

Measures had to be taken to safeguard both motorists and traffic officials in the area

"At the moment, there are no speed restrictions in force in that vicinity. We accept that motorists there want to spend as little time on the roads as possible," Mr Bronkhorst said

"This measure will remain effective until the terrorist threat has been cleared up in the area.

"Reckless driving, of course, is something else, and motorists will still be heavily penalised for this offence"

Mr Bronkhorst added that other SWA areas were not affected by the suspension and speed restrictions would still be strictly enforced in these parts — Sapa

SWA/NAMIBIA ⁽²²⁾
 Swapo-D breaks ranks

Lack of movement in the SWA settlement agreement is taking its toll on party nerves in Windhoek

Swapo D has broken ranks with other internal political groups, and now accepts UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's February 26 implementation provisions,

Financial Mail April 20 1978

despite reservations about the provisions on monitoring Swapo within and beyond SWA borders.

Leadership elements in the NNF also argue that it would be better to risk the disadvantages of Waldheim's monitoring provisions than to see the whole Western initiative collapse and face protracted conflict. But the majority view in the NNF remains firmly opposed to implementation of the UN plan on the lines proposed by Waldheim on February 26.

The DTA rejects Waldheim's proposals outright. Although it claims to be willing to try to keep negotiations going with the Western Five and the UN, it still means to set up an interim administration for SWA.

It is more than four months since the DTA won its landslide victory, but it has not been able to implement a single election promise because far-reaching resolutions emerging from the constituent assembly urging property reforms and the abolition of residual apartheid measures are getting bogged down.

Recommendations and motions passing from the constituent assembly to the Administrator-General have to go to the State-President-in-Council for endorsement. The DTA alleges that no action is being taken on its reform motions because Aktur opposes them.

The NNF agrees with moves towards a form of responsible government, but not if this were to be construed as a step towards unilateral independence. On the one hand, it does not want to compromise its professed commitment to the Western/UN plan, on the other, it fears it would shed further support if it did not set up a presence in an interim legislature.

The DTA has appointed a sub-committee to negotiate with other "democratic" parties in SWA, and report back to the constituent assembly not later than April 30 on efforts to gain internal consensus.

Meanwhile, in Cape Town, the two Bothas are kicking their heels waiting for the formal views of the SWA parties on the February 26 provisions and the accompanying clarifications furnished by the Western Five. A senior SA diplomat said government hoped to have these not later than the end of next week.

39 The Concept of the Marketing Mix

In short, the mix chart provides a thinking when considering marketing

hand.

2. The need of careful study of the

ever present.

1. The fact that a problem seemingly with constant thought regarding the areas of marketing operations. The

In problem solving the marketing

of the market.

standing that marketing is the device is strengthened. The constant presence

the mix chart leads me to feel that the pertinent market forces have been

several elements of the mix. Or, referred the implications of any recommendation a handy device by which to

of the marketing mix, in front of my. In recent years, I have kept an abbreviated

management in all its functional areas of what marketing is. It helps to expand

elements of the mix and the forces that answer to the question often raised, "generally, as an aid to thinking about

of the mix has proved a helpful device. The DTA has appointed a sub-committee to negotiate with other

the preceding half century. But I have the growing knowledge about marketing "concept," the ideas involved were written

been expressed. I know that before the Like many concepts, the marketing mix

USE OF THE MARKETING MIX CONCEPT

may assure growth.

the foresight and skill of its management. Its history shows the wisdom of careful attention to market forces and their impending change in devising marketing mixes that

NM 20/4/79

(221)

DTA will continue to talk, says Mudge

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance stood by the original Western proposal as embodied in United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, said here last night.

Reacting to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's statement on SWA/Namibia in the House of Assembly yesterday afternoon, Mr Mudge said the DTA would not go back on what it had already accepted

"The fact that we reject the latest Waldheim plan for implementation of the proposal, does not mean we reject that which we have already accepted"

Western plan

Mr. Mudge specifically referred to the Western plan accepted by South Africa in April last year, and the subsequent Resolution 435

Mr. Botha said in his speech during debate on his vote that South Africa remained committed to a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia.

South Africa also remained committed to the agreement reached with the West last year.

Implementation of that plan, Mr Botha said, would depend on advice submitted to the Government by the Constituent Assembly and other democratic parties in the territory

This was widely seen by observers here as applying

to a motion tabled by the DTA, the majority party in the Assembly. The motion calls for the establishment of an interim government in the territory by the middle of next month. The motion rejects the Waldheim Report of February 26 this year

Mr. Mudge told newsmen yesterday international negotiations could continue.

Such negotiations should, however, not cause internal development in all spheres in SWA/Namibia to come to a halt.

Further negotiations on the basis of the Waldheim Report could mean interminable delays which could

be to the detriment of the territory

Mr. A. H du Plessis, leader of the second largest party in the Assembly, Aktur, said he could not fault the Prime Minister's stance on the SWA/Namibian problem

Mr du Plessis pointed out that an interim government in the territory could not give legal effect to itself. It had to be installed in terms of legislation which clearly defined the interim government's powers, functions and composition.


Meanwhile in Otjiwarongo Mr Justice Steyn has said that efforts to find a peaceful solution

for SWA/Namibia were at last beginning to crystallise

The recently-elected 50 man SWA/Namibia Constituent Assembly was, this week, deliberating on what further meaningful steps could be taken towards a new political dispensation in the territory, he said

Mr. Steyn was referring to the proposed establishment of an interim government for the territory

Mr Steyn said this month would still see some of the greatest and most challenging changes and developments in the history of the territory. — (Sapa)



Mr David Ohepo, an Ovambo citizen, was killed instantly when his bakkie was blown up by a terrorist-laid landmine 2,5 km from the Angola/Ovambo border. In the incident, described as yet another in a series of border transgressions by Swapo terrorists, the front of the bakkie was blown away.

Growing number of South Africans affected by Swapo violence

Star 20/4/79 221

The Star's Africa News Service

The future of SWA/Namibia intimately affects just about every South African family

Only a few can today claim that they do not have a relative involved, in one way or another, in the savage bush war being fought against the military wing of Swapo in the northern territories of that troubled country

To understand how it all started means a trip to Cape Town and a flash back to 1957

Swapo had its beginnings as the Ovamboland People's Organisation (OPO) started in Cape Town in 1957 by a group of Ovambo migrant workers under the leadership of Herman Toivoja-Toivo

They received help and inspiration from the then members of the Communist Party of South Africa like Ben Turok, Brian Bunting and Fred Carson

The OPO eventually

changed its name to the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), apparently in an attempt to present an image of representation of all the peoples of SWA/Namibia despite the fact that even today the majority of their support comes from the Ovambo people

Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), started its terrorist activities in the territory 14 years ago, in 1965, when the first group infiltrated the area

Armed with Russian-made sub-machine guns and pistols, the six-strong group recruited between 40 and 60 men and established a base at Ongulumbashe in north-western Ovambo

On August 26 1965, a small police task force, using helicopters, attacked the base. In the fire-fight two terrorists were shot dead, one was seriously wounded and nine were captured

Swapo infiltrators



Mr Sam Nujomo — Swapo leader.

struck again in February 1966, attacking two shops in Angola near the SWA/Namibia border.

The joint owners of the shop, a Portuguese and an Ovambo, were shot down and about R600 and goods were stolen

Midnight

By September of the same year the police had rounded up a total of 22 Swapo terrorists

In a midnight attack on

In counter-insurgency operations the police captured 56 of these terrorists and the rest withdrew from the territory

May 22 1971 heralded a new turn in the insurgency war with the first landmine explosion on SWA/Namibia territory. Two policemen were killed when they detonated a mine in the Caprivi strip

In May 1978 South Africa launched an attack on several bases inside Angola, including the "Moscow" and "Vietnam" bases. An undisclosed number of terrorists was killed in the operation and large amounts of arms, ammunition and supplies were captured or destroyed

Detonated

October 1978 was one of the worst months of the war since November 1977 and August 1966. A total of 36 mines were discovered or detonated by vehicles, there were six cases of sabotage, four of illegal border crossings, 11 cases of intimidation of the local population and 13 contacts between the security forces and the

PW says Eglin acted pro-Swapo

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Star 21/4/79

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday launched a new attack on the integrity of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, during a clash on Mr Botha's involvement in the transfer to Switzerland of 10-million dollars from the Special Defence Account.

Mr Botha accused Mr Eglin of having expressed pro-Swapo views to African leaders and suggested by way of a question that the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had backed a trip by Mr Eglin to African states.

'Evil spirit' in Press under fire

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday appealed to the public and its "unofficial opinion makers" to help put an end to what he described as "an evil spirit" in a certain section of the South African Press.

Speaking during the budget debate on his vote Mr Botha dealt at length with his and the Government's attitude to the Press.

He said the fairness and decency of the South African people were in revolt against what was correctly seen as an evil spirit in a certain section of the

country's media.

The situation had become intolerable and could not simply be allowed to continue and deteriorate.

But the Government did not wish to take action against the Press before it had had proper consultation with responsible leaders of the free Press, he said.

"In the greatest seriousness, I wish to make an appeal to those who with me, place a premium on a good working relationship between the public, the Press and the authorities to stand together and to help put an end to a situation which has become intolerable."

PFP's defence group to see spy pictures

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party's defence group will view the American spy pictures soon, the group announced in a statement last night.

The statement follows correspondence between the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H J Coetsee, and the group's leader, Mr Harry Schwarz.

It also follows in the wake of PFP statements in the Assembly that the party would not participate in confidential defence briefings unless an assurance was given that the Government trusted the party.

Today, Mr Schwarz (Yeoville) and Mr Philip Myburgh (Wynberg) issued a statement saying they had received a satisfactory reply to a letter which Mr Schwarz sent to the Deputy Minister of Defence and that in view of the reply, the PFP was prepared to continue participating in confidential briefings and discussions — Sapa

The Prime Minister said he had a witness who was prepared to swear that Mr Eglin had told African leaders that opponents of Swapo were creations of the South African Government.

Mr Botha named a black South West African advocate who, he said, was prepared to swear under oath that Mr Eglin had said this.

Earlier Mr Botha had asked Mr Eglin whether the CIA had supplied facilities for his journeys through Africa.

Mr Eglin replied they had not.

SUPPLIED

Asked by Mr Botha who had supplied the facilities, Mr Eglin said he had travelled through Africa on South African facilities and with a South African passport.

The Prime Minister's attack was followed up soon afterwards by a further attack from the Deputy Minister of Defence and of National Security, Mr H J Coetsee.

Mr Coetsee said Mr Eglin owed the Assembly an explanation of the basis on which he had gained credibility in Africa when his policy was not acceptable to black leaders.

The Deputy Minister suggested that unless Mr Eglin reported to the South African Government on the details of his journeys in Africa he would have no credibility with the Government.

Speaking immediately after the Prime Minister's attack, Mr Eglin denied the allegations and said his attitudes inside and outside South Africa were the same.

On the accusation that he had expressed sympathies for Swapo, Mr Eglin said "I disagree with their basic Marxist philosophy."

SWA council votes for interim govt

221
ROM 21/4/79

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Constituent Assembly has adopted a resolution providing for an interim government for the territory to be established by the middle of next month

The motion, by the majority party in the assembly, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, was adopted yesterday, but the vote was not unanimous

The assembly was then adjourned until April 30

On that date the assembly will consider the form, composition and functions of the interim government

Parties within the assembly will hold discussions with other parties and canvas their support before the assembly reconvenes

The DTA said in an amendment to its original motion that attempts would be made to canvas the widest possible measure of co-operation for the interim government.

The Namibia National Front has indicated that it will talk to the DTA, but has emphasised it wants no part in anything remotely resembling a unilateral dec-

laration of independence.

Observers said yesterday they expected the assembly to notify the South African Government of the DTA's resolution

When he spoke on the motion, the chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said that doors should be kept open for international negotiations but not at the cost of overall internal political and economic development

The resolution also rejects the latest proposals for SWA of the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim

South Africa is requested to do everything in its power to ensure the security of the people of SWA

● The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in the House of Assembly yesterday South Africa remained committed to the implementation of an agreement over the future of SWA reached with the Western Five in Pretoria last year

The Government was awaiting information from the constituent assembly in SWA on the future of the territory, he said — Sapa

Ex-Swapo man tipped to head ⁽²²¹⁾ Namibia govt

SWAPO-Democrat leader Andreas Shipanga, who spent more than a year in a Swapo jail, is tipped as the first head of the interim government in South West Africa/Namibia.

Mr Shipanga heads the Swapo Democratic Party, which he formed when he broke away from Swapo after his release.

He would expand considerably the base of the internal groups which participated in the unilateral election last December and which now form the Constituent Assembly.

Any hopes of international recognition for a move towards independence without United Nations approval would be enhanced with his hand on the reins. He has more international credibility than most of the other internal leaders.

In an interview with the Sunday Express this week

**By JOHN
MATISONN
Political
Correspondent**

he denied that he had been offered the post.

In a shrewd move Swapo-D announced this week that, unlike the other internal groups having discussions in Windhoek this week, they accepted the United Nations plan for independence for the territory.

This appears to put them in sharp contrast to the other groups, which have said they oppose the plan because it allows for Swapo bases inside the territory during the election campaign, and does not provide for monitoring of Swapo bases in neighbouring states.

In fact, Mr Shipanga made it clear to the Sunday Express that he was doing

this to call Swapo's bluff.

"We're sure Swapo president Sam Nujoma does not intend coming back to the country," he said.

He did not wish to speculate about the possible structure of the new interim government.

"After the South African Government has given a formal reply to the United Nations, we will think about other alternatives."

Mr Shipanga's Swapo-D is linked to the moderate anti-government Namibia National Front.

The NNF and Swapo-D are supporting the interim government in their first move to participate in constitutional plans along with the DTA.

This is a breakthrough for Government policy inside the territory. Former United Party leader Mr Bryan O'Linn and former Nationalist Mr Dirk Mudge have cast aside years of political hostility.

Parties to meet on interim govt plan

20M
221
2/16/74

Five die handling grenade

By SEAN O'CONNOR
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Talks between South West Africa's internally-based political parties to try to reach agreement over the formation of the interim government in the territory are to begin early this week.

The talks were proposed when the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance powered its interim government proposal through the territory's Constituent Assembly last week.

The DTA called for an interim "authority" — with legislative and executive powers — to be established in the territory by the middle of next month.

The Namibia National Front, NNF, and the Swapo Democrats are the two major parties outside the assembly expected to participate in the discussions.

The NNF and Swapo-D are still both strongly in favour of the Western settlement being implemented in the territory, although they have grave reservations about the latest Waldheim proposals.

Swapo-D, led by Mr Andreas Shipanga, is opposed to the DTA's interim government plan and in a surprise move last week accepted the latest Waldheim proposals because "they provide at this time the only viable and acceptable basis for a peaceful and internationally acceptable transition to independence".

Mr Shipanga said yesterday that Swapo-D would try to hold talks this week with the DTA, Aktur and the NNF, but that his party would conduct the discussions on the basis of the latest Waldheim proposals. "We believe that never

before has this country been in a better position to negotiate an internationally acceptable solution," Mr Shipanga said.

"Swapo-D does not want any postponement over the implementation of the Waldheim proposals and we believe that an interim government would cause a further postponement," he said.

His party would not consider other alternatives for a settlement in the territory until the South African Government had given its formal reply to the United Nations on the latest Waldheim report.

Reacting to a report that he had been tipped to be the first head of an interim government in the territory, Mr Shipanga said: "I don't know who the source would be on that and I have certainly never heard any talks about such an eventuality."

WINDHOEK. — Five blacks died when a hand grenade they picked up on a farm in the Otjiwarongo district exploded, Colonel A Drotsche, the Divisional Commissioner of Police in South West Africa, said last night.

The dead were three men, one woman and a child. Their names have not been released.

Col Drotsche said the incident was being investigated, but it was thought that one of the blacks had picked up the grenade and it had exploded while it was being handled.

It has not yet been established how the grenade got there. The incident occurred on the farm, Ohaputa.

Security forces have been hunting a number of terrorists in the area since two white farmers were murdered in the northern district of SWA. Sapa

By SEAN O'CONNOR
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — More than 40 Swapo terrorists launched a two-and-a-half hour attack on the home of the Owambo Minister of Justice in the early hours of Sunday morning.

The Minister, Mr Tarah Iimbili, and his family were not injured but three members of the Owambo special police unit were wounded by handgrenade shrapnel in the battle.

Yesterday the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, made a lightning visit to the scene when news of the attack was announced.

The terrorists opened fire on Mr Iimbili's house about 15 km north of Ondanga using machineguns, mortars, grenades and small arms.

The attack was intensive, the chief secretary of the Owambo Government, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said yesterday.

Members of the Owambo special police unit who were guarding Mr Iimbili's house returned the fire and repelled the attack.

Security forces launched an immediate follow-up operation.

Mr Bezuidenhout said in a statement there were indications some of the insurgents had been wounded.

Swapo fire on home of Minister

The Secretary for Justice in Owambo, Mr Johannes Nel, said yesterday the three wounded Owambo policemen were not in a serious condition.

He said it appeared little damage had been done to Mr Iimbili's house in the attack.

Meanwhile, a Swapo insurgent, thought to be one of the terrorists who murdered a German-speaking farmer earlier this month, was shot dead by security forces 100 km north of Windhoek last yesterday.

The insurgent was armed with a Russian AK-47 rifle.

The farmer, Mr Bernd Hénnes, 35, was driving along a lonely farm road near Otjwarongo in northern SWA when he was ambushed and murdered. The

terrorists left a Swapo pennant on the seat of his truck.

In a joint statement last night the acting commander of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, and the divisional commissioner of police in the territory, Colonel Adriaan Drotsche, said the insurgent had been shot at a farm 30 km north of the town of Okahandja, 71 km north of Windhoek.

There were three other insurgents with the man who was shot.

The security forces suffered no casualties.

A security force spokesman also disclosed in Windhoek last night that five insurgents had been shot dead by security forces in the Owambo operational area in the past week.

221
ROM
2/16/77

Swapo gets ban threat from PM

20m
25/4/79
221

BY HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, gave a strong hint in Parliament yesterday that Swapo may be banned if its external wing continues its violent actions.

The hint came as Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, Administrator-General of South West Africa, was engaged in discussions with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in the H F Verwoerd building across the road from Parliament. There was no statement after the talks.

Mr P W Botha accused Swapo of trying "to get the best of both worlds" by taking part in the constitutional process while maintaining

an external military wing to seize power by force if it failed to do so through the ballot box.

If all parties were allowed to follow the same tactics, the result would be civil war in the territory, he said.

"It is therefore fair to take the view that either Swapo takes part in the constitutional process in SWA or it does not. And if it does not it must take the consequences," Mr Botha said.

"I think Swapo must now decide for itself, but it cannot have the best of both worlds.

"This would be unfair to the other political parties. It is also in conflict with the concept of constitutional development," the Prime Minister said.

Mr Japie Basson, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said he had repeatedly called on Swapo to cease its military activities and take part peacefully in the constitutional process.

"I have often said it is totally wrong to allow one party to have the advantage of a private army when there is a constitutional way open. I stand by that view."

Asked to comment on the advisability of banning Swapo and the international repercussions likely to result, Mr Basson said. "I do not want to comment on an event that has not yet taken place."

Observers in Windhoek yesterday said it was likely official action against Swapo would be discussed

at the Cape Town meeting between Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Pik Botha, reports Sapa

Mr Justice Steyn said in an SABC interview broadcast yesterday morning that methods were being considered to curb Swapo's terrorist activities and that such measures would soon become "visible and effective."

Swapo leaders in Windhoek were not available for comment on Mr Steyn's remarks yesterday.

When Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, announced that an interim government should be established in SWA, he said the possibility of banning Swapo might be discussed

25/4/79 N.M. (221)

Rocket fire hits school in Owambo

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo terrorists destroyed an Owambo primary school with rocket fire at the weekend, it was disclosed yesterday.

No one was hurt in the bombardment, the third terrorist incident in Owambo in the past four days

Terrorists attacked the school, at Edunja, about three kilometres from the Angolan border, late on Sunday using Russian-made portable RPG rockets

The school buildings — which were unoccupied at the time — burst into flames, the Chief Secretary of the Owambo Government, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, said yesterday

He also disclosed that on the day before terrorists had abducted seven children — five boys and two girls — from the St Mary's mission school at Odibo, in Owambo

The mission school is seven kilometres from the school which was destroyed

Mission

One of the abducted children is the son of the chief priest at the mission school, Pastor Philip Shilongo. He was taken from his father's home in the early hours of Saturday morning

This is the third time that children have been abducted from the school.

On Sunday between 40 and 50 insurgents launched an attack on the home of the Owambo Minister of Justice

The attack was repelled by members of an Owambo special police unit

Meanwhile, the search is continuing for a group of terrorists thought to have been responsible

in northern South West Africa

One of the terrorists in the group was killed by security forces late on Sunday afternoon on a farm 100 kilometres north of Windhoek

(221) 88
25/4/79

Swapo ban likely if violence continues

THE ASSEMBLY — Prime Minister P. W. Botha strongly hinted yesterday that Swapo might be banned if violence by its external wing continued.

The hint came as Mr Justice Steyn, Administrator-General of the territory, was engaged in discussions with Foreign Minister P. W. Botha in the H. F. Verwoerd building, across the road from Parliament.

There was no statement after the talks, but the Prime Minister's warning is seen as significant.

Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, has fre-

quently called for action against Swapo.

Mr Botha accused Swapo of trying "to get the best of both worlds" by taking part in the constitutional process while maintaining an external military wing to seize power by force if it could not do so through the ballot box.

If all parties were allowed to follow the same tactics, the result would be civil war.

"It is therefore fair to take the view that either Swapo takes part in the constitutional process or it does not. And if it does, not it must take the conse-

quences," Mr Botha said.

"I think Swapo must now decide for itself, but it cannot have the best of both worlds.

"This would be unfair to the other political parties. It is also in conflict with the concept of constitutional development. This matter must demand increasing attention in South West Africa."

Mr Japie Basson, opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said he had repeatedly called on Swapo to cease its military activities and take part peacefully in the constitutional process.

"I have often said it is totally wrong to allow one party to have the advantage of a private army, when there is a constitutional way open. I stand by that view."

Asked to comment on the advisability of banning Swapo and the likely international repercussions, Mr Basson said: "I do not want to comment on an event that has not yet taken place. There is no certainty yet as to what action, if any, will be taken. I can only comment on any action when it is announced and can be judged in the circumstances." — PS

Interim government will boost Swapo, says Shipanga

220

SEAN O'CONNOR, Windhoek

THE PROSPECT of an interim government in South West Africa has dismayed a moderate black leader in the territory

He is Mr Andreas Shipanga, a Swapo dissident and now leader of the Swapo-Democrats, who believes an interim government may have grave consequences for the territory

Within days of the announcement by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance that it intended proposing an interim "authority", his party caused a stir by accepting the latest Waldheim proposals for the Western settlement plan

Swapo-D, in spite of having serious reservations about the proposals, believes the latest Waldheim blueprint provides at his stage the only viable solution to attaining an internationally acceptable transition to independence

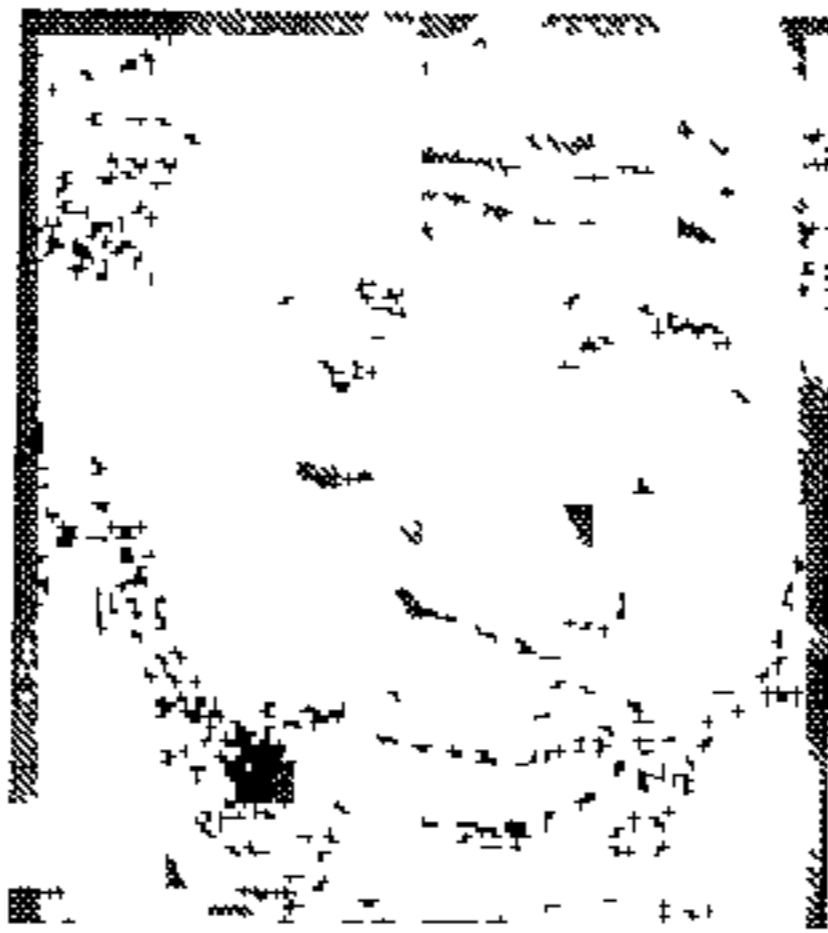
What worries Mr Shipanga, among other things, is that the establishment of an interim government is likely to carry South West Africa further away from a peaceful settlement at a time when this country has never before been in a better position to negotiate an internationally acceptable solution

Mr Shipanga — who spent 25 months in Zambian and Tanzanian jails on the orders of Swapo President, Mr Sam Nujoma, for being party to an uprising in the movement — fears other serious consequences of an interim government

He believes Swapo may set up its own government-in-exile in Angola

"Swapo has had this plan since 1976 but Nujoma's lieutenants and the OAU have been against setting up such a government in case South Africa reached agreement with the West and the United Nations," Mr Shipanga said

"Ali Nujoma would have to do now when an interim government is set up here, is dust off the plan," he said



Mr Andreas Shipanga grave consequences

Mr Shipanga feels a Swapo government-in-exile would draw big support from Third World, communist and Nordic countries

"Nujoma would be in a strong position to reach diplomatic and military agreements with these countries. And this won't be good for South West Africa, where its interim government will only be recognised by countries like South Africa, BophuthaTswana and Transkei

"I don't like the scenario which is emerging in this country right now," he said

Mr Shipanga believes that if the interim government — which the DTA wants established in the territory by the middle of next month — leads to a UDI, fuel sanctions would almost certainly be imposed on South Africa

He does not feel the West would protect the interests of South Africa and South West Africa at the expense of its other important interests elsewhere in the world

Although fuel and selective sanctions might not affect South Africa immediately, Mr Shipanga says other Southern African states — such as Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and South West Africa itself —

which to varying degrees, depend on the Republic's economy, would feel the punch almost straight away

"This could lead to political and social upheavals in these countries and their governments would come under pressure from young militants, demanding changes to socialism

"Is it really worth all this because some people are in a hurry to get into government?" Mr Shipanga said

Mr Reinhard Rukoro, Publicity and Information Secretary of the moderate Namibia National Front (NNF) believes that if an interim government in the territory led to a UDI, there would be sanctions, an escalation in the guerrilla war and a polarisation between whites and blacks in the territory

"We will not be party to an interim body which says to hell with the Western initiative and the Waldheim proposals," Mr Rukoro said.

"But it is another thing if the territory embarks on a neutral status of self-government — a responsible government taking care of the administration of the country while efforts are made to implement the Western plan

"By having a responsible government, you would make it impossible for any other body to exist which aimed at a UDI," he said

Mr Rukoro said it was important to divert the frustrations of DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, into a progressive body which did not amount to a UDI

Such a body should do away with the last vestiges of apartheid and, in the words of Mr Rukoro, the territory should be localised by allowing black people into top administrative positions

"But we don't want this body to substitute negotiations with the West," Mr Rukoro said

Swapo ^{from} attacks primary ²² school ^{25/4/74}

By SEAN O'CONNOR
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Swapo terrorists bombarded a primary school in Owambo with rocket fire on Sunday.

No-one was hurt.

The day before, terrorists abducted seven children — five boys and two girls — from the St. Mary's Mission at Odibo, in Owambo.

The unoccupied school buildings burst into flames, the Chief Secretary of the Owambo Government, Mr. Tim Bezuidenhout, said yesterday.

One of the children abducted from the St. Mary's Mission was the son of the chief priest at the mission, Pastor Phillip Shilongo. He was taken from his father's home in the early hours of Saturday morning.

It is the third time children have been taken from the mission. Last year 139 pupils were taken across the border and earlier this year another 40 were abducted.

There was another terror attack in South West Africa on Sunday when between 40 and 50 insurgents launched a heavy attack on the home of the Owambo Minister of Justice, Mr. Tarah Imbili.

The attack was repelled by members of the Owambo special police unit.

Meanwhile, the search is continuing for a group of terrorists thought to have been responsible for the murder of a white farmer.

One of the terrorists in the group was killed by security forces late on Sunday afternoon on a farm 100 km north of Windhoek.

Ban threat merely to intimidate says Swapo

WINDHOEK — There are growing signs that tough action is being planned against Swapo's political organisation inside South West Africa

This is probably one of the issues being discussed by the territory's Administrator - General, Mr Justice Steyn, and South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Cape Town this week

Reacting yesterday to a strong hint by Prime Minister P W Botha that Swapo may be banned,

Swapo's Secretary for Labour in Windhoek, Mr Jason Angula, said it was merely an attempt to intimidate the organisation.

He thought it unlikely Swapo would actually be banned.

Mr Angula also denied two top Swapo officials inside the territory — Mr Daniel Tjongarero, national vice-chairman, and Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, publicity secretary — had left South West Africa permanently

Asked whether they had left South West Africa in anticipation of the possible banning of Swapo, Mr Angula replied. "That's totally incorrect. They are on missions just like any other they have been on, and they will definitely come back"

Though he would not elaborate on their movements for "security reasons," it is understood Mr Tjongarero and his wife, Agnes, have gone to Geneva for a church conference. — DDC

MR TJONGARERO . . .
hasn't fled.

Tough action on Swapo hinted

2/21/77
ROM
(221)

WINDHOEK — There are growing signs that tough action is being planned against Swapo's political organisation inside SWA

It is likely this is one of the issues being discussed in top level talks between the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn and South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Cape Town this week

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in the House of Assembly that Swapo should decide whether it wanted to take part in the constitutional process in SWA or to try to achieve its aims through its external wing.

Moderate South Westers fear that one of the top aims of a DTA-dominated interim government will be

to take drastic steps against its militant foe

Reacting yesterday to a strong hint given by Mr P W Botha that Swapo may be banned, Swapo's Secretary for Labour in Windhoek, Mr Jason Angula, said it was merely an attempt to intimidate and threaten the organisation

Mr Angula also categorically denied that the movement's two top officials inside the territory, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, National Vice-Chairman and Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, Publicity Secretary — who are both abroad — had left SWA permanently

Asked whether the two men had left SWA in anticipation of the possible banning of Swapo, Mr Angula replied "That's totally incorrect

"They are on missions

just like any other they have been on and they will definitely come back."

Before his departure about a week ago, Mr Tlhabanello said that if Swapo was banned the movement would "take it" in the same way it had survived threats from the State for the past 18 years

"We have been launching our struggle on a diplomatic, political and military level," he added.

"We don't feel any one is any more important than the other"

Although Mr Tjongarero and Mr Tlhabanello are abroad, there is no indication their departure from SWA has any connection with reports that Swapo might be curbed by the authorities

Mr Tjongarero and Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, left

Windhoek last Friday.

"Both have valid passports and travel abroad from time to time in the normal course of their duties," Mr Philip Tjerije, Swapo's acting Publicity and Information Secretary, told Sapa.

He said they had left the territory legally and there was nothing "mysterious in their departure"

"Both would return to SWA in due course," Mr Tjerije added.

It is understood Mr Tjongarero is attending a church conference in Geneva, while Mr Tlhabanello has left for New York with stopovers in Botswana and Lusaka

Mr Tjongarero is accompanied by his wife, Agnes. The couple have left their children at home with relatives — Sapa, 'Mail' Africa Bureau

SMYA

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	Kg.	R
Actual Cost	1 900	5 890
Ac. Mix at Std. Cost	1 900	5 700
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Std. Mix at Std. Cost	1 680	5 040
Mix Variance	2	(660)
Act. Output at Std.	1 700	5 100
Yield Variance	2	60
Total Material Variance		(790)

() denotes adverse variance
Usage (600)

	Budgeted	Actual
Sales	20 250	19 125
Variable Costs	17 100	19 730
Contribution	3 150	(605)
Fixed Overhead	2 700	3 200
Net Profit	450	(3 805)

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Who's the real baas?

The Namibian question is now in a state of double deadlock.

Externally, the UN settlement plan remains bogged down over the Swapo bases Internally, gut conflict between Dirk Mudge's DTA and A H du Plessis' Aktur has generated an extraordinary administrative deadlock which Mudge is now seeking to break by agitating for responsible government with legislative powers. Caught in the middle are the two South African Bothas and Administrator-General (AG) Tieme Steyn A bewildered bystander is the middle-of-the road NNF.

Mudge controls the constituent assembly. But this outfit, despite its name, has no real constitutional meaning. Du Plessis, on the other hand, controls the legislative assembly, which, despite its limited provincial council-type status,

local government, parks and recreation, public amenities and so on. In the legislative assembly the NP/Aktur has a majority of two in the toothless constituent assembly DTA is 80% in control

So poor Mudge is feeling very frustrated To aggravate matters, Pretoria recently extended the life of the legislative assembly for another year

The only alternative open to Mudge was to call for the establishment of an interim legislature responsible to the sovereign power, Pretoria But the dilemma of the two Bothas appears to be that if they give Mudge his head they will offend the Namibian NP This may not go down well with all the Nats back in SA - quite apart from the fact that SA and the "democratic" parties in SWA have been told by the West that an interim administration of the kind contemplated by Mudge will be seen as formal, overt rejection of the international settlement initiative

There is at the same time some understanding among Western diplomats of Mudge's frustration - which by now is bordering on panic following reports from the regions of large-scale defections from DTA to Swapo because DTA can not deliver the promised goods (Perhaps this is one of the reasons why there is talk of the banning of Swapo) In Windhoek, for example, there are at least half a dozen cases of blacks who have bought houses in the white suburbs but are unable to occupy them because municipal laws forbid them to live there

nevertheless has legislative competence of the kind that really matters in Namibia these days - the maintenance of apartheid "on the ground," so to speak

Since January, Mudge's DTA has adopted a rash of motions in the constituent assembly aimed at wiping out residual apartheid in compliance with election promises that helped to sweep the alliance to "power" last December

These motions called, among other things, for abolition of residential restrictions on blacks in white suburbs, lowering of the colour bar in public amenities such as rest camps in the game parks and holiday resorts, opening of swimming pools to blacks, and desegregation of platteland hotels. The NP election front, Aktur, opposed the motions with considerable vigour, but Mudge's huge majority carried them through.



Aktur's Du Plessis . . a spanner in Mudge's works

Motions emanating from the constituent assembly are processed by the AG and forwarded to the SA State-President-in-Council, who then refers them back to the legislative assembly in Windhoek for comment

DTA now suspects that all its proposals on apartheid reform are being held up by the Nat-dominated legislative assembly, which still ultimately controls

Total (R9)

Kg.	R
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5 040	9 740
	(2 250)
5 040	9 240
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15

All-party DTA talks are aborted

RPM
2/14/71
221

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The round-table talks proposed by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance were aborted yesterday when the three other major internal parties refused to attend.

The DTA's internally based opponents generally refused the invitation to attend today's round-table talks because they felt no purpose would be served in having discussions now.

This poses a threat that the DTA might take a unilateral decision on the proposed interim authority for South West Africa.

Mr Billy Marais, the DTA's chief secretary, said the constituent assembly would meet on Monday to decide on the form, composition and functions of an interim authority.

This means the DTA might take a unilateral decision on future steps without having reached agreement with Aktur, the

main opposition party, and the two major parties without representation, the Namibian National Front and Swapo-Democrats.

This could precipitate a walkout from the assembly by Aktur, the National Party's election front, and would apparently go against the wishes of the South African Government, which is keen to involve all the internal parties in an interim government.

The NNF is already planning a hasty trip to Cape Town for talks with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the ambassadors of the five Western powers.

The Swapo-Democrats pulled out of the talks because they were not prepared to discuss the composition and functions of an interim government at this stage.

Aktur felt no purpose would be served in holding round-table talks at this stage.

CT. 28/4/79
(221)

39 held in SWA swoop

WINDHOEK. — Thirty-nine people had been detained in a country-wide police swoop in SWA/Namibia from the northern territories to the far south, a spokesman at police headquarters here said last night.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA/Namibia, Colonel A Drotsche said earlier that the detention of Swapo members and office-bearers had been ordered by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn

Mr Justice Steyn was not here for comment last night

Colonel Drotsche confirmed that among those detained were Miss Lucia Hamutenya, Swapo's secretary for legal affairs, Mr Marco Haisiku vice-chairman of Swapo in Windhoek, and Mr Charles Tjijenda, Swapo publicity and information secretary at the Windhoek branch

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General confirmed that the detentions had been ordered by Mr Justice Steyn in terms of proclamation AG 26.

This proclamation provides for the detention of "persons in order to prevent political violence and intimidation"

It was issued by the Administrator-General in April last year

It provides for detention without trial until release is ordered by the Administrator-General. Detainees may request him in writing to give reasons for their detention. Review committees may be

22 insurgents killed in SWA

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — South African security forces have killed 22 insurgents in various hot-pursuit operations in northern SWA/Namibia during the past two days

This is one of the highest body-counts in the 13-year bush war in the territory

Brigadier P E K Bosman acting officer commanding SWA Command announced yesterday that a large quantity of guerilla arms and ammunition were also seized in the follow-up operations

He said no members of the security forces were killed. Security forces are still combing dense bush about 100 km north of Windhoek for three terrorists one of whom may be wounded

The terrorists are thought to have been responsible for the murder of a German-speaking farmer, Mr Bernd Hennies 34, who was ambushed on a farm road near Otjiwarongo, about 250 km from Windhoek earlier this month

instituted to which detainees may make representations in writing.

The reasons for the swoop were not known but observers here said last night that it had not come as a surprise.

Both the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W



Mr Justice Steyn

Botha, and the Administrator-General referred recently to drastic action to be taken against Swapo.

Mr Botha said in the Assembly on Tuesday that Swapo should decide whether it wanted to take part in the constitutional process or try to achieve its aims through its 'external wing'.

Speaking in committee on the Defence vote Mr Botha said that if other democratic allies in SWA also decided to negotiate through an outside agency it would lead to chaos.

Swapo's position was against the principles of constitutional development he said.

39 detained in Swapo showdown

Star 28/4/79.

221

Still free

Mr Tjongarero left SWA/Namibia last week with his wife, Agnes, and is apparently attending a conference of the World Lutheran Federation in Geneva. Mr Thlabanello was reported to be in Botswana on the way to New York.

There is mounting speculation in Windhoek that both men have left SWA/Namibia permanently but this has been denied by Mr Thlabanello.

Despite the range of arrests yesterday some of Swapo's top men inside the territory are still free. They include Mr Axel Johannes, administrative secretary-general and Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, secretary for education.

The arrests followed warnings from Judge Steyn and South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha earlier this week.

Judge Steyn said in Ovambo recently "Methods are being considered to act effectively against Swapo's total onslaught. I want to give the people of South West the assurance that this action will become visible and effective in a short time."

But a top SWA leader has warned that the authorities were creating martyrs by arresting Swapo officials in the territory.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats said in Pretoria last night that the solution to SWA/Namibia's problems did not lie in arresting people.

Mr Shipanga said he believed in the processes of law and order. People who committed crimes should be charged in the normal way. But to detain people just because they belonged to a political party was self-defeating.

The Star's Africa News Service Windhoek

The simmering confrontation between the internal wing of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) and the South African Government boiled over yesterday with the arrest of 39 top Swapo officials by South African security police.

In the most wide-ranging crackdown since the apparent foundering of the Western peace plan for SWA/Namibia, police swooped on "prominent Swapo officials" in all parts of the territory yesterday afternoon and last night.

The man who ordered the arrests, the Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, refused to comment when approached by newsmen in Gobabis last night.

A senior police spokesman said last night that more arrests were "very possible."

One of those held is the caretaker leader of the organisation inside SWA/Namibia, Miss Lucia Hamutenya, who is also Swapo's secretary for legal affairs. She was detained in Windhoek.

The two other Swapo officials arrested in Windhoek were Mr Marcus Hausiko and Mr Charles Tjondani, both committee members.

Security police sources refused today to say under which act or proclamation the arrests were made.

Judge Steyn has the power, in terms of Proclamation AG26 promulgated in April last year, to order detention without trial "to prevent political violence and intimidation."

The arrests took place while Swapo's vice-chairman and leader inside SWA/Namibia, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, and the information and publicity secretary, Mr Mokganedi Thlabanello, were out of the territory.

Police seize

M.M. 28/4/79

Swapo 39

221

WINDHOEK — A total of 39 people had been detained by last night in a countrywide police swoop.

This followed an order by the Administrator - General, Mr Justice Steyn, for a nationwide crackdown on Swapo's political organisers inside South West Africa.

The action came after Mr Justice Steyn's talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and a strong hint by the Prime Minister this week that Swapo might be banned unless its external wing stopped its violent acts.

The detainees, most of whom are Swapo office

bearers at party branches, can be held indefinitely and this could be a severe blow for Swapo's political organisation

Moderate South Westers fear the detentions, which were made under Mr Justice Steyn's AG26 Proclamation, could be a prelude to more drastic action against the militant movement

It comes on the eve of the Constituent Assembly session on Monday when the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is expected to decide on the form, composition and functions of an interim government

The DTA has indicated that an interim government would consider the possibility of banning Swapo because it enjoyed the rights of a political par-

ty while waging a guerilla war

A number of Swapo officials were detained under AG26 in April last year, but all were released by September

In terms of AG26, the detainees can be held indefinitely without trial

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last night he agreed with the arrests if the Swapo members were being detained in connection with subversive activities

Speaking from Karasburg where he was scheduled to address a public meeting, Mr Mudge said he did not know the reasons for the detentions, but he was sure they were "for a good reason"

"I haven't got the

faintest idea what it is all about yet, but if it is in connection with militant activities or the undermining of the political process in the territory, then I agree action must be taken

"They can't enjoy political status in SWA and all the privileges that go with it while simultaneously waging a war against the people of the territory"

In Gaborone, the information and publicity secretary of Swapo's internal wing, Mr Mokganedi Thlabanello, denied reports that he had fled South West Africa for fear that the South African Government was considering action against the movement

Mr Thlabanello said the

reports were not true and he was "definitely going back within the next two weeks"

Recent newspaper reports alleged the two top Swapo officials, Mr Thlabanello and Mr Daniel Tjongarero, vice-chairman of Swapo, had fled

Mr Thlabanello was reported to be heading for Europe and Mr Tjongarero was reported to be in Geneva

Mr Thlabanello said his visit to Gaborone had nothing to do with press speculation that Swapo might be banned. He had been in Botswana on a party mission

Mr Tjongarero was visiting Geneva with his wife. His children had stayed with relatives — DDC-SAPA

39 officials of

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The simmering confrontation between the South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo) and the South African Government burst into the open yesterday with the arrest of 39 top Swapo officials by South African security police.

Swapo held

28/4/79

221

In the most wide-ranging crackdown on Swapo since the apparent foundering of the Western peace plan for South West Africa, security police swooped on 'prominent Swapo officials' in all parts of the territory yesterday afternoon and last night.

The arrests were made on the orders of the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, who refused to comment on the arrests when approached by newsmen in Gobabis last night.

MORE ARRESTS

A senior police spokesman said last night that more arrests were 'very possible'.

Among those arrested is the caretaker leader of the organisation inside South West Africa, Miss Lucia Hamutenya, who is also Swapo's secretary for legal affairs. She was detained in Windhoek.

The two other Swapo personalities arrested in Windhoek are Mr Marcus Hausiko and Mr Charles Tjiyenda, both committee members.

It is understood that Miss Hamutenya is the only member of the executive to be arrested.

OUTSIDE SWA

The arrests took place while Swapo's vice-chairman and leader inside South West Africa, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, and the information and publicity secretary, Mr Mokedi Thlabanello, are outside the territory.

Mr Tjongarero left South West Africa last week with his wife Agnes, and is apparently attending a conference of the World Lutheran Federation in Geneva. Mr Thlabanello was reported to be in Botswana on his way to New York.

There is mounting speculation here that both men have left South West Africa permanently, but this has been denied by Mr Thlabanello.

Swapo man denies fleeing SWA

ADM
28/1/79
28/1/79

GABORONE — The Information and Publicity secretary of the internal wing of Swapo, Mr Mokganele Thlabanello, yesterday denied reports that he fled South West Africa for fear the South African Government was considering taking action against the movement.

Mr Thlabanello, who is on a visit to Gaborone, said the reports were not true and that he was "definitely going back within the next two weeks".

Recent newspaper reports alleged that two top Swapo officials, Mr Thlabanello and Mr Daniel Tjongarero, had fled the country.

Mr Thlabanello was reported to be in Botswana and heading for Europe and Mr Tjongarero, vice-chairman of Swapo, was said to be in Geneva.

Interviewed by Sapa, Mr Thlabanello said his visit to Gaborone had nothing to do with Press speculations that Swapo might be banned.

He was in Botswana on a party mission.

He said he was surprised that each time he left the territory, newspapers speculated that he had fled the country.

Mr Thlabanello said on one occasion reports claimed he had gone to the United States to learn pharmacy and that his colleague, Mr Tjongarero, had left for Germany to study journalism.

Mr Tjongarero was visiting Geneva with his wife. When he left SWA his children stayed on with relatives.

"I have been discussing the current Namibian situation with the Botswana Government and other foreign missions in Botswana," Mr Thlabanello said.

He described his mission to Botswana as "very successful" and he said he hoped to be back in SWA within the next two weeks.

— Sapa

22 Killed,

39 held in

AM. 28/4/79.

(22)

SWVA actions

Mercury
Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Police detained 39 Swapo organisers yesterday in a countrywide crackdown ordered by the Administrator-General, Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn.

As the swoop went on, South West Africa Command revealed 22 terrorists had been killed in hot-pursuit operations during the past two days.

Large quantities of terrorist arms and ammunition were also seized.

The crackdown on Swapo came after Mr Justice Steyn's talks with the Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs, Mr Pk Botha, and a strong hint by the Prime Minister this week that Swapo may be banned unless its external wing halts terrorism.

The detainees, most of whom are Swapo office-bearers at branch level, can be held indefinitely and this could be a severe blow for Swapo's political organisation.

The detentions come on the eve of the Constituent Assembly session when the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is expected to decide on the form, composition and functions of an interim Government.

The DTA has already indicated that an interim

Government would consider a ban on Swapo because it enjoyed the rights of a political party while waging a terrorist war.

The raids began yesterday morning when security policemen swooped on Swapo's offices in the centre of Windhoek. Miss Lucia Hamutenya, Swapo's secretary for legal affairs, was arrested while having breakfast at her desk.

Another two Windhoek branch officials, Mr. Charles Tjondena, a bank clerk, and Mr Marcus Hausku, a schoolteacher, were detained shortly afterwards.

Reports then began pouring into Swapo's offices throughout the territory that their officials were being detained.

Swapo's top two officials inside South West Africa — Mr Daniel Tjongarero, national vice-chairman, and Mr Mokgane Tlhabanello, publicity secretary — are travelling abroad at moment. Their colleagues in Windhoek expect them to return soon.

Announcing the security forces' success, Brigadier P E. K Bosman, acting officer commanding SWA Command, said they were no losses on the side of the Defence Force.

Meanwhile, there are strong suspicions that a group of five terrorists who were operating in the north have managed to flee across the border into Angola.

At the same time, security forces are still combing dense bush about 100km north of Windhoek for three terrorists, one of whom may be wounded.

They are thought to have killed a German-speaking farmer, Mr. Bernd Henmes (34), who was ambushed near Otjiwarongo, about 250km from Windhoek, earlier this month.

Govt set to go it alone on interim SWA

221.
29/4/79
Sunday Express

THE Government will go ahead with an interim Government in South West Africa/Namibia despite the opposition of all other internal political groups.

The prediction came from sources close to the talks as deadlock between South Africa and the five Western members of the contact group persisted.

The moderate parties, as well as Akhur the National Party front, rejected the invitation of Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to join in the formation of an interim government.

It is a clear setback for any hope of winning international support for an interim government at present.

DTA opponents claim the party needed the interim set-up to shore up its flagging support in the territory as the present structure is preventing it keeping promises made in the December unilateral election.

The Constituent Assembly established by the election meets tomorrow — and it is expected to hear a call from the majority DTA for introduction of an interim administration.

This would enable it to go ahead with the implementation of resolutions passed by the Constituent Assembly but which

By JOHN MATISONN

Political Correspondent

have not been put into effect by the South African Government through the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn.

The resolutions include calls for the removal of race discrimination in matters such as residential areas.

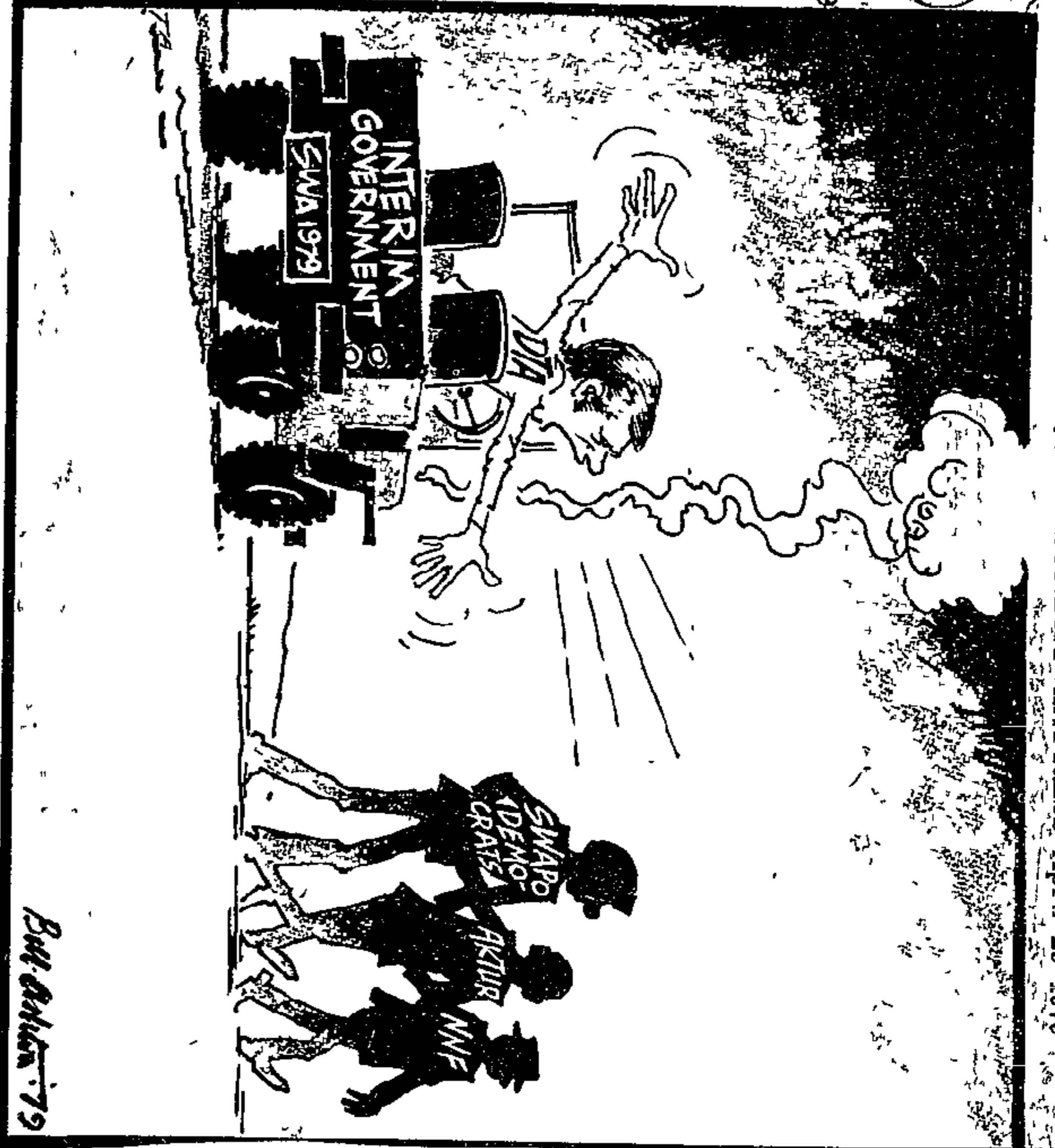
The moderate NNF, willing in principle to join an interim administration, is taking its time and declined to attend a meeting with the DTA on Friday to continue talks.

"We are not ready for it and we refuse to be rushed," NNF executive member John Kirkpatrick told the Sunday Express.

"We want to explore all other alternatives first. Going into some form of responsible government would be a last resort."

The NNF is meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, tomorrow. They also intend to meet the five Western ambassadors in Cape Town.

Swapo Democratic Party leader Andreas Shupanga, tipped for the leadership of an interim government, is also unwilling at present to support any such move.



WHAT ABOUT GIVING ME A PUSH?

Bur. 29/4/79

41 held

in swoop

30/4/79

(221)

on Swapo

Aigus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Forty-one Swapo leaders have been arrested by security police in SWA and the territory's police chief has warned that more arrests could be expected in the next few days.

The arrests, ordered by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, include three members of Swapo's national executive, branch chairmen and regional representatives.

Swapo's caretaker leader and secretary for legal affairs, Miss Lucia Humutenya, and the organisation's administrative secretary general, Mr Axel Johannes, were among those arrested.

The security police swoop on Swapo followed a warning from Mr Justice Steyn last week.

● SWA's constituent assembly was to meet today to consider a call by the conservative Democratic Turnhille Alliance to install an interim government — and decide on its composition, form and functions.

Swapo secretary held, bringing arrests to 40

WINDHOEK — Security Police arrested the administrative secretary of Swapo, Mr Axel Johannes, in South West Africa at the weekend, bringing the total number of Swapo office-bearers and members arrested in the territory in the past four days to 40, a senior Security Police spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Johannes was, like the rest of the detainees, being held in terms of emergency legislation, Proclamation AG 26, he said.

Mr Johannes is one of four senior Swapo executives known to have been detained since police launched their massive countrywide swoop on the organisation four days ago, at the orders of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA, Colonel Attie Dorotsche, confirmed earlier that the Swapo secretary for legal affairs, Miss Lucia Hamu-

tenya, and the organisation's vice-chairman and publicity and information secretary in its Windhoek office, Mr Marco Hasiku and Mr Charles Tjijenda respectively, were being detained by the police.

The reason for the detentions is not yet known but political observers believe they might be the start of suspected drastic action against Swapo.

There have been several broad hints in past weeks that severe action might be taken against the organisation to curb its subversive activities.

Both the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Mr Justice Steyn have referred to possible measures to be taken against Swapo in the territory. Mr Botha said in the House of Assembly last Tuesday Swapo should decide whether it wanted to take part in the constitutional process in SWA or try to achieve its aims through its "external wing".

He warned that Swapo could not have "the best of both worlds" and that it must bear the consequences if it decided not to participate in a peaceful process in the territory.

It has also been intimated by leaders of the majority group in the 50-member SWA constituent assembly, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, that serious thought would be given to banning Swapo in SWA once the proposed interim government in the territory came into being.

Mr Steyn was not available for comment on the arrests but he told newsmen on Friday night that he might disclose the reasons for the detentions this week.

Swapo could also not be reached for comment. The organisation's two most prominent executives in SWA, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, vice-chairman of Swapo, and Mr Moknabedi Thabanello, publicity and information secretary, are both overseas. — Sapa.

Swapo official held in new crackdown

221
30/4/79
AD

WINDHOEK — Mr Axel Johannes, Swapo's administrative secretary, was detained yesterday in the latest crackdown on Swapo officials in South West Africa

His arrest brings to 40 the number of Swapo officials being detained on the orders of the Administrator - General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

Mr Johannes has spent more time in detention than any other Swapo official

Another Swapo national executive committee

member who has been detained is Miss Lucia Hamutenya, secretary for legal affairs

Swapo's highest-ranking internally-based officials, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, national vice-chairman, and Mr Mokganedi Tlhabanello, publicity secretary, are travelling abroad

They are expected to return soon.

The latest police raids follow Mr Justice Steyn's talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and a strong hint by the Prime

Minister last week that Swapo may be banned unless its external wing stops its violence

They come on the eve of today's Constituent Assembly session during which the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is expected to decide on the formation of an interim government

The DTA has indicated that an interim government would consider banning Swapo because of its dual role as a political party and a guerilla movement — DDC

THE government system in SWA/Namibia, already complex, might grow into labyrinthine political proportions once the proposed interim government for the territory becomes reality

Observers here pointed out that the interim authority, scheduled for this month, would add to the ranks of eight existing governments in the territory. The situation is compounded by persistent talk among Swapo rank and file of a "government in exile" for SWA/Namibia

Presently ruling SWA/Namibia are the South African Government (which retains the portfolios of Defence, Police and Foreign Affairs), the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn (whose government rules by proclamation), and the second-tier governments consisting of the S W A administration (white), the Caprivi, Owambo, Kavongo, the coloureds and the Rehoboth Basters. The inauguration of the Rehoboth Volksraad has been delayed owing to a dispute in a kaptein election

The paramount chief of the Hereros, Mr Kuama Riruako, last month called on the authorities to establish a Herero government seated at Okahandja about 80 km north of here

Also in the governmental background hovers the Constituent Assembly, endowed with advisory powers

Party political sources here said it was at this stage not

The many voices of SWA/Namibia

RDM (221) 1/5/79

clear how the proposed interim authority would affect the standing of the other authorities, particularly the de facto government of Mr Steyn

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — with 41 seats in the 50-member Constituent Assembly — favours an authority with legislative and executive powers which will override all the other government bodies

Observers here said if that should occur — as appeared likely — the interim authority would take over most of the powers and functions vested in the office of the Administrator-General

Both critics and proponents of the interim authority are agreed that an important precondition for success is that the authority should be as widely representative as possible

Aktur, the National Party election front, appeared basically in favour of an interim authority, provided that such an authority did not infringe the powers and functions of existing second-tier governments.

The National Party controls the SWA Legislative Assembly, the legislative component of the SWA administration

The Namibian National Front at its last executive meeting harboured serious disagreement on the advisability of an interim authority

NNF proponents of the interim authority wished to use it to scrap all remaining forms of racial discrimination in the territory, sources close to the NNF said

A major member component of the NNF, the Damara Council, remained committed to an internationally supervised settlement in SWA/Namibia. The Damara Council saw the establishment of an interim authority as posing a threat to a negotiated settlement

The breakaway Swapo-Democrats have accepted the latest Waldheim settlement plan for SWA/Namibia

"We do not wish to be party to any action which may jeopardise implementation of the Waldheim proposal," Mrs Otilie Abrahams, Secretary-General of the Swapo-Democrats, said

Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo-Democrats, repeatedly stated that his party would not contemplate alternatives to the Waldheim report until South Africa had officially replied to the United Nations

Political sources here said South Africa was unlikely to reply to the UN until it knew the position of all the parties in SWA/Namibia. The sources said South Africa was also awaiting the results of the general election in Britain.

Meanwhile, the DTA argued that SWA/Namibia had laboured for more than two years under political uncertainty.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, told the Constituent Assembly last week that the situation could not be allowed to continue. There was a burning need for an interim government institution to lift the territory from constitutional and economic stagnation which set in after the Western initiative began over two years ago

Mr Mudge also revealed that despite the Constituent Assembly's advisory powers, it had been unable to effect certain legislative measures, which, it is understood here, would lead to the opening of residential areas and tourist facilities to all races

Mr Mudge emphasised that the establishment of an interim body should not be seen as connected to a move towards a unilateral declaration of independence

Opposition sources here had expressed the hope that in the event of an "open-ended settlement" — which would turn SWA/Namibia into a self-governing but non-independent State — the Western powers might introduce a new element into their initiative

An associate of the Georgetown University centre for Strategic and International Studies, Dr John Seiler, has in this regard raised the possibility of Camp David-type talks to resolve the SWA/Namibian issue

Speaking at a public lecture on a recent visit to Windhoek, Dr Seiler said such talks in the event of an "open-ended settlement" would come closer to reality if President Jimmy Carter of the United States should decide to stand for re-election

A well-informed party political source here said if all attempts at a negotiated settlement of the SWA/Namibian dispute were swept off the table, Swapo's plans for a government-in-exile might win some international support.

The source said Swapo had for the past three years had plans on the drawing board for an exiled government. Until now the Organisation for African Unity and other influential Swapo supporters had dissuaded Swapo from putting its plans into operation

But should negotiations reach an unbreakable deadlock, the source said, a Swapo government-in-exile for SWA/Namibia could become the ultimate grim reality, with all its built-in scope for torn allegiance and divided loyalty among the territory's fewer than one million inhabitants

It was a development which had to be avoided at all costs, the source said

He remained hopeful that the international community and South Africa could harness through negotiations the powerful political forces at work in SWA/Namibia and bring peace for the first time in the turbulent history of the territory - Sapa

DTA lays out 'open plan' for new govt

Steyn explains Swapo action

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance yesterday proposed the formation of an interim South West Africa government that would leave the door open for the inclusion of other SWA parties

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, proposed that the 50 member -SWA Constituent Assembly be converted into a 65-seat national assembly with wide legislative powers

Provision would also be made for the appointment of members of the proposed assembly to assist the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, in his executive functions

Mr Mudge stressed that a UDI was not in the interests of the territory, and that there could be further talks between South Africa and the Big Five Western powers on the basis of the "original" Western settlement proposals

Mr Mudge explained that the proposed 15-seat increase in the size of the present assembly was to provide for representation of other "democratic parties" which boycotted the December election. Negotiations between the internal parties could continue, he said

However, there was still strong doubt last night whether the other three major internal parties — Aktur, the Namibian National Front and the Swapo-Democrats — would participate in an interim government on the DTA's terms

Under Mr Mudge's proposal, the DTA would hold 41 of the 65 seats and retain effective control

"This is not at all acceptable to us, and I don't think they will get the support of any of the other parties," said Mrs Othilie Abrahams, secretary-general of Swapo-D

She said the NNF wanted a second election to determine representation, while Aktur wanted representation on an ethnic basis

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of Aktur, was non-committal on his group's stand, but said they would take part in today's debate on the DTA proposal

Mr Mudge said the proposed national assembly would have legislative authority, and powers to repeal and change laws passed by the South African Parliament or any other legislative authority

The national assembly's decisions would become law after being signed by the Administrator-General and published in the official gazette.

Mr Mudge said extraordinary measures should be taken to resist the increasing threat to the safety of the territory's people

He proposed that identity documents be issued to all inhabitants to ensure the efficient application of security measures

The DTA was "shocked" by the recent Waldheim report and the Western Five's support of "serious deviations" from their original settlement proposals contained in Security Council Resolution 435

Though international talks could continue, said Mr Mudge, these negotiations could not be allowed to delay the development of SWA

Steyn's warning to white extremists

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, has told white extremist movements he will act against them in terms of security legislation if they turn violent

Speaking at the weekend inauguration of Tswana Chief Constance Letang Kgosi in eastern SWA/Namibia, Mr Steyn said the White Resistance Movement (Wit Weerstandsbeweging) and similar groups would have to change their ways

"They are spreading pamphlets and slogans in which ugly things are said and which are detrimental to the good relations among the people"

Mr Steyn said he did not know who the leaders of the White Resistance Movement were, because their names were never mentioned in their

pamphlets and they never addressed public meetings

He invited them to meet him so the problems and fears could be clarified

"This is a big country which is sparsely populated and it is divided into a number of different nations," Mr Steyn said

"That is why all of us have an interest in the maintenance of law and order and good relationships among the people

"That is why we are now acting so severely against Swapo and Swapo's terror activities

"I wish to warn the White Resistance Movement as well to think again about the direction it has taken," Mr Steyn said

"I therefore ask them with the greatest sincerity to change their course of action while there is still time to do so" — Sapa

An independent radio

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, yesterday announced by proclamation that the territory's broadcasting system would be independent from South Africa as from today

Mr Steyn issued a proclamation on Friday providing for the

establishment of a broadcasting corporation for SWA. The proclamation placed the Administrator-General in control of broadcasting services in SWA

The independent service would become operative from May 1, but it was not immediately clear what the practical implications would be — Sapa

It's wait-and-see over SWA

CAPE TOWN — The Government was awaiting a decision from the SWA Constituent Assembly regarding future action on the Waldheim proposals for a settlement in the territory, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday

At a Press conference held yesterday morning, he said the Constituent Assembly would meet later during the day to

make its decision and the Government would act as soon as it was told of the decision

He had hoped that after the visit by himself and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on April 2, that the parties in SWA would have reached consensus on action to be taken

"It was for this reason that we spoke to all the parties concerned. We wanted to give

WINDHOEK — The detention of Swapo leaders was not designed to destroy the organisation but to make it change its ways, Mr Justice M T Steyn, Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, told military correspondents in Windhoek yesterday

The detentions were to disrupt Swapo's organisation, to present the population with evidence that the authorities were looking after their interests, and to show those responsible for violence that they had not unnerved the government

"I have no intention at this stage of banning the internal Swapo," Mr Steyn said

"I only envisage measures against those members of Swapo or any other organisation who want to achieve their political aims through violence"

He thought a peaceful settlement was possible and wanted Swapo's co-operation, but his first priority was that the internal political process in the territory had to be developed

Swapo had launched a total onslaught against this — so some members had been detained

Mr Steyn said Swapo was bent on murdering or abducting opposition political leaders and had not only attacked missionary and Government schools, but had also been assisted by Swapo members inside SWA to penetrate the territory with special task forces

Sapa reports from London, however, that Swapo believes it will soon be banned and said the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was planning UDI

Information secretary Peter Katjavivi said the DTA intended to table a motion proscribing the organisation when the Constituent Assembly met in Windhoek this week

"The move to ban Swapo serves as a confirmation that South Africa and its puppets in Windhoek have jettisoned the United Nations plan for Namibia and chosen the path to war," he said

"The South African occupation regime in Namibia has detained over 50 leading Swapo officials and activists at a time when the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is planning, in defiance of the collective will of the Namibian people and the pressures of the international community, to unilaterally declare independence in Namibia"

"This move, in Swapo's view, has been precipitated by the recent so-called elections in Zimbabwe where South Africa helped to create the conditions for the establishment of a compliant puppet regime

"A similar regime in Windhoek would complete the edifice of the white redoubt in Southern Africa"

The 'Mail' Africa Bureau reports that Swapo yesterday demanded the immediate release of 40 of the detainees. Mr Philip Tjerije, Swapo's deputy publicity secretary, said

"The fact that Steyn does not bring these people to court is tangible proof that they have committed no crime"

He challenged Mr Justice Steyn to explain why he had detained "these highly committed Namibian patriots"

"It won't suffice to hide behind verbal rhetoric of maintaining law and order and security," he added

them time to reach consensus but this has not happened," he said

The matter to be decided was whether to accept Dr Waldheim's proposals, which meant the non-monitoring of Swapo bases outside the territory and the establishment of bases inside after a ceasefire came into operation — Sapa

DTA calls for an interim government

Mercury Africa Bureau

1/5/79 (22)

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance yesterday proposed the formation of an interim government, with the doors open for the inclusion of other internal parties.

Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, proposed that the 50-member Constituent Assembly be converted into a 65-seat national assembly with wide-ranging legislative powers

Provision would also be made for the appointment of members of the proposed assembly to assist the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, in carrying out his executive func-

tions.

Mr Mudge stressed that a UDI was not in the interests of South West Africa and that further talks could be held between South Africa and the Western powers on the basis of the original Western settlement proposals

However, last night there was still strong doubt whether three major internal parties — Aktur, Nami-

bian National Front and the Swapo-Democrats — would participate in an interim government on the DTA's terms.

According to Mr Mudge's proposal, the DTA would hold 41 of the 65 seats and retain effective control.

The proposed national assembly would have powers to repeal and change laws passed by the South African Parliament

Steyn blasts Swapo ...and White Right

Military
Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Swapo had embarked on a renewed and intensified "murderous" terror campaign in their bid to seize power in South West Africa, the Administrator - General, Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn, said here yesterday.

'Swapo terrorists were now concentrating on the eradication of political opponents, the deliberate destruction of schools and the continued sabotage of buildings, installations and powerlines, he said.

They were operating in close co-operation with "certain members" of

Swapo's internal wing which led to the arrest last week of 40 Swapo officials under the country's security laws.

More

Speaking to South African military correspondents, the judge warned that more arrests could follow. He also warned a White Right-wing underground resistance movement, called the Wit Weerstansbeweging to end its activities which could lead to serious racial conflict and violence in the territory

"I warn these people to stop while there is still time. I have seen their pamphlets and if they lead

to violence we will act mercilessly."

Mr. Steyn said that several top political leaders had been the victims of Swapo attacks recently.

Attack

In one incident 50 terrorists launched a full-scale attack on the house of an Owambo minister in a definite bid to kill him. They were armed with machine-guns, rocket launchers, 60mm mortars and grenades but were driven off by 20 members of the Owambo home guard.

"Another target in the bid to seize power is the wilful destruction of

schools. They believe that the democratic and Christian form of education is hindering them in their bid to influence youth to join Swapo's ranks and they want schools to be destroyed completely"

Detainees

Before last year's elections he had ordered the release of dozens of Swapo detainees "in the interest of free and peaceful elections

"I thought that after long periods of detention they would have refrained from the activities that led to arrest. They have not and I had no other choice but to order their detention again," he said.

Whites face duel in SWA assembly

By DAVID FORRET
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The two main parties in the South West Africa Constituent Assembly are poised for a serious clash today over their differing proposals for the establishment of an interim government

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party front, Aklur, warned yesterday that a shockwave would hit white ranks if the powers of the all-white legislative assembly were affected by the establishment of the proposed national assembly

In an amendment to the motion by Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader Mr Dirk Mudge, Mr Du Plessis proposed that the status and powers of the ethnic representative authorities in SWA be protected

The National Party still controls the powerful legislative assembly — the white second-tier ethnic authority in terms of the Turnhalle blueprint — which has been responsible for putting the brake on social reforms in the past

SWA Radio on the air

WINDHOEK — The South West African Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC) started functioning yesterday, Mr P J Venter, chairman of the SWABC board has announced

Mr Venter said this now entailed the board of SWABC accepting full responsibility for broadcasting in SWA. The corporation will be responsible to the highest authority in the territory which, at the moment, is the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

The SWABC will still relay SABC programmes on the FM network, but the objective is to increase the local content gradually. Commercial advertisements will be included in all SWABC programme services, Mr Venter said — Sapa

The caucus of the DTA, which is pressing for wide-ranging legislative powers to scrap discriminatory laws in the territory, met last night to discuss Aklur's amendment

The DTA's dilemma is that unless they give way on certain Aklur proposals, particularly the guaranteed powers of ethnic authorities, a serious clash is inevitable, and the possibility of an Aklur walk-out has not been excluded

Mr Du Plessis also proposed that the national assembly's term of office should be for only one year, during which elections would be held for the 11 ethnic authorities in terms of a Turnhalle decision taken two years ago

He said the national assembly should consist of 60 seats — the 50 representatives of the present Constituent Assembly plus 10 extra seats for parties outside the Assembly — and that decisions be taken by a 75% majority vote

Mr Mudge made it clear in the opening speech yesterday that the proposed national assembly would be the highest legislative authority in SWA

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had been told by the DTA that he could not be expected to act as "referee" every time there were differences between the internal parties

Mr Mudge added, however, that the DTA hoped for maximum co-operation between the various SWA legislative bodies and the national assembly

He said that although executive powers would remain vested in the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, the assembly would appoint people to assist him so that it could play a greater role in executive functions

Mr Mudge also proposed issuing standardised identity documents to all South-Westerners for security reasons and to aid the "unfolding" of the democratic process in the territory

Guardian 2/5/79 DAY 21002 (0) 10
SWAPO officials 'held'

By Patrick Keatley

A senior official of SWAPO, now visiting London, said last night that reports were reaching the organisation's exile headquarters in Lusaka of detentions throughout Namibia which appear to preface the banning of the African nationalist organisation.

Mr Peter Katjavivi said that the two principal officials arrested were the chief administrative secretary, Mr

Axel Johannes, and the treasurer-general of SWAPO, Mr E S Tjirimuje. The head of the legal department, Miss Lucia Hamutenva, and five others were also being held.

Mr Katjavivi said that the leader of the DTA party, Mr Dirk Mudge, appeared to be going ahead with his plan to establish an "interim government" by the end of this month, in defiance of UN rulings which declared the recent election invalid.

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Memorante Central Committee se Konferensie oor 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandelings voorgelê oor 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober)

(c) Deelname aan Welsvms-Professionele en Openbare

in die Suid-Afrikaanse
e as 'n lid van die Weskaap-
Uitvoerende Komitee en van

r Service Fund in die Kaap,
Aienstige Vriendekring
ikkeling op die platteland

van die Raad van die
indelijke Afrika. Hy is
ise Sosiologiese Vereniging
logiese Vereniging. Hy
anse afgevaardigde in die
siologiese Vereniging vir

1 DANK

pleentheid wat die jaar-
te betug aan lede van die
e Beheerraad vir hulle
y in die aangeleentheid van
net benewens n bydrae tot
am, ook vir die Sentrum
imte voorsten. Met die
ms die huusie op die laer

navorsings-fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Interproepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in.

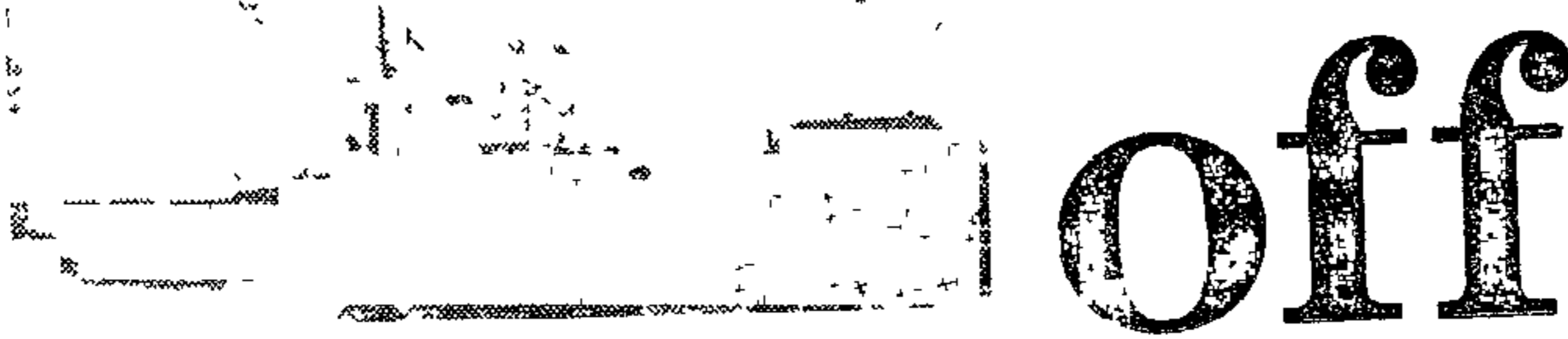
a) Drie stigterslede:

Mr J.G. Benfield
Mr H.L. Kennedy
Mr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 Jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dit stigterslede aan).

Professor E.V. Axelsson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

SA frigate on watch



SAS President Pretorius

Off

SWA coast

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Argus 2/5/79.

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A South African frigate is patrolling the territorial waters off the coast of South West Africa after Walvis Bay fishermen appealed to the Government to prevent foreign vessels violating the fishing limits.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, today confirmed the arrival in Walvis Bay of the frigate SAS President Pretorius

The ship is patrolling the area and we have a police officer on board. The task of safeguarding the territorial fishing waters of the SWA coast is a police duty,' he said.

Patrol boats

The Department of Sea Fisheries patrol boats, the Custos and the Crustacea, are taking on stores at Walvis Bay. They are expected to return to sea later this week.

The trouble spot appears to be about 240 nautical miles north of Walvis Bay and foreign fleets are reported to be becoming 'more blatant than usual' in their violation of the 12-mile fishing

The appeal by the fishermen was made to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, last week

The navy

As a result of this General Geldenhuys then approached the navy for aid.

Foreign trawlers were reported not only to be violating the limit but that they were also fishing in a 'no-go' conservation zone. Local authorities declared it a 'no-go' area in an effort to protect the fish source.

The international fishing agreement allows foreign vessels to enter territorial waters, provided they do not drop their nets or enter harbour areas.

A Department of Sea Fisheries spokesman said

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

Forces in SWA kill 50 terrorists

(22)

Argus 2/5/79
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Security forces killed 50 terrorists in South West Africa's operational area and lost one man last month, the officer commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, announced today.

He said 22 of the terrorists were killed in follow-up operations and three were shot dead in the operational area at the weekend.

SWA Command disclosed last week that 22 terrorists were killed in a number of pursuit operations last Wednesday and Thursday.

General Geldenhuys said one member of the security forces died in April. He was Corporal R Rix. No further details were given.

CIVILIANS

He said also that Swapo terrorists murdered two civilians in Ovamboland on the border with Angola last weekend.

In the first incident a teacher from Oshugambo school, Mr. Shangale Sakens Mupolo, was shot at a shop.

In the other incident, a member of the Ovamboland Legislative Assembly, Headman Hislaidi, was abducted from his kraal at Oshidite and murdered.

The terrorist actions are hallmarked by terror against civilians and contacts with terrorists occurred mainly on the initiative of the security forces, said General Geldenhuys.

43 held in Swapo arrests

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The total of prominent Swapo officials arrested by security police in South West Africa since Friday is now 43.

The arrests were made on the orders of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, who has the power, in terms of Proclamation AG 26 promulgated last year, to detain without trial to prevent political violence and intimidation.

SWA move means a new election is likely

Star 3/5/79

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The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Constituent Assembly of SWA/Namibia yesterday forfeited its right to draw up a constitution — almost certainly signifying another election in the territory before independence — when it accepted the formation of a new interim authority.

Then an amendment was tabled proposing that an entirely new body be created, but that the 50 members of the Constituent Assembly serve on it.

The South African Government must now decide whether to grant the Assembly's request.

● The Government is withholding comment on the vote until the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, has conveyed the decision to the Government and the Department of Foreign Affairs has had time to formulate its viewpoint, writes The Star's special correspondent.

The interim authority, to be known as the SWA/Namibia National Assembly, will be made up of the present 50 members of the Constituent Assembly plus a maximum of 15 other members to be drawn from "democratic parties" not represented in the Constituent Assembly.

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, today confirmed that there would possibly be another election in the territory.

It could be under United Nations supervision "if there was a return to the original UN Resolution 435," or by way of a referendum on a constitution, or an election for a new government.

Yesterday, Mr Mudge said that, if the international initiative did not bear fruit after a certain period, a decision would then have to be made on "democratic and constitutional" lines to lead the territory towards independence.

"What we have now is an historic happening in this country where, for the first time, we have a multiracial legislative body with far-reaching powers to make and change laws," he said.

The D.T.A. yesterday pushed through its amended motion on establishment of the National Assembly. At first, it proposed that the present Constituent Assembly be converted into a new National Assembly.

REVIEW QUESTIONS USED
AUTOMOBILE STUDY

Yes _____

_____ (year, type, body)

_____ (dealer, friend, lot)

_____ (make, model, type, etc)

_____ to buy your present car? What were the

_____ at things entered into your decision? Did

VPP

Terrorists kill Ovambo chief

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two civilians, including a member of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, have been murdered by terrorists in the South West African operational area

Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding SWA Command, said yesterday Headman Hislaidi, a representative of the local assembly, was abducted from his kraal at Oshidite and killed

In another incident, Oshigambo School teacher Mr Shangale Mupolo was gunned down by terrorists at a shop

Gen Geldenhuys said 84 cartridges from AK 47 rifles were found at the scene of the shooting and Mr Mupolo's car was missing

He also revealed that three more insurgents were killed by South African Security Forces last weekend, bringing to 50 the

number of guerrillas who were killed last month.

One South African soldier, Corporal R Rix, died during the period.

"Twenty-two terrorists were killed in follow-up operations," Gen Geldenhuys said

"Contact with terrorists took place mainly on the initiative of the Security Forces and enemy action was marked by terror against civilians"

Meanwhile, three more Swapo officials — raising the total to 43 — have been detained on the orders of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

● Security Forces have found a huge Swapo ammunition dump in western Caprivi, the area commander said yesterday

SABC Radio quoted Major C Oelschig, Acting Officer Commanding in the Caprivi Strip, as saying his men seized 3 000 kg of weapons and ammunition

Steyn can act to set up interim govt

WINDHOEK. — An interim government in South West Africa would be established by proclamation of the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, a spokesman for Mr Steyn's office said in Windhoek yesterday.

Constitutional experts in SWA had thought an act of the South African Parliament would be necessary to ratify the interim government.

The decision by the Constituent Assembly of SWA on Wednesday calling for a National Assembly would be officially conveyed to the Administrator-General, according to the spokesman.

Normal procedures would then follow until it was published as a proclamation in the SWA/Namibia Official Gazette.

The proclamation would be compiled in SWA, setting out the duties and powers of the

interim authority, said the spokesman. Then it would then be signed by the South African State President and returned to Windhoek.

Only then would it be published as a proclamation of the Administrator-General.

The spokesman said action would be taken by the office of the Administrator-General at an "appropriate time".

It was impossible at this stage to say how long it would take for the proclamation to go through all its stages, he added.

When the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the majority group in the Constituent Assembly, originally announced the wish for an interim government, it set May 15 as a target date.

The office of the Administrator-General would not speculate on whether the target date could be met. — Sapa.

SWA-Botswana railway plan

GABORONE. — A railway line may be built to link Botswana with an independent South West Africa, the managing director of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, Mr David Anderson, said this week. Mr Anderson, who is also

assistant Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat, said the secretariat would sign a contract in London this month with consultants who would study the feasibility of constructing a railway line across the Kalahari. — Sapa

Wooing the NNF

(22) 4/5/79

On strong advice from higher authority, the leader of the DTA, Dirk Mudge, was this week preparing to remove final obstacles to the participation of the Namibia National Front (NNF) in an interim legislature

According to reliable sources in Windhoek, the DTA has agreed to amend its original plans for an interim administration with limited powers so as to accommodate NNF reservations. Without NNF participation, Pretoria would have been reluctant to sanction the step into potential isolation of SWA, possibly leading to sanctions.

The DTA is now understood to be willing to disband the Constituent Assembly, which it dominates 41 to 9, and take the lead in setting up, *de novo*, a legislature styled the National Assembly of SWA/Namibia, and comprising 65 members — the existing 50 members of the assembly plus 15 members representing parties or fronts which did not contest last December's internal election. It is understood the DTA will offer the NNF 9 to 11 of the new seats, giving a possible NNF/DTA axis well over 80% of the new body.

The DTA is also willing to meet two other NNF demands, that the National Assembly will take a back seat to the top national priority, a negotiated settlement with the West and the UN, and therefore constitute its life for only one year at a time and that it will not make any moves that could be construed as a shift toward unilateral independence.

The NNF notes the new development with considerable interest and will discuss the question of participation at its national exco meeting over the weekend. The main problem could be to persuade the Damara group, led by Justus Garoeb, to overcome its distaste for dealings with the DTA.

Trouble with the NP

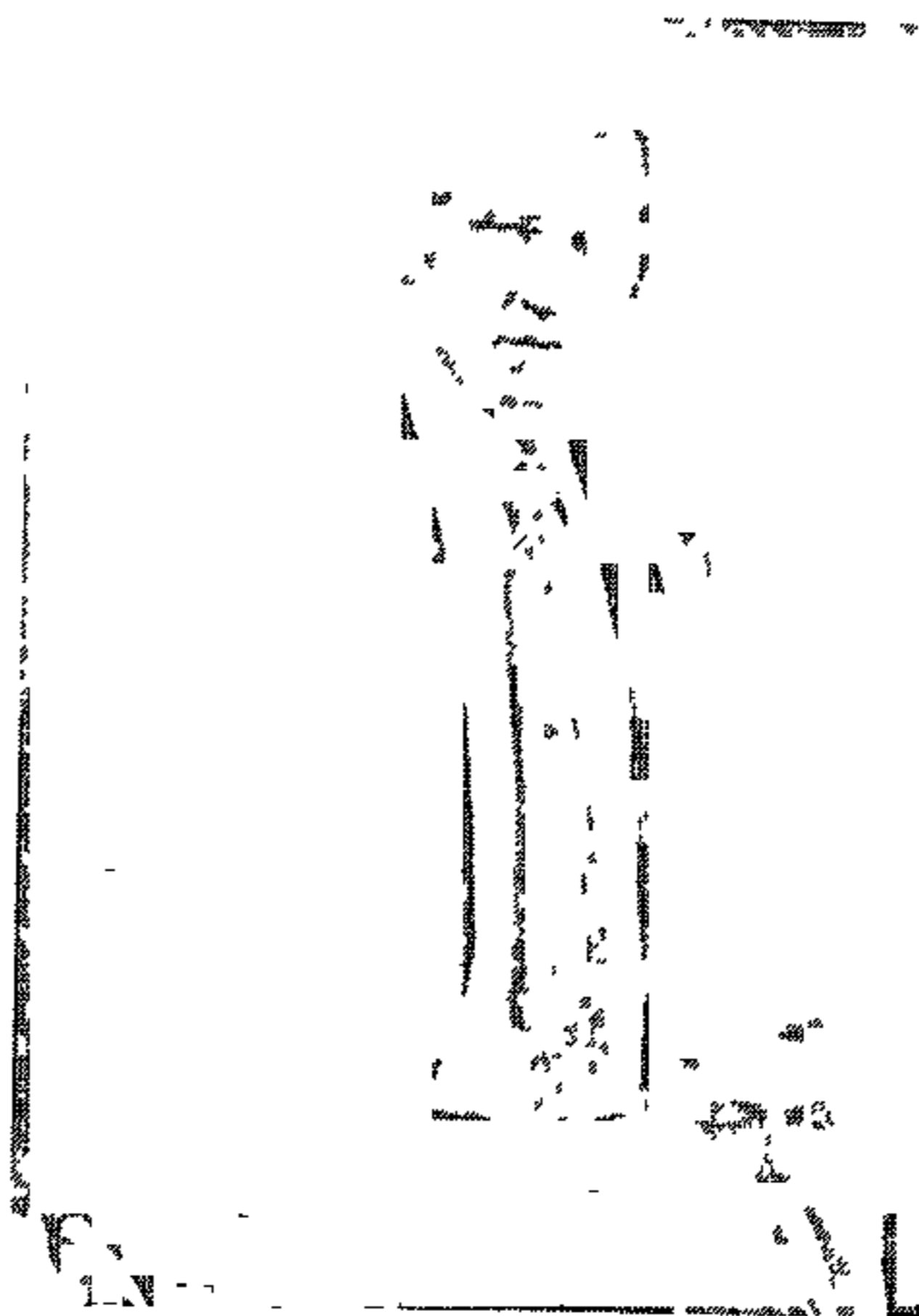
Early this week, the DTA appeared to have abandoned prospects of reaching agreement with the National Party election front, Aktur, on the status and powers of the new assembly. Although agreeable in principle to the establishment of a new legislature, Aktur is opposed to moves that would prejudice the standing of the all-white Legislative Assembly, where it commands majority support.

Nor does the NP like the suggestion, set out in DTA's sponsoring motion, that the new legislature will be competent to overturn all existing laws, ordinances,

and regulations — even dissolve the Legislative Assembly altogether, because the sponsors are anxious that the new body should supersede all existing law-making institutions.

On the strongest advice of the NNF and the SA government, the new body will not have executive powers.

Political observers in Windhoek believe that if the NNF takes the DTA carrot it will open the way for co-operation on a broader front. For example, diplomats hope that the NNF may exert a restraining influence on the DTA, toning down its gut reaction to attempts to keep the international settlement initiative going. There are dim hopes that so long as the NNF is in a position to tame the wild men of the DTA there is a chance that the settlement plan can get back on track.



Mudge . . . under pressure from Pretoria

Meanwhile, the Western contact group has redoubled efforts to remove Windhoek doubts about the Waldheim implementation plan. Last weekend, an NNF delegation was in Cape Town to see The Five, and attempts were made to remove "ambiguities" from a draft supplementary clarification which may or may not become an official UN document attaching to the controversial S/13120 of February 26 which, SA and the Windhoek parties claim, contains major deviations from Resolution 435.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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VOL. 167] PRETORIA, 4 MAY 1979 4 MEI [No. 6426

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 85, 1979

PROCLAMATION TO APPLY THE EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT ACT, 1975, IN THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE SAID TERRITORY, AND TO AMEND THE SAID ACT AS IT APPLIES IN THAT TERRITORY AND IN THE REPUBLIC, RESPECTIVELY

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Oubos this Fourteenth day of April, One thousand nine Hundred and Seventy-nine

B. J. VORSTER, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council
O. P. F. HORWOOD

SCHEDULE

Definitions

- 1. In this Proclamation, unless the context indicates otherwise—
 - (i) "Central Revenue Account" means the Central Revenue Account mentioned in section 2 of the Act, as amended by Part II of this Proclamation,
 - (ii) "Territory" means the Territory of South West Africa,
 - (iii) "the Act" means the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975), and, in the application of sections 31, 32 and 33, includes the regulations, Treasury Instructions and Revenue Instructions made or issued thereunder.

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 85, 1979

PROKLAMASIE OM DIE SKATKIS- EN OUDITWET, 1975, IN DIE GEBIED SUIDWES-AFRIKA VAN TOEPASSING TE MAAK, OM VOORSIENING TE MAAK VIR DIE INSTELLING VAN 'N SENTRALE INKOMSTEFONDS VIR GENOEMDE GEBIED, EN OM GENOEMDE WET TE WYSIG SOOS DIT ONDERSKEIDELIK IN DAARDIE GEBIED EN IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN TOEPASSING IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), maak ek hierby die wette in die Bylae vervat

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Oubos, op hede die Veertiende dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig

B J VORSTER, Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade
O. P. F. HORWOOD.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywings

- 1. In hierdie Proklamasie, tensy uit die samhang anders blyk, beteken—
 - (i) "die Wet" die Skatkis- en Ouditwet, 1975 (Wet 66 van 1975), en, by die toepassing van artikels 31, 32 en 33, ook die regulasies, Tesourie-Instruksies en Inkomstevoorskrifte daarkragtens uitgevaardig of uitgereik,
 - (ii) "gebied" die gebied Suidwes-Afrika;
 - (iii) "Sentrale Inkomsterekening" die Sentrale Inkomsterekening vermeld in artikel 2 van die Wet, soos deur Deel II van hierdie Proklamasie gewysig

PART I

APPLICATION OF THE EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT ACT, 1975, IN THE TERRITORY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL REVENUE FUND

Application of Act 66 of 1975 in South West Africa

2. The Act, as amended by Part II of this Proclamation, shall apply in the Territory

Central Revenue Fund

3 (1) There shall be a Central Revenue Fund into which, there shall, subject to the provisions of section 40, be deposited all revenue referred to in section 2 of the Act, as amended by Part II of this Proclamation

(2) No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Central Revenue Fund, except in accordance with a proclamation by the Administrator-General or any other law.

(3) In any law, including an Appropriation Act, as defined in section 1 of the Act, as amended by Part II of this Proclamation, any reference—

(a) to the South West Africa Account, in relation to any matter in respect of which that Account is not maintained in terms of section 40, shall be construed as a reference to the Central Revenue Account,

(b) to the Central Revenue Account, shall be construed as a reference to the South West Africa Account, in relation to any matter in respect of which the last-mentioned Account is maintained in terms of section 40

Transfer of credit balance in South West Africa Account

4 (1) Moneys in the South West Africa Account shall at the times and to the amounts determined by the Treasury under section 40, be deposited in the Central Revenue Fund and the Central Revenue Account shall be credited with those amounts

(2) The amounts of money determined under subsection (1) shall not exceed the unexpended balances appropriated in respect of a vote in the South West Africa Account

PART II

AMENDMENT OF THE EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT ACT, 1975, AS IT APPLIES IN THE TERRITORY

Application of Part II of this Proclamation

5 This Part shall apply only in the Territory

Amendment of section 1 of Act 66 of 1975

6. Section 1 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for the definition of "appropriation Act" of the following definition

"'appropriation Act' means a Proclamation by which the estimates or additional estimates of expenditure from the Central Revenue Fund have been approved by the Administrator-General"

(b) by the insertion in the said subsection (1) after the definition of "Bank" of the following definitions

"'Central Revenue Account' means the account referred to in section 2.

'Central Revenue Fund' means the Central Revenue Fund established by section 3 of the Exchequer and Audit Proclamation, 1979, of the State President of the Republic of South Africa;"

"'Director of Finance' means the Director of Finance mentioned in section 15 (3) (b)."

DEEL I

TOEPASSING VAN DIE SKATKIS- EN OUDITWET, 1975, IN DIE GEBIED EN INSTELLING VAN SENTRALE INKOMSTEFONDS

Toepassing van Wet 66 van 1975 in Suidwes-Afrika

2. Die Wet, soos deur Deel II van hierdie Proklamasie gewysig, is in die gebied van toepassing

Sentrale Inkomstefonds

3. (1) Daar is 'n Sentrale Inkomstefonds waarin daar, behoudens die bepalings van artikel 40, alle inkomste bedoel in artikel 2 van die Wet, soos deur Deel II van hierdie Proklamasie gewysig, gestort word.

(2) Geen geld word uit die Sentrale Inkomstefonds getrek nie, behalwe ooreenkomstig 'n proklamasie van die Administrateur-generaal of 'n ander wet

(3) In enige wet, met inbegrip van 'n Begrotingswet, soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet, soos gewysig deur Deel II van hierdie Proklamasie, word 'n verwysing—

(a) na die Suidwes-Afrikarekening, met betrekking tot 'n aangeleentheid ten opsigte waarvan daardie Rekening nie ingevolge artikel 40 in stand gehou word nie, uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Sentrale Inkomsterekening,

(b) na die Sentrale Inkomsterekening, uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Suidwes-Afrikarekening, met betrekking tot 'n aangeleentheid ten opsigte waarvan laasgenoemde Rekening ingevolge artikel 40 in stand gehou word.

Oordrag van batige saldo in Suidwes-Afrikarekening

4 (1) Geld in die Suidwes-Afrikarekening word op die tye en tot die bedrae wat die Tesourie kragtens artikel 40 bepaal, in die Sentrale Inkomstefonds gestort en die Sentrale Inkomsterekening word met daardie bedrae gekrediteer

(2) Die bedrae geld kragtens subartikel (1) bepaal, oorskryf nie die onbestede saldo wat bewillig is ten opsigte van 'n begrotingspos in die Suidwes-Afrikarekening nie

DEEL II

WYSIGING VAN DIE SKATSKIS- EN OUDITWET, 1975, SOOS DIT IN DIE GEBIED VAN TOEPASSING IS

Toepassing van Deel II van hierdie Proklamasie

5 Hierdie Deel is slegs in die gebied van toepassing.

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet 66 van 1975

6 Artikel 1 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Begrotingswet" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang

"'Begrotingswet' 'n Proklamasie waarby 'n begroting of addisionele begroting van uitgawes uit die Sentrale Inkomstefonds deur die Administrateur-generaal goedgekeur is,"

(b) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Betaalmeester-generaalrekening" te skrap;

(c) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) na die omskrywing van "buitelandse effekte" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg

"'Direkteur van Finansies' die Direkteur van Finansies vermeld in artikel 15 (3) (b)."

(c) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the definition of "credit",

(d) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the definition of "Exchequer Account",

(e) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the definition of "Minister",

(f) by the substitution in the said subsection (1) for the definition of "part appropriation Act" of the following definition

" 'part appropriation Act' means an appropriation Act contemplated in the first proviso to section 4 (1).",

(g) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the definition of "Paymaster-General's Account",

(h) by the insertion in subsection (1) after the definition of "permanent capital" of the following definition

" 'Public Service' means the Central Government Service consisting of the persons who hold posts established or to be established under the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957), for the administration of the affairs of the Territory by the Administrator-General and are classified in a Directorate of Finance and the other Directorates to be determined from time to time;"

(i) by the substitution in subsection (1) for the definition of "revenue" of the following definition

" 'revenue' means all moneys received by way of taxes, imposts or rates and all casual and other receipts of the State, whatever the source, which may be appropriated by the Administrator-General, and includes moneys borrowed in terms of the provisions of this Act, but does not include the amount of any fine not exceeding R20 imposed upon any person by any court of law, in so far as such amount has not been paid, and revenue accruing to the Post Office Fund and the revenue fund referred to in section 1 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968).",

(j) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the definition of "South West Africa Account",

(k) by the substitution in the said subsection (1) in the definition of "Stabilization Account" for the expression "18 (1)" of the expression "3bis (1)".

(l) by the insertion in the said subsection (1) after the definition of "standard interest rate" of the following definition:

" 'State' includes the Administrator-General;"

(m) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the definitions of "State Revenue Account" and "State Revenue Fund", and

(n) by the substitution in the said subsection (1) for the definition of "Treasury" of the following definition.

" 'Treasury' means the financial authority in the Public Service which is vested in the Directorate of Finance and whose powers in relation to any matter are exercised by the Administrator-General or a holder of a post in that Directorate or in the Department of Finance mentioned in the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957), who, by virtue of the division of work in that Directorate, deals with that matter."

(d) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "gedeeltelike Begrotingswet" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang

" 'gedeeltelike Begrotingswet' 'n gedeeltelike Begrotingswet beoog in die eerste voorbehoudsbepaling by artikel 4 (1).",

(e) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "inkomste" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang

" 'inkomste' alle geld ontvang by wyse van belastinge, heffings of regte en alle toevallige en ander ontvangste van die Staat, uit watter bron ook al afkomstig, waaroor die Administrateur-generaal bewilligingsbevoegdheid besit, en ook geld ingevolge die bepalinge van hierdie Wet geleen, maar nie ook die bedrag van 'n boete van hoogstens R20 deur 'n geregshof aan iemand opgelê, vir sover daardie bedrag nie betaal is nie, en inkomste wat die Postkantoorfonds en die inkomstefonds bedoel in artikel 1 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968) toeval."

(f) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "kredit" te skrap,

(g) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Minister" te skrap,

(h) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) na die omskrywing van "sekuriteit" die volgende omskrywings in te voeg

" 'Sentrale Inkomstefonds' die Sentrale Inkomstefonds ingestel by artikel 3 van die Skatkis- en Ouditproklamasie, 1979, van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,

'Sentrale Inkomsterekening' die rekening bedoel in artikel 2,

'Staat' ook die Administrateur-generaal,

'Staatsdiens' die Sentrale Owerheidsdiens wat bestaan uit die persone wat poste beklee wat kragtens die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), ingestel is of ingestel word vir die administrasie van die sake van die Gebied deur die Administrateur-generaal en wat ingedeel is by 'n Direkoraat van Finansies en die ander Direkorate wat van tyd tot tyd bepaal word."

(i) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Skatkisrekening" te skrap,

(j) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywings van "Staatsinkomstefonds" en "Staatsinkomsterekening" te skrap,

(k) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) in die omskrywing van "Stabilisiererekening" die uitdrukking "18 (1)" deur die uitdrukking "3bis (1)" te vervang,

(l) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Suidwes-Afrikarekening" te skrap, en

(m) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Tesourie" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang

" 'Tesourie' die finansiële gesag in die Staatsdiens wat gesetel is in die Direkoraat van Finansies en wie se bevoegdhede met betrekking tot die een of ander aangeleentheid uitgeoefen word deur die Administrateur-generaal of 'n bekleer van 'n pos in daardie Direkoraat of in die Departement van Finansies vermeld in die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), wat, uit hoofde van die indeling van werk in daardie Direkoraat, met daardie aangeleentheid handel;"

Substitution of section 2 of Act 66 of 1975

7. The following section is hereby substituted for section 2 of the Act

"Account of Central Revenue Fund

2. The Treasury shall, in respect of the Central Revenue Fund, keep in its books a Central Revenue Account which shall be credited with—

(a) all revenue referred to in section 22 (1) of the South-West Africa Affairs Act, 1969 (Act 25 of 1969),

(b) moneys transferred in terms of section 3bis (2) to the Central Revenue Fund,

(c) moneys appropriated by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa for the benefit of the Central Revenue Fund,

(d) all revenues which are required to be deposited in the Central Revenue Fund in terms of the provisions of any law,

and from which shall be defrayed all expenditure and be paid any amounts with which it is charged in terms of this Act or any other law."

Substitution of section 3 of Act 66 of 1975

8 The following section is hereby substituted for section 3 of the Act

"Banking account

3 (1) The Treasury shall maintain at the Bank an account into which shall be deposited all State moneys

(2) (a) The Secretary for Inland Revenue shall cause the revenue of his department received from time to time, less the amount of any drawbacks or refunds, to be deposited in the account referred to in subsection (1)

(b) Such deposits shall be made on each appropriate working day.

(3) Returns of all such deposits shall on each appropriate working day be rendered by the Bank to the Treasury and the Auditor-General in such form as the Treasury may determine

(4) The Treasury may utilize the moneys in the account referred to in subsection (1) for the defrayment of expenditure chargeable to the Central Revenue Account

(5) The Treasury shall subject to the provisions of this Act, ensure that there shall at all times be sufficient moneys in the account referred to in subsection (1)."

Insertion of section 3bis in Act 66 of 1975

9 (1) The following section is hereby inserted in the Act after section 3

"Stabilization Account

3bis (1) There is hereby established an account to be known as the Stabilization Account of South West Africa (hereinafter referred to as the account) which shall notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law contained, be credited with—

(a) moneys appropriated by law for the account,

(b) such portions determined by the Treasury of any surplus in the Central Revenue Account at the close of a financial year,

(c) any interest derived from the investment of moneys standing to the credit of the account

Vervanging van artikel 2 van Wet 66 van 1975

7 Artikel 2 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Rekening van Sentrale Inkomstefonds

2 Die Tesourie hou in sy boeke ten opsigte van die Sentrale Inkomstefonds 'n Sentrale Inkomsterekening wat gekrediteer word met—

(a) alle inkomste bedoel in artikel 22 (1) van die Wet op Aangeleenthede met Betrekking tot Suidwes-Afrika, 1969 (Wet 25 van 1969),

(b) geld wat ingevolge artikel 3bis (2) na die Sentrale Inkomstefonds oorgedra word,

(c) geld wat die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ten bate van die Sentrale Inkomstefonds bewillig;

(d) alle inkomste wat ingevolge die bepalings van die een of ander wet in die Sentrale Inkomstefonds gestort moet word,

en waaruit alle uitgawes bestry en bedrae betaal word waarmee dit ingevolge hierdie Wet of 'n ander wet belas word "

Vervanging van artikel 3 van Wet 66 van 1975

8 Artikel 3 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

"Bankrekening

3 (1) Die Tesourie moet by die Bank 'n rekening hou waarin alle Staatsgeld gestort word

(2) (a) Die Sekretaris van Binnelandse Inkomste moet die inkomste van sy departement wat van tyd tot tyd ontvang word, min die bedrag van teruggawes van regte en ander terugbetalings, in die rekening bedoel in subartikel (1) laat stort

(b) Sodanige stortings moet op elke toepaslike werkdag geskied

(3) Opgawes van al sodanige inbetalings moet op elke toepaslike werkdag deur die Bank aan die Tesourie en die Ouditeur-generaal verstrek word in die vorm wat die Tesourie bepaal

(4) Die Tesourie kan die geld in die rekening bedoel in subartikel (1) aanwend om uitgawes te bestry waarmee die Sentrale Inkomsterekening belas moet word

(5) Die Tesourie moet, behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Wet, sorg dra dat daar te alle tye voldoende geld in die rekening bedoel in subartikel (1) is "

Invoeging van artikel 3bis in Wet 66 van 1975

9 (1) Die volgende artikel word hierby in die Wet na artikel 3 ingevoeg:

"Stabilisatierekening

3bis (1) Daar word hierby 'n rekening met die naam Stabilisatierekening van Suidwes-Afrika (hieronder die rekening genoem) ingestel, wat, ondanks andersluidende bepalings van die een of ander wet, gekrediteer word met—

(a) geld by wet vir die rekening bewillig,

(b) dié gedeeltes van enige surplus in die Sentrale Inkomsterekening aan die einde van 'n boekjaar, wat die Tesourie bepaal,

(c) rente verkry uit die belegging van geld waarmee die rekening gekrediteer is.

(2) The moneys in the account may be transferred to the Central Revenue Fund for the benefit of the Central Revenue Account at such times and in such amounts as the Treasury may determine, to be appropriated by, or otherwise disposed of under, law to meet the stabilization of the economic conditions and the proper regulation of the public finances in the Territory

(3) Moneys standing to the credit of the account which are not required for immediate use, may be invested by the Treasury with the Public Debt Commissioners or with any banking institution registered under the Banks Act, 1965 (Act 23 of 1965), and any building society registered under the Building Societies Act, 1965 (Act 24 of 1965), carrying on business in the Territory or with the Post Office

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law contained, any unexpended balance in the account at the close of any financial year, including accrued interest on investment balances, shall be carried forward as a credit in the account to the next succeeding financial year "

(2) The Special Stabilization Account of South West Africa Proclamation, 1979, of the Administrator-General is hereby repealed

(3) Anything done under a provision of the proclamation repealed by subsection (2), and which could be done under a provision of the Act, as amended by subsection (1), shall be deemed to have been done under the last-mentioned provision

Amendment of section 4 of Act 66 of 1975

10. Section 4 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for the words "or other Act" of the words "Act or other law";

(b) by the substitution in subsection (2) for the words "Act of Parliament" of the word "law",

(c) by the substitution in subsection (3) for the word "Minister" of the word "Treasury",

(d) by the substitution in subsection (4) for the word "Minister" of the word "Treasury"; and

(e) by the deletion of subsection (5)

Amendment of section 7 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by section 23 of Act 102 of 1976

11. Section 7 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection

"(2) Steps shall be taken, not later than the close of the financial year in which that authority was granted, for the appropriation of any amounts which have been or will be utilized in terms of subsection (1) "

Amendment of section 8 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by section 9 of Act 111 of 1977

12. Section 8 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (1) of the words "limit the granting of credits referred to in section 9 (3) to the amounts which, in its opinion, are required for current payments in respect of the service or purpose concerned, or it may";

(b) by the addition of the following subsection

"(5) The Treasury may limit the availability of moneys which have been appropriated or in respect of which authority has been granted in terms of section 7 (1), if in the opinion of the Treasury circumstances make such limitation desirable "

(2) Die geld in die rekening kan op die tye en tot die bedrae wat die Tesourie bepaal, na die Sentrale Inkomstefonds ten bate van die Sentrale Inkomsterekening oorgeplaas word, om ten laste van genoemde Sentrale Inkomsterekening by wet of andersins kragtens wet beskik te word vir die bestryding van uitgawes vir dienste met betrekking tot die stabilisering van die ekonomiese toestande en die behoorlike reeling van die openbare finansies in die gebied

(3) Geld waarmee die rekening gekrediteer is en wat nie vir onmiddellike gebruik benodig is nie, kan deur die Tesourie by die Staatskuldkommissarisse of 'n bankinstelling geregistreer kragtens die Bankwet, 1965 (Wet 23 van 1965), en 'n bouvereniging geregistreer kragtens die Bouverenigingswet, 1965 (Wet 24 van 1965), wat in die Gebied sake doen, of by die Postkantoor belê word

(4) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings van die een of ander wet, word onbestede saldo's in die rekening aan die einde van 'n boekjaar, met inbegrip van opgelope rente op beleggingsaldo's, as kredits in die rekening na die daaropvolgende boekjaar oorgedra."

(2) Die Proklamasie op die Spesiale Stabilisasierekening van Suidwes-Afrika, 1979, van die Administrateur-generaal word hierby herroep

(3) Enigiets wat gedoen is kragtens 'n bepaling van die proklamasie wat by subartikel (2) herroep is en wat kragtens 'n bepaling van die Wet, soos deur subartikel (1) gewysig, gedoen sou kon word, word geag kragtens laasgenoemde bepaling gedoen te wees.

Wysiging van artikel 4 van Wet 66 van 1975

10. Artikel 4 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) van die woorde "ander Wet" deur die woorde "ander wet" te vervang,

(b) deur in subartikel (2) die woord "Parlementswet" deur die woord "wet" te vervang,

(c) deur in subartikel (3) die woord "Minister" deur die woord "Tesourie" te vervang,

(d) deur in subartikel (4) die woord "Minister" deur die woord "Tesourie" te vervang, en

(e) deur subartikel (5) te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 7 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur artikel 23 van Wet 102 van 1976

11. Artikel 7 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(2) Stappe moet gedoen word, nie later nie as die einde van die boekjaar waarin daardie magtiging verleen is, vir die bewilliging van bedrae wat ingevolge subartikel (1) aangewend is of sal word."

Wysiging van artikel 8 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur artikel 9 van Wet 111 van 1977

12. Artikel 8 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die woorde "die verlening van kredits bedoel in artikel 9 (3) beperk tot die bedrae wat, volgens sy oordeel, benodig is vir lopende betalings ten opsigte van die betrokke diens of doel, of kan hy" te skrap; en

(b) deur die volgende subartikel by te voeg

"(5) Die Tesourie kan die beskikbaarheid van geld wat bewillig is of ten opsigte waarvan magtiging ingevolge artikel 7 (1) verleen is, beperk, indien omstandighede, volgens die oordeel van die Tesourie, sodanige beperking wenslik maak "

Repeal of section 9 of Act 66 of 1975

13 Section 9 of the Act is hereby repealed

Amendment of section 10 of Act 66 of 1975

14 Section 10 of the Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion of paragraph (b) of subsection (1); and
 (b) by the substitution in paragraph (c) of the said subsection (1) for the expression "18 (1)" of the expression "3bis (1)"

Amendment of section 13 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by section 10 of Act 111 of 1977

15 Section 13 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (3)

Amendment of section 14 of Act 66 of 1975

16 Section 14 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection.

"(3) Each appropriation account rendered to the Auditor-General shall be accompanied by—

- (a) an indication of any variation between expenditure and the amount contemplated in subsection (2) (a),
 (b) explanations of the causes of any such variation in excess of 2 per cent "

Amendment of section 15 of Act 66 of 1975

17 Section 15 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection

"(3) Unless otherwise directed by the Treasury, the accounting officer for—

- (a) the vote or votes of a department of State shall be the head of the department appointed in terms of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957), for that department,
 (b) the vote or votes of the Directorate of Finance in the Public Service, the person appointed as head of that Directorate and who shall be called the Director of Finance."

Repeal of section 18 of Act 66 of 1975

18. Section 18 of the Act is hereby repealed

Amendment of section 19 of Act 66 of 1975

19 Section 19 of the Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion in subsection (2) of the words "the Public Debt Commissioners or";
 (b) by the substitution in the said subsection (2) for the word "their" of the word "Its"; and
 (c) by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection

"(3) Any amount borrowed in terms of a power conferred by this Act and the interest thereon shall be chargeable to and payable from the revenues and assets of the Territory "

Amendment of section 20 of Act 66 of 1975

20 Section 20 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of the words "and in respect of which a credit was obtained out of the Exchequer Account"

Amendment of section 21 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by section 24 of Act 102 of 1976

21 Section 21 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution in paragraph (b) of subsection (7) for the word "Pretoria" of the word "Windhoek"

Herroeping van artikel 9 van Wet 66 van 1975

13 Artikel 9 van die Wet word hierby herroep

Wysiging van artikel 10 van Wet 66 van 1975

14. Artikel 10 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur paragraaf (b) van subartikel (1) te skrap; en
 (b) deur in paragraaf (c) van genoemde subartikel (1) die uitdrukking "18 (1)" deur die uitdrukking "3bis (1)" te vervang

Wysiging van artikel 13 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur artikel 10 van Wet 111 van 1977

15. Artikel 13 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur paragrafe (c) en (d) van subartikel (3) te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 14 van Wet 66 van 1975

16 Artikel 14 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang.

"(3) Elke appropriasierekening wat by die Ouditeur-generaal ingedien moet word, moet vergesel wees van—

- (a) 'n aanduiding van 'n verskil tussen uitgawes en die bedrag beoog in subartikel (2) (a),
 (b) verduidelikings van die oorsake van so 'n verskil, wat 2 persent te bowe gaan "

Wysiging van artikel 15 van Wet 66 van 1975

17 Artikel 15 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(3) Tensy die Tesourie anders gelas, is die rekenpligtige beampte vir—

- (a) die begrotingspos of -poste van 'n staatsdepartement, die departementshoof wat ingevolge die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), vir dié staatsdepartement aangestel is,
 (b) die begrotingspos of -poste van die Direkoraat van Finansies in die Staatsdiens, die persoon wat aangestel is as die hoof van daardie Direkoraat en wat die Direkteur van Finansies genoem word "

Herroeping van artikel 18 van Wet 66 van 1975

18 Artikel 18 van die Wet word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van artikel 19 van Wet 66 van 1975

19 Artikel 19 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur in subartikel (2) die woorde "die Staat-skuldkommissarisse of" te skrap,
 (b) deur in genoemde subartikel (2) die woord "hulle" deur die woord "hom" te vervang, en
 (c) deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang;

"(3) Enige bedrag wat geleen is ingevolge 'n bevoegdheid by hierdie Wet verleen, en die rente daarop, is 'n las teen en betaalbaar uit die inkomste en bates van die Gebied "

Wysiging van artikel 20 van Wet 66 van 1975

20 Artikel 20 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf (b) van subartikel (2) die woorde "en ten opsigte waarvan 'n krediet uit die Skatkisrekening verkry is" te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 21 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur artikel 24 van Wet 102 van 1976

21 Artikel 21 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf (b) van subartikel (7) die woord "Pretoria" deur die woord "Windhoek" te vervang

Amendment of section 24 of Act 66 of 1975

22. Section 24 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion in subsection (2) of the words "and a credit was obtained out of the Exchequer Account in respect thereof."

Repeal of sections 27, 28, 29 and 30 of Act 66 of 1975

23. Section 27 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph (c) of subsection (2).

Amendment of section 31 of Act 66 of 1975

24. Section 31 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the proviso to subsection (3).

Amendment of section 35 of Act 66 of 1975

25. Section 35 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) The Administrator-General may on such terms and conditions as he may determine, guarantee the repayment of the capital of, and payment of the interest on, and payment of any charges incurred in connection with, any loan granted by the Bank to any statutory body or a foreign government or central bank and in respect of which such a guarantee has not been given by the Administrator-General in terms of any law"; and

(b) by the deletion in subsection (2) of the words "Subject, *mutatis mutandis*, to the proviso to subsection (1)."

Amendment of section 36 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by section 14 of Act 94 of 1978

26. Section 36 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) Whenever a law requires a Minister to do anything in or after consultation with or with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, and notwithstanding the fact that a reference in any such law to the Minister concerned or the Minister of Finance shall under any law be construed as a reference to the Administrator-General, such requirement shall, unless one of those Ministers or the Administrator-General, as the case may be, has directed otherwise, be deemed to have been complied with—

(a) in the case where consultation is so required, if consultation has taken place between the heads of the departments concerned mentioned in the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957), or, as the circumstances may require in accordance with section 40 of the Exchequer and Audit Proclamation, 1979, of the State President of the Republic of South Africa, between any such head of a department and the Director of Finance, or their representatives, or

(b) in the case where concurrence is so required, if the head of the Department of Finance as mentioned in the said Public Service Act, 1957, or the Director of Finance, as the said circumstances may require, or his representative, granted his concurrence";

(b) by the deletion in subsection (2) of the expression "4 (3) and (4)" and the expression "18 (1), (2) and (7)", and

(c) by the substitution in the said subsection (2) for the expression "38 (3), 42 (7) and 45 (1)" of the expression "38 (3) and 42 (7)".

Wysiging van artikel 24 van Wet 66 van 1975

22. Artikel 24 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur in subartikel (2) die woorde "en 'n krediet uit die Skatkisrekening ten opsigte daarvan verkry is" te skrap.

Herroeping van artikels 27, 28, 29 en 30 van Wet 66 van 1975

23. Artikels 27, 28, 29 en 30 van die Wet word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van artikel 31 van Wet 66 van 1975

24. Artikel 31 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die voorbehoudsbepaling by subartikel (3) te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 35 van Wet 66 van 1975

25. Artikel 35 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(1) Die Administrateur-generaal kan op die voorwaardes wat hy bepaal die terugbetaling van die hoofsom van, en die betaling van die rente op, en die betaling van koste aangegaan in verband met, 'n lening waarborg wat deur die Bank aan 'n statutêre liggaam of 'n buitelandse regering of sentrale bank toegestaan is en ten opsigte waarvan geen sodanige waarborg deur die Administrateur-generaal ingevolge 'n ander wet verstrekkend is nie", en

(b) deur in subartikel (2) die woorde "Behoudens, *mutatis mutandis*, die voorbehoudsbepaling by subartikel (1), kan die Minister" deur die woorde "Die Administrateur-generaal kan" te vervang.

Wysiging van artikel 36 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur artikel 14 van Wet 94 van 1978

26. Artikel 36 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang.

"(1) Wanneer 'n wet vereis dat 'n Minister iets in of na oorleg met, of met die instemming van, die Minister van Finansies moet doen, en ondanks die feit dat 'n verwysing in so 'n wet na die betrokke Minister of die Minister van Finansies kragtens die een of ander wet uitgelê moet word as 'n verwysing na die Administrateur-generaal, word, tensy een van daardie Ministers of die Administrateur-generaal, na gelang van die geval, anders gelas, bedoelde vereiste gcag nagekom te gewees het—

(a) in die geval waar oorlegpleging aldus vereis word, indien oorlegpleging tussen die betrokke departementshoofde vermeld in die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), of, na vereiste van omstandighede ooreenkomstig artikel 40 van die Skatkis- en Oudtproklamasie, 1979, van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, tussen so 'n departementshoof en die Direkteur van Finansies, of hul verteenwoordigers, plaasgevind het, of

(b) in die geval waar instemming aldus vereis word, indien die hoof van die Departement van Finansies soos in genoemde Staatsdienswet, 1957, vermeld, of die Direkteur van Finansies, na vereiste van genoemde omstandighede, of sy verteenwoordiger, sy instemming verleen het", en

(b) deur in subartikel (2) die uitdrukking "4 (3) en (4)" en die uitdrukking "18 (1), (2) en (7)" te skrap, en

(c) deur in genoemde subartikel (2) die uitdrukking "38 (3), 42 (7) en 45 (1)" deur die uitdrukking "38 (3) en 42 (7)" te vervang.

Amendment of section 42 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by section 27 of Act 48 of 1977

27. Section 42 of the Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion of subsection (2); and
- (b) by the substitution in subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (c) of subsection (9) for the expression "Minister of Agriculture" of the expression "Administrator-General"

Substitution of section 45 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by section 27 of Act 48 of 1977

28. The following section is hereby substituted for section 45 of the Act

"Certificates of examination of Auditor-General

45. (1) As soon as is practicable after the close of a financial year but not later than the close of the succeeding financial year the Auditor-General shall examine all the accounts which he is in terms of any law required to audit, and transmit them, together with his certificate and a report signed by him to the Administrator-General

(2) The Auditor-General may at any time, if he considers it desirable, transmit a special report on any matter connected with his powers and duties under this or any other Act to the Administrator-General "

Amendment of section 46 of Act 66 of 1975

29 Section 46 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the words "other Minister and such".

Amendment of section 52 of Act 66 of 1975, as amended by section 25 of Act 102 of 1976

30. Section 52 of the Act is hereby amended by—

- (a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for the expression "to (9)" of the expression "and (3)", and
- (b) by the deletion of subsections (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9).

Substitution of certain expressions in Act 66 of 1975

31 Subject to the provisions of this Part the Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for the words "Minister of Finance", whenever they occur, of the word "Administrator-General";
- (b) by the substitution for the words "State President" and "Parliament", whenever they occur, except in sections 2 and 41, of the word "Administrator-General";
- (c) by the substitution for the word "Republic", whenever it occurs, of the word "Territory";
- (d) by the substitution for the words "State Revenue Fund", whenever they occur, of the words "Central Revenue Fund";
- (e) by the substitution for the words "State Revenue Account", whenever they occur, of the words "Central Revenue Account";
- (f) by the substitution for the word "Gazette", whenever it occurs, of the words "Official gazette";
- (g) by the substitution for the words "Secretary to the Treasury", whenever they occur, of the words "Director of Finance"; and
- (h) by the substitution for the words "Exchequer Account", whenever they occur, of the words "account referred to in section 3 (1)"

Wysiging van artikel 42 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur artikel 27 van Wet 48 van 1977

27 Artikel 42 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur subartikel (2) te skrap, en
- (b) deur in subparagraaf (iv) van paragraaf (c) van subartikel (9) die uitdrukking "Minister van Landbou" deur die uitdrukking "Adminstrateur-generaal" te vervang.

Vervanging van artikel 45 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur artikel 27 van Wet 48 van 1977

28 Artikel 45 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang.

"Sertifikate van ondersoek van Ouditeur-generaal

45. (1) So gou doenlik na die einde van 'n boekjaar maar nie later nie as die einde van die daaropvolgende boekjaar moet die Ouditeur-generaal al die rekenings wat hy ingevolge die een of ander wet moet ouditeer, ondersoek en hulle saam met sy sertifikaat en 'n verslag wat deur hom onderteken is, deurstuur aan die Administrateur-generaal

(2) Die Ouditeur-generaal kan te eniger tyd, indien hy dit wenslik ag, 'n spesiale verslag oor enige aangeleentheid wat in verband staan met sy bevoegdhede en pligte kragtens hierdie of enige ander Wet aan die Administrateur-generaal deurstuur "

Wysiging van artikel 46 van Wet 66 van 1975

29 Artikel 46 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "die ander Minister en" te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 52 van Wet 66 van 1975, soos gewysig deur artikel 25 van Wet 102 van 1976

30 Artikel 52 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur in subartikel (1) die uitdrukking "tot (9)" deur die uitdrukking "en (3)" te vervang, en
- (b) deur subartikels (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) en (9) te skrap

Vervanging van sekere uitdrukkings in Wet 66 van 1975

31. Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Deel word die Wet hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur die woorde "Minister van Finansies", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woord "Adminstrateur-generaal" te vervang,
- (b) deur die woorde "Staatspresident" en "Parlement", oral waar hulle voorkom, behalwe in artikels 2 en 41, deur die woord "Administrateur-generaal" te vervang,
- (c) deur die woord "Republiek", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woord "Gebied" te vervang,
- (d) deur die woord "Staatsinkomstefonds", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woorde "Sentrale Inkomstefonds" te vervang;
- (e) deur die woord "Staatsinkomsterekening", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woorde "Sentrale Inkomsterekening" te vervang,
- (f) deur die woord "Staatskoerant", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woord "Offisiële Koerant" te vervang;
- (g) deur die woorde "Sekretaris van die Tesourie", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woorde "Direkteur van Finansies" te vervang, en
- (h) deur die woord "Skatkisrekening", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woorde "rekening bedoel in artikel 3 (1)" te vervang.

Application of certain provisions of Proclamation AG 7 of 1977

32. The provisions of sections 3 (4), 4 and 4bis of the Executive Powers Transfer (General Provisions) Proclamation, 1977, of the Administrator-General, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to the Act as if this Proclamation were a transfer proclamation referred to in that Proclamation. Provided that in such application any reference in the said provisions to section 3 (1) of that Proclamation shall be deemed to be deleted.

Interpretation of expressions "Treasury" and "the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975" in other laws

33. A reference in any other law which in terms of a transfer proclamation referred to in section 1 of the Executive Powers Transfer (General Provisions) Proclamation, 1977 (Proclamation AG 7 of 1977), or other proclamation is administered by the Administrator-General or under his authority—

(a) to the Treasury, except in section 40 of this Proclamation, shall be construed as a reference to the Treasury, as defined in section 1 of the Act, as amended by Part II of this Proclamation,

(b) to the Act, shall be construed as a reference to the Act, as amended by Part II of this Proclamation.

Transitional provisions

34. Anything done before the commencement of this Part under any provision of the Act, shall, except in so far as it is obviously inappropriate, be deemed to have been done under that provision, as amended by any provision of this Part

PART III

AMENDMENT OF THE EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT ACT, 1975, AS IT APPLIES IN THE REPUBLIC

Application of Part III of this Proclamation

35. This Part shall apply only in the Republic

Amendment of section 1 of Act 66 of 1975

36. Section 1 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (1) of the definition of "Territory"; and

(b) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the definition of "South West Africa Account".

Substitution of section 2 of Act 66 of 1975

37. The following section is hereby substituted for section 2 of the Act:

"Account of State Revenue Fund"

2 (1) The Treasury shall, in respect of the State Revenue Fund, keep in its books a State Revenue Account which shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), be credited with all revenue and all moneys transferred in terms of section 18 (2) of the Exchequer Account, and from which shall be defrayed all expenditure and be paid any amounts with which it is charged in terms of this Act or any other law

(2) If any law provides that any specified revenue shall be paid into the State Revenue Fund or specified expenditure shall be defrayed out of that fund, and the Treasury is of the opinion that, if the Exchequer and Audit Proclamation, 1979, had not been issued, the

Toepassing van sekere bepalings van Proklamasie AG. 7 van 1977

32. Die bepalings van artikels 3 (4), 4 en 4bis van die Proklamasie op die Oordrag van Uitvoerende Gesag (Algemene Bepalings), 1977, van die Administrateur-generaal, is *mutatis mutandis* met betrekking tot die Wet van toepassing asof hierdie Proklamasie 'n oordragproklamasie is soos in daardie Proklamasie bedoel. Met dien verstande dat by sodanige toepassing enige verwysing in genoemde bepalings na artikel 3 (1) van die Proklamasie geag word geskrap te wees

Uitleg van uitdrukkings "Tesourie" en "die Skatkis- en Ouditwet, 1975" in ander wette

33. 'n Verwysing in enige ander wet wat ingevolge 'n oordragproklamasie bedoel in artikel 1 van die Proklamasie op die Oordrag van Uitvoerende Gesag (Algemene Bepalings), 1977 (Proklamasie AG 7 van 1977), of ander proklamasie, deur die Administrateur-generaal of onder sy gesag geadministreer word—

(a) na die Tesourie, behalwe in artikel 40 van hierdie Proklamasie, word uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Tesourie, soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet, soos gewysig deur Deel II van hierdie Proklamasie;

(b) na die Wet, word uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Wet, soos gewysig deur Deel II van hierdie Proklamasie

Oorgangsbepalings

34. Enigiets wat voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Deel kragtens 'n bepaling van die Wet gedoen is, word, behalwe vir sover dit klaarblyklik onvanpas is, geag kragtens daardie bepaling, soos deur die een of ander bepaling van hierdie Deel gewysig, gedoen te wees

DEEL III

WYSIGING VAN DIE SKATSKIS- EN OUDITWET, 1975, SOOS DIT IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN TOEPASSING IS

Toepassing van Deel III van hierdie Proklamasie

35. Hierdie Deel is slegs in die Republiek van toepassing

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet 66 van 1975

36. Artikel 1 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Gebied" te skrap; en

(b) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die omskrywing van "Suidwes-Afrikarekening" te skrap.

Vervanging van artikel 2 van Wet 66 van 1975

37. Artikel 2 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang.

"Rekening van Staatsinkomstefonds"

2 (1) Die Tesourie hou in sy boeke ten opsigte van die Staatsinkomstefonds 'n Staatsinkomsterekening wat, behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (2), gekrediteer word met alle inkomste en geld ingevolge artikel 18 (2) na die Skatkisrekening oorgedra, en waaruit alle uitgawes bestry en bedrae betaal word waarmee dit ingevolge hierdie Wet of 'n ander wet belas word.

(2) Indien 'n wet bepaal dat bepaalde inkomste in die Staatsinkomstefonds gestort moet word of bepaalde uitgawes uit daardie fonds bestry moet word en die Tesourie van oordeel is dat, indien die Skatkis- en Ouditproklamasie, 1979, nie uitgevaardig was nie, die

South West Africa Account would have been credited with such revenue or charged with such expenditure, such revenue shall be paid into, or as the case may be, such expenditure shall be defrayed out of, the Central Revenue Fund referred to in section 3 of the said Proclamation "

Amendment of section 4 of Act 66 of 1975

38 Section 4 of the Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsections (5) and (6)

Repeal of section 43 of Act 66 of 1975

39. Section 43 of the Act is hereby repealed.

**PART IV
GENERAL**

Powers of Treasury in relation to the application of Parts I, II and III

40 (1) The provisions of the Act and the regulations, Treasury Instructions and Revenue Instructions made or issued thereunder shall remain in force until a date determined by the Treasury and subject to the directions issued by the Treasury, as if Part I (except section 3), Part II and Part III of this Proclamation had not come into operation

(2) The Treasury may determine different dates under subsection (1) and issue different directions thereunder in respect of different accounting officers or other persons, different duties or functions of an accounting officer or other person, different categories of moneys or the application or effect of the different said Parts of this Proclamation or of different provisions of any such Part

Short title

41. This Proclamation shall be called the Exchequer and Audit Proclamation, 1979.

Suidwes-Afrikarekening met daardie inkomste gekrediteer of daardie uitgawes belas sou gewees het, word daardie inkomste gestort in, of, na gelang van die geval, daardie uitgawes bestry uit, die Sentrale Inkomstefonds bedoel in artikel 3 van genoemde Proklamasie "

Wysiging van artikel 4 van Wet 66 van 1975

38. Artikel 4 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikels (5) en (6) te skrap

Herroeping van artikel 43 van Wet 66 van 1975

39. Artikel 43 van die Wet word hierby herroep

**DEEL IV
ALGEMEEN**

Bevoegdheids van Tesourie met betrekking tot toepassing van Dele I, II en III

40 (1) Die bepalings van die Wet en die regulasies, Tesourie-Instruksies en Inkomstevoorskrifte daarkragtens uitgevaardig of uitgereik bly tot op 'n datum wat die Tesourie bepaal en behoudens die opdragte wat die Tesourie uitreik, van krag asof Deel I (behalwe artikel 3), Deel II en Deel III van hierdie Proklamasie nie in werking getree het nie

(2) Die Tesourie kan verskillende datums kragtens subartikel (1) bepaal en verskillende opdragte daarkragtens uitreik ten opsigte van verskillende rekenpligtige beamptes of ander persone, verskillende pligte of werksaamhede van 'n rekenpligtige beampte of ander persoon, verskillende kategoriee van geld of the toepassing of uitwerking van die verskillende genoemde Dele van hierdie Proklamasie of verskillende bepalings van so 'n Deel

Kort titel

41 Hierdie Proklamasie heet die Skatskis- en Ouditproklamasie, 1979

**THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF
AFRICA**

This publication is issued as an illustrated serial, much on the same lines as Curtis's Botanical Magazine, and for imitating which no apology need be tendered.

The desire and object of the promoters of the publication will be achieved if it stimulates further interest in the study and cultivation of our indigenous plants.

The illustrations are prepared mainly by the artists at the Botanical Research Institute, but the Editor welcomes contributions of suitable artistic and scientific merit from kindred institutions

Each part contains 10 plates and costs R5 per part (other countries R5,25 per part) Two, three or four parts may be published annually, depending on the availability of illustrations. A volume consists of four parts From Volume 27, the price per volume is. Cloth binding, R30, morocco binding, R35 (other countries, cloth binding R31; morocco binding R36).

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AFRIKA**

Hierdie publikasie word uitgegee as 'n geïllustreerde reeks, baie na die aard van Curtis se "Botanical Magazine" Die doel van die werk is om die skoonheid en variasie van vorm van die flora van Afrika aan die leser bekend te stel, om belangstelling in die studie en kweek van die inheemse plante op te wek, en om plantkunde in die algemeen te bevorder

Die meeste van die illustrasies word deur kunstenaars van die Navorsingsinstituut vir Plantkunde gemaak, dog die redakteur verwelkom geskikte bydraes van 'n wetenskaplike en kunsstandaard afkomstig van verwante inrigtings

Onder huidige omstandighede word twee dele van die werk gelyktydig gepubliseer, maar met onreelmatige tussenpose, elke deel bevat tien kleurplate Intekengeld bedra R5 per deel (buitelands R5,25 per deel) Vier dele per band Vanaf band 27 is die prys per band in linne gebind R30, in moroccoleer gebind R35 (Buitelands, linne gebind R31, moroccoleer R36).

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Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

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2015 221 5/5/79

Free or charge, Swapo-D urges

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Swapo Democrats yesterday called for the immediate and unconditional release of their former Swapo comrades being detained on the orders of the Administrator General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, publicity secretary of Swapo-D, said the party was opposed in principle to detention without trial.

He said if the 50-odd Swapo officials were not released they should be properly charged and brought before court

High-ranking Swapo-D officials and their leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga, were detained in Zambian and Tanzanian prisons for about two years after

challenging Mr Sam Nujoma's leadership of Swapo

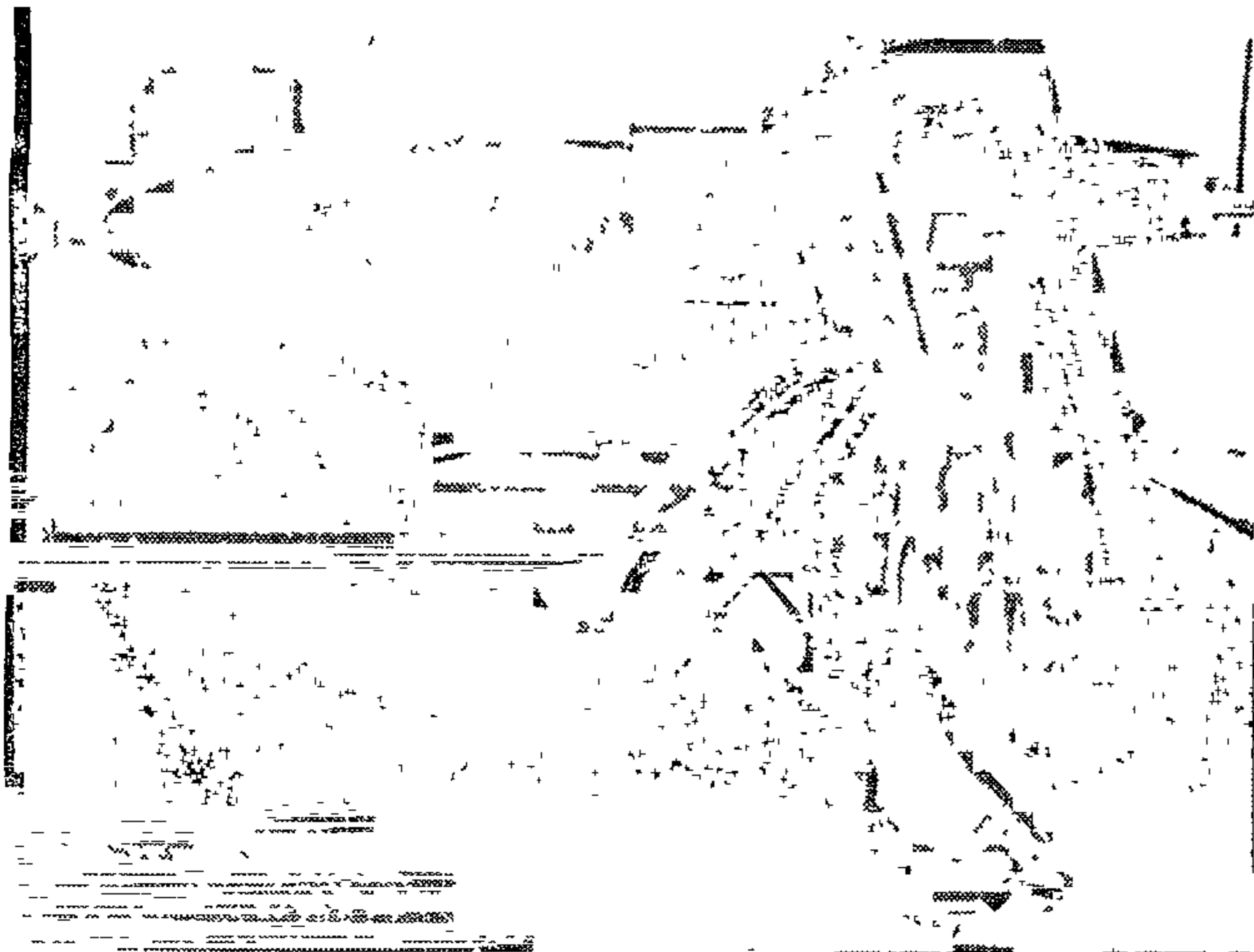
Dr Abrahams said Swapo-D was just as concerned as the authorities about the maintenance of law and order, but he could not agree that the general security situation justified the arbitrary detention of members of a political organisation.

"The demolition of Swapo-D offices in Ruacana a few weeks ago indicates that we, just as much as other political parties here, are operating under conditions of extreme danger and insecurity."

But the detention without trial was a serious violation of fundamental human rights and a further demonstration of South Africa's oppressive colonial rule.

Terrorism gets two-way check

NIM 7/1/79 (22)



JUDGE M. T. Steyn, Administrator-General of South West Africa, believes the most effective method of combating Swapo is to allow them to remain a legal political party in the territory.

"If Swapo is banned it will only continue clandestinely. As long as it operates legally its followers will eventually realise that Swapo stands for chaos, violence and bloodshed. We must win the hearts of Swapo followers by bringing peace and prosperity to the territory."

But the people of northern South West Africa, where Swapo terrorists have been active for several years, cannot understand this reasoning. They ask: Why fight Swapo with the one hand and protect it with the other?

Military personnel in the territory refrain from airing their political views, but one can sense the anti-Swapo feeling. To them Swapo is the enemy and should be wiped out.

In the Caprivi in the east and in the Owambo and Kakoaveld areas in the west, the low intensity war is

LEON MELLET, the Mercury's Military Correspondent, has returned from a visit to the Operational Area where he was one of a party of journalists taken through the area by the Defence Force. During the tour the party met a cross-section of military and civil leaders. This is how he sums up the present situation "on the border".

gradually escalating while in the Kavango the situation remains peaceful.

Caprivi is the prime target for Swapo terrorists operating from Zambia, while Owambo, housing 46 per cent of the South West African population, is the target for Swapo terrorists operating from Angola.

Since the beginning of the year terrorist activities have stepped up dramatically in the Kakoaland area south of the Cunene River. Acts of sabotage, mine-laying, murder and abduction are becoming frequent and security forces are regularly involved in skirmishes with terrorists in this area. The town of Ruacana near the Angolan border has also been subjected to mortar and small arms fire.

Brigadier Andre Liebenberg, who commands 2 Military Area which includes Owambo and Kakoaland, said the Swapo activities were aimed at the inhabitants and not at the security forces.

Mines were planted to restrict the mobility of security forces, he said, but again it was the inhabitants who suffered because their vehicles were not mine-proofed and many locals were being killed.

"Powerlines, canals and telephone communications are the targets for sabotage but again it is the inhabitants who suffer. We have our own power, our own communications system and means of purifying water, whereas they do not," he said.

Brigadier Liebenberg said that the purpose of the terror war was to intimidate the people to support Swapo. "It is directed mainly against political and tribal leaders. The terrorists abduct, murder and destroy property to

AS SOON as he got to South Africa, five years ago former Tanzanian Mr George Pletts (58) joined the Tugela Commando to help protect his adopted country "and the future of my family". Last week, this father of three adults completed his first three-month volunteer stint in northern South West Africa. A Zululand cane farmer, who holds the rank of major, he said in an interview at Oshakathi in Owambo that he had thoroughly enjoyed himself. He said he would learn to speak Afrikaans "for when I come here next time".



DAWN at Ruacana and this soldier will soon enjoy a few hours' well-deserved rest

The brigadier said the terrorists would cross the border from Angola with specific targets in mind. Their missions could take anything from a day to six weeks. Sometimes the terrorists wore uniforms but on other occasions they would be dressed as civilians and mingle with the locals — making detection difficult.

Teachers

Radio broadcasts from Luanda and Zambia and even the Voice of America were beamed to the areas urging the people to support Swapo, he said.

Swapo was supported by about 20 percent of the people of Owambo, but towards the east in Kavango it had virtually no support.

Brigadier Gert Nel, officer commanding the Kavango area, said that terrorist activities were virtually non-existent. The Defence Force played a key role in the development of the area.

National servicemen made up the bulk of the teachers and doctors in Kavango, where an agricultural college had also been opened and where servicemen assisted in the training of agriculturists.

Vandals ransack Swapo offices

221

Argus 7/5/79.

WINDHOEK. — Vandals last night ransacked the offices of the revolutionary Swapo movement in central Windhoek, forcing doors, removing a cash box, and cutting all telephone wires.

Alleged plans to kill Judge Steyn

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, today declined to comment on reports at the weekend that the White Resistance Movement (WRM) allegedly had plans to assassinate him.

The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr J M Smith, said a document purporting to have been issued by the WRM was delivered to his offices last week.

The document threatened that the judge would be 'shot from the rear.'

A SPEECH

Written in Afrikaans and dated May 1, it gave the reasons for the threat as a speech made by Mr Justice Steyn at Amunus.

Swapo members arrived at the office suite shortly after 8 am today to find the letter WWB (White resistance Movement) spray-painted on a glass panel.

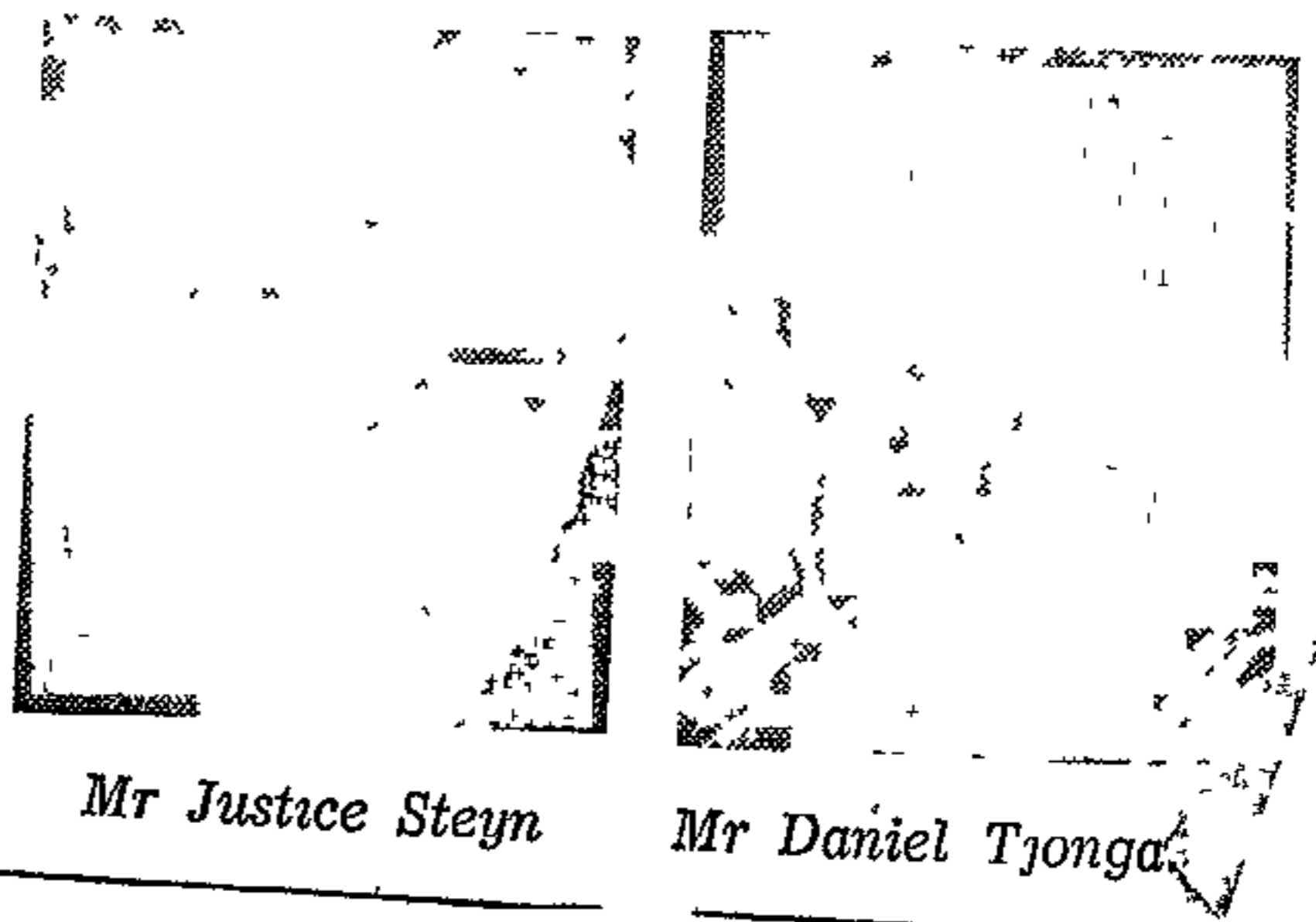
Above the letters WWB were the letters WRM, an uncharacteristic English translation of the Wit Weerstandsbeweging's title.

Pamphlets issued by the movement in Windhoek have all so far been in Afrikaans.

The vandals broke into the offices last night, and forced the doors of offices used by the organisation's chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero who is abroad; the administrative secretary, Mr Axel Johannes, who is in detention; the secretary for youth, Mr Johannes Konjore.

Paint

The intruders poured paint into the workings of an electric typewriter, bent the keys of another, sprayed a skull and crossbones on a door, emptied the contents of filing cab-



Mr Justice Steyn

Mr Daniel Tjongarero

a black area in north-eastern SWA.

Police are investigating the threat.

In the document, the movement said the judge had proved to them he did not deserve the white skin God had given him.

It accused Mr Justice Steyn on being a 'jackal' of turning his back on his birthright and his people, and claimed a membership of between 3 000 and 4 000.

WARNING

In his speech at Aminus, Mr Steyn warned extremist groups in SWA. He mentioned the WRM by name and urged it to 'change its ways while there is still time'.

Mr Steyn said he would not hesitate to invoke security legislation against any group — either on the extreme left or the extreme right—who use violence to attain political objectives—The Argus Africa News Service and Sapa.

inets on to floors, and removed Swapo membership cards and stickers.

Posters of Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, were torn from the walls.

A Swapo spokesman said the burglars had forced open a back door.

The last time Swapo officials had seen the offices intact was at 5 pm yesterday when they collected pamphlets.

Police went to the offices early today to investigate. Sources said the matter was in the hands of the Security Police.

46 held

● The total of prominent Swapo members arrested throughout the territory by Security Police now stands at 46.

The arrests were made on the orders of South West Africa Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, in terms of emergency legislation promulgated in April last year. — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa.

● Swapo held in check—
Page 11.

relevance. It has

AND THE B

development to what is essentially an undeveloped area

ASSASSINATIONS

Terrorist activity is confined almost exclusively to the Ovambo area. With assassinations of headmen, political figures and people in authority becoming almost a daily occurrence the local population is also subjected to intimidation, both hard and soft, from terrorists, who, according to the Officer Commanding military area in Ovamboland, Brigadier Liebenberg, shed their uniforms and weapons on entering the area and mingle with the local inhabitants

This intimidation varies from threats, destruction of property to murder

Several of Ovambo Cabinet Ministers have come under attack from terrorists in recent weeks. The Minister of Justice, Mr Tara Mbile, was attacked and his kraal burnt down

SCRAPS

Large groups of terrorists are prepared to get involved in scraps with the army, but then only close to the Angol-a/SWA border and on ground of their own choosing

For the rest they move in small groups, coming into the territory to complete certain missions and leaving again. The number of terrorists in the area at any given time could vary from as few as 50 to as many as 200, but none remain for any extended period of time

The R340-million hydro-electric scheme at Ru-ganda in the far western corner of Ovambo is regularly subjected to mortar fire from long range with little damage done.

THE RELEVANCE OF THE BIBLE

Paul's words in 11 Timothy 3:16 underline its relevance for knowing and understanding our faith. Hebrews 4:12 reminds us that it is alive and dynamic, reaching to life's innermost areas, bringing conviction from God. Only those who study it really discover its

Swapo held in check by SA forces

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — The South African forces in Northern South West Africa have restricted intensified Swapo terrorist activities to small areas, mainly in Ovambo-land.

They are optimistic about continuing to do so as long as is necessary. This became evident during a five-day visit to the operational area by South Africa's military correspondents last week.

In spite of attempts by the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), Swapo's military wing, to intensify the war in the area of optimism ran high among the civilian and the military personnel in all three military areas — the Eastern Caprivi, Karas and Ovambo-

NO DESPONDENCY
 Although the chances of an internationally recognised settlement in the troubled territory seem almost impossible at this stage, there were no signs of despondency among people who have been subjected to an intensified Swapo terror campaign in recent months.

There can be little doubt that the military presence in the operational area has done much to ensure the safety of the local population, both black and white, and has brought a measure of development to what is essentially an undeveloped area.

ASSASSINATIONS
 Terrorist activity is confined almost exclusively to the Ovambo area with assassinations of headmen, political figures and people in authority becoming almost a daily occurrence. The local population is also subjected to intimidation, both hard and soft, from terrorists, who, according to the Officer Commanding 2

Read regularly.
 One Christian find a way that solved time for either be reading and prayer of discipline are Read intelligently Mastering the mess This we should not prepared to spend

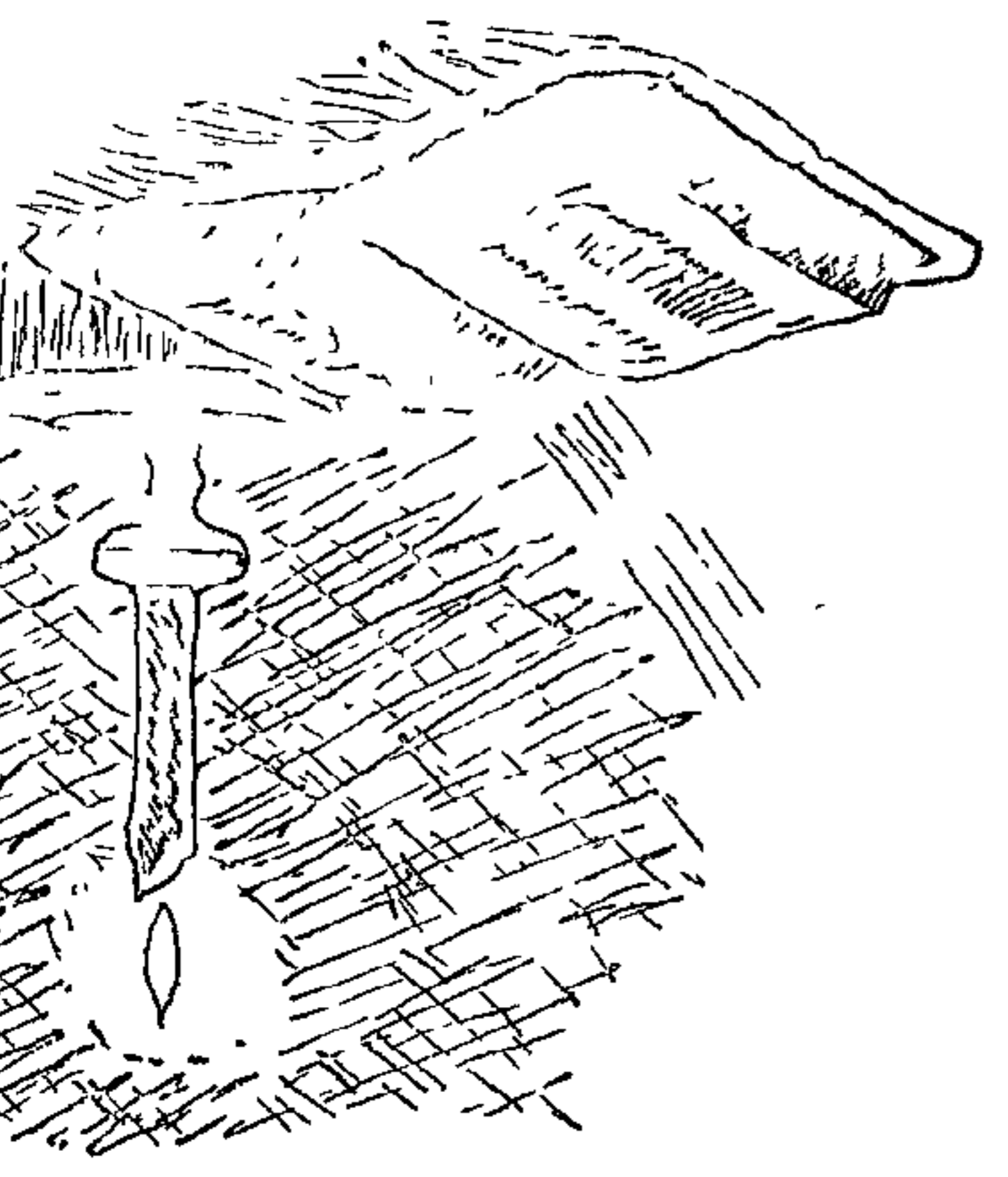
Read systematically. It is best to start perhaps to Matthew Mark; the Acts, which the ne understood. The ne It is best to start Read systematically. That is worse than reading it. Some C You will never find

2. Reading Word.
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1. Prayer:
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calls for hard work (1 Tim 2:15).
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 or tant studies.
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 loved that if he rose late and had
 reading he would miss breakfast. He
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 of the Bible which are easily
 of the early church, then go on
 Timothy; then perhaps Philippians,
 Romans. Following this, some of
 Psalms
 almost hypocrisy.
 the Bible who scarcely read it.
 the compelling word of God without



THE RELEVANCE OF THE BIBLE
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SA ready to go ahead with agreed UN plan

National Assembly in

SWA:

NEW

MOVE

Political Staff

THE Government has agreed to the establishment of a National Assembly for South West Africa with legislative powers and executive function.

function.

Announcing this in Cape Town today, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F 'Pik' Botha, said the move did not amount to UDI and the Government remained willing to implement the proposals it has agreed to for an international settlement.

The Minister issued the text of a letter setting out the Government's reply to the five Western nations urging South Africa to accept the Waldheim Report on implementation, including aspects that South Africa considers to be deviations.

Request

The letter says that following a request from the SWA Constituent Assembly, and after consultation with other democratic parties, the Government had agreed to:

● The establishment of a National Assembly composed of 50 members. In the light of circumstances the Assembly would be able to increase its membership to a maximum of 65 by nominating additional members to make it possible for other bona fide democratic political parties to secure representation.

Powers

● Grant legislative powers to the Assembly enabling it also to repeal legislation, excepting legislation governing the status, competency and composition of the Assembly.

● The nomination of several members of the National Assembly to assist the Administrator-General in the exercise of his executive functions.

The letter notes that this development in no way affects the status of SWA.

The Government reiterated its objections to proposals by the UN that Swapo bases or locations

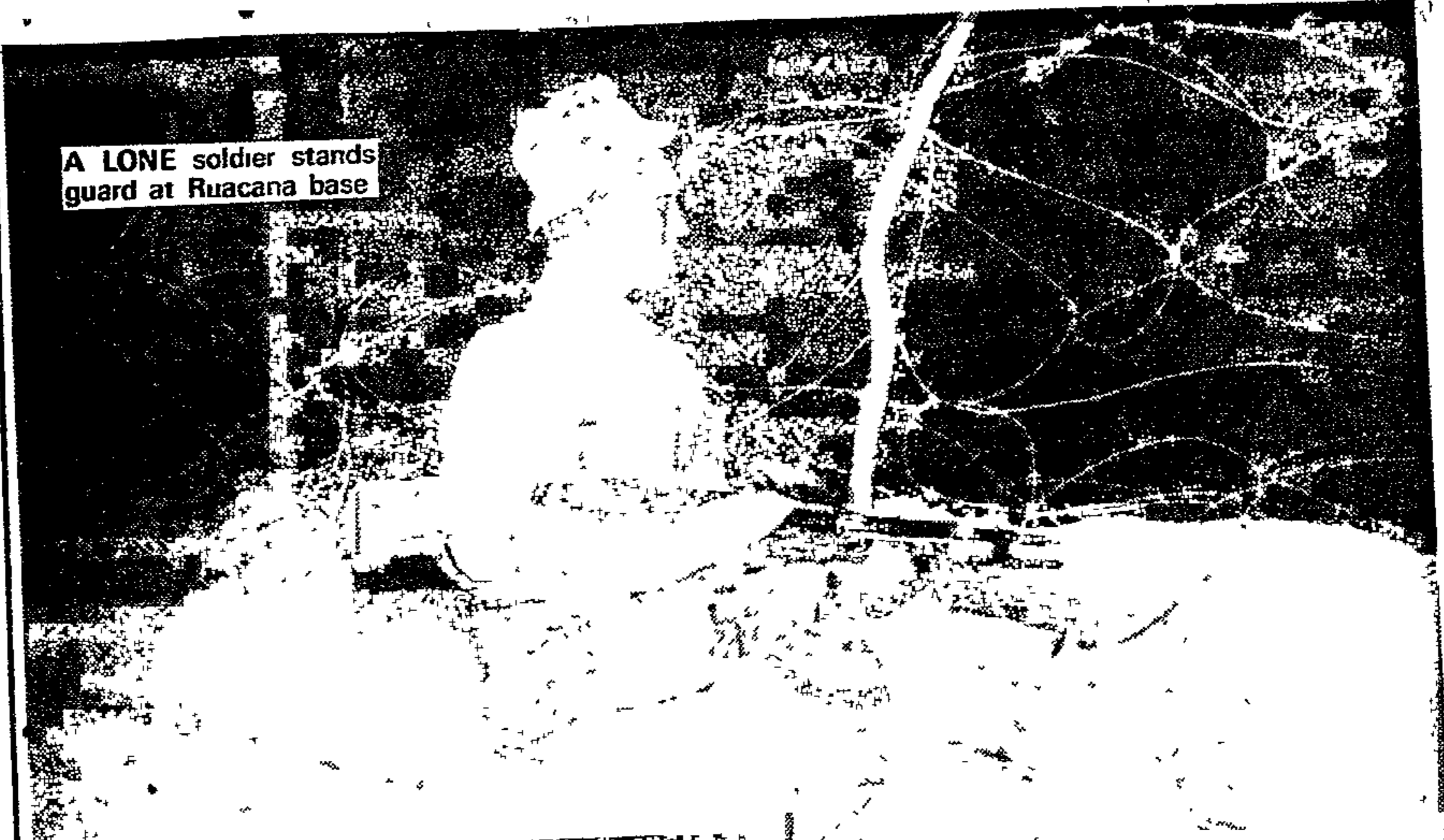
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8/5/79

A LONE soldier stands guard at Ruacana base



Men the terrorists avoid

LEON MELLETT
Military Correspondent ⁽²²¹⁾
NM 8/5/79

SWAPO terrorists avoided contact with South African troops at all cost, Commandant Sys de Waal, the Officer Commanding Ruacana Base, on the Angolan border, told a group of visiting military correspondents.

He said the terrorists preferred to fire at South African troops from a long distance using mortars and rockets rather than get involved at closer quarters.

Many of these attacks came from across the border in Angola and security forces would return the fire and "quickly silence the enemy".

Commandant de Waal said MPLA troops serving in



EVER on the alert this scout leads a platoon of troops through terrorist-infested territory in the Operational Area near the Angolan border

southern Angola occasionally also fired on South African troops but he described their actions as being those of hungry, dejected and frustrated troops.

He said they were usually ignored but if the firing persisted and lives and property were endangered then the South African troops had no alternative but to silence them as well

Last week Commandant de Waal allowed a few journalists, including myself, to join a platoon of troops sweeping an area near the Angolan border. We were taken in specially designed vehicles to where the troops were waiting about 15km from the base. When we joined them the men had already been in the bush for four days and were heading back to their base

Their leader was a 21-year-old lieutenant who, like the rest of his men, was a national servicemen due to complete his two-year training next month

Within a minute of our arrival the platoon set off with a few trackers setting the pace while the rest followed in a strategic formation.

Visibility was restricted to about 15m because of the dense bush and I soon lost all sense of direction. But the troops moved silently and swiftly, scouring the sand for enemy tracks and constantly on the alert.

Their base is hidden somewhere in the bush which covers hundreds of square kilometres but these men, who were schoolboys barely three years ago, knew the way.

They never spoke and their actions were controlled by hand signals. On their backs they carried their kit which they had been carrying for the past four days, and, in their hands, always at the ready, their weapons.

Their average age is 19 and most of them had already spent almost a year in the bush and they were at home in it. An average month for them consists of 20 days in the bush.

The longest single stretch of duty in the bush would be eight days and the men usually carry with them on their backs all their needs — food, water, ammunition and other essentials. Some carry machineguns while others carry two-way radios and mortars.

No complaints from men

The men have accepted their task uncomplainingly. When I asked them at a later stage if they had any complaints I received none. Their mail, they said, arrived regularly although at first there had been delays. The food was good and they were treated well and with respect they told me.

When one of the journalists got lost in the bush the troops, although they had been four days in the veld, all volunteered to join a search party. The journalist was found two hours later hopelessly lost. He said he had stopped for a moment to tie his bootlaces and when he looked up again he found himself alone.

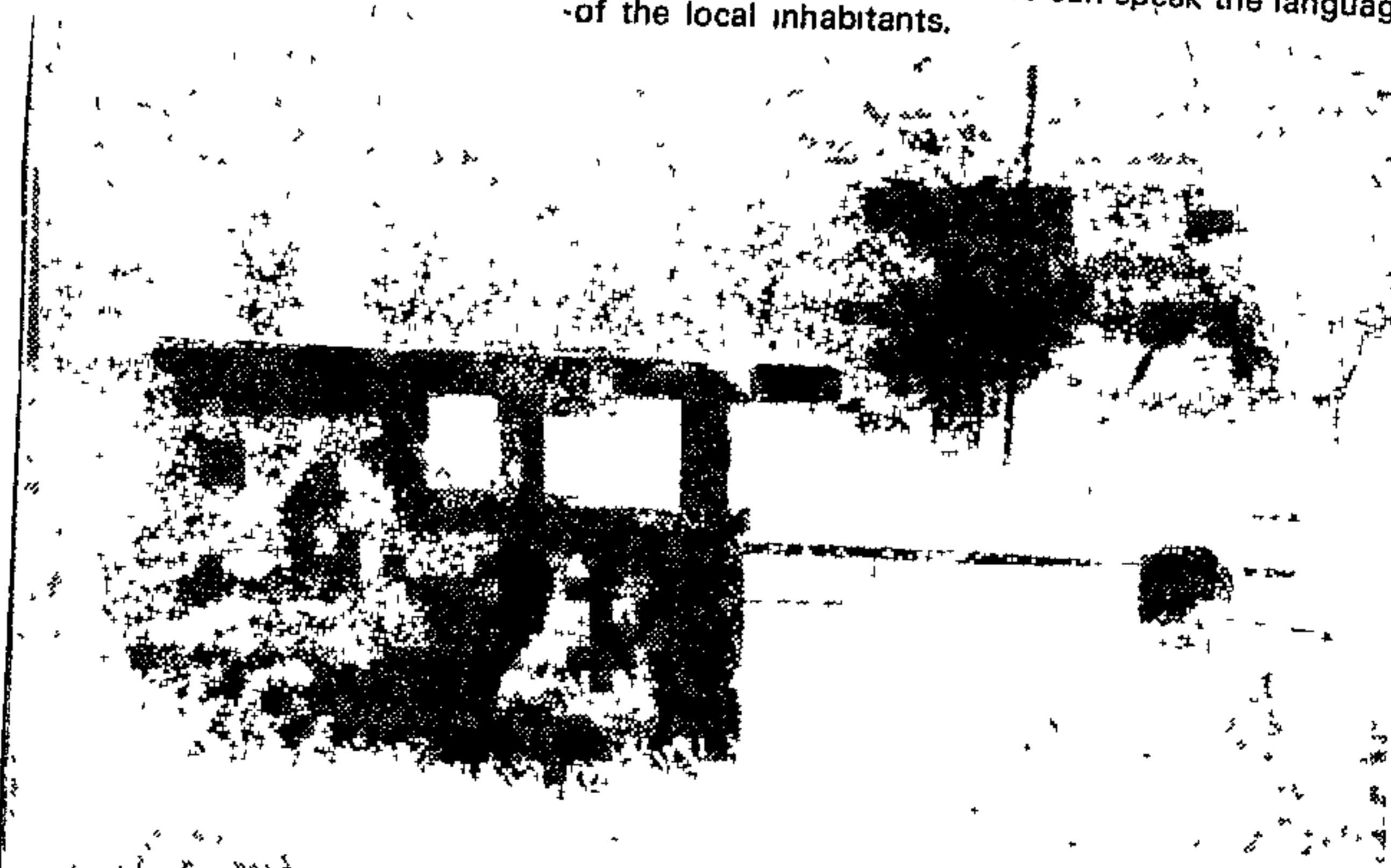
That night we joined the troops for a braai and after day spent with them in the bush understood what Commandant de Waal meant when he said terrorists avoided making contact with them.

N/M
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THIS Black soldier is a member of the Permanent Force and accompanied the platoon of national servicemen when a party of newsmen joined it. He can speak the language of the local inhabitants.



THIS Angolan control post on the South West African border near Ruacana bears the scars of a recent skirmish between South African troops and MPLA soldiers who opened fire on South African troops from across the border inside Angola. They were silenced when South African troops returned the fire.

DD (221) 9/15/79

SA approves new SWA body

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has agreed to the establishment of a National Assembly with legislative powers in South West Africa

The move, announced yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, could mean the final collapse of the UN settlement plan if it is interpreted by some observers as the first step towards a UDI should the Western initiative be buried

However, Mr Botha emphasised yesterday that the assembly would not have the right to change the status of the territory, and there would be no chance of its declaring UDI without South Africa's consent

Asked how South Africa would react, Mr Botha said, "We remain willing to implement the settlement proposals originally accepted. We are not closing the door, and we will review the situation from time to time"

The two aspects of the Waldheim report that have resulted in the deadlock on the SWA issue are the proposal of establishing Swapo bases inside the territory and the non-monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola

Mr Botha informed the five Western powers of South Africa's decision in a letter yesterday

He said the National Assembly would be an expanded version of the present Constituent Assembly.

The Government will grant the National

Assembly legislative powers which will enable it to repeal legislation "excepting legislation governing the status, competency and composition of the Assembly"

There is also provision for a number of members of the National Assembly "to assist the Administrator-General" in his executive functions

— PS

Reaction, page 2

SWA to get new body next week?

WINDHOEK — The new South West African National Assembly could be formed within the next 10 days, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, said last night.

Mr Justice Steyn said the new assembly could be established "as fast as it is likely" to make a draft proclamation and have it promulgated.

"We are talking in days rather than weeks. This whole process will definitely take place this month and possibly within the next 10 days."

He said the mechanics of the matter would determine the period within which the South African Government decision could be implemented.

"By mechanics I mean the time necessarily required by the draftsmen to draw up the proclamation, have it printed and then promulgated."

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is the only major internal party that stands foursquare behind the Constituent Assembly decision sanctioned by the SA Government.

Aktur has agreed to participate with certain qualifications. The Swapo Democrats and the Namibian National Front have

rejected the DTA offer to fill most of the 15 vacant seats.

A National Party motion, which will be debated in the all-white Legislative Assembly today, expresses regret at the DTA's proposals which were rushed through the Constituent Assembly.

The NP said the DTA proposals would mean the rights and functions of the ethnic representative authorities — including the powerful white assembly — could be tampered with arbitrarily by the interim authority.

The Nationalists, who have put the brake on social reform in the territory, fear their powers in the white assembly will be affected by the DTA-dominated National Assembly.

In his motion, Mr Eben van Zijl, deputy leader of the NP, made an "urgent and sincere" call on the South African Government to protect the powers of the white assembly.

He said the December election had been "purely an internal process" to

elect leaders and not to give a mandate to any party to draw up a constitution or form a government. In view of this, many parties purposely boycotted the election.

Mr Van Zijl said he was anxious about the present security situation and the lack of confidence in the future of SWA. He called on whites to remain calm and not to make themselves guilty of overhasty or unconstitutional actions.

Meanwhile, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, the NNF publicity secretary, denied there was a split in the Front's ranks because of the Federal Party's disension with the NNF executive committee on the participation issue.

The Federal Party is to meet in about 10 days to consider taking part in the national assembly. The party's leader, Mr Bryan O'Lann, refused to comment last night.

Mr Rukoro said it was premature to talk about expelling the Federal Party from the six party front at this stage — DDC.

Giving 'teeth' to SWA/Namibia

Own Correspondent

The South African Government has agreed to the establishment of a national assembly with legislative powers in SWA/Namibia. The move — announced yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha — could mean the final collapse of the UN settlement plan if it is interpreted by some observers as the first step towards a UDI.

The South African Government has clearly designed to give "teeth" to the constituent assembly which was reported to be losing support to Swapo through its failure to implement its resolutions to scrap discrimination.

However, Mr Botha emphasized yesterday that the assembly would not have the right to change the status of the territory and there would be no chance of it declaring UDI without South Africa's consent.

Asked how South Africa would react, Mr Botha said "We remain willing to implement the settlement proposals originally accepted. We are not closing the door and we will review the situation from time to time."

The two aspects of the Waldheim report that have re-

sulted in deadlock on the SWA/Namibia issue are the proposal of establishing Swapo bases inside the territory and the non-monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola.

Mr Botha informed the five Western powers of its decision in a letter yesterday. He said the government had agreed to the constituent assembly's request for the establishment of a national assembly. This would be an expanded version of the present constituent assembly, increasing its membership from 50 to 65 to make provision for other "bona fide" democratic parties in the territory.

This clause reflects the government's desire to introduce the Namibian National Front and Swapo into the national assembly to avoid the appearance of a single South African supported party in control. However, Swapo has thwarted this plan by announcing its acceptance of the Waldheim proposals, rejected by the other parties.

The establishment of the national assembly could create conflict within the territory between the Nationalist-run legislative assembly and the DTA-controlled legislative assembly, both of which have legislative authority in terms of the South African Government's latest decision. Mr Botha said yesterday that "he hoped" this would not occur.

The South African Government will grant the national assembly legislative powers which will enable it to repeal legislation, "excepting legisla-

tion governing the status, competency and composition of the assembly."

There is also provision for a number of members of the national assembly to assist the Administrator-General in his executive functions.

Asked whether South Africa would risk an accelerating war and world isolation over two unacceptable points in a settlement plan, Mr Botha said the points were unacceptable to the DTA, which had been elected by 80 percent of the people in the territory. They were also unacceptable to the Namibian National Front, he said.

"One cannot disregard the wishes of 80 percent of the electorate," he said. "This is not a decision of the South African Government."

Opposition welcome SWA move

Political Staff

THE combined opposition yesterday welcomed the government's announcement of the establishment of a national assembly with legislative powers in South West Africa.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Japie Basson, said there was "no reason" why the step should conflict with continued progress towards an international settlement for the territory.

The NRP spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr George Bartlett, called on "all parties concerned to support this drive towards self-government and freedom. The move could not be regarded as UDI because South Africa still remained ultimately responsible for the territory," Mr Bartlett said.

Mr Basson said the PFP had repeatedly urged the government to set up a central authority and administration in SWA to secure effective interim control over local affairs.

Mr Basson said there was no clarity on the type of legislative powers the national assembly would have "and judgement on this will there-

fore have to be reserved.

But the need for such a central authority over local affairs has been evident for years and the principle of establishing it and forming a "cabinet" to assist the Administrator-General is correct," he said.

South Africa would still hold responsibility to continue in the quest for an internationally acceptable independence agreement for the territory.

SWA: US to consult West on new steps

From RICHARD WALKER

WASHINGTON. — The United States Government is studying the latest South African position on SWA/Namibia and will consult the other members of the Western contact group on further steps.

State Department spokesman Mr Hodding Carter said here yesterday that the US still believed the group's proposals offered the only solution. A statement would be made this week.

He added that the US now "clearly had 'some problems with anything that would move the Constituent Assembly beyond the posture it seems to hold'".

Mr Carter also declined to comment on the fate of the British-American peace plan for Rhodesia before the Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance, had consulted Lord Carrington later this month.

Mr Vance is to spend two days in London reviewing world issues with the new British Foreign Secretary.

Meanwhile South Africa's decision to hold its own elections for a national assembly has alarmed the Carter administration. The decision announced by the Foreign Minister, Mr Botha, is seen as spurning US proposals to stop the UN plan for SWA collapsing.

Mr Botha's statement is portrayed as putting South Africa on an apparent collision course with the US and the Western contact group that could force them to consider economic sanctions.

There is a belief that South Africa has been emboldened to strike out on a more independent course by uncertainty over Mrs Thatcher's policy on Southern Africa. It will be argued with Lord Carrington that this could encourage South Africa to delay on SWA.

Mr Botha's statement has also increased speculation whether South Africa is going to break off negotiations or is buying time to see if the Swapo threat can be reduced to the point where Sam Nujoma could not win a UN supervised election.

The Carter administration argues that America has held out negotiation as an alternative to armed struggle. Black States would see the inability to win South Africa's acceptance as proof of lack of will in the West to press her to co-operate.

• Ian Hobbs reports from London that Lord Carrington is giving an icy reception to Mr Botha's announcement. Neither he nor the Foreign Office would comment last night.

Authoritative comment in London was that some such move by Mr Botha had been expected — one reason why Lord Carrington was chosen Foreign Secretary instead of the more impetuous and right-wing Mr Francis Pym.

Mr Justice Steyn

SWA's new assembly in 10 days?

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The new South West African National Assembly could be formed within the next 10 days, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, said last night.

Mr Justice Steyn said the new assembly could be established "as fast as it is likely" to take to make a draft proclamation and have it promulgated.

"We are talking in days rather than weeks," he added. "This whole process will definitely take place this month and possibly within the next 10 days."

Mr Justice Steyn said the mechanics of the matter would determine the period within which the South African Government decision could be implemented.

"By mechanics, I mean the time necessarily required by the draughtsmen to draw up the proclamation, have it printed and then promulgated."

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is the only major internal party that stands foursquare behind the decision of the SWA Constituent Assembly sanctioned by the SA Government.

Aktur has agreed to participate, with certain qualifications, while the Swapo-Democrats and the Namibian National Front have rejected the DTA offer to fill most of the 15 vacant seats.

A National Party motion, to be debated in the all-white legislative assembly today, expressed regret at the DTA's

They said the proposals would mean that the rights and functions of the ethnic representative authorities — including the powerful white assembly — could be arbitrarily tampered with.

The Nationalists, who have put the brake on social reform in the territory, fear that their powers in the white assembly will be affected by the DTA-dominated national assembly.

In his motion, Mr Eben van Zijl, deputy leader of the NP in SWA, yesterday made an "urgent and sincere" call on the SA government to protect the powers of the white assembly.

Opposition reacts — page 2

New SWA body will speed peace—Mudge

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WINDHOEK — The creation of the new National Assembly for SWA/Namibia, and the strong reaction it has drawn internationally, may give the Western settlement plan for the territory new impetus, according to Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

A proclamation establishing the National Assembly — following the South African Government's approval yesterday — is expected to be published by the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, within a month.

The proclamation will give the new assembly legislative — but not executive powers, with a committee of its members assisting Judge Steyn in the execution of his executive duties

Asked what effect the announcement might have on the frozen Western initiative, Mr Mudge said: "I will not be surprised if they now try and move heaven and earth to get the disagreements on certain points out of the way"

GLOOMY

But, in New York Western diplomats are studying the South African Government's latest communication on the subject, and paint a gloomy picture, and suggest the impasse could linger for months

They see a bleak outlook for implementation of an election plan under United Nations supervision, in the light of South Africa's refusal to accept two ceasefire provisions, and its decision to bolster the existence of the Constituent Assembly. "It does look very grim," a Western source said

In Western opinion, South Africa is unlikely to offer any concession on its position or to engage in any more discussion on UN-managed elections until the new British Government's southern Africa establishment has assumed full authority in Rhodesia, and the Carter Administration and the US Senate commit themselves on the question of lifting sanctions against Rhodesia — The Star's Africa News Service and New York Bureau

Nine guerillas killed in operational area

Grannie, children murdered

▶▶▶ From page 1

home. An organ in the lounge was overturned, all the bedding was ripped from the beds, the kitchen cupboards and drawers had been turned out.

"It looked as though they were searching for more people," said Mr Roodt.

He said his R3 semi automatic rifle, a shotgun, a Mauser rifle and a 0,22 rifle were all intact with their ammunition in a corner of the bedroom.

The terrorists had stolen only jars of bottled fruit.

"Truly, I have a grudge against these terrorists, but I must first bury my children. Oh yes, I do have a grudge against them," Mr Roodt said today.

A tearful Mrs Roodt said. "One expects terrorists to strike at dawn or dusk, but not in broad daylight like this."

Both Mr and Mrs Roodt have been married before and between them have eight surviving children. All their children were at school except Jennifer and Willem.

A Defence force spokesman said today a group of four terrorists was known to be in the Otavi-Grootfontein-Tsumeb triangle, but security forces had difficulty in tracking them down because the gang did not make contact with civilians in the area.

The Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba said Swapo did not fight soldiers but waged war on "innocent and unarmed women and children."

WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed nine guerillas in the operational area of SWA/Namibia in the past week, the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys said in Windhoek today.

General Geldenhuys said that, on May 3, a security force patrol encountered four guerillas and shot and killed one of the group.

On May 4 the security force patrol shot and killed six guerillas in an encounter and seized equipment.

LANDMINE

General Geldenhuys also announced that one civilian was killed and three passengers injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine on May 3.

On the same day a headman was abducted from his village by terrorists who took him to Angola after they had ransacked his shop and stolen beer and food.

ABDUCTION

During the abduction the terrorists took 10 head of cattle and drove them to Angola.

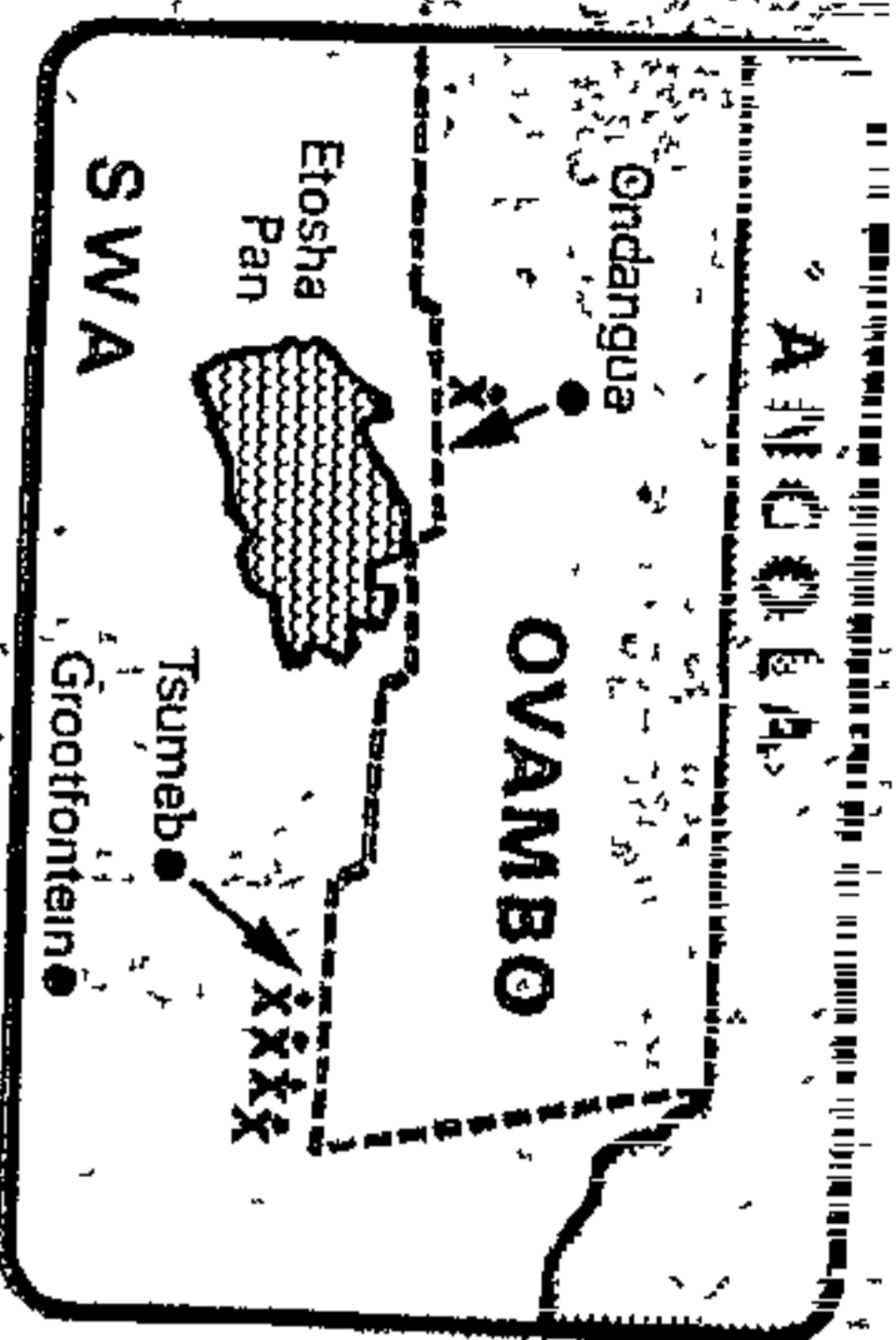
"There are indications of dissatisfaction and lack of motivation among terrorists," General Geldenhuys said.

A guerilla, captured at the end of April, told security forces he knew of many guerillas who wanted to return to SWA/Namibia — Sapa

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Five people have died in the latest spate of Swapo terrorist killings in SWA/Namibia. A grandmother and two small children and an elderly neighbour were butchered north-east of the mining town of Tsumeb, and an unidentified black motorist just north of the Etosha Pan game reserve.

Grandmother, 2 children bayoneted

No one dared to tell the parents

By Alan Dunn,

The Star's Africa News Service

Tsumeb
The grief-stricken parents of two young children bayoneted to death by Swapo terrorists near Tsumeb yesterday were among the last to know of the tragedy.

"Everybody knew, but nobody had the courage to tell us," Mr Willem Roodt (52) said today in the first interview since his children and his mother-in-law, Mrs Johanna Smit (64) were murdered.

The same terrorist group later murdered Mr Adolph Friederich, on his neighbouring farm, in full view of his wife.

Widespread shock and calls for vengeance swept the territory today and the killings triggered one of the biggest security force manhunt in SWA/Namibia's history. It was continuing today on an unprecedented scale.

With an angry backlash threatening among whites, SWA/Namibia's Administrator General, P.M. Justice Martinus Steyn, called for "restraint by the angered people of South West."

The South African Government is to draw the attention of the United Nations to the latest acts of terrorism and the Opposition is demanding stronger military action against Swapo.

Mr Roodt, the "watermelon king of Tsumeb" had left his children, Willem (2) and Jennifer, who would have turned six today, in the care of Mrs Smit while he and his wife, Lena (32) travelled 78 kms from their farm Wildernis to Tsumeb to deliver watermelons.

He felt something was amiss, but could not pinpoint it. "My Bushmen workers seemed strange, and I somehow passive, and I realised that there was something wrong." But he and his wife dismissed their fears and decided to go.

The band of about 40 Swapo terrorists struck shortly after 8 am, about 30 minutes after they had left. Mrs Smit was sorting bird seed on a table outside the back door when they arrived.

Ransacked

Mr Roodt said he was told of the killings at noon. A servant had run 10 km to the nearest police station to raise the alarm when the terrorists arrived. The Roodts immediately returned to the farm, where they found bloodstains outside the back door, under a guava tree 10 metres away and next to a van parked nearby. The bodies had been removed.

The killers apparently bayoneted Mrs Smit at the back door, then entered the house, dragged the children outside and bayoneted them too.

They ransacked the

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Parents last to learn of murders

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Argus Africa News Service

TSUMEB.—The grief-stricken father of the two young children bayoneted to death by Swapo terrorists near here yesterday said today he and his wife were among the last people in the community to know of the tragedy.

Mr Willem Roodt, 52, his first interview since his children and his mother-in-law, Mrs Johanna Smit, 64, were murdered, said 'I was in town. Everybody knew about it, but none had the courage to tell me.'

Mr Roodt, 'Watermelon King of Tsumeb,' had left his children, Willem, 2, and Jennifer, who would have been six today, in the care of Mrs Smit while he and his wife Lena, 32, travelled the 78 km from their farm Wildernis to Tsumeb.

The band of about 40 Swapo terrorists struck soon after 8 am yesterday and about 30 minutes after the Roodts had left.

The killers came as Mrs Smit was sorting birdseed on a table outside the farmhouse door.

NEIGHBOUR KILLED

The same group later yesterday murdered a neighbouring farmer, Mr Adolph Friederich, 60 in full view of his wife.

The killings bring the total number of white civilians killed in the northern white farming area of South West Africa to six in seven weeks.

Also murdered was a truck driver, known as Augustus — shot dead by terrorists. His companion,

Mr Frederick Mdodo, was shot in the legs.

Widespread shock and calls for vengeance swept the territory.

The killings triggered one of the territory's biggest security force man-hunts.

With an angry backlash to the murders threatening among whites, the Administrator-General Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, called for 'restraint by the angered people of South West.'

BAYONETTED

The killers bayoneted Mrs Smit, then entered the house, dragged the children outside and bayoneted them too.

'I have a grudge against these terrorists, but I must first bury my children,' Mr Roodt said today.

A fearful Mrs Roodt said 'One expects, terrorists to strike at dawn or dusk. Not in broad daylight.'

Both Mr and Mrs Roodt were previously married and have between them eight surviving children. All the children were at school, except Jennifer and Willem, the youngest.

The couple said the terrorists ransacked their home. An organ in the lounge was overturned, all the bedding was ripped, the contents of the kitchen cupboards were turned out and cupboard drawers had also been pulled out.

'It looked as though they were searching for more people,' said Mr Roodt.

He said his semi-automatic rifle, a shotgun, a Mauser rifle and a 22 rifle were all intact with their ammunition in a corner of their bedroom.

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SWA terror upsurge 'has begun'

WINDHOEK — The West should not be concerned about the creation of a National Assembly for South West Africa, but should encourage the move, the Administrator General of the territory, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the congress of the SWA Municipal Association, Mr. Steyn said Swapo had sub-jected the territory to a

total onslaught which could soon reach a zenith.

He said: "I understand the United States and the other Western powers in the United Nations are concerned at this step to create a National Assembly."

"I want to assure them that there is no need for

concern. They should welcome and encourage the new move.

"Instead of being anxious, the West should reject and discourage Swapo's violence and terror because it is that violence and terror which will make it difficult for

the West to implement their plan.

"South Africa has not forced the National Assembly on the people of South West Africa. It is being created on the grounds of a majority decision in the Constituent Assembly and should be seen as the

wish of the people," he said.

It was a domestic affair and not a precipitate step towards independence. The purpose of the National Assembly was to ease the transition to independence, "which will hopefully be attained with international

supervision" Mr. Steyn said.

South West Africans are enduring a serious military and political onslaught by Swapo which will probably soon reach its height of intensity. We need to build a united front and start building a future for ourselves, said Mr. Steyn

With a Border boy in the bush

In a remote Eastern corner of the Caprivi former Border rugby captain, Geoff Preston-Thomas, commands the first black Caprivi regiment — and battles in vain to convert the locals from soccer to rugby.

With him is his wife, Tyny (nee Lloyd) from the Komga district and their two daughters, Susan, 8, and Janice, 6.

Major Preston-Thomas, as he is known now, was offered the challenging job of establishing 33 Battalion while he was on a tour of border duty with the Kafirarian Rifles.

He jumped at the chance, and it took only one telephone call from South West Africa to convince Tyny to throw her lot in with her husband. She was on an aeroplane bound for Pretoria and then Katima Mulilo the following day.

"When I got off the plane I ducked from the impact of the blinding sun

and because I expected bullets to be flying," said Tyny when I spoke to the couple during a tour of the border area last week.

She has since come to love Katima Mulilo, a picturesque spot on the Zambesi River and on the border between Zambia and Caprivi.

Despite the fact Katima Mulilo hit the headlines recently when 10 South African soldiers were killed in a rocket and mortar attack on the town, life for the Preston-Thomas is a peaceful affair, with plenty of time for fishing.

"The whole family are keen fishermen and Susan has even caught her own tigerfish," said Tyny. The family has their own cabin cruiser.

War is a constant reality, however, and all

travel on neighbouring roads is forbidden during the hours of darkness, while each house has its own bomb shelter in the garden capable of withstanding the impact of mortar shells.

Geoff always had a hankering to become a full-time soldier, said Tyny, and she often urged him to join the permanent force. He is currently on a short service contract.

He did four tours of border duty with the Kafirarian Rifles and was a company commander with his present rank when approached to form 33 Battalion.

The unit came into being on August 15, 1977 with the enlistment of 27 troops in the first intake.

Now, with the fourth intake complete, the bat-

Daily Dispatch military correspondent IAN WYNNE has just completed a tour of the operational area. This is his report and pictures of a visit to Katima Mulilo.



Major Geoff Preston-Thomas and his wife, Tyny, at a braai at Katima Mulilo

talion is almost at full strength, though most of its members are in training and will only be considered fully operational by November.

"For the first intake we had only 35 applicants after advertising throughout the district," said Geoff. "In the last intake we had 500 applicants without any advertising at all."

The unit is made up of members of the two main tribes in East Caprivi, the Basubia and Matwe, who speak the Lozi language.

In addition, there is a contingent of Bushmen who are especially trained as trackers, but create certain added problems as they can speak neither

Lozi, nor the battalion official language, English.

To be a member of 33 Battalion is considered an honour among local tribesmen and the pay is excellent by local standards. The troops receive the same pay as other permanent force soldiers and also receive bush pay when fully trained.

All members of the battalion, with the exception of some bushmen, can read and write and have at least a standard five qualification.

There is a special leader group selected from each intake, and while the highest rank held by the black soldiers at present is lance corporal, they will eventually command their

men right up to officer level.

Members of the battalion range in age from 18 to 30 and have written as well as practical examinations during the nine months training they undergo before becoming fully operational.

Weapons training, said Geoff, can be particularly difficult as the troops do not have the same ability to handle sophisticated weapons as their white counterparts.

One of the frustrations for Geoff as a Border rugby player from 1966 to 1974 is the lack of interest

in his favourite sport. The national sport in Caprivi is soccer, and he has failed to instil his enthusiasm for rugby into the local populace.

Another bugbear in the life of a unit commander in Caprivi is something known as "Caprivi Time".

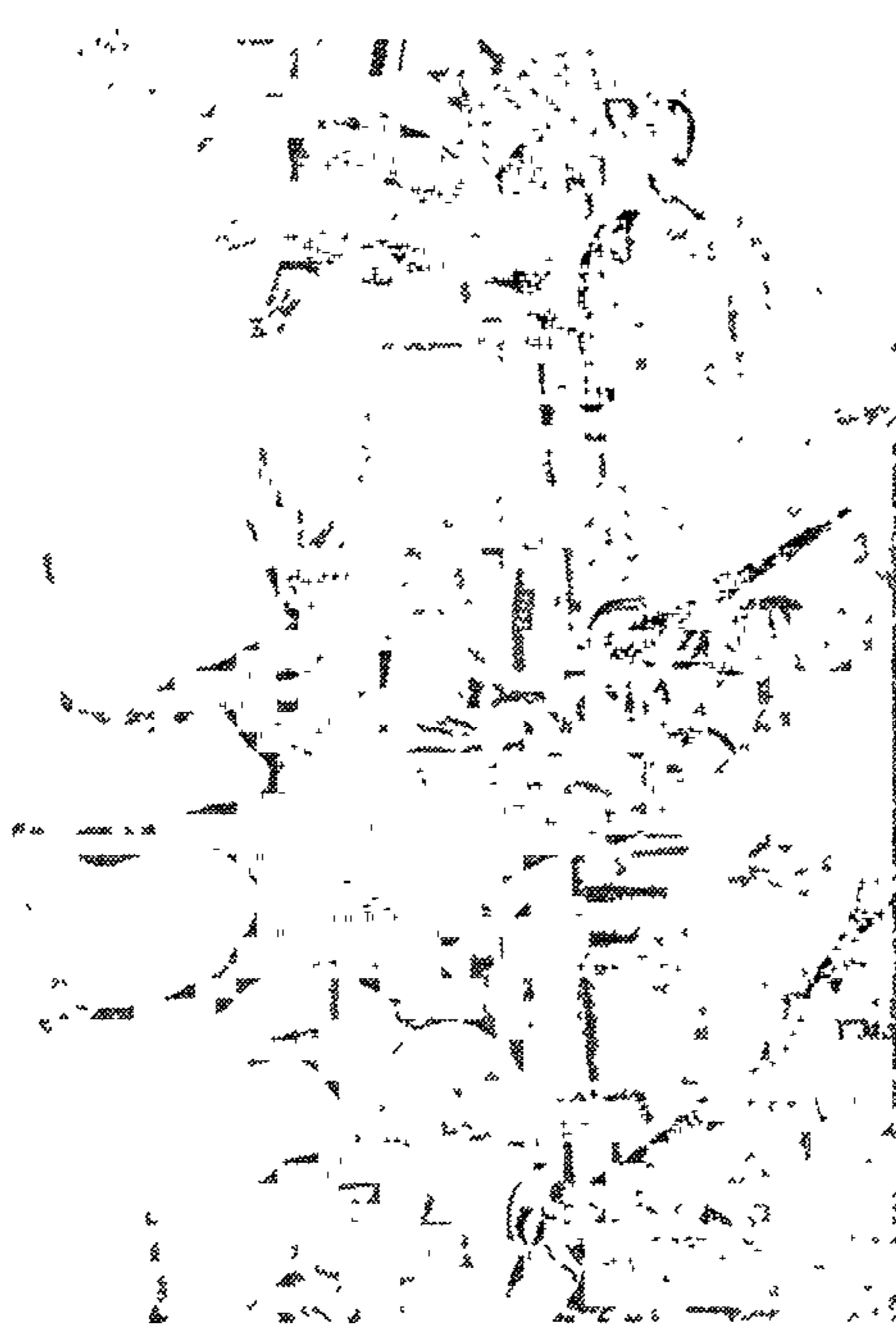
"We have managed to get the unit three-quarters onto military time, but we still operate a quarter on Caprivi Time," said Geoff.

While Geoff puts his soldiers through their paces at their base at Mapasha near Katima Mulilo, Tyny uses her training as a medical

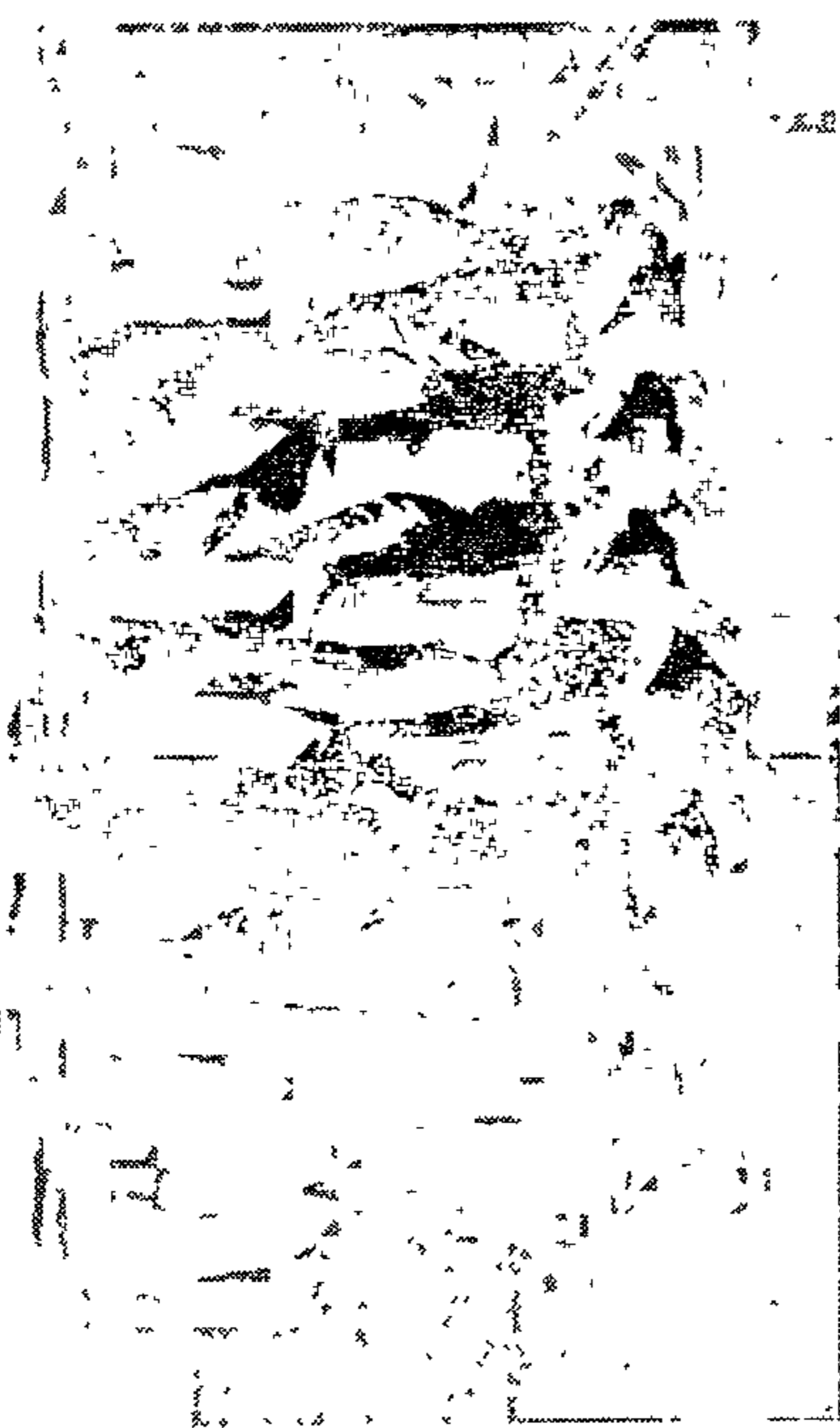
technician to teach at the nearby Caprivi Training College. Teachers are in short supply in Caprivi, despite the seconding of military personnel to the education department, and Tyny finds her services as a teacher of biology and English to standard nine and 10 pupils much appreciated.

While the cost of living in Katima Mulilo is high — all supplies having to be trucked in from Grootfontein, a journey taking three days, or brought in by air — Geoff and Tyny are quite happy in their new life and have no intention of moving home in the near future.

Geoff intends signing a long term contract with the permanent force soon



Members of another of South West Africa's black battalions, 34 Battalion, based at Rundu, are forming a mounted unit. Here the troops go through a mock attack.



Troops of 33 Battalion go through their paces on the parade ground.

Bayonet terror in Swapo strike

The children were Willie Roodt (2) and his sister, Jennifer (5). Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willem Roodt were away from their farm, Wilderness, about 55km north of Tsumeb, when the terrorists struck.

The terrorists — suspected to be as many as 40 — then split into groups and, a couple of hours later, they machine-gunned another farmer, Mr. Adolf Friederich (60) as he was strolling to his farmhouse at Tsutsab, which is in the vicinity of the Roodt farm.

In another incident earlier yesterday, a Black driver was killed instantly when terrorists ambushed his truck on the main road about 80km south of Ondangwa, in Owambo

Wounded

His colleague was seriously wounded and underwent an emergency operation in the Oshakati State Hospital

Security forces also discovered an abandoned railway bus which was damaged by machinegun fire

White farmers in the north of SWA have been living under the threat of terrorism for the past six weeks — ever since Swapo terrorists opened a new front in the 13-year-old low-intensity bush war

Two German-speaking farmers, Mr. Karl Buchholz (59) and Mr. Bernd Hennies (34), were gunned down by terrorists who infiltrated their farms last week

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Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — An elderly White woman and her two grandchildren were bayoneted to death yesterday in South West Africa's black day of terror which claimed the lives of five civilians.

Security forces were hunting for the killers in a massive operation last night when gruesome details of the murders were first released in a joint communique by Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding SWA Command, and Colonel Adriaan Drotsche, Divisional Commissioner of Police

An angry Administrator-General, Mr. Marthinus Steyn, said last night that all civilised people would be sickened by the atrocities committed by Swapo terrorists in this "dark bloodstained hour"

He said the people of SWA were determined that these victims had not died in vain but would see to it that "the bush force murderers were defeated and wiped out"

'Blade of terror'

"The Black and White people of this territory bleed together under the blade of Swapo terror, but have been inspired by this bloodshed to totally reject and destroy everything that Swapo stands for"

Mr. Justice Steyn made an urgent call on all South-Westerns to exercise the same self-control as the Hereroes did after the assassination of their late chief and former President of the DTA, Chief Clemens Kapuuo.

In one of the most gruesome murders of the SWA bush war, a 60-year-old grandmother, Mrs. Smit, was stabbed to death by a group of terrorists before they hauled the two grandchildren from the farmhouse and bayoneted them too.

10/5/79 DD (221)

Swapo gang murder five

WINDHOEK — An elderly woman and her two grandchildren were bayoneted to death in South West Africa yesterday in a day of terror which claimed the lives of five civilians.

A massive manhunt is underway for the killers who later split into groups and killed a truck driver and machine-gunned a farmer in two separate incidents.

Gruesome details of the murders were released

last night in a joint communique by Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, and Colonel Adriaan Drotsche, Divisional Commissioner of Police

The 60-year-old grandmother, a Mrs Smit, was stabbed to death by the group of terrorists before they hauled the two grandchildren from the farmhouse and bayoneted them too

The children were Willie Roodt, 2, and his sister, Jennifer, 5. Their parents, Mr and Mrs

Willem Roodt, were away from their farm, Wilderness about 55 km north of Tsumeb, when the terrorists struck

The terrorists — suspected to be as many as 40 — then split into groups and a couple of hours later, they machine-gunned another farmer, Mr Adolf Friederich, 60, as he was strolling to his farmhouse at Tsutsab, which is in the vicinity of the Roodt farm

In another incident, a driver was killed instantly when terrorists ambushed his truck on the main road about 80 km south of

Ondangwa, in Owambo. His colleague was wounded seriously and underwent an emergency operation

Security forces also discovered an abandoned railway bus which was damaged by machinegun fire. It is suspected the same terrorists opened fire on the bus less than 10 km away from the murder spot

An angry Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, said last night all civilised people would be sickened by the atrocities committed by Swapo terrorists in this

“dark, bloodstained, hour

He said the people of South West Africa were determined that these victims had not died in vain but would see to it that “the bush force murderers were defeated and wiped out”.

“The black and white people of this territory bleed together under the blade of Swapo terror, but have been inspired by this bloodshed to totally reject and destroy everything that Swapo stands for.”

Mr Justice Steyn made an urgent call on all South-westerners to exercise the same self-control as the Hereroes did after the assassination of their late chief and former president of the DTA, Chief Clemens Kapuuo

SWA: bid for understanding

NEW YORK — The United States has made an all-out appeal for understanding on its South West Africa position by despatching to all South African MPs the full text of ambassador Donald McHenry's presentation to Congress this week

This traces negotiations from the start and says there is “not a shred of truth” in the South African Government's allegations of deceit, double-dealing and pro-Swapo bias by United Nations officials

It says the West has an

undertaking that Swapo guerillas will not infiltrate after a ceasefire and implementation of the Western-backed United Nations independence plan depends entirely on South Africa

Its rejection would meet increased demands for “real pressure — in other words, some form of economic sanctions” and lead to increased violence and chaos and further opportunities for “outside forces and alien ideologies” throughout the region

Mr McHenry is known

to have been depressed by South Africa's ultimatum to the West that it should compromise on the United Nations' peace plan or the internal settlement would go ahead

The ultimatum came in a formal communication to the five Western negotiating powers, together with a statement by Foreign Minister Pik Botha that the South African Government had agreed to the formation of a national assembly in South West Africa

The communication said South Africa was still ready

to go ahead with the basic Western proposals for United Nations-supervised independence, and the subsequent Security Council vote to endorse it, but the Constituent Assembly had rejected its implementation so long as alleged pro-Swapo “deviation” remained

In private conversations, United States officials charged that South Africa was trying to force through negotiations what it could not achieve on the ground — “the effective elimination of Swapo internally” — DDC

Steyn warning, page 11.

SWA/NAMIBIA

Balking at UDI

FM 10/5/79

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A kind of administrative *coup d'état* That is how Pretoria's decision to allow the SWA Constituent Assembly (CA) to turn itself into a first-tier National Assembly is described by NP members of the now devalued Legislative Assembly (LA)

The fact that the new assembly will have wide powers of taxation and budgetary control has enraged the NP and its election front, Aktur. There is talk of the possibility of going to court to protect the status of the LA, since 1926 the *de facto* territorial government.

A motion introduced in the LA this week reflects the NP mood. It recalls that last year's election to set up a CA was purely an internal process, regarded as void by the outside world; and that it had no mandate to draw up a constitution important parties did not participate.

The motion further warned SA not to take action that would invite international retribution and regretted that Pretoria had sanctioned a National Assembly. It also urged Pretoria to ensure that the powers and competency of the LA are not affected (by the National Assem-

Financial Mail May 11 1979

by) and that SA should call elections without a car on the basis of the turn of the calendar and the fact that the

c) Ander Iede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Fiederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

4

13

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, bare vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belang ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diaconaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

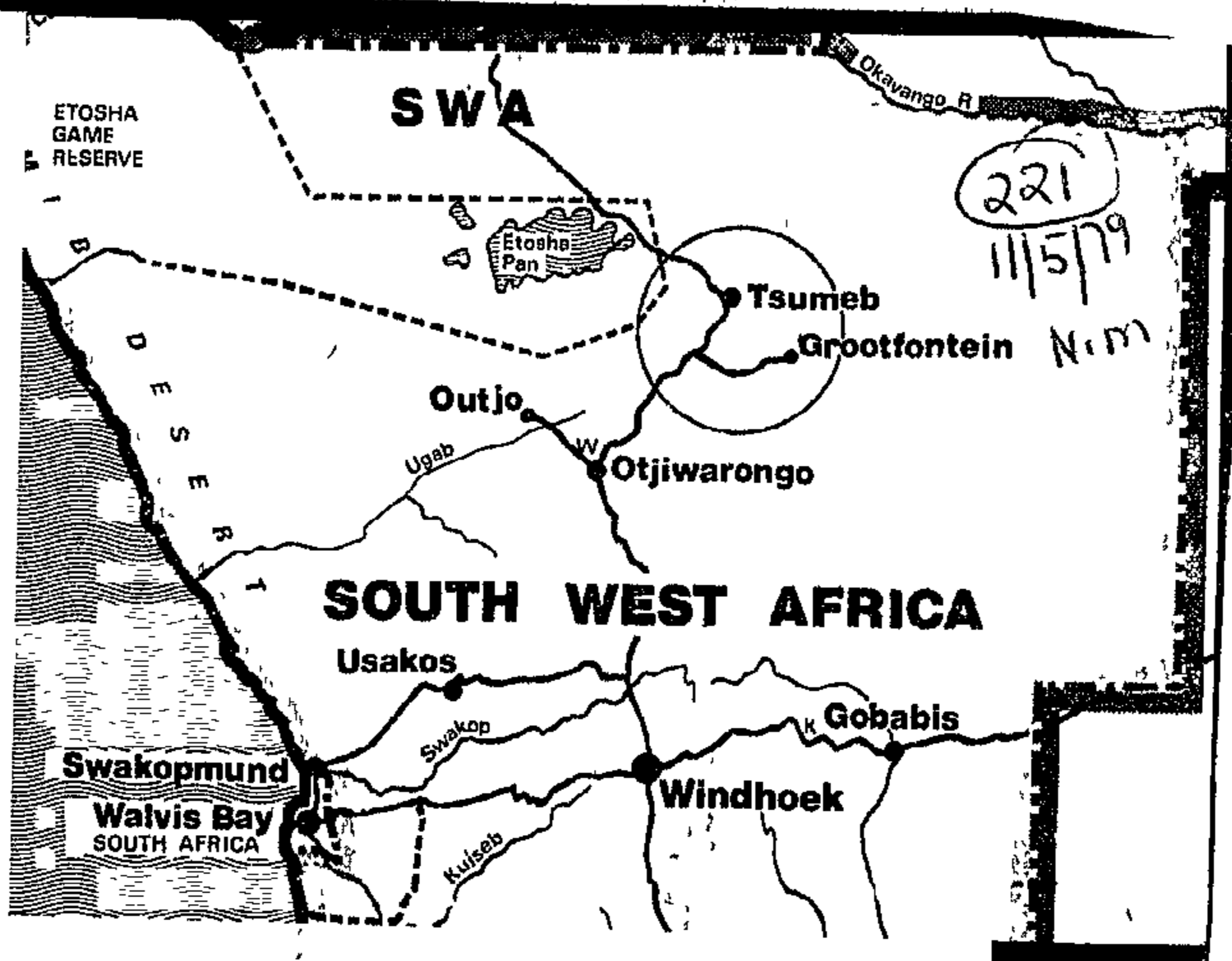
Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon

Jaarlikse konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorleg in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

THE ringed area around Tsumeb and Grootfontein is where the search for the Swapo band is taking place. A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday they were closing in on the killers and he was confident that they would be captured. Until this week's cold-blooded murders, terrorist activities were mainly confined to Owambo and directed mainly against the Black inhabitants. The murders of Whites on their farms are tactics which were adopted in Rhodesia several years ago.



Security in SWA extended by Steyn

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, yesterday declared as security areas large parts of the territory.

Mr. Steyn said increasing terrorism had caused

him to decide on drastic steps, reports Sapa.

He had decided to declare as security areas the districts of Windhoek, Tsumeb, Outjo, Okahandja, Otjiwarongo and Grootfontein.

This area stretches from Windhoek to the Owambo border

Mr Steyn said the immediate effect of his decision was that security forces would be given extensive powers to search

people or premises without warrants.

Our military correspondent reports that security forces are sweeping hundreds of square kilometres of northern South West Africa in search of the band of about 40 terrorists who murdered four people, including two small children, on Tuesday.

The operation is the biggest ever mounted in South West Africa.

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday the dragnet was closing and he was confident the killers would be rounded up.

The terrorists killed a 60-year-old grandmother, Mrs H. Smit and her two grandchildren, Jennifer (5) and Willie (2), on their farm 60km north of Tsumeb. All were bayoneted.

The killers then went to a nearby farm where they shot dead 60-year-old Mr. Adolph Friederich in front of his wife.

Meanwhile security forces have killed nine terrorists in the territory in the past week, the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General Janne Geldenhuys said in a statement here yesterday.

Hansard 15 (830)
FRIDAY, 11 MAY 1979

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

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Prime Minister

South West Africa: interim government

*1 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Prime Minister †

Whether the Constituent Assembly of South West Africa has conveyed to him a resolution or request in regard to the establishment of an interim government and related matters, if so, (a) what was the resolution or request and (b) what was the Government's reply thereto

†The PRIME MINISTER (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House)

Yes

- (a) It is contained in a motion which the Constituent Assembly adopted in this regard on 2 May 1979. Because of the length of the motion I am tabling it.
- (b) The reply of the South African Government as it was also conveyed to the Five Western Powers is as follows: "Pursuant to a request from the Constituent Assembly, and after con-

sultation also with other Democratic parties inside South West Africa, the South African Government has agreed to

- (a) the establishment of a National Assembly for South West Africa/Namibia, composed of 50 members elected in accordance with Proclamation A G 63 of 1978. In the light of circumstances the National Assembly would be able to increase its membership to a maximum of 65 by nominating additional members, thus making it possible for other *bona fide* Democratic political parties to secure representation in the Assembly;
- (b) grant legislative powers to the National Assembly enabling it also to repeal legislation, excepting legislation governing the status, competency and composition of the Assembly,
- (c) the nomination of a number of members of the National Assembly to assist the Administrator-General in the exercise of his executive functions

It will be noted that this development in no way affects the status of South West Africa/Namibia."

Details in connection with the practical implementation of the Government's decision will be contained in a Proclamation which will be issued by the Administrator-General

MOSIE AANGENEEM DEUR DIE GRONDWETGEWENDE VERGADERING VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA OP 2 MEI 1979

Die Vergadering

Vestig die aandag op die begeerte van die inwoners van Suidwes-Afrika/Namibie om hulle onvervreembare reg tot selfbeskikking uit te oefen en hulle onafhanklikheid op 'n ordelike en konstitusionele wyse te verkry,

Vestig verder die aandag op die verkiesing van 4-8 Desember 1978 waarin meer as 80%

an die geregistreerde kiesers hulle ten gunste an bogenoemde ideale uitgespreek het,

Herinner daaraan dat die Grondwetgewende Vergadering op sy eerste sitting onmiddellik na die uitslag van die verkiesing, besluit het om saam te werk in die spoedige uitvoering van Veiligheidsraadresolusie 435/1978 en sodoende sy begeerte om internasionale samewerking en erkenning te verkry, gedemonstreer het.

Is geskok deur die verslag van die Sekretaris-generaal van 26 Februarie 1979 betreffende die wyse van die implementering van Veiligheidsraadresolusie 435/1978 en 439/1978 wat ernstige afwykings van die bepalinge van hierdie Resolusies bevat, asook deur die brief van die Westerse lande gedateer 28 Februarie 1979 aan die Minister van Buitelandse Sake van Suid-Afrika wat genoemde afwykings ondersteun,

Is oortuig dat indien hierdie afwykende voorstelle van die Sekretaris-generaal aanvaar sou word, die regverdigheid van die beoogde verkiesing ernstig aangetas sal word en die veiligheid van die inwoners van Suidwes-Afrika/Namibie in gevaar gestel sal word, en dat genoemde voorstelle dus nie aanvaar kan word nie

Spreek sy mening uit dat 'n eensydige onafhanklikheidsverklaring nie in die belang van Suidwes-Afrika/Namibie is nie,

Is derhalwe van mening dat die deure vir verdere gesprekke tussen Suid-Afrika en die Westerse lande op die basis van die oorspronklike Westerse voorstelle oopgehou moet word maar dat sodanige onderhandelings nie die binnelandse politieke, ekonomiese en maatskaplike ontwikkeling verder moet vertraag nie,

Is oortuig dat daar so spoedig moontlik met die oog op die binnelandse politieke, ekonomiese en maatskaplike ontwikkeling daarvoor voorsiening gemaak moet word om die inwoners van Suidwes-Afrika/Namibie 'n groter aandeel in die regering van die land te verseker

Neem met waardering kennis van die stappe wat Suid-Afrika tot dusver geneem het om die veiligheid van die inwoners

Suidwes-Afrika/Namibie te verseker maar is desmeteenstaande van mening dat in die lig van die heersende omstandighede buitengewone maatreëls getref behoort te word om die steeds toenemende bedreiging van die veiligheid van die inwoners die hoof te bied,

Bestuit derhalwe

(i) dat in afwagting van spoedige onafhanklikheid vir Suidwes-Afrika/Namibie op demokratiese en konstitusionele wyse, 'n Nasionale Vergadering vir Suidwes-Afrika/Namibie ingestel word wat bestaan uit die 50 lede wat ingevolge Proklamasie A G 63 van 1978 verkies is,

(ii) dat voorsiening gemaak word vir die vermeerdering volgens besluit van tyd tot tyd na vereiste van omstandighede deur genoemde Vergadering geneem, van die ledetal van genoemde Vergadering tot hoogstens 65, deur middel van die nominering van lede op gesag van genoemde Vergadering ten einde voorsiening te maak vir *bona fide* demokratiese politieke partye wat nie in genoemde Vergadering verteenwoordig is nie en dat verdere onderhandelings met die oog hierop voortgesit moet word,

(iii) dat daar aan genoemde Vergadering bevoegdheid verleen word

(a) om wette vir Suidwes-Afrika/Namibie te maak wat regs-krag sal hê nadat dit deur die Administrateur-generaal geteken is en in die offisiele koerant afgekondig is, en

(b) om in sodanige wette enige regs-reel, met inbegrip van 'n wet van die Suid-Afrikaanse Parlement en 'n ordonnansie wet, proklamasie of ander maatregel deur 'n ander wetgewende gesag gemaak, te herroep of te wysig behalwe 'n wet wat die status, bevoegdheid en samestelling van die Vergadering reël,

(iv) dat voorsiening gemaak word vir die aanwysing van lede van genoemde

Vergadering deur die Administrateur-generaal by te voeg by te staan;

(v) dat vir die doeltreffende toepassing van veiligheidsmaatreëls voorsiening gemaak word vir die uitreiking van identifikasiedokumente aan alle inwoners van Suidwes-Afrika

South West Waldheim proposals
Hansard 13(834) 11/5/79
*2 Mr J T BASSON asked the
Prime Minister

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Whether he received any communications, recommendations or requests from (a) the Constituent Assembly of South West Africa and (b) political parties in South West Africa, relating to future action in the Territory, and if so, what (i) the Government's proposals for the independence of the Territory were, and (ii) was the Government's reply to each case.

The PRIME MINISTER (Reply laid upon Table with leave)

(a) and (b) Yes

(i) and (ii) Consultations were held with the Democratic political parties in South West Africa regarding the Secretary-General's Report of 26 February 1979 and in particular regarding the deviations from the original Settlement Proposal which appear in the Report. The South African Government would not take any steps without penetrating consultation with the people of South West Africa. The clear advice of the majority of the democratic political parties of the Territory to the South African Government was that it should accept the deviations from the Settlement Proposal. In this regard, and also because of South Africa's own objections,

the hon. the Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Five Western Powers that it could not be expected of South Africa to accept deviations from the original Settlement Proposal which could endanger the future of the people of South West Africa. It was added that the South African Government was still willing to implement the original Settlement Proposal. The letter of the hon. the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Five Western Powers is being Tabled. It should be mentioned that a copy of a press release by the Information and Publicity Secretary of the Namibia National Front was transmitted to me on 7 May 1979. I am also Tabling this statement. It does not however require a reply.

LETTER DATED 7 MAY 1979
ADDRESSED TO THE MINISTERS OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE FIVE
WESTERN POWERS BY THE SOUTH
AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON THE
QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The South African Government has given careful consideration to the views expressed in the joint letter of the Five of 26 March 1979 and to the points set out in the note which accompanied it.

You will recall that following the visit of the Secretary General's Special Representative to South West Africa and South Africa in January 1979 I publicly stated that the road to implementation of the Western Proposal was clear. In fact, the Special Representative agreed to recommend to the Secretary General that 26 February 1979 be set as a provisional date for the commencement of the emplacement of UNTAG. What then went wrong?

As you know, the deviations introduced by the Secretary General's Report of 26 February 1979 regarding the establishment of SWAPO armed personnel inside the Territory

at designated bases and the non-monitoring of SWAPO bases outside South West Africa had been uniformly rejected by the Democratic political parties in the Territory in spite of the 16 points which were fully explained by representatives of the Five to the leaders of the Democratic parties in Windhoek on 31 March and 1 April 1979. In the meantime, only one of these parties, the SWAPO (D), notwithstanding its continuing dislike of these deviations, has on certain understandings, reluctantly decided to waive its objections in the hope that some of the difficulties might be overcome in practice.

As stated by the South African Prime Minister in the House of Assembly on 19 April 1979 and reiterated in his letter to the Secretary General of 28 April 1979:

"South Africa remains committed subject to the advice we are expecting shortly from the Constituent Assembly and the Democratic political parties in South West Africa, to implement the Settlement Proposal as it was formulated in April 1978."

The clear advice to the South African Government is not to accept the deviation from the Settlement Proposal. Apart from these views the South African Government for its part wishes to emphasize the following objections:

(a) The Settlement Proposal specifically provides for a cessation of all hostilities by all parties and the restriction of South African and SWAPO armed forces to base. South Africa cannot be expected to agree to a deviation from the provisions of the original Settlement Proposal which detrimentally affects the interests of the people of the Territory. Attempts to circumvent the establishment of SWAPO (locations) inside the Territory and non-monitoring by UNTAG of SWAPO outside South West Africa by alleging that they were necessary issues, which were deliberately avoided for fear of not reaching the settlement, must be rejected.

(b) The provisions in the Settlement Proposal cannot be circumvented by any means that no specific reference is made to

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the monitoring of SWAPO restriction to base in neighbouring countries. All SWAPO bases are located in the neighbouring countries. The Proposal itself recognizes this

- (c) The Settlement Proposal provides only one mechanism for the return of SWAPO personnel to South West Africa i.e. without arms through designated entry points to participate peacefully and freely in the political process

These major objections arising from the Secretary General's latest Report have not been removed by the clarifications contained in the annexure to your letter of 26 March 1979. South Africa is still required to accept the non-monitoring by UNTAG of SWAPO outside the Territory and the establishment of SWAPO armed personnel at designated locations inside South West Africa.

The South African Government remains willing to implement the original Proposal as it was formulated in April 1978. The Five are urged to make every effort to make this possible

The people of South West Africa were promised full independence not later than 31 December 1978. This did not happen. They were then promised elections not later than September 1979. In terms of the Settlement Proposal this is no longer possible and in the meantime they have no more say in their own affairs than they had when the consultations with the Five started more than 2 years ago. Their impatience is growing and while they remain willing to support the implementation of the Settlement Proposal, they are in the meantime demanding a greater say in their local affairs.

Pursuant to a request from the Constituent Assembly, and after consultation also with other Democratic parties inside South West Africa, the South African Government has agreed to

- (a) the establishment of a National Assembly for South West Africa/Namibia, composed of 50 members elected in accordance with Proclamation A G 63 of 1978. In the light of

circumstances the National Assembly would be able to increase its membership to a maximum of 65 by nominating additional members, thus making it possible for other bona fide Democratic political parties to secure representation in the Assembly,

- (b) grant legislative powers to the National Assembly enabling it also to repeal legislation excepting legislation governing the status, competency and composition of the Assembly,
- (c) the nomination of a number of members of the National Assembly to assist the Administrator-General in the exercise of his executive functions

It will be noted that this development in no way affects the status of South West Africa/Namibia.

Yours sincerely

R F BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE NAMIBIA NATIONAL FRONT (NNF), WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA, ON 7 MAY 1979

At a Central Committee Session over the weekend, the Namibia National Front (NNF) reviewed and discussed at length the political developments of the last six weeks, particularly the DTA motion calling for a National Assembly

The CC decided not to participate in the proposed national assembly and insists on the immediate implementation of resolution 435/78, subject to a satisfactory supplementary statement by Dr K Waldheim. We'll continue to put pressure on the West until we obtain the best possible terms for implementation.

The Namibia National Front (NNF) advocated the idea of an all-party responsible government which would have been the result of maximum democratic participation by all. We envisaged such a body to have both legislative and executive powers except on Law and Order, Defence and Foreign Affairs, since Namibia is not yet a Sovereign State.

The disbandment of the present Constituent Assembly was a sine qua non for our participation in such a body. We are now faced with a fait accompli of the present Constituent Assembly being retained with a new name and additional seats totaling 15 being provided for the parties outside the Assembly. The AG will retain full executive powers and the Assembly can only appoint a committee to advise and assist him and not to prescribe to him.

All these coupled with the highly unrealistic representation offered to the Namibia National Front (NNF) weighed heavily against participation.

The Namibia National Front (NNF) reserves the right to determine its next course of action as and when appropriate

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Terrorist activities in South West Africa
 Hansard 13 (839) 11/5/79
 *3 Mr J. D. DU P BASSON asked the
 Prime Minister †

(22)

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(1) Whether there has been any increase in terrorist activities in South West Africa since the beginning of the year if so, how many (a) civilians and (b) members of the Defence Force have been (i) killed and (ii) wounded in South West Africa and in the border areas of the country since the beginning of the year.

(2) whether the Government has taken any steps to protect or to assist in protecting civilians (a) in urban areas and (b) on farms, if so, what steps

†The PRIME MINISTER

- (1) Yes
 - (a) (i) Killed 61
 - (b) (i) Killed
 11 Members of the S A Defence Force
 1 Member of the S A Police
 5 Members of the Home Guard

(a)(ii) and (b)(ii) It is not policy to disclose the number of persons wounded

- (2) Yes
 - (a) Additional patrols are being conducted by the S A Police and the S A Defence Force in the urban areas, and police foot patrols have been introduced in residential areas. All Army Commands have drawn up contingency plans and have ear-marked forces to support the S A Police when necessary. Distinguished civilians in Owambo, such as Ministers and Senior Chiefs are being provided with trained special constables as body-guards, while their kraals are continually being guarded by units of special constables. Kraals are also fenced off with safety hedges.
 - (b) In areas where terrorist infiltration has actually taken place, civilians are being activated while patrols by the S A Police and the S A Defence Force are also being intensified. A Military radio network is in operation in South West Africa in the Windhoek area and farmers can contact the local Commando by means of this radio network. Troops are deployed on the Northern and Eastern borders to prevent infiltration of terrorists.

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Pik protests to UN

11/15/79
DDC

CAPE TOWN — The United Nations' silence on Swapo's campaign of terror in South West Africa is a further example of hypocrisy and double standards which serve only to bring the organization into discredit, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has told Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

He conveyed the message to Dr Waldheim in a protest note last night.

Mr Botha referred to the latest terrorist atrocities in which a 60-year old grandmother and two children, aged five and two, were stabbed to death.

He described the act as one of the most gruesome murders committed by Swapo. He also reported to Dr

Waldheim the murder later the same day of a 60-year-old farmer and a truck driver who was ambushed and machinegunned to death while his travelling companion was permanently disfigured.

"The cowardly and vicious murders by members of Swapo is further proof, if any was

needed, of Swapo's rejection of a peaceful path to the settlement of South West Africa's problem and its determination to stop at nothing in its efforts to seize power by undemocratic means.

Mr Botha said details of recent Swapo atrocities had been conveyed to Dr Waldheim. Yet despite

this and Dr Waldheim's calls for restraint, Mr Botha could detect no disposition on the part of any UN body to criticise, let alone condemn, Swapo for its barbarous acts.

In these circumstances, the United Nations reputation for objectivity and evenhandedness no longer exists," — DDC

Editorial opinion, Page 14
Steyn acts, Page 15

Swapo plea to Africa

NEW YORK — The Western-backed South West Africa independence plan plunged further towards oblivion when Swapo dismissed United Nations elections as now "an impossible dream" and South Africa countered by threatening it with "more drastic action."

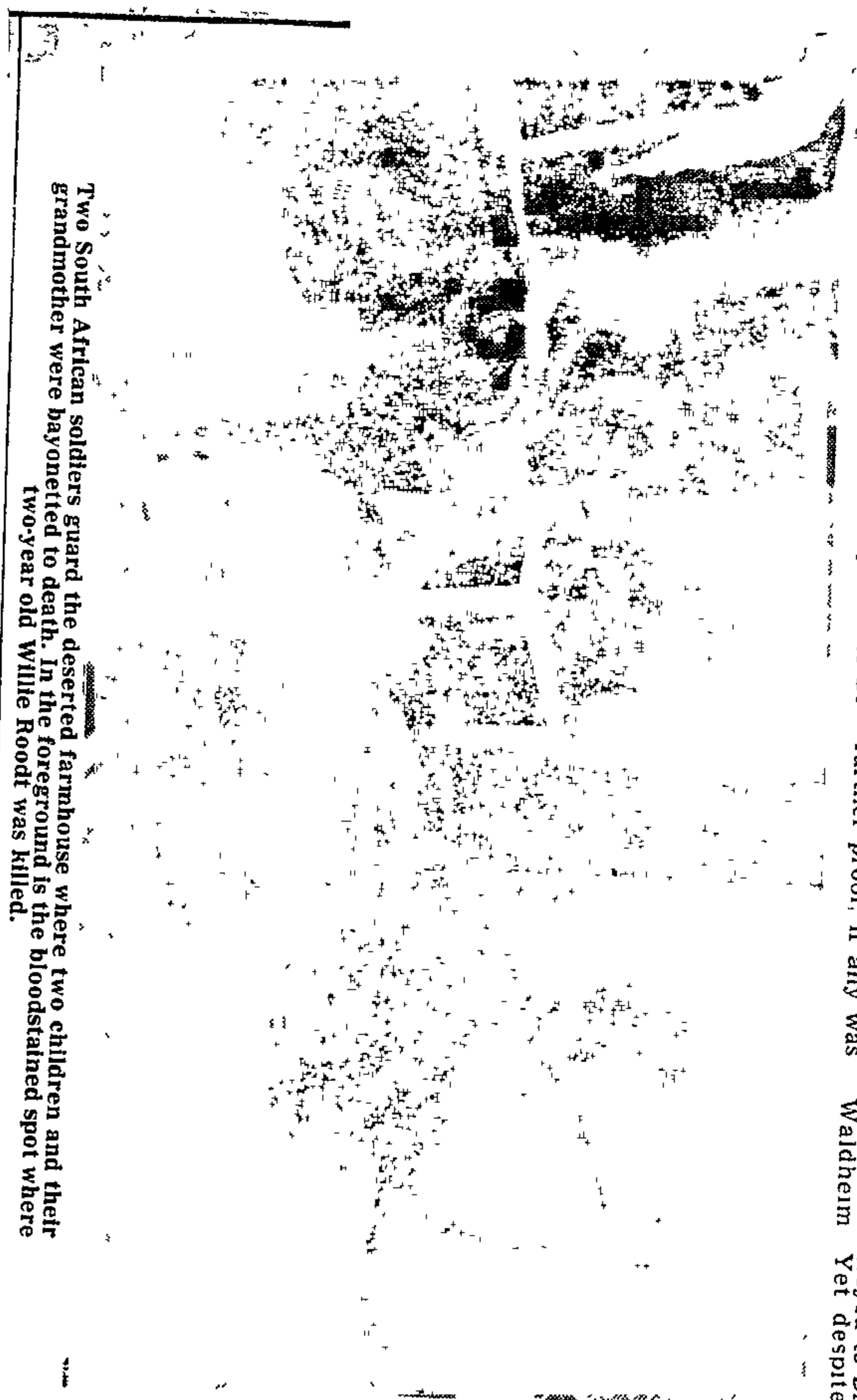
The South African warning, from its United Nations chief, Mr Adrian Eksteen, was taken here as a veiled hint at possible banning of the movement.

The Swapo statement, issued by its United Nations representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, featured a formal call on the 50-nation African bloc to launch "an intensive and programmatic political and diplomatic offensive" to prepare for a showdown in coming sessions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Mr Eksteen swiftly countered this by questioning whether this implied that Swapo had declared the Western proposals "dead".

"If this is indeed the case, the organisation must bear full responsibility for the situation," — DDC

Two South African soldiers guard the deserted farmhouse where two children and their grandmother were bayoneted to death. In the foreground is the bloodstained spot where two-year old Willie Roodt was killed.



EDITORIAL OPINION

Hideous Swapo crimes

It sickens the mind to dwell on the mental image of two little children being bayoneted to death by armed murderers whose leaders want the world to believe that they are brave soldiers fighting for a cause

Swapo can never live down the shame of its latest savagery in South West Africa.

There is no justification it could ever produce for allowing one of its terror gangs to descend on a lonely farm and to bayonet to death first a 60-year-old defenceless grandmother and then to satisfy its bloodlust further by dragging a five-year-old girl and a two-year-old boy from the farmhouse to carry out more of its loathsome work.

But this was not the end of the Swapo creatures' murder trail, of course.

They went on their evil way to machine-gun a 60-year-old man to death on another farm when he was strolling in his grounds and a fifth victim was the driver of a truck who was ambushed along a road and killed instantly

Is Swapo proud of this great "victory" against civilians? Is its command congratulating itself on its

"strategy" in avoiding contact with real soldiers in pursuit of softer targets with no chance of hitting back?

If so, the organisation's leaders and those of its supporters that have taken up arms in the hope of being able to terrorise South West Africa's people into submission must expect no mercy when the forces of law and order in the country catch up with them

Attempted rule by the gun and the bayonet blade will not be allowed to succeed in South West Africa Swapo is engaged in conducting the most cowardly form of warfare imaginable against the territory and its people and it must be prepared to suffer the consequences

There can be no political dealing or negotiation with child-killers The organisation knows who the guilty marauders are. It must punish them and provide the proof to an international authority that they have been punished or it must hand them over to the police of South West Africa for trial

If it fails to do so, Swapo leaders, inside and outside South West Africa, can be regarded as accessories to hideous crimes

Steyn restricts large areas of South West

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WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, declared large parts of central and northern South West Africa as security areas yesterday.

He said in a statement here that increasing terrorism, spreading wider over South West Africa, had caused him to decide on drastic steps to combat those responsible.

He had decided to declare as security areas, the magistrates' districts of Windhoek, Tsumeb, Outjo, Okahandja, Otjiwarongo and Grootfontein.

This area stretches from Windhoek to the Owambo border.

Mr Justice Steyn said the immediate effect of his decision was that the security forces would be given extensive powers to search people or premises without warrants.

The restrictions also meant nobody was allowed to attend meetings in the security districts unless the magistrates of those districts had been informed at least 24 hours beforehand.

The officer commanding South West Africa Command, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, said yesterday that security forces had killed nine terrorists in the operations area in the past week.

He also said there were signs that Swapo terrorists were disgruntled with conditions in the bush war.

General Geldenhuys said that on May 3 a security force patrol encountered four terrorists in a mealie land. The patrol shot and killed one of the group.

On May 4, the patrol shot and killed six terrorists and seized equipment.

General Geldenhuys also said one civilian had been killed and three passengers injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine on May 3.

On the same day a headman had been abducted from his village by terrorists who had taken him to Angola after they had ransacked his shop and stolen beer and food.

A terrorist captured at the end of April told security forces he knew of a large number of terrorists wanting to return to South West Africa.

One of the causes for the dissatisfaction was that the terrorists were not getting enough food and had to rob shops and

steal cattle.

They were forced by MPLA forces to fight against Unita, and they felt the objectives which Swapo had fought for had been obtained in last year's election.

The 60-year-old woman who was murdered with her two small grandchildren by Swapo terrorists in the Tsumeb district on Wednesday has been identified as Mrs J H Smit.

Mrs Smit and the two children of Mr and Mrs Roodt were bayoneted to death.

The Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted a motion yesterday expressing shock and indignation at the murders.

The House resolved that the fight against terrorism would be one of the first topics of discussion once the new national assembly was established.

South Africa's parliamentary opposition demanded firm action yesterday to eliminate Swapo terrorism following the murders.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, deplored the incident — SAPA.

Cruel death was little Jennifer's birthday gift

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How the Star's Africa News Service

By David Jackson,
The Star's
Africa News Service

TUMEB — It should have been a day ringing with the laughter of children at Wildernis — where Jennifer Stevens was — have celebrated her birthday yesterday. But instead of birthday riddles and joy, the little farmhouse in the Tsitsabandistrict 80 km north of Tsumeb was heavy with the stench of death.

here following what a security force officer described as "the slaughter of the innocents". Pools of dried blood marked the stoep where Jennifer and her two-year-old half-brother, Willem Roodt, were bayoneted to death, by Swapo terrorists shortly after 8 am on Wednesday.

Drag marks suggested that Willem had been hauled from beneath a van where he had tried to hide, before being butchered along with his sister and grandmother.

The farmhouse was ransacked by the terrorists for food and valuables. The telephone was ripped from the wall, an ornamental clock lay smashed beyond repair on the floor, a refrigerator had been emptied, cupboard doors left open, and burst bags of flour and mealie meal were spilling out onto the kitchen floor.

There were also poignant reminders of what was to have been another day in the simple lifestyle of this rural family who have farmed here for 25 years. A tea tray was laid out with cups and saucers

in the living room — almost as if the family had been expecting visitors to drop in for morning tea. And in another room

was an old-fashioned pram with a child's doll perched on the edge — waiting to share the birthday celebration that never was.

The lone witness to this horror was a black farm labourer who remained undetected by the killers and then ran 10 km to raise the alarm.

About 10 km away, on the farm Tsitsaband, terrorists were also to strike four hours later on this bloody Wednesday. The luckiest person alive is

probably 60-year-old Mrs Waltraud Friederich who heard the sound of firing and wondered what on earth her husband, Adolph (58) was up to. She emerged from the kitchen to see the last of the group of about 20 terrorists disappearing around the corner. Mr Friederich's body was discovered lying outside the door of his workshop. He had apparently been hit by one of two bursts of fire. He had also been shot through the head when, to make doubly sure of their fell work, the terrorists apparently turned him over and fired again.

The young Mr Friederich yesterday vowed to stay on the farm and carry on where his father had left off after more than 25 years on the

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa News Service

Tsumeb — The people of Tsumeb are stunned by the gruesome terrorist killings of two small children and two elderly people about 80 km north of here, but they are not frightened.

This is the view of the Town Clerk of 10 years, Mr Andries Kruger, who said "We are all deeply shocked. These must surely be among the most gruesome deeds ever committed in South West".

"I personally am disgusted — the slaughter of innocent people in such a way. These terrorists are the most cowardly things walking today."

Mr Kruger said he had sent two men from his office in an ambulance to fetch the bodies of Mrs Johanna Smit (64), Jennifer Stevens, who would have turned six yesterday, and her half-brother, Willem Roodt (2).

"These are hardened men, not easily shocked, but it is the first time I have seen them so affected that they could not even talk about it," he said.

Jennifer's and Willem's bodies were found in pools of blood on the back veranda of the farmhouse at Wildernis. Mrs Smit's was about 10m from the back door under a guava tree.

Mr Friederich was apparently making sure his outbuildings were locked and that all was secure when he was murdered as he walked back to his wife, waiting in the farmhouse. Employees at the Tsumeb Corporation were advised today not to travel to the Etosha Pan or Namutoki, and only to travel in daylight.

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Two forlorn dogs pad around, bewildered at all, testified to the od of grief and anger which has gripped the lo-farming community

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The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Marthinus Stoen, gave security forces tough new powers of detention without trial today in a further crackdown on terrorism in the territory.

His move, seen as a step closer to martial law, followed his announcement yesterday declaring six areas of the country, including Windhoek, "security districts."

Today's new powers enable security forces to hold and question suspects for up to 30 days without recourse to a lawyer unless the judge gives special permission.

Previously, the maxi-

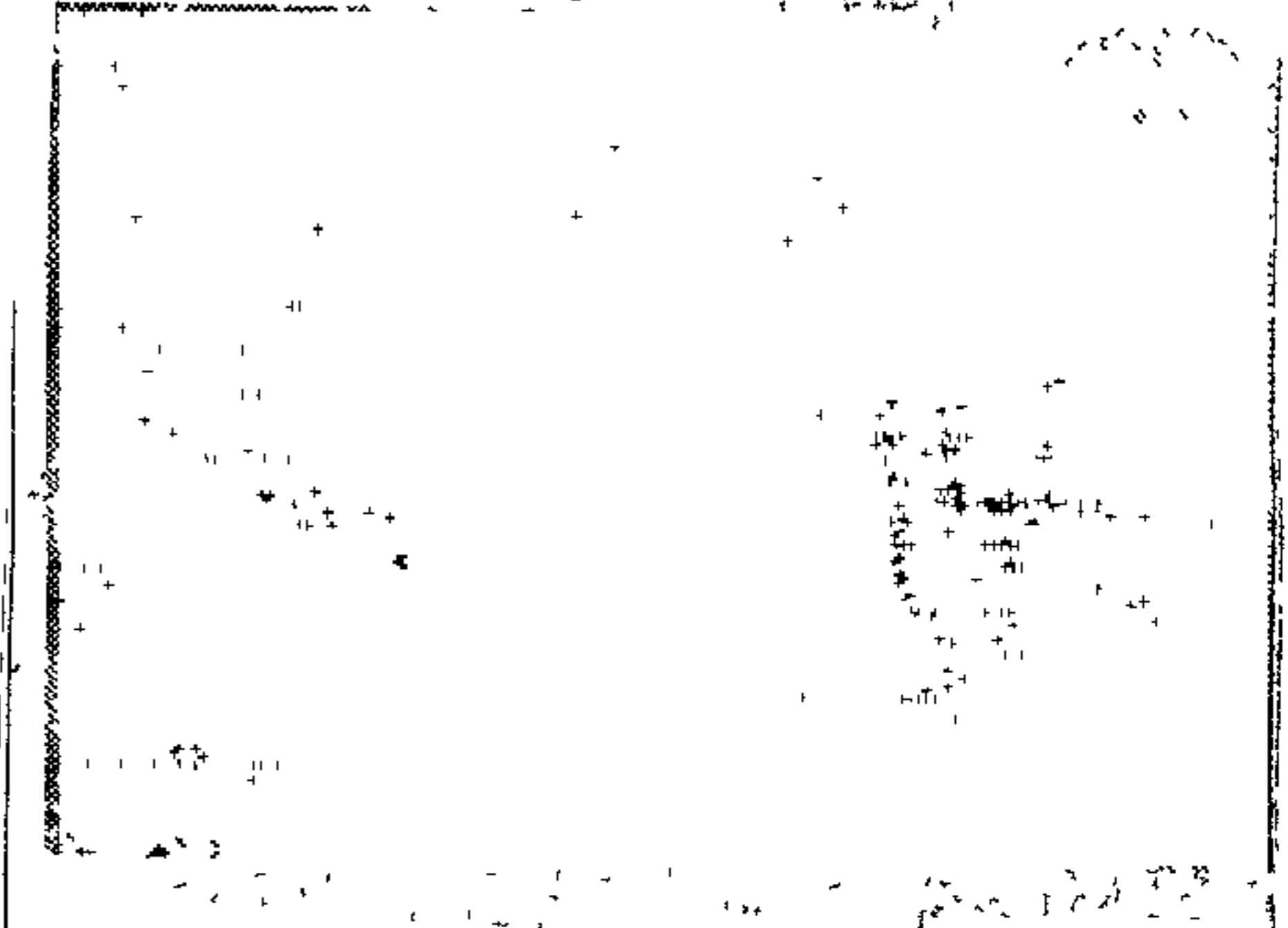
South African soldier keeps guard outside the farmhouse at Wilderns, in SWA/Namibia, where a terrorist killed five-year-old Jennifer Stevens, her brother Willem (2) and their grand-

mother.



LEFT: Mrs. Waltraud Friedrich, who saw the terrorists who murdered her husband, speaking to reporters at her farm near Tsumeb yesterday. The attack came four hours after the slaughter at Wildernis.

RIGHT: A grief-stricken Mrs. Lena Roodt (32), mother of the two children bayoneted to death by Swapo terrorists this week in the "slaughter of the innocents" at Wildernis farm.



The father of the murdered children, Mr. Wilhelm Roodt, said from Tsumeb today his mother-in-law and children would be buried tomorrow after a funeral service at the NG Church in Tsumeb at 3 pm.

● **Cruel death was little Jennifer's birthday gift —**
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under these circumstances was only 96 hours.

Judge Steyn said today that further steps were taken as part of the counter attack on Swapo.

A total of 47 prominent members of Swapo are still being detained in terms of emergency regulations.

Terrorists tried to burn down a homestead on a farm in the Tsumeb district in northern SWA/Namibia, yesterday, a Defence Force spokesman said today.

He said the terrorists arrived at the farm Sulhoek but found no-one at home. The owner, Mrs. Anelie Swart, was away.

Stilhoek adjoins Tsumeb farm where Mr. Adolf Friedrich (58), died in a hail of terrorists' bullets on Wednesday.

The massive security forces search for the terrorists who killed two elderly white civilians and two children in the Tsumeb area intensified today.

The Defence Force spokesman said security forces were "hot on the trail" of the murder gangs, but that the operation was being made difficult because of dense bush.

Funeral

The team of more than 20 international and local journalists taken yesterday to the death farm, almost found themselves covering part of the follow-up operation "live" when their bus passed through an area where security forces were operating.

A Defence Force spokesman said today security force personnel accompanying the team had been told there was "an operation on the go" very close to them and that the bus should move on without stopping unnecessarily.

SWA motion on terrorist murders

WINDHOEK — The white South West Africa Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted a motion yesterday expressing shock and indignation at the murder of four whites, including two small children, by Swapo terrorists near Tsumeb in northern SWA/Namibia on Wednesday.

It also resolved that the fight against terrorism would be one of the first topics of discussion once the new national assembly was established in the territory.

It expressed its deepest sympathy with the families of the victims, saying it trusted that a joint effort by the security forces and the local population would lead to the arrest of the murderers.

The motion was tabled by a member of the opposition Republican Party, Mr Paul Smit, who lives on a farm adjoining the two where the attacks took place.

During yesterday's sitting, the leader of the Republican Party, Mr Dirk Mudge, tabled an amendment to a motion tabled on Wednesday by the ruling National Party, calling on the South African Government to use its authority to ensure that the new national assembly be as 'representative, responsible and efficient' as the circumstances allow.

This motion also called on South Africa to ensure that existing second-tier authorities in the territory were not in any way interfered with once the national assembly was established.

Mr Mudge asked the Legislative Assembly to take cognizance "with sincere thanks and appreciation" that South Africa had, after careful consideration, acceded to the request by the SWA/Namibian Constituent Assembly for a national assembly in the territory — Sapa

In New York the Swapo statement, issued by its UN representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, featured a formal call on the 50-nation African bloc to launch "an intensive and programmatic political and diplomatic offensive" to be ready for a showdown in coming sessions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Mr Eksteen swiftly countered this by questioning whether this implied that Swapo had declared the Western proposals "dead".

"If this is indeed the case, this organization must bear full responsibility for the situation," he challenged.

The full Assembly meets on May 23 for a full-dress debate of the issue.

Meanwhile the first 25 projects, costing R5 million, of a UN programme intended to push through SWA/Namibia independence were signed at a brief ceremony in New York.

Presiding was Mr Martti Ahtisaari — this time in his capacity as Commissioner for SWA/Namibia.

Murdered boy, 2, hid from SWA gang

From SEAN O'CONNOR

TSUMEB — Two-year-old Willie Roodt was hiding under his father's kombi when the gang of Swapo terrorists dragged him from his hideaway and bayoneted him to death.

But before he died, he watched as the terrorists butchered first his grandmother and then his screaming sister, Jennifer.

Mrs Johanna Smit, 64, Willie and Jennifer — who died on the eve of her sixth birthday — were murdered about 8.30 on Wednesday morn-

ing when nearly 40 Swapo insurgents arrived at their farmhouse 55 km north-east of Tsumeb.

The terrorists killed them at the back of the farmhouse and then went into the home, stealing food, wrecking furniture and rifling drawers and cupboards.

Four hours later, the terrorists struck again nine kilometres away, killing a farmer, Mr Adolf Friederich, 58.

The terrorist machine-gunned Mr Friederich as he stepped from the doorway of a workshop on the farm. The terrorist gang fled

When foreign, South African and local journalists were flown to the murder areas yesterday, helicopters, Bushman trackers and soldiers on motorbikes were on a hunt-and-kill operation — which continues at first light today.

At the farm Wilderness, where the triple slaying occurred, huge pools of blood on the farmhouse's back porch marked the spots where Willie and Jennifer were murdered. Mrs Smit's body was found under a tree near some garden furniture.

Willie and Jennifer were the children of Mr

Willem Roodt and his wife Helena.

The couple left their farm for Tsumeb, to sell watermelons, half-an-hour before the killings.

Yesterday, Mr and Mrs Roodt were in Tsumeb receiving treatment for shock.

At the farm Tsausab where German-speaking Mr Friederich was gunned down, his wife, Mrs Waltraud Friederich, 60, daughter Mathilde, 24, and son Gunther 23 said they would not leave the farm. Mr Friederich was murdered at 12.30 on

Wednesday afternoon after one of his workers had shouted to him that "a hell of a lot of terrorists were coming."

Mr Friederich was in his workshop and his wife was alone in the farmhouse.

Mr Friederich grabbed his rifle which he had with him but as he stepped outside he was hit by a burst of machinegun fire.

Mrs Friederich ran outside at the sound of the shooting and saw the last members of the gang disappearing into the bush. The Friederichs, who were friends of the

Roodts, were warned only two hours before that terrorists were in the area and that the Roodt children and Mrs Smit had been murdered.

Further a manager of a farm west of Windhoek has moved in with his mother and will take over the running of their cattle farm.

If I see anybody in the bush from now on, I'll blast him to hell, Gunther said.

The daughter Mathilde, was not at the farm when her father was murdered. Nor was the other son Wilfried 22.

Drastic anti-terror measures

From DAVID FORBET

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice M T Steyn, last night announced drastic new measures in an attempt to stamp out increasing acts of terror in the territory.

He declared major white magisterial districts, including Windhoek, "security districts". Other areas that will be subjected to these emergency regulations are Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Outjo, Ojiverongo and Okahandja.

In terms of last night's announcement, security forces will be given wide-ranging powers of search without warrant and of arrest and interrogation in these areas.

This follows Wednesday's gruesome murder of an elderly white woman and her two grandchildren who were bayoneted to death on their farm near Tsumeb.

A neighbouring farmer was gunned down by terrorists soon after.

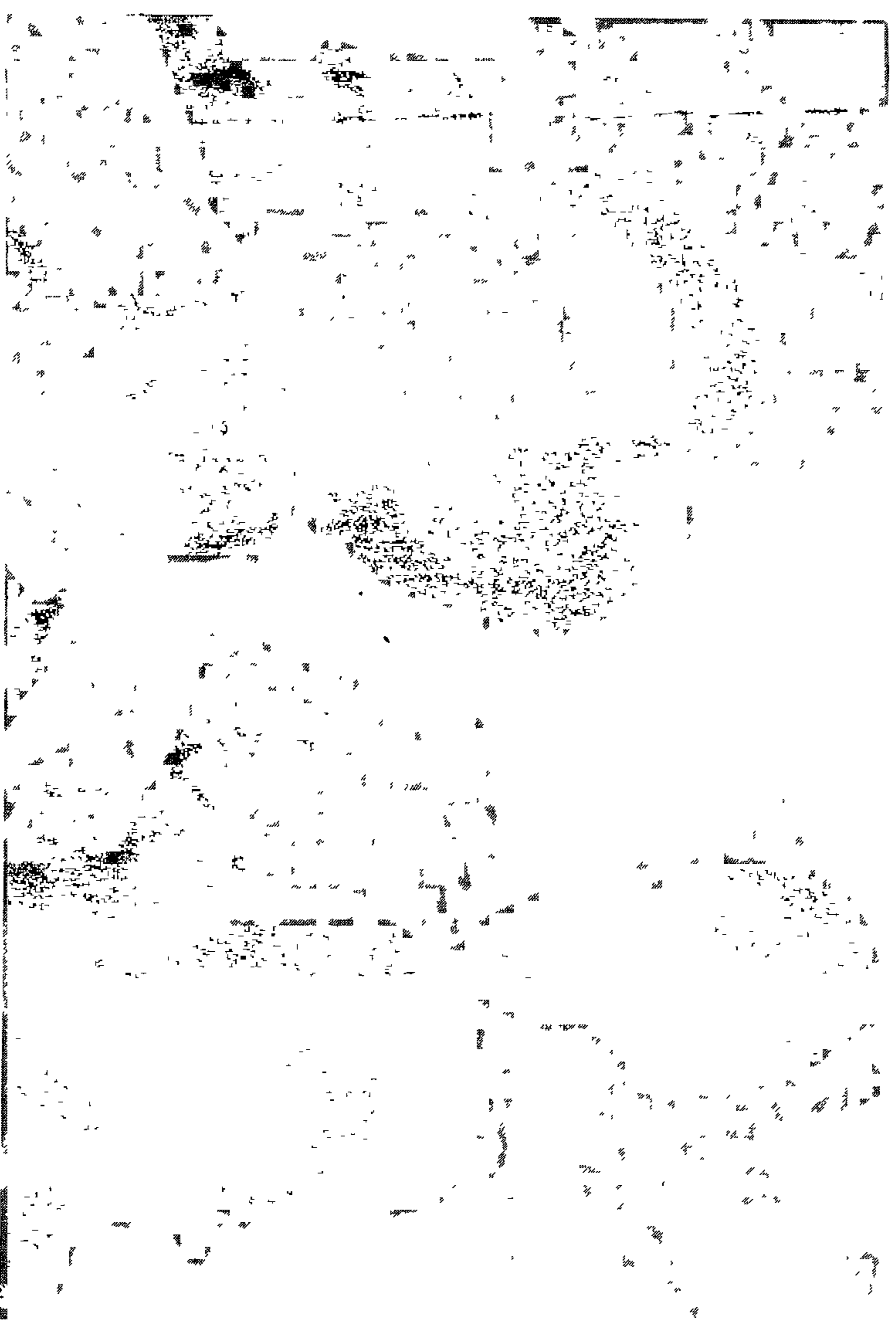
Six whites have been brutally murdered south of the operational area in the past six weeks.

Mr Justice Steyn said the escalating terrorism in an "ever-increasing part" of SWA had compelled him to take these drastic steps in an effort to "defeat and wipe out the bush forces responsible for the atrocities".

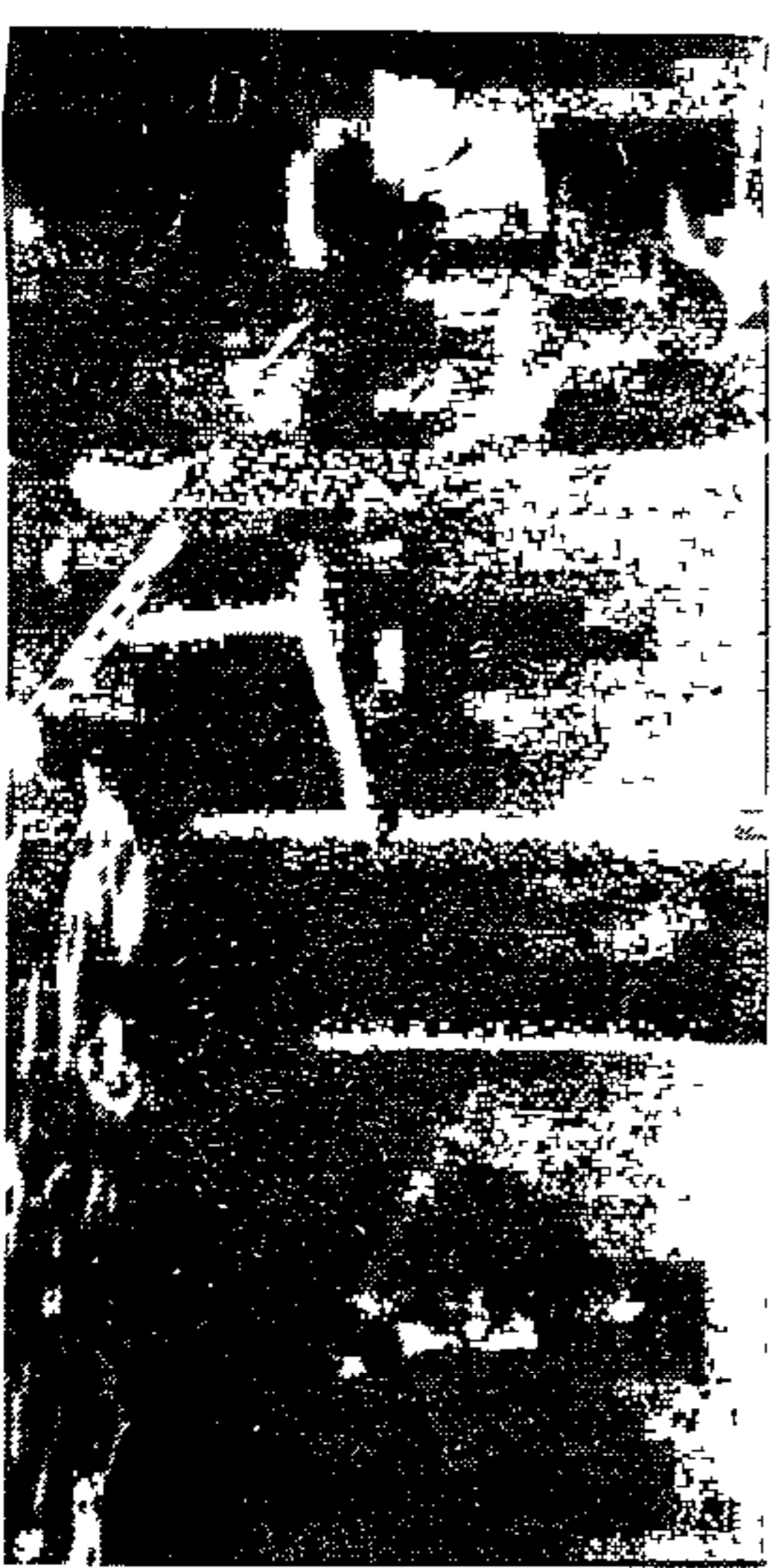
Warning by McHenry

Mr Don McHenry, the chief United States negotiator in the Western settlement initiative warned earlier this week that the "cycle of violence was expanding" in SWA.

"At this stage Namibia is still a relatively small problem in Southern Africa and the one most susceptible to a negotiable solution," he told a US Senate sub-committee hearing. "With time, however, the Namibian problem will become increasingly complex and difficult."



The family of Mr Adolf Friederich — his wife Mrs Waltraud Friederich, 60, his daughter, Mathilde 24 and son Gunther 23. Mr Friederich was killed on Wednesday by a terrorist gang which was also responsible for the deaths of an elderly woman and her two grandchildren on a nearby farm four hours earlier.



South African soldiers guard the deserted farmhouse yesterday where two children and their grandmother were killed on Wednesday.



An armoured car is parked at the ready next to a road north of Tsumeb where security forces have mounted a follow-up operation.

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"Bitterness will exceed reason," he warned. "Today's compromise solution will be overshadowed by non-negotiable demands and for these reasons we must continue to do our utmost not to let the opportunity of a peaceful settlement pass us by."

Most SWA church and political leaders yesterday condemned the latest slaying of civilians and called on the negotiating parties in the SWA peace initiative to come to a speedy agreement on a United Nations settlement plan.

The immediate effect of Mr Justice Steyn's new measures will be that security forces will be given wide powers to

- Search any person and arrest him for interrogation if it is suspected that he committed, had information about or planned to commit a crime,

- Search any building, vehicle or property in a security district and take possession of anything without a warrant

In addition, all meetings in the security districts have been banned unless prior permission has been granted by a magistrate, who will have to be told the time, place, purpose and organizers

9 Swapo men killed

TSUMEB — Nine Swapo terrorists have been killed by security forces in north SWA/Namibia in the past six days.

The officer commanding SWA Command, General Jan Geldenhuys, said six terrorists were shot by security forces in a skirmish last Friday.

General Geldenhuys did not specify if the terrorists were killed in the areas where four civilians were killed this week.

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Botha attacks US envoy over SWA

Political Staff

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last night continued his war of words with US diplomat Mr Don McHenry, accusing him of "spurious" arguments on the SWA/Namibia negotiations, "lionizing" Swapo and casting South Africa in the "worst possible light".

His latest broadside since describing the deputy United Nations Ambassador as an enemy of South Africa, followed Mr McHenry's evidence on the Western negotiations and latest peace proposals before a Congressional committee on Africa in Washington.

"It contains a tendentious rendition of the negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the South West Africa issue," said Mr Botha.

In a 12 full-page statement last night he accuses Mr McHenry of creating an entirely wrong impression about the world court of justice ruling on the territory, failing to refer to the important part South Africa had played in making the negotiations possible, claiming large scale support for Swapo without justification, grossly dra-

matizing its war role, and ridiculing last year's "internal" elections without saying that 80 percent of the voting population participated.

Mr Botha also criticizes him for not spelling out that South Africa accepted the Western peace proposals well in time for an internationally acceptable election while Swapo delayed and that South Africa had been prepared to accept troop reductions.

Stumbling blocks

The two major stumbling blocks in the proposals put forward by the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim — non-monitoring of Swapo bases outside the territory and the establishment of Swapo bases in the territory — had been Swapo demands which had wittingly or unwittingly been translated into the latest proposals.

Mr McHenry had failed to distinguish between an advisory opinion of the World Court and a judgement.

In 1966 the World Court had largely upheld South Africa's position which had so infuriated the UN General Assembly that the judges who had ruled in South Africa's favour had been voted out.

The World Court had later found for the General Assembly, but only in an advisory opinion which was not binding.

Mr McHenry had referred to Swapo's "substantial support in and out of the territory. However, Swapo had never been willing to participate in an election and its external support was artificially created by, and also sustained by, the United Nations.

The UN had insulted the people of SWA/Namibia by declaring Swapo as the only "authentic representative" of the people and had also supported it financially while ignoring all other parties in the area.

South Africa had met all the demands which had been made of it for an one-man-one-vote election, the removal of discrimination, the release of detainees and the return of exiles.

South Africa could not be blamed for the delay which had resulted in the deadline of independence by December 31, 1978 not being met. While South Africa had accepted the Western proposals in good time, Swapo had not.

SA had also agreed to troop reductions far below what it thought was necessary because the West had insisted that troops would not be necessary if there was peace. It had objected the Unlag forces being as high as 7 000, as demanded.

"While on the one hand peace was the key factor for demanding a reduction in South African troops, the prospect of an uncertain peaceful solution was used to demand increases in United Nations troops," said Mr Botha.

Mr McHenry had ridiculed the internal elections. But 80 percent of the electorate had participated in spite of Swapo intimidation. Some 64 foreign observers and more than 300 journalists had not found irregularities.

The question of monitoring Swapo troops had been contained in the original proposals as accepted by South Africa. The establishment of Swapo bases in the territory had not been mentioned.

The proposals by Dr Waldheim on these issues were deviations from the proposals as accepted by South Africa.

South Africa nevertheless remains willing to implement the original proposals and calls on the Five to make every effort to make this possible," said Mr Botha.

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Levy Mr. B.
Letste Mr. L.
Laubscher Mr. J.
Kooij Ms. A.
Koch Mr. L.
Knight Mr. J.
Kingwill Mr. W.
Kingwill Mr. R.
Kistner Dr. W.
Kenny Mr. H.
Kassier Prof. W.
Kantor Mr. B.
Kane Berman Mr.
Kahn Mr. B.
Joubert Mr. J.
Johnson Mr. L.
Hughes Dr. K.
Horner Mr. D.
Hendrie Ms. D.
Henderson Ms. M.
Hay Mr. I.
Hartig Mr. R.
Groenewald Mr. C.
Graaff Mr. D.
Gous Mr. G.
Godet Mr. R.
Gebhardt Ms. B.
Freaan Mr. N.
Fortuin Mr. G.
Fiske Mr. S.
Ford Mr.
Finlay Mr. W.
Evans Mr. A.R.

SWA terrorists have killed 78 this year

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A total of 78 people have been killed by terrorists in SWA/Namibia since the beginning of the year

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday in reply to questions by Mr Japie Basson (Progressive Federal Party, Beaufort West) that 61 of those killed were civilians, 11 were members of the South African Defence Force, five were members of the home guard and one a member of the police

He declined to give figures requested by Mr Basson on the number of people who had been wounded by terrorists

Mr Botha said there had been an increase in terrorist activities in the territory since the beginning of the year, and outlined the steps being taken by the government to protect or assist civilians in rural and urban areas

Additional patrols were being made by the police and Defence



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Force in urban areas, and foot patrols had been launched by police in residential suburbs. All army commands had drawn up contingency plans and had designated forces to support the police if necessary

Mr Botha disclosed too that "distinguished" civilians in Ovambo, such as ministers and senior chiefs, had been given specially-trained bodyguards. Their kraals were under constant guard by groups of special constables and were surrounded by safety hedges

Police and Defence Force patrols in rural areas where terrorist infiltration occurred had been stepped up and civilians had been activated. A military radio network was in operation in the Windhoek area, enabling farmers to contact their local command units in emergencies

Troops had also been deployed on the northern and eastern borders of the territory to counter terrorist infiltration.

NEW ESCALATION ON FEAR IN SWAZI TERRITORS SWAZI

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — A grieving Tsumeb buried its dead today amid fears that this week's Swapo terrorist attacks on isolated farmhouses in South West Africa could herald a vicious new escalation of the terrorist war.

As the country took stock of its security position following the murders of two children and their

grandmother and a 58-year-old farmer in two separate Swapo raids, the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, ushered in stringent new measures which are seen here as bringing SWA a step closer to martial law.

This week's Swapo penetration by a group, thought to be about 40 strong, is one of the biggest single infiltrations into the white farming areas in the sparsely populated north of the territory.

Cauntlet

Mr Justice Steyn's announcement declaring six areas security districts under the emergency regulations—together with the new beefed-up powers of detention—indicate that the administration has thrown down the gauntlet to Swapo.

Pressures on the new SWA National Assembly, which is expected to be

created on Monday, to ban the internal Swapo political wing outright are thought certain to increase in the emotional wave of revulsion following this week's killings.

According to Defence Force spokesmen here, the motive behind many of the Swapo incursions into Ovambo from southern Angola — in which shops have often been looted — has been to replenish supplies, indicating food shortages in the Swapo ranks.

Apprehension

But the mindless killings of toddler Willie Roodt, his six-year-old stepsister, Jennie, and their grandmother, Mrs Johanna Smit, 'bayoneted to death as they scrambled for cover' — together with the killing a few kilometres away of Mr Adolph Friederich — have caused the biggest ripple of apprehension in the northern white farming areas in nearly three years.

Not since the murders of Mrs Shirley Louw and her son Bertus in the Grootfontein district and Okahandja couple Gerd and Elke Walther in 1974-75 has there been as concerted a strike at the white farming underbelly as now.

Hardening

The task of diplomats and 'go betweens' working behind the scenes to rescue a negotiated international settlement for SWA is fast becoming a mission impossible, observers here believe.

White attitudes are hardening almost daily and the mood is now one of retribution and not reconciliation.

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We're not responsible for killings — Swapo

By DAVID FORRET

WINDHOEK — Swapo yesterday denied responsibility for the brutal murders of four people — including an elderly woman and her two grandchildren — in the Tsumeb district this week

In a telephone interview from his New York headquarters, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, Swapo's United Nations representative, said it had never been Swapo's policy to attack innocent civilians

"It is still not Swapo's policy to kill innocent civilians, be they white or black, let alone women and children," he added.

"Our fighters are under strict instructions not to molest civilians"

Mr Gurirab denied that Swapo insurgents had been given pictures of the

aftermath of the South African raid on Cassinga a year ago to incite them to launch a campaign of revenge. Swapo has constantly claimed that "hundreds" of women and children were killed in the Cassinga raid

Lashing out at the "double standards" being applied he said "When whites die in Namibia there is a universal outcry and outrage in the white community, news media and government circles

"I have not seen the same concern or outrage when innocent black women and children are killed by the South African forces"

He said South Africa's unilateral actions to wreck the international settlement plan, as well as the detention of Swapo members, had prompted

the movement to intensify its war effort

"Our forces are now operating more extensively throughout Namibia," he said

Meanwhile, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, yesterday announced that the period of detention for people held in "security districts" in terms of his emergency regulations had been extended

He said police would be empowered to hold detainees for 30 days instead of the previous 96 hours. This would also apply to the new security districts of Windhoek and other major white centres

Mr Justice Steyn also defended his action in detaining 46 Swapo officials. In reply to an open

letter sent to him by church leaders, he said there was no adequate alternative to curb terror

He said the detainees were members of an organisation that was launching a total and ruthless terror onslaught in South West Africa

Security forces were still combing dense bush yesterday in one of the largest manhunts in South West Africa's history

It was also revealed that another farm in the Tsumeb district was attacked by terrorists on Thursday when the owner, Mrs Nelie Swart — a neighbour of the murdered Mr Adolf Friederich — was away

They broke into a house and tried to set it alight before cutting the telephone line and fleeing

SUN Times B/S/79

False

221

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the

Widow



Security force men near Tsumeb pause a while during the hunt for the killers

Of Dangerhook

AN elderly widow was saved from certain death at the hands of Swapo terrorists this week — because of a relative's set of false teeth.

Mrs Nellie Swart, 68, a widow with 12 grandchildren, told how close she had come to being the terrorists' fifth victim.

Mrs Swart lives alone on her farm Stulhoek — "we call it Dangerhoek now" — but went to Tsumeb 11 days ago to look after the children of a relative, Mrs Engela du Plessis, who had gone to Windhoek to have a pair of false teeth adjusted.

Mrs Swart was to have returned to her farm last Sunday but Mrs Du Plessis was delayed in Windhoek.

Early on Thursday — the day after two toddlers, their 64-year-old grandmother and a farmer were murdered — the terrorists went to Mrs Swart's farmhouse 18 km away.

They found no one, but tried unsuccessfully to burn down the house by piling up mattresses and setting them alight.

She said. "I am not afraid. Not even a bit." "I want to get back to the

trained and thought to number nearly 40, turned the towns of Grootfontein, Otavi and Tsumeb into a death triangle on Wednesday.

Mrs Johanna Smit, and her grandchildren, Willie Roodt, 2, and his sister, Jennifer — who died on the eve of her sixth birthday — were killed with bayonets by the terrorists on the farm Wilderness at 8.30 am on Wednesday.

Four hours later, the same terrorists machine-gunned Mr Adolf Friederich, 58, a wealthy farmer, on a neighbouring farm.

When Willem Roodt and his wife, Helena, left home at 7.30 on Wednesday morning to sell watermelons in Tsumeb, the terrorists were already closing in on their farmhouse.

Mrs Smit was the first to die, stabbed to death with bayonets.

Then the terrorists

they also bayoneted her. All this time, Willie lay hiding under his father's vehicle, a witness to the horror.

Seconds later his hideaway was discovered.

Before he could move, he was killed, also with bayonets, under the vehicle and then dragged him next to the body of his sister.

There the killers completed their butchery.

The terrorists then went on the rampage.

In the kitchen, they spilt sugar and powdered jelly on the floor and ransacked cupboards and drawers.

Next they went into the study and ripped the telephone cord from the wall.

They also cut the telephone line to the house.

The terrorists smashed furniture — even an organ — glasses, ornaments and a clock.

BY SEAN O'CONNOR: Windhoek

3/5/79



Mr Willem Roodt comforts his wife Helena at the funeral yesterday

One of the few rooms to have escaped the sack was Willie and Jennifer's bedroom.

Their beds were neatly made. On the headboards there were little pieces of paper with handwritten verses.

They told of how to pray. Two Bushman labourers on the farm, who had witnessed Mrs Smit's murder, ran to the police station 11 km away.

Mrs Roodt, 33, said she did not face the prospect of returning to the farm so

But her husband, 52, said there was no question of the

family abandoning their home.

Mr and Mrs Roodt have eight other children, who are all at boarding school.

Mrs Roodt, bravely fighting back tears, said Jennifer had had light brown hair and green eyes.

"She would always help me in the kitchen."

Blond and blue-eyed Willie had always shown "an amazing interest in everything that happened around him on the farm."

The Roodts have been just as shocked at the death of their neighbour and close friend, Mr Friederich.

Mrs Roodt said: "I have lost a mother, a son, a

daughter and a special friend."

Mr Friederich was murdered seconds after one of his labourers had shouted to him in his workshop that "a hell of a lot" of terrorists were coming.

Mr Friederich grabbed his rifle.

But he was hit by a short burst of machinegun fire.

The terrorists ran to him, turned him over on his back and shot him in the head at least three times.

Mr Friederich's wife, Waltraud, 60, was alone in the farmhouse at the time.

Why the killers never went into the house is a mystery.

S/Time

13/5/79

500 at terror victims' burial

By SEAN O'CONNOR

NEARLY 500 mourners attended the funeral of South West Africa's terror victims yesterday.

The half-hour service for the two children and their grandmother who were bayoneted to death by Swapo terrorists was held at Tsumeb.

Many farmers and their wives in the now terrorist-threatened northern cattle ranching areas were there to pay their last respects in the local NG church.

At the nearby graveyard, 14 pallbearers — several of them children — carried the coffins to the grave, encircled by weeping friends and relatives.

The small white coffins of the children, Billie Roodt, two, and his sister, Jennifer, five, were lowered into the grave alongside the coffin of their grandmother, Mrs Johanna Smit, 64.

A sobbing Mrs Helena Roodt, 33, walked forward to the graveside to sprinkle dust onto the three coffins before being led away. Her husband, Mr Willem Roodt, 52, stood close by and bravely fought back tears.

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, and his wife also attended the funeral.

As he left the graveyard, Mr Mudge said "I can only say that when you see this type of thing (terrorism), you are determined to put it out."

"We are not fighting blacks but we are fighting communism and murderers."

Meanwhile, the massive security force follow-up operation to track down the killers — thought to number nearly 40 — continued yesterday.

The well-trained terrorists turned the towns of Grootfontein, Otavi and Tsumeb into a death triangle on Wednesday when they savagely killed Mrs Smit and her two grandchildren on the farm, Wilderness, 55 kilometres north of Tsumeb, and then shot dead a wealthy farmer Mr Adolf Friederich 58, on a neighbouring farm.

At Otavi yesterday, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, visited farmers to express his sympathy at the killings.

Farmers on alert

By DAVID FORRET
Windhoek

SPECIAL liaison committees have been formed to keep white farmers on the alert to terrorist threats in the farming areas in northern South West Africa.

Six whites have been murdered by terrorists since the farming areas south of the operational area were infiltrated by terrorists about six weeks ago.

False teeth save the Widow

Sun. Times 13/5/71
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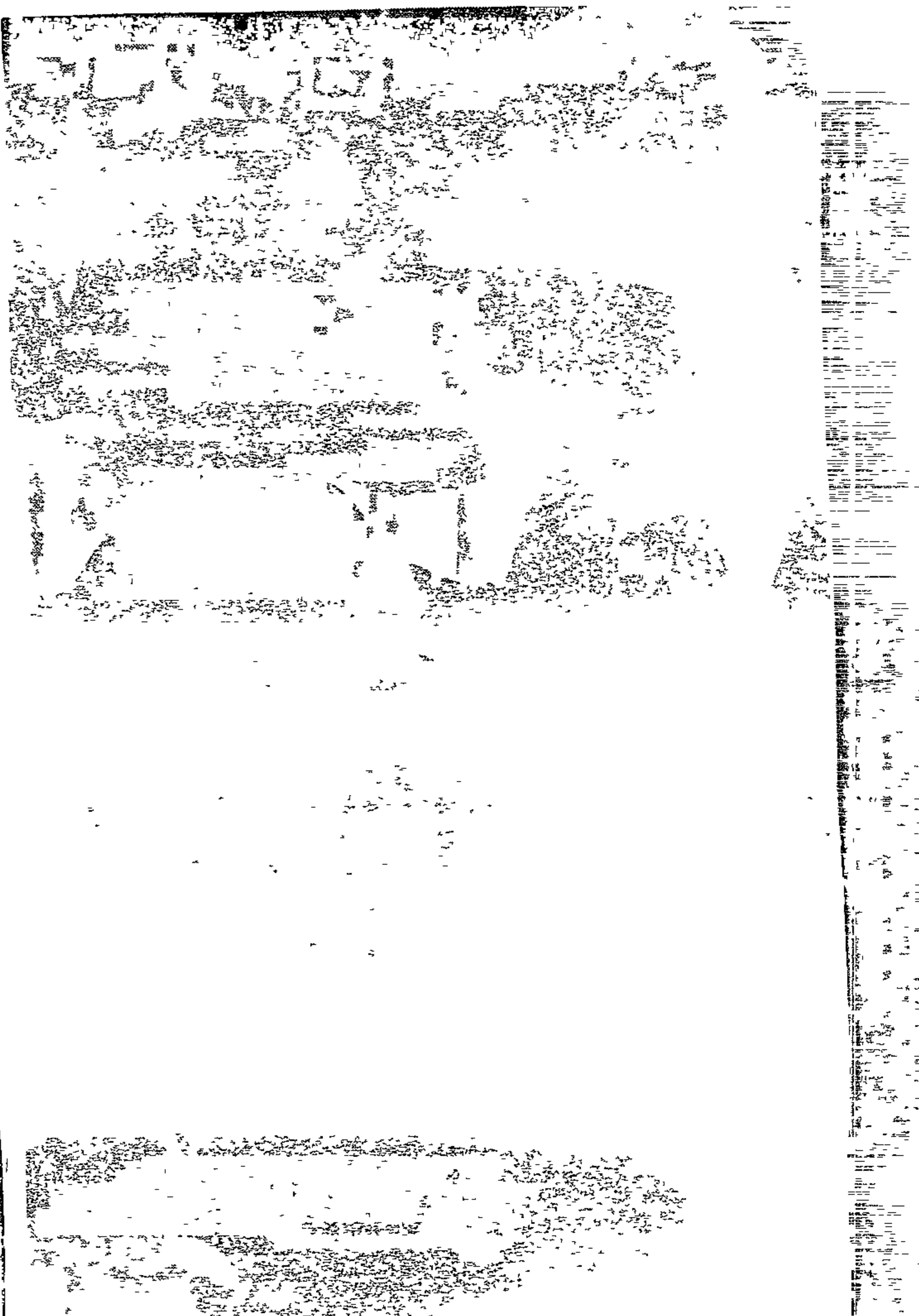
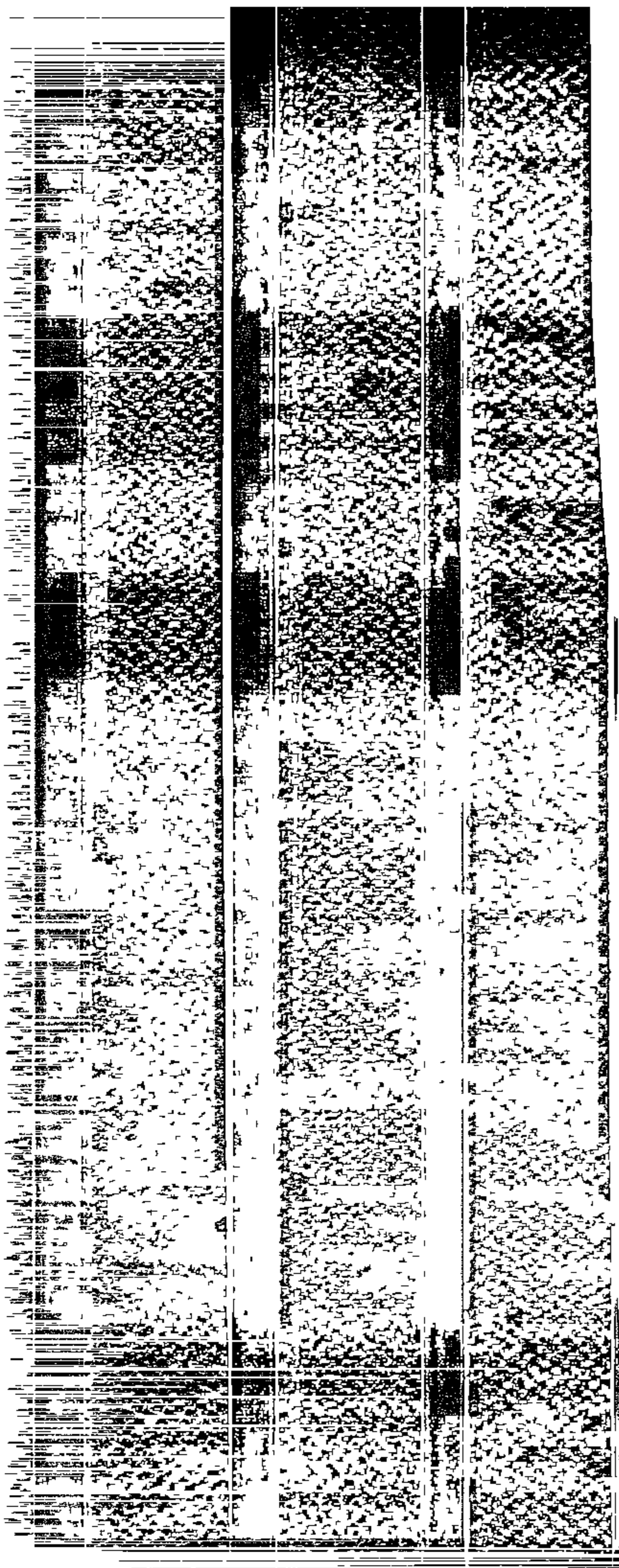
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She said: "I am not afraid. Not even a bit." "I want to get back to the farm as soon as possible." The terrorists, well

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Then the terrorists grabbed Jennifer and, as she screamed in terror,

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SPECIAL liaison committees have been formed to keep white farmers on the alert to terrorist threats in the farming areas in northern South West Africa.

Six whites have been murdered by terrorists since the farming areas south of the operational area were infiltrated by terrorists about six weeks ago.

A war for the hearts and minds of people

It's a crazy, mixed up war. South African soldiers are fighting on the borders of South West Africa — a war to win the hearts and minds of the people as well as to keep the powerful threat of Swapo's militant external wing at bay.

The South African Defence Force cannot choose its own way of fighting the war. That is Swapo's prerogative, as they move through the bush in small bands, sometimes shedding their uniforms to mingle with the local population and nearly always striking at "soft" civilian targets.

Swapo's war is one of intimidation, covert rather than overt action, and sometimes the abduction of local tribesmen or the murder of their leaders. Rarely do they strike at the armed forces, and when they do it is at a time and place of their own choosing.

Military experts refer to the war as being 80 per cent psychological and 20 per cent military, but it is nevertheless the military aspect — the prevention of murder, intimidation and sabotage — that occupies the time of the vast majority of the South

Daily Dispatch military correspondent, IAN WYNNE, reports on a recent visit to the South West African operational area.

African troops stationed on the border.

The military problems are closely tied to political aspects, and while realising there can be no stable future for South West unless a peacefully negotiated settlement can be found, military commanders face some real problems stemming from political measures.

The internal wing of Swapo is allowed to operate freely in the territory, to hold political meetings and rallies at which they espouse the same ideals as those of the freedom fighters across the border. The Defence Force must allow such meetings to take place and may take no action against known Swapo supporters unless they are actually found in uniform or there is proof they have taken part in terrorist activities.

The local inhabitants experience considerable difficulty in understanding this apparent contradiction.

Coupled with this is the recent lifting of all restrictions on movement within the area by the Administrator General, Justice M T Steyn. He has made it unbelievably easy for Swapo to infiltrate. Until Swapo is banned or we return to the permit system for travel the Defence Force's problem is a very difficult one, an official said.

Another problem causing concern is the activity of the Finnish Lutheran Church in Owamboland and Kavango. "The Finnish Church is one hundred per cent behind Swapo and their ministers openly support the Swapo struggle from the pulpit," the same official complained. No action could be taken through the mines being detonated, or through information supplied by the local population leading to them being lifted) and sabotage attempts on power pylons carrying

to be taken against them.

The Catholic mission stations, he said, were more inclined to support the efforts of the security forces.

On the military front Swapo has stepped up activities recently, with raids and attacks timed to coincide with political crises within South West.

In Owamboland, known as Two Military Area Swapo has been active for many years and support for Swapo is estimated by the officer commanding the area, Brigadier Andre Liebenberg, to be 15 to 20 per cent.

Add to this the fact the allegiance of 40 to 60 per cent of the populace is dictated by circumstance — the economic or political situation and the amount of intimidation — and the magnitude and importance of the defence force's task in winning the hearts and minds of the people becomes apparent.

In Kavango, One Military Area, the officer commanding, Colonel Gerit Nel, put the support for Swapo at only four per cent, and the population here cannot be considered "activated" by Swapo. Terrorist incidents are minimal.

Further East, in Caprivi, known as 13 Sub Area, the acting military commander, Major Fred 600 tribesmen in the area had actually gone over to Swapo by crossing the frontier for training.

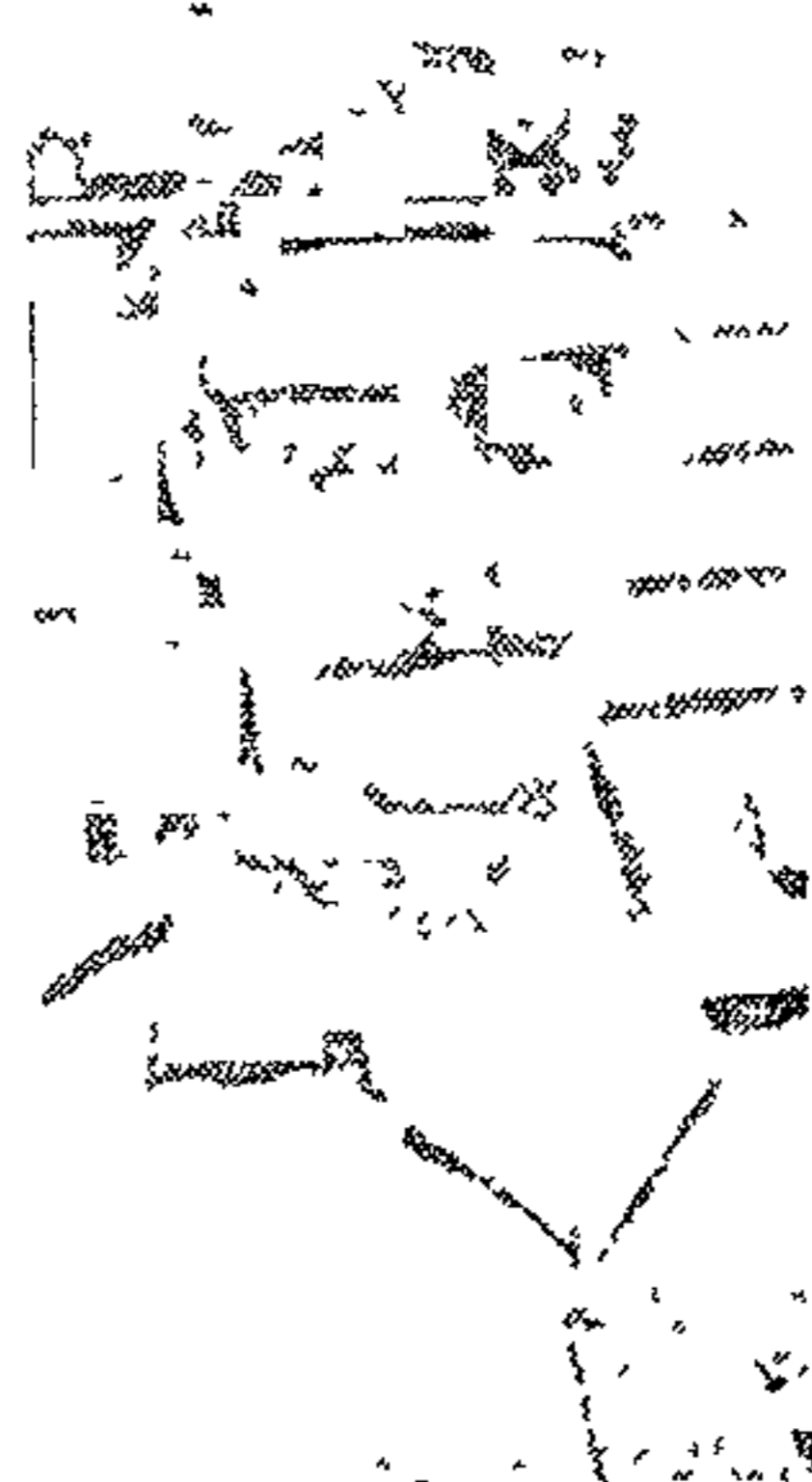
"We know who they are and where they come from and combat the Swapo propaganda by taking evidence of their defeat when they are killed or captured back to the village they came from," he said.

Swapo is active in the electricity from the Ruacana hydro electric scheme southwards.

Since the start of this year Swapo forces have been infiltrating the country in larger groups

area — as shown by the cache of 3 000 kg of ammunition uncovered 80 km from a time Mulilo a week before our visit and the death of 19 South African soldiers in a bombardment on the base at Katima Tladi — but the armed forces seem to have the situation well under control.

In the extreme west of South West Africa lies the Kaokoveld where Swapo have had no success in ac-



The Officer Commanding Two Military Area, Brigadier Andre Liebenberg.

tivating the population, but there has been an escalation in Swapo activity in adjacent Western Owamboland recently.

The officer commanding Ruacana base, Major General de Waard, said there have been 17 separate incidents of either contact with enemy forces, sabotage or attacks on Defence Force troops and bases near Ruacana this year.

A security guard and two local inhabitants died in one of the incidents, an attack on a landrover.

The most common incidents, he said, were the discovery of mines (either than before, sometimes up to 100 strong).

They come over the border on brief forays with a set mission in mind, the area commander, Brigadier Liebenberg,

said. When their mission is accomplished or they are thwarted by security forces they flee back across the Angolan border.

But, despite the increased intensity of the war, Brigadier Liebenberg said it is still very much a low intensity war and can not be compared with the war in Rhodesia.

"We are now where Rhodesia was 10 or 11 years ago," he said. "We have the situation under control."

The Swapo soldier, he said, was nevertheless better trained and equipped than the Rhodesian terrorist, and he quoted the example of a new 1978 Soviet PK machinegun found in the possession of a Swapo terrorist. This is the latest Russian company weapon and is not even fully issued to Russian companies, he said.

It is always the local population which suffers the most as a result of Swapo attack, Brigadier Liebenberg said.

Aside from intimidation and murder raids, prime Swapo sabotage targets were the water pipeline, water towers and telephone lines. The disruption of these services affects the local population more than it does the Defence Force.

Minelaying is aimed at restricting the mobility of the security forces, he said, but it is once again the local population who suffer as the army has mineprotected vehicles and they do not.

Swapo successes, real or imaginary, are broadcast in a continuous propaganda barrage from Radio Luanda and Radio Zambia in the language of the people. Brigadier Liebenberg said. The Voice of America was also broadcasting Swapo propaganda.

To counter this massive propaganda campaign — the 80 per cent psychological aspect of the war — the security forces are playing a leading role in civic affairs.

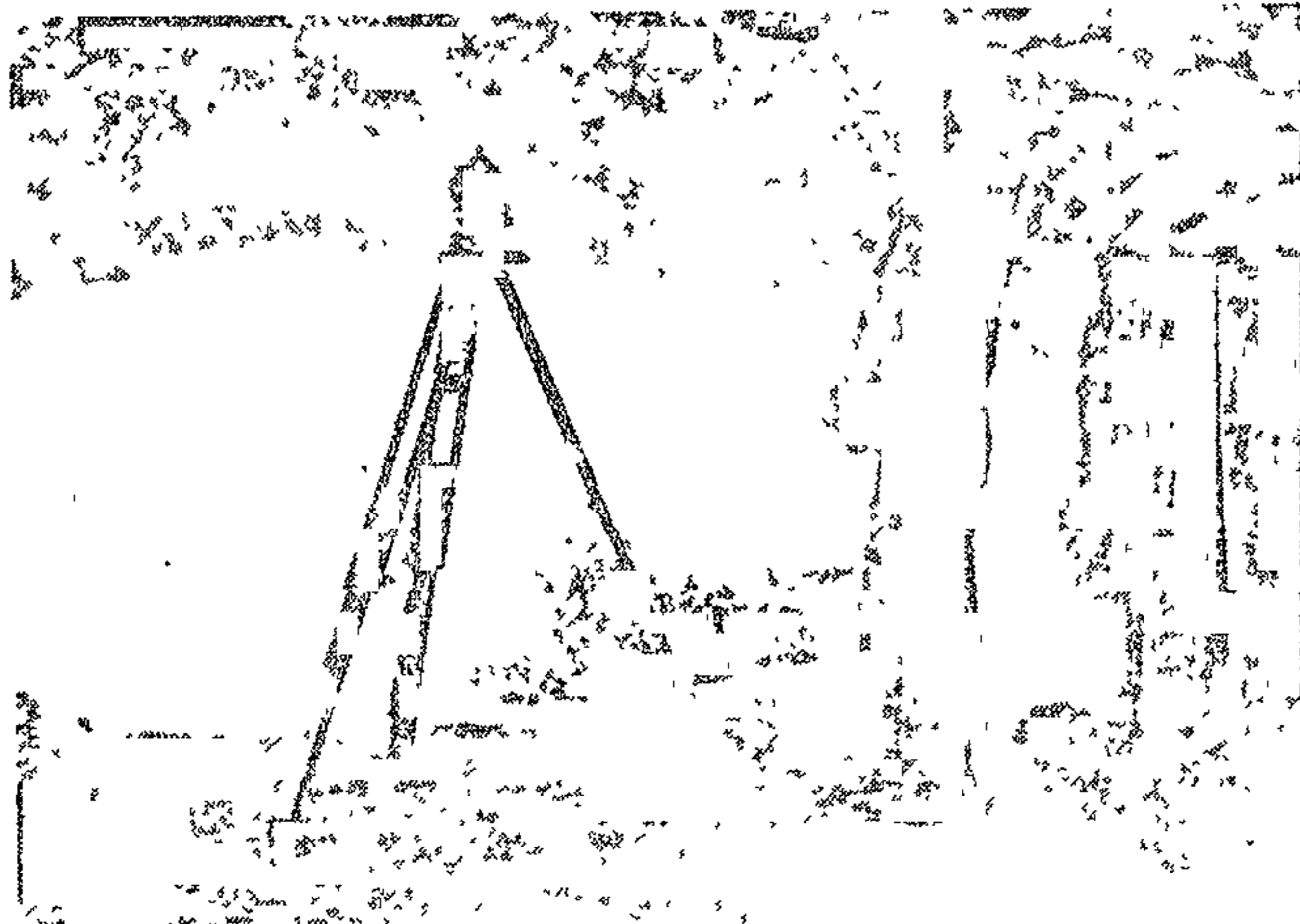
In Owamboland, where there is a fairly sophisticated infrastructure, this involves the expansion and aid of various existing civil services by the Defence Force.

Education, forestry projects, agricultural and health services all fall within the scope of these civil activities, and hundreds of South African teachers, doctors, farmers and tradesmen have downed their arms and plunged into the task.

In one school in Kavango all the teachers, with the exception of the principal, are national servicemen, while in Caprivi national servicemen are playing a large role in education.

A sound infrastructure is an essential to the area if Swapo is not to succeed with its aims, and the infrastructure in Caprivi, Kavango and the Kaokoveld is at present extremely limited. There are few passable roads and until recently health, education and other services were minimal.

It is impossible to measure to what extent the South African Defence Force is successful in this psychological aspect of the war, but it is evident that through the civic action many of the benefits of Western civilisation are reaching vast areas which it may have otherwise taken many more years to develop.

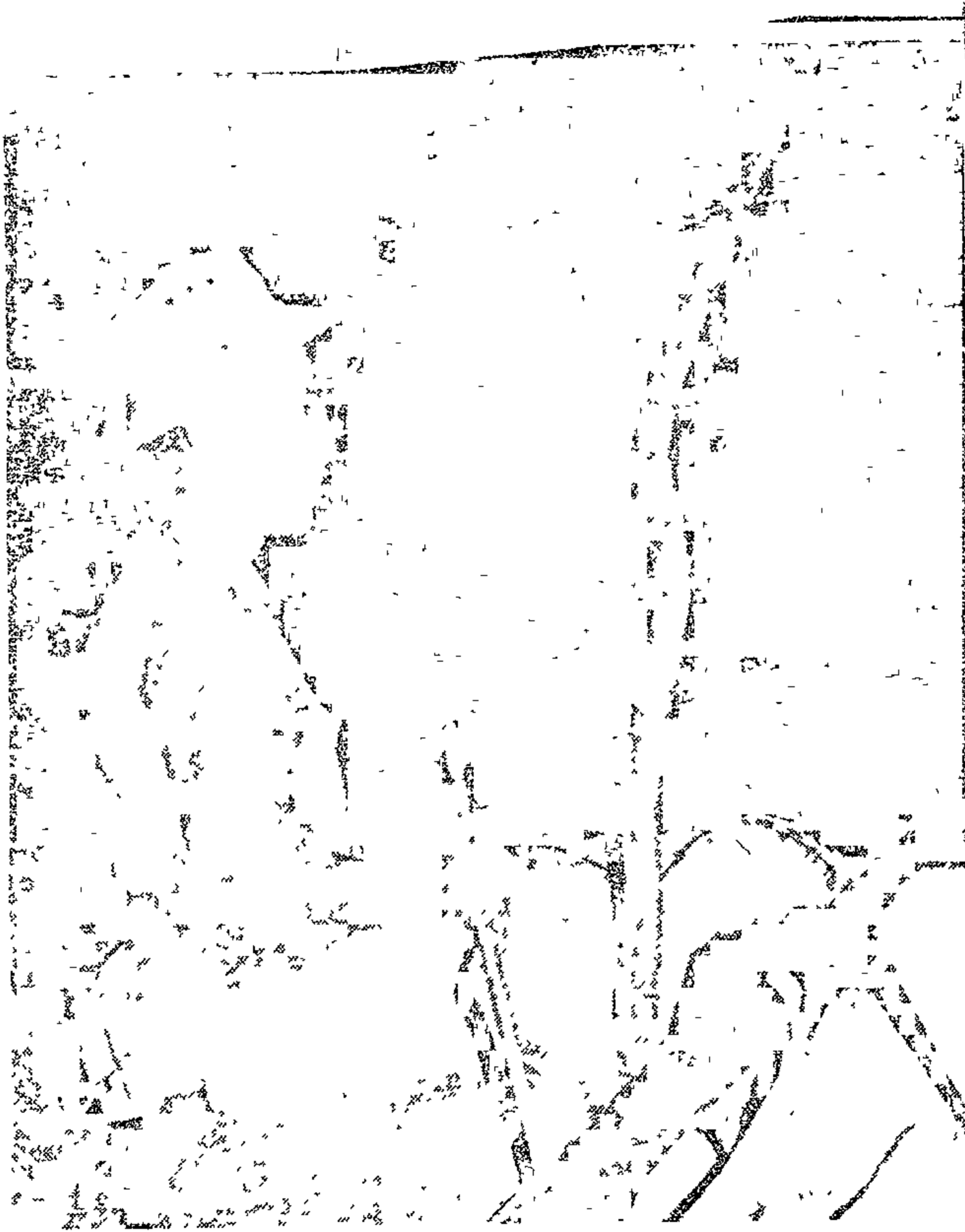


An idyllic spot were it not for the trappings of war. A South African soldier stands in the shade at an observation post on the banks of the Zambezi. Across the river is Zambia.

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A soldier with his light machinegun stands guard at Ruacana.

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New legislative body established in SWA

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By DAVID FORRET

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance will be granted powers to pass laws in South West Africa for the first time next week — five months after their election victory in December.

The new DTA-dominated National Assembly, which was formally established with a proclamation yesterday by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn, will meet for the first time on Monday next week

The proclamation — AG21 of 1979 — stops short of granting the Assembly sovereign legislative powers

Mr Justice Steyn said his legislative authority, as well as that of the South African Parliament and the State President, would not be affected

It is understood that after the election of a President on Monday, the new Assembly will adjourn until early next month when the DTA will finally be in a position to fulfil some of their election promises

Among the DTA's top priorities, according to their spokesmen, will be to consider ways of curbing increasing terrorism and to scrap discriminatory laws in the territory

— something which the previous Constituent Assembly was powerless to do as an advisory body to Mr Justice Steyn

Observers believe that the scene has been set for friction between the DTA and the National Party as the National Assembly takes over certain functions from the all-white Legislative Assembly controlled by the Nationalists

At a press conference yesterday, Mr Justice Steyn said the formation of the new Assembly "should be seen for what it is — a further step, albeit a vitally important one, on the road to an ultimate peaceful, just and durable independence"

However, he gave the assurance that the National Assembly would in no way hinder further international settlement negotiations. On the contrary, he said, "this great step" would make the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 much easier

He called on the Western powers to extend their "liaison" with South West Africa by talking to the new body

Mr Justice Steyn said the new Assembly could make laws for South West Africa — called "Acts" — and, with a few exceptions, repeal or amend any law, including an Act of the South African parliament which has effect in the territory

"But there are cases in which the Assembly is not empowered to make laws. These exceptions to the general rule refer to laws which would alter the international status of the territory"

He said the South African Government would ultimately decide whether any Act affected this status.

"The Assembly will formulate a policy for the internal set-up and will then make laws to implement that policy," he said

"The laws will be signed by me and it will not be necessary, as in the past, to refer the recommend-

ations to the South African Government for final approval

"In practice, the State President or I will only make laws in extraordinary circumstances when the Assembly is not empowered to do so"

He said an Administrator-General's Council would be appointed from members of the 65-seat Assembly to advise him on his executive functions

Mr Justice Steyn made it clear that the National Assembly would be the highest legislative body in the territory. Though the second-tier ethnic authorities would still have a say over their own affairs, it would not mean that the Assembly would "stand powerless" against these lesser bodies

He said the all-white Legislative Assembly — up until now the most powerful body in South West Africa — would have the same status as other ethnic representative authorities, such as Owambo and Caprivi

The National Assembly's term of office will be for one year, after which the Administrator-General will be allowed to extend the term by six months at a time

Any parties not represented in the previous Constituent Assembly will be allowed to apply for one or more of the 15 vacant seats in the extended National Assembly

Price put on terrorists

TSUMEB — Security forces in South West Africa are offering a reward of R200 for information leading to the capture of terrorists

Posters advertising the reward were being distributed in Tsumeb yesterday after last week's savage terrorist murders of two children, their grandmother and a wealthy farmer 55 km north of this town.

The posters carry a photograph depicting a terrorist armed with a Russian AK-47 rifle and next to the picture the reward is advertised in bold print

Security forces are also offering R10 for the discovery of terrorist hand grenades, and R50 for landmines and firearms

Meanwhile, the massive security force follow-up operation to track down the killers responsible for last week's murders continued yesterday north of Tsumeb.

In Otavi, the

administrator-general of SWA, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, said at the weekend he was considering introducing even more stringent legislation than that already in existence to control the movement of people in security areas more effectively.

Addressing more than 200 farmers from the northern parts of SWA, Mr Steyn said he was giving serious thoughts to issuing identity documents to members of all population groups in the territory

The farmers gathered in Otavi to discuss with Mr Steyn the possibility of forming a "common front" to combat terrorism

In Windhoek, General Jan Geldehuys, officer commanding SWA command, said yesterday shots from across the Angolan border had been fired at security forces at Ruacana in northern SWA

The shooting, with

rocket launchers and small arms, started on Saturday evening

There were no casualties among security forces and the fire was silenced when security forces returned it — SAPA-DDC

Tough detention details revealed

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Tough details of forced punishment drill in army detention barracks were yesterday disclosed in the death trial of Signalman Arnold Lewin, who died after one day in detention at Grootfontein in SWA/Namibia.

Nicknames for punishment drill, like "big daddy" and "white rock", were mentioned in the Windhoek Regional Court trial of seven soldiers who pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide following Signalman Lewin's death

Signalman Lewin, 20, of Kimberley, died in the Voortrekkerhoogte Military Hospital on November 19 last year. It is alleged that the day before, he was drilled and beaten up by fellow prisoners in the Grootfontein detention barracks

The accused are Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 26, officer commanding the barracks, Lance-corporal Adriaan du Preez, a Permanent Force instructor, Rifleman Josef Nieuwoudt, 20 and Rifleman Gordon Dwyer, 20, both temporary instructors, Rifleman Thomas Stander, 20, Private Pieter Grobler, 19, and Private Izak Morkel, 18, all three fellow prisoners of Signalman Lewin

The head pathologist and professor of forensic medicine at the University of Pretoria, Professor Johan Loubser, said his post-mortem examination on Signalman Lewin revealed that the serviceman died of heat exhaustion

The soldier's parents, Mr and Mrs Alex Lewin, were in court yesterday when a military police instructor, Corporal Gene Coetzee, sketched de-

tails of tough punishment drills

Corporal Coetzee, a state witness, was away from the barracks at the time of Signalman Lewin's detention

Describing general procedure at the barracks, Corporal Coetzee admitted under cross-examination by the magistrate that he had forced national servicemen in detention barracks to complete a tough, 13-course obstacle track in an allotted time

Though no official time was set for the obstacle course, he decided six minutes was reasonable based on the "average" times, which generally varied from three to five minutes. The obstacle course was a standard programme at detention barracks throughout South Africa

He said if a man failed to complete the course in six minutes, he would order him to repeat the course

If he had still not completed the course in the allotted time after another two or three attempts he would be charged for disobeying a lawful command

Asked by the magistrate how a man could be charged if it was physically impossible for him to obey the command, Corporal Coetzee said all detainees were declared medically fit by a doctor before un-

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dertaking exercises at the barracks

Under further cross-examination, he admitted that groups of detainees were ordered to repeat certain punishment drills if some of their colleagues lagged behind

This had led to occasional fights as well as the slower people being bumped and tripped by their colleagues

Evidence was that detainees woke up at 4am and were forced to do exercises for about four hours. These included military drill and strenuous exercises with tyres and poles.

The exercises were normally completed with the obstacle course

Corporal Coetzee said detainees were allowed a five-

minute break between each set of exercises, which normally lasted for about 40 minutes. Salt water and fresh water were available

He said if a person showed signs of exhaustion he would be allowed to sit in a shady spot until he recovered. If he still could not continue he would be taken to a doctor and, if declared fit, would be taken back to exercise

Corporal Coetzee said he was under instructions to give detainees regular rest periods, but to make the punishment drill as "unpleasant as possible".

He said detention barracks served as a deterrent for undisciplined soldiers.

Mr W A du Plessis was on the bench. Professor J A Olivier sat as an assessor. Mr A G Visser appeared for the State

Swapo: cut SA trade or else

NEW YORK — Swapo dared the West yesterday not to support economic sanctions and an oil embargo against South Africa — and posed as the alternative “massive” direct support from “certain friendly countries to finish the task of liberating our country”

Then it unveiled its plan to bring maximum possible pressure on the West through the coming months.

Beginning with the special General Assembly session next week, this will include observing a string of big power bloc conferences, a Security Council showdown, then a renewed assault at the next full General Assembly session in September.

“We cannot go wrong. We cannot lose with such overwhelming support and assistance of nearly the whole world,” it asserted.

Heightening the impact

here of the decision to create an interim government in Windhoek was a New York Times interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, in which he is reported to prefer to risk sanctions rather than accept the Western peace proposals for the territory and for Rhodesia.

Mr Botha cited the South African plan for a “constellation of states” hinged upon itself.

“If the West wants to play a role, this is it,” he said.

Meanwhile, a mercenary army is being set up by former soldiers and policemen in South Africa to protect farmers against terrorist attacks in northern South West Africa.

A group of ex-soldiers and policemen decided to form the mercenary army after last week’s brutal terrorist murders of two children, their grand-

mother and a wealthy farmer in South West Africa’s northern cattle-ranching area near Tsumeb.

The men are ready to leave for South West Africa in the next few days and are still looking for volunteers.

South West Africa Command is withholding its reaction to the formation of the mercenary force until it receives an official communication from the leaders of the group, already numbering nearly 100.

An ex-soldier from Germiston, Mr J J Smit, one of the organisers of the mercenary force, said yesterday that the murders of the two children had been the last straw.

Mr Smit said he and other organisers of the force were aware the security forces had their hands full and protection could not be given to every farm — DDC

Doctor tells of deaths by heat

argus 16/5/79 (22)

Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A State pathologist today told a Windhoek regional magistrate that he had dealt with six cases of death by heat exhaustion, all of them military.

Professor Johann D Loubser, professor of forensic medicine at the University of Pretoria, was giving evidence at the trial of seven South African Defence Force members charged with culpable homicide, following the death on November 19 last year of Signalman Arnold Charles Lewin, 18.

All seven pleaded not guilty. They are. Lieutenant Jacobus Johannes Estherhuizen, 26, Lance Corporal Adriaan Hendrik du Preez (no age given), Rifleman Josef Markus Nieuwoudt, 20, Rifleman Gordon Bransby Dwyer, 20, Rifleman Thomas Shane Russel Stander, 20, Rifleman Pieter Frederick Grobler, 19, and Rifleman Izak Gerhardus Morkel, 18.

Professor Loubser said his findings after an autopsy was that Signalman Lewin died of heat exhaustion.

The other five cases he had encountered were all from new military intakes, new to places where they (the trainees) were exposed to a routine

PUNISHMENT

One was at Mésima, another at Phalaborwa, and a third was a case of a man doing punishment drill at Heidelberg at 08h30 one morning and dying at noon in 1 Military Hospital, Voortrekkehoogte.

The court was told of a medical certificate declaring Signalman Lewin 'fit for detention' which was handed in as he arrived at the detention barracks on November 17 last year.

Professor Loubser said in cross examination that a medical certificate was not a licence for one person to do with another what he wanted.

A medical officer examined a man and merely

issued a certificate saying there were no manifest malfunctions or illnesses in that person, he said.

'I think our Defence Force has had enough incidents (of heat exhaustion) to know by now that they must not make assumptions,' he said.

Asked when it was too late to be treated for heatstroke, Professor Loubser said the chances of survival and recuperation in these cases were critically short in time — even a matter of minutes.

Professor Loubser said a person suffering from heat exhaustion should be treated when he showed the earliest symptoms such as personality changes.

It was important to spot why a person was slow to respond to a command and why he was uncoordinated, Professor Loubser said.

'I see this as the critical breaking point... people must not wait until he lies unconscious,' said Professor Loubser.

Mr. W. A. du Plessis and an assessor Professor J. A. Olivier, Professor of forensic medicine at the University of the Orange Free State, were on the Bench. Mr. Gerhard Visser appeared for the State and the accused were all represented.

(Proceeding)

C O N T E N T S

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59/ See Presidential Address, Chamber of Mines Rhodesia, 9 April 1975. (mimeo) where the following statement is found 'the availability of unskilled labour, both now and in the future, has become much more problematical since the government permitted Wenela to recruit Rhodesians for the South African mines. This decision, which could have serious repercussions for our mining industry, was made without the usual consultations with the Chamber. This was a grave departure from the Government's normal procedures but I am assured that it will not be repeated... the more unfortunate consequences which might have ensued were averted by the co-operative attitude adopted by Wenela itself'

60/ See Business Herald, 23 January 1975; Business and Financial Review, 24 April 1975

61/ Business and Financial Review, 24 April 1975.

62/ See for instance the reported fall off in production noted in Grain Marketing Board, Annual Report 1975, Salisbury

63/ Data in this section are extracted from the Agreement contained on the reverse of the contract form signed by each contractee. Additional perspectives came from Wenela propaganda handed to contractees (documents in the vernacular translated by Wilbert Garaba).

our Organisations (Wenela) Ltd, Reports and Financial Statements Year Ended 31 December 1974, Johannesburg

representatives in Salisbury explained these reasons as 'dis- underground work, being 'trouble makers' and being 'dis- and 'unsettled'

sterner and W J Breytenbach, The Black Worker of South Africa, Institute No. 26, Pretoria, 1975, p.15, report a figure of 11 000 Zestian workers as reported by the 1970 Census in South Africa undoubtedly low Dept of Bantu Affairs figures are much For example, see Rhodesia Herald, 3 April 1976.

ful to Nicholas Dziva who conducted the interviews in the ing operations, the Acting Manager of Wenela (Mr N D. Nicolle) an on the spot review of unemployment in and around Salisbury. cursory investigation, he was well-satisfied as to the evidence of urban unemployment in Salisbury. It is also ing the comment of the President of the South African Mines that an off-take of 20 000 contractees 'would not t in the local labour market'.

ss Herald, 6 February 1976, and Financial Mail, 9 May 1975

ful to Ian Phimister for pointing this out to me. interesting point to be recorded that, according to the manager of Wenela in Rhodesia, the publication of political news indicating heightening of the local political crisis and/or possibility of change has brought about immediate fall-off in recruit- ment intake levels

SWA: 13 terrorists shot dead

WINDHOEK. — Thirteen terrorists have been killed by security forces in SWA/Namibia during the past six days, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, QC SWA Command of the Defence Force, said here last night.

This brought to 22 the number of terrorists killed this month

In a statement issued on his behalf, General Geldenhuys said terrorist action in Ovambo, northern SWA/Namibia, lately had been aimed mainly at the local populace and the Ovambo infrastructure.

A Defence Force spokesman said the hunt continued for terrorists in the north, around Tsumeb, where four people were murdered this month

In his statement, General Geldenhuys said the 13 terrorists shot dead since last Thursday had been killed in several incidents in the operational area.

Two members of the local populace were killed in landmine explosions in the operational area this month and four were injured, he said. No names were released.

General Geldenhuys said Swapo had maintained its terror onslaught against civilians and the infrastructure There

had been no discernible change in the pattern of action by the terrorists

He confirmed that a number of refugees yesterday fled across the Angolan border into Ovambo This was interpreted as an indication that renewed tension was building up between the resistance movement Unita and the Angolan MPLA, the general said

On Saturday, terrorists attacked the home of a member of the Ovambo Legislative Council, Mr Paulus Heita, with mortars and small arms.

An unidentified woman was killed in the attack and a number of people were treated for burns. Mr Heita's home was burnt down.

The terrorists had fled back into Angola

Also on Saturday, a battle with civilians triggered a landmine, killing one and injuring two

On Monday terrorists damaged the water pipeline north of Ondangwa with explosives — Sapa

Overall Chamber of Mines Labour supply system ----- 60
Reduction in South African demand ----- 61

We have world's support — Swapo

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Swapo dared the West not to support economic sanctions and an oil embargo against South Africa — and posed as the alternative, “massive” support from “friendly countries to finish the task of liberating our country”

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Heightening the impact of the decision to create an interim government in Windhoek, was a New York Times interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in which he is reported to prefer to risk sanctions rather than accept the Western peace proposals for the territory and for Rhodesia

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“If the West wants to play a role, this is it,” he told correspondent John Burnas

While South African sources quibbled with Burns' interpretation in the context of SWA/Namibia, Swapo unleashed its blast

South Africa had never seriously considered implementing the UN plan, and that by “pampering” it, the West had encouraged “the present dangerous development”, Swapo's statement charged.

“Now that South Africa had cast the West's ‘diplomatic spectacle’ into a nocturnal eclipse, what will the Western five do now?”

“Will they show the courage of their convictions to lead or, at least, support punitive action in the form of economic sanctions and an oil embargo against the defiant and rebellious Pretoria junta?”

“The past two years have taught us a lesson by negative experiences Imperialists, colonialists and racists change only when revolution changes them and not through dialogue.”

The statement added: “Swapo's position is commendable as it is unassailable. Throughout, we demonstrated our willingness to be flexible and to make and uphold commitments. Who can say the same about the Boers?”

Swapo leader Pastor Sam Nujoma will be one of the first to speak when the assembly debate begins on May 23. Most of the 150 member nations are expected to take part

SWA forces kill 13 in terror drive

221 Rom 17.5.79

WINDHOEK — Thirteen terrorists were killed by Security Forces in South West Africa during the past week, Major General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commander the SWA Command of the Defence Force, said last night.

In all, 22 terrorists have been killed so far this month.

A Defence Force spokesman said the hunt continued for terrorists in the north, around Tsumeb, where four people were murdered this month.

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area this month and four were injured.

Gen Geldenhuys confirmed that a number of refugees this week fled across the Angolan border into Owambo.

He said terrorists attacked the home of a member of the Owambo Legislative Council, Mr Paulus Heita, last Saturday with mortars and small arms. An unidentified woman was killed and a number of people were treated for burns.

Also on Saturday, a bakkie with civilians triggered landmine, killing one person and injuring two. — Sapa

Church group raided

Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — Security Police yesterday raided the offices of the Namibian Council of Churches and seized letters, posters, tapes and books, including a copy of Oliver Twist

221 ROM 17 5 79
This was the first known raid since the police and military were given sweeping new powers last week by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

In their three-hour search police also confiscated sewing and cooking publications and files marked BBC — the property of Mr Justin Ellis, former acting director of the organisation, then the Christian Council. He was a part-time correspondent for the BBC.

We have world's support — Swapo

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221 RDM 17/5/79
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Hansard 4 (903) 18/5/74

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There's a new card in SWA pack — envoy

18/5/79 P00
221

THE British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir David Scott, says the British government has allocated funds to finance an expanded programme of aid for blacks in South Africa.

Sir David, who was addressing the South African Institute of International Affairs, said that for a number of years the British Council had helped black and white South Africans with bursaries and scholarships to Britain.

The council had helped blacks, particularly in the homelands, with teaching aids, English text books and in other ways, but now wanted to expand this.

"Our prime aim is to seek out, in consultation with the agencies already involved, needs which are at present inadequately met, or not met at all, and to help both with teaching assistance and by providing equipment and teaching aids," the ambassador said.

Sir David said the programme had been approved by

the Labour government, but was being implemented by the new Conservative government.

He referred again to the new British government when speaking of South West Africa.

After outlining the lengthy negotiations about the territory's march to independence, he said "There is now a new card in the pack."

"That is the arrival on the scene of a new British Foreign Secretary."

"Every now and again the appearance of a new personality may enable a particular deadlock to be broken because new ideas and a new style may provide the necessary lubrication to get things moving again."

"Already I sense that new initiatives are in the wind."

Turning to the Rhodesian problem, the ambassador said "The importance we have attached to including the Patriotic Front in the negotiations is often misunderstood here."

"It does not mean that any

British government has been prepared to support the Patriotic Front above the others.

"We have never accepted their claim that they represent the majority of the people, nor have we accepted their demand to have predominance in any interim administration leading to elections."

"In order to stop the war, however, it was vital that we should persuade those who were doing the fighting to come in from the cold."

The ambassador said that the crucial test of the new Rhodesian government would remain whether it could stop the war and whether it could persuade the whites to stay.

"If it does manage to stop the war the Patriotic Front will have become irrelevant."

"But if it does not, and I am not too optimistic about this, the whites will continue to leave the country and the need to get the two sides together will be as important as ever."

Sir David said — Sapa

Lewin was treated badly says witness

11/27/79

221

WINDHOEK — Signalman Arnold Lewin, the young national serviceman who died after detention at Grootfontein military base in northern SWA last year, had been treated badly during his detention, the Regional Court here heard yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr W A. du Plessis was Mr Cornelius Havenga, who had been in detention with Signalman Lewin

Seven Defence Force men have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide following the death of Signalman Lewin in November last year.

Mr Havenga told the court he had been upset by the treatment handed out to Signalman Lewin.

Asked what he had meant by bad treatment, Mr Havenga replied "I can't really describe what type of treatment he used to get."

"All I can say is that the way he was treated upset me."

"One of the things I can mention to the court is that people were forever telling him not to gyppo (malingering) during the exercises."

"I am not a doctor, but I could see he was ex-



SIGNALMAN LEWIN

hausted from the exercises.

Mr Havenga described an incident in which Signalman Lewin was so exhausted he could not stand.

He said the group of which he and Signalman Lewin had been members had done several exercises on the parade ground at the detention barracks at Grootfontein the day before Signalman Lewin died. He had seen Signalman Lewin fall several times.

After completing the exercises, the group went to a nearby garden where Signalman Lewin picked

up an axe and attempted to chop wood. He was so tired he was unable to do so.

"His legs just gave way under him," Mr Havenga said.

Referring to another incident shortly afterwards, Mr Havenga said he had seen Privates Grobler and Stander forcing water down Signalman Lewin's throat.

Asked what state Signalman Lewin had been in at the start of the exercises on that day, Mr Havenga said "He appeared healthy to me."

Another former detainee, Mr Johan Vermeulen, described how he had seen one of Stander, strike Signalman Lewin across his face and deliver short punches to his body after Signalman Lewin had collapsed in the garden.

Mr Vermeulen said he had been put on light duty while in detention. He spent most of his time in a field kitchen about 100 m from the parade ground where the detainees exercised.

Both the garden and the parade ground were within view of the field kitchen.

He had watched the

men go through their exercises on the parade ground.

He had also seen Signalman Lewin lift an axe and attempt to chop wood in the garden before he had collapsed.

It was when Signalman Lewin collapsed, Mr Vermeulen said, that Private Stander had punched him.

"He delivered short

punches to his chest and stomach," he said.

Mr Vermeulen said Private Stander had also slapped Signalman Lewin across the face. Signalman Lewin had collapsed again and lay there motionless, he said.

Signalman Lewin had later been taken away in a Land Rover to the barracks where he (Mr Vermeulen) had been forbidden to see

him some time later.

In reply to a question by the prosecutor, Mr A G Visser, Mr Vermeulen said "I could see there was really something wrong with the deceased when they took him away. I could see that he wasn't trying to gyppo (malingering). He couldn't breathe properly either."

The trial was adjourned until Monday — SAPA

A soldier on the aerial apparatus on the obstacle course at Grootfontein from which Signalman Lewin fell. The photograph was submitted as evidence at the trial

UDI may spill blood, Swapo warns

220

WINDHOEK — There was a war on in South West Africa and any attempt at a unilateral declaration of independence could escalate bloodshed in the territory, Swapo said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday.

Their warning came on the eve of the opening of the first National Assembly — the SWA interim government — by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, on Monday

Swapo said it condemned the declaration of Windhoek and the northern part of the territory as security districts by Mr Justice Steyn. It accused South Africa of planning to use SWA as a "springboard for aggression against neighbouring sovereign states." The statement did not elaborate.

South Africa would also "instigate civil strife" in the black township of Katutura, near Windhoek and other places and "lay the blame on Swapo", it said.

Swapo reiterated its condemnation of the detention of its leaders, sympathisers and supporters. The supporters were not criminals but patriots who had "refused to be a party to a neo-colonial régime in Namibia".

South Africa has been warned several times by the United Nations, Swapo and the international community to stop her UDI and her repressive laws since there's a war in Namibia and such steps will escalate further bloodshed," the statement said.

Swapo warned there had been war in Rhodesia before the "so-called interim government". While Swapo said it was not a war-mongering organisation, it was determined to fight for SWA if South Africa jeopardised the settlement plan and the Waldheim report.

The opening of the SWA National Assembly will have a military flavour with a 19-gun salute, a mounted military parade and a guard of honour.

The parties represented in the National Assembly must still decide what will happen after the election of a president.

The National Assembly would have wide legislative powers and limited executive powers which were still vested in the Administrator-General. However, a council of assembly members would be appointed to help him.

The Interessengemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Sudwester (IG), an influential group of German-speaking businessmen, said yesterday it regarded the establishment of the new National Assembly as a positive step towards attaining self-government peacefully.

Although the assembly would not be able to declare UDI in the territory, the people of SWA would be given the opportunity to determine their own destiny through democratically elected leaders.

White farmers of Namibia's north plan a common front to repel Swapo insurgents

Riding shotgun in the Terror Triangle

Automatic rifle pointing out of a window . . . one farmer in SWA/Namibia's northern white farming area is prepared for any terrorist threat as he travels along a dirt road

Terror Triangle

THEY call it the Triangle of Terror — the thickly-bush area bounded by Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi — where the white farmers of Northern SWA/Namibia have been brought face to face with the 13-year-old terrorist war.

In this 100km radius that Swapo terrorists have killed five whites in less than two months, with one strike even further south in Otjiwarongo — bringing the brutal realities of the "liberation war" to the area.

Now the local whites — many sympathetic with the far-right Herenro Nasionale Party — are having to adjust their lifestyle as SWA/Namibia finds its loss for the "total onslaught" by Swapo.

Political changes on the way to the "new society" envisaged by Administrator-General Mr Justice Steyn have been grudgingly accepted by some of them.

But now the challenge is more tangible and this week the farmers — many of whom have farmed in the area for 30 years — are planning to form a common front to repel the Swapo insurgents.

Not terrified

Says 59-year-old Sarel Steyl, who farms in the Otjiwarongo district, where farmer Bernd Hennies was shot dead by terrorists in April "Of course I am apprehensive. Only a fool would say he isn't. But we are not terrified. This is my land and I am not going to be forced to flee it."

Mr Steyl is an avowed HNP supporter and stood against DTA leader Dirk Mudge in Otjiwarongo at the last general election, when he had to duck a barrage of eggs thrown at the HNP platform.

Mr Steyl is one of several farmers bitter because the administration has balked at action so far to ban Swapo's internal movement outright. "You don't share a nest with a serpent," he warns.

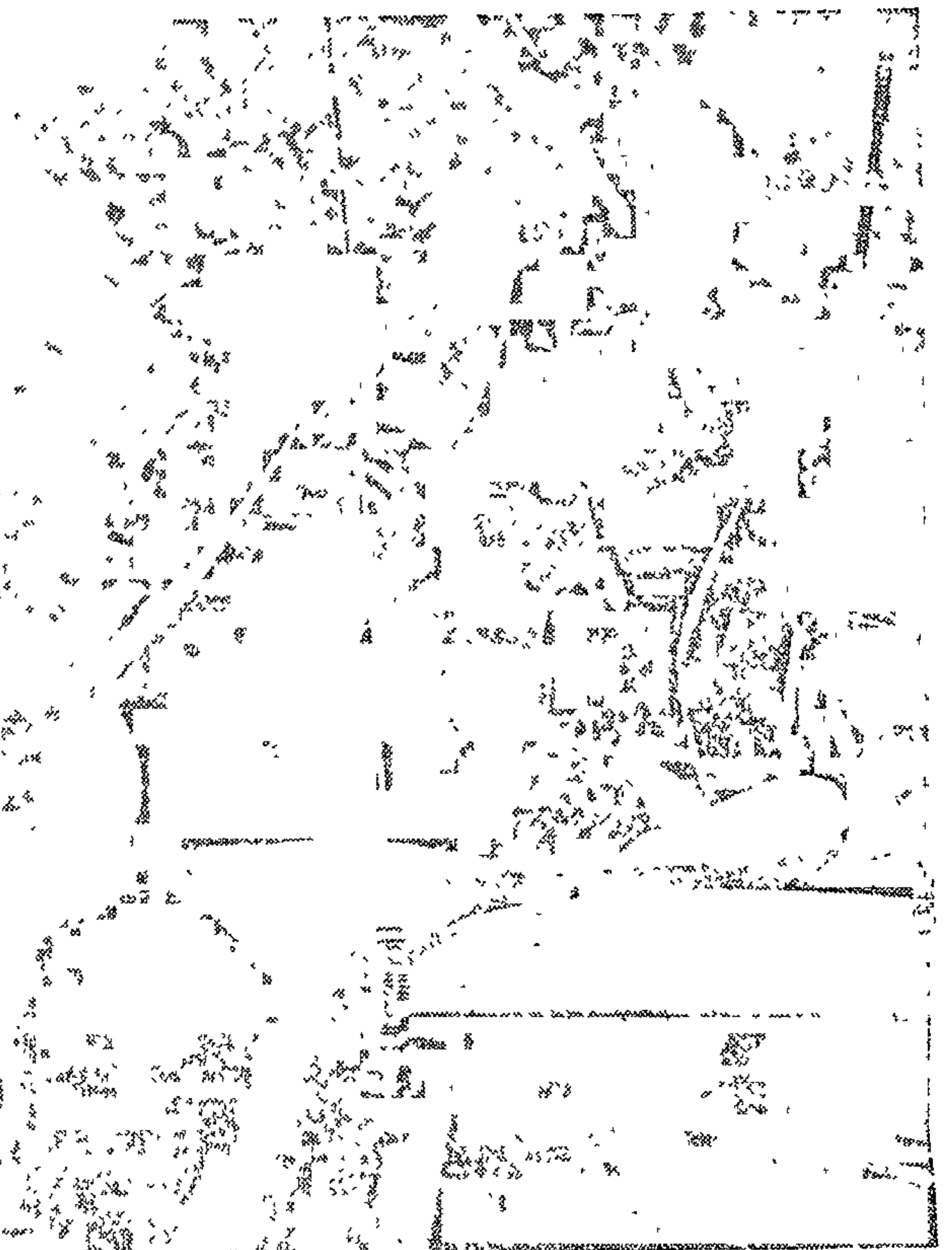
With his 12-bore shotgun, four dogs and a 1.8 metre high fence "mainly to keep the dogs from wandering" Oom Sarel, as he is known, is typical of the farmers who are digging in to face the terrorist menace. At 59, he says he is now too old to ride commando again — but many others are itching for the opportunity.

Further north at Tsumeb Saturday nights in the beer garden at the local two-star hotel usually filled with the laughter of 100 German, Afrikaner and English-speakers.

Once the locals thought nothing of driving the 60km from nearby Otavi to a night on the town and a meal at the hotel whose tables are renowned for its gastronomic delights.

Now journeys at night are made only when necessary. Sometimes motorists drive without headlights.

By day, they hear foot down, travel at 160 km/h or to minimise the risk on a ter-



Security forces, perched on top of a vehicle during terrorist follow-up operations have become a common sight for farmers in the Tsumeb, Otavi-Grootfontein areas

rorist ambush. Speed restrictions in the area were lifted last month.

People travelling on the main roads linking the three towns in the "Terror Triangle" have started forming unofficial convoys. Recently, school buses coming into Windhoek from outlying towns had military escorts travelling aboard with the children.

The killers usually strike after five in the afternoon because darkness falls about 90 minutes later and any follow-up operation is usually hampered by the dark.

The latest terror attacks last week in broad daylight have broken the pattern, however.

The film showing at a Windhoek cinema this week was Terrorist, starring Vera Johns, filmed on location in South-West Africa and dubbed locally as "The film every South West African should see".

Together with the security checks that are now common at department stores it is up to the new awareness of terrorism.

Armed escort

As the hunt for the 40 terrorists who struck north of Tsumeb continued this week in dense bush, emergency security measures were being brought in to protect white farmers.

Many farms, each being guarded by two soldiers and a riding school already operating, are being escorted by soldiers on their way to the farms to protect the posts.

There is a link-up between the radio although the is still to be decided on a wide scale. Some farmers have been advised to take their families and security forces but not all

are convinced of its effectiveness.

Many farmers carry automatic rifles. Others prefer to rely on trusty shotguns and 303 rifles.

They hold regular practice sessions — and there are budding Annie Oakleys too — farmers wives who are now crack-shots with pistol and rifle.

There is no widespread panic among the farmers who point out that the raids are isolated and that the security forces are in control of the situation. Their reaction is more one of irritation that their daily routine is often upset.

Sybrand Water, 57, has farmed in the Otjiwarongo area since 1940 and owns two farms adjoining Aloe Grove where Mr Hennies was shot.

He is a member of the local commando — one of about 90 percent of the farmers in the northern areas — and says him that he has not yet been called up.

"We farmers could like to use these terrorists, but there is no credit for it — this is a challenge, but we are not going to give way as long as we can market our cattle here."

Mr Water has touched on another sore point. Many farmers are now feeling the dual pinch of the terrorist threat and financial hardship — caused partly by a complex marketing and quota system — which has brought some of them to the brink of ruin.

More than 70 percent of the farms in the area of last week's slayings near Tsumeb are not permanently inhabited. They have been vacated because it is not economically viable to farm them full-time. There are farmers who have been forced into the towns to work.

One of the priorities to be tackled by the SWA/Namibia administration as part of its counter-strategy against terrorism will be to rehabilitate the white-owned farms so as to plug the hole in the dyke through which successive waves of Swapo guerrillas have been seeping.

At Otavi, the one-hotel town of about 600 whites, it is not uncommon to see the local hotel bristling with guns.

Frustrated

Last Saturday, farmers crowded into the local school hall, guns hanging from holsters at their sides to voice their fears to Administrator-General Steyn.

Farmers were so frustrated at the authorities' apparent unwillingness to act against Swapo that some of them were threatening to take the law into their own hands and mount expeditions themselves, the judge heard.

The judge's explanation that the internal Swapo movement might not be banned now because of delicate international negotiations, on SWA/Namibia, went down like a lead balloon.

One local dominee asked: "How much longer must the list of dead children grow before South Africa is prepared to draw the line and say thus far and no further?"

"That," replied the judge, "is the 64,000-dollar question."

Squeezed by the economic situation, outraged at the recent murders, the farmers are clearly chomping at the bit.

The commandos are ready to 'opsaal' and ride again. The threat this time is the vanguard of what they see as a Soviet-inspired bid to eventually take their country from them.

(221) 20/5/79 Sand 71

DOUBLES!

CROSS!

SWA summit

secret is out

THE Sunday Times has obtained the top-secret minutes of a summit meeting at which the five African frontline states decided to cast South Africa as the wrecker of the UN settlement for South West Africa.

A prime mover was Botswana's President, Sir Seretse Khama, who said: "I want South Africa to be regarded as the nigger in the woodpile."

The meeting, held in Luanda on March 3 and 4, was attended by Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, President Agostinho Neto of Angola, Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, and a representative of Tanzania

The minutes of the meeting give a fascinating glimpse of the conniving and double-dealing that has accompanied the South West Africa settlement negotiations

Their disclosure is bound to complicate further negotiations on the territory, scheduled for next month.

The moment Seretse said: "I want South Africa to be regarded as the nigger in the woodpile" Page 1

Among other things, the minutes confirm East Germany's influence in the negotiations exerted through President Neto

They show that the decision to make South Africa the scapegoat came soon after a visit to President Neto by East Germany's President Honecker

According to an observer at the summit, President Honecker and President Neto had clearly come to the conclusion that Swapo had "no chance" of winning impartial UN-supervised elections in South West Africa.

This had played into the hands of Mr Nujoma, whose suspicion of the United Nations emerges clearly in the exchanges, and whose apparent fear of elections had produced constant threats to revert to violence

Key point

To the observer it seemed that both President Neto and Mr Nujoma had arrived at the meeting determined to wreck the settlement

During discussions on a key point of dispute — the countries which should contribute to the UN force (Untag) which would monitor the elections — Mr Nujoma expostulated

"The struggle in Namibia is not a peacekeeping struggle, it is a struggle against racism."

At another point he protested

"We disagree completely that the secretary-general should decide the fate of our country"

His worry about the outcome of the elections emerges clearly when he says

"As fighters we cannot mobilise the people, then lose the election."

The minutes also disclose wide differences of opinion between the five frontline states, — and between them and Swapo

President Neto, for example, seemed deeply worried that his country might end up with a permanent Swapo presence

He suggested they should move across the border into South West Africa

What, he asked, would happen to the Swapo forces in his country if Swapo lost the election?

Exile

"Otherwise they will live permanently in exile"

But President Kaunda took the opposite tack, arguing that some Swapo forces should be kept safely in reserve

But it was President Khama who openly questioned Swapo's political support in the territory

"The UN and the OAU may have been right some time ago in declaring Swapo the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people but we must be realistic

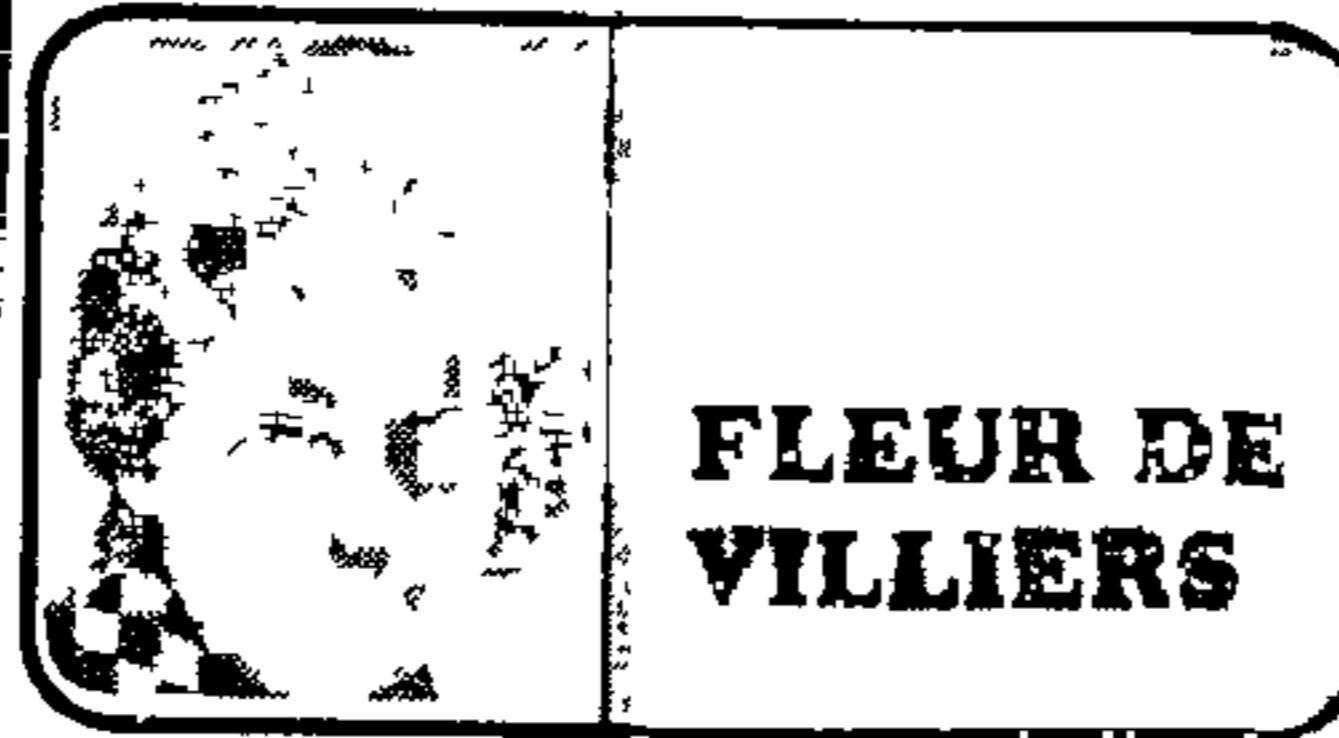
"Things do change"

20/5/79

221

S/Time

Page 2



**FLEUR DE
VILLIERS**

20/5/79

reports on the secret summit

THE SUNDAY TIMES has obtained top-secret minutes of a summit meeting of Frontline states at which it was decided that South Africa should be cast as the wrecker of the UN settlement plan for South West Africa.

The documents, obtained from sources in Lusaka and New York, are a record of a meeting in Luanda on March 3 and 4 this year between the Frontline presidents and the Swapo leader Sam Nujoma.

They reveal that Nujoma, spurred on by an Angolan and East German belief that Swapo would not win UN-sponsored elections in the territory, had no intention of finally accepting the UN plan.

But at the stormy Luanda summit, the Swapo president was eventually strong-armed into modifying his public intransigence so that South Africa, not Swapo, would carry the international blame for "wrecking the agreement".

By March 4 South Africa had already made it plain that it could not accept two key clauses in the UN plan.

One of the disputed clauses, which South Africa regarded as a deviation from the original agreement, excludes the monitoring of Swapo bases outside South West Africa and was inserted at the insistence of the Frontline states.

Shadowy role of Pres Honecker

The other, which allows for the establishment of Swapo Bases within the territory was in line with Swapo demands and made South African agreement to the plan impossible.

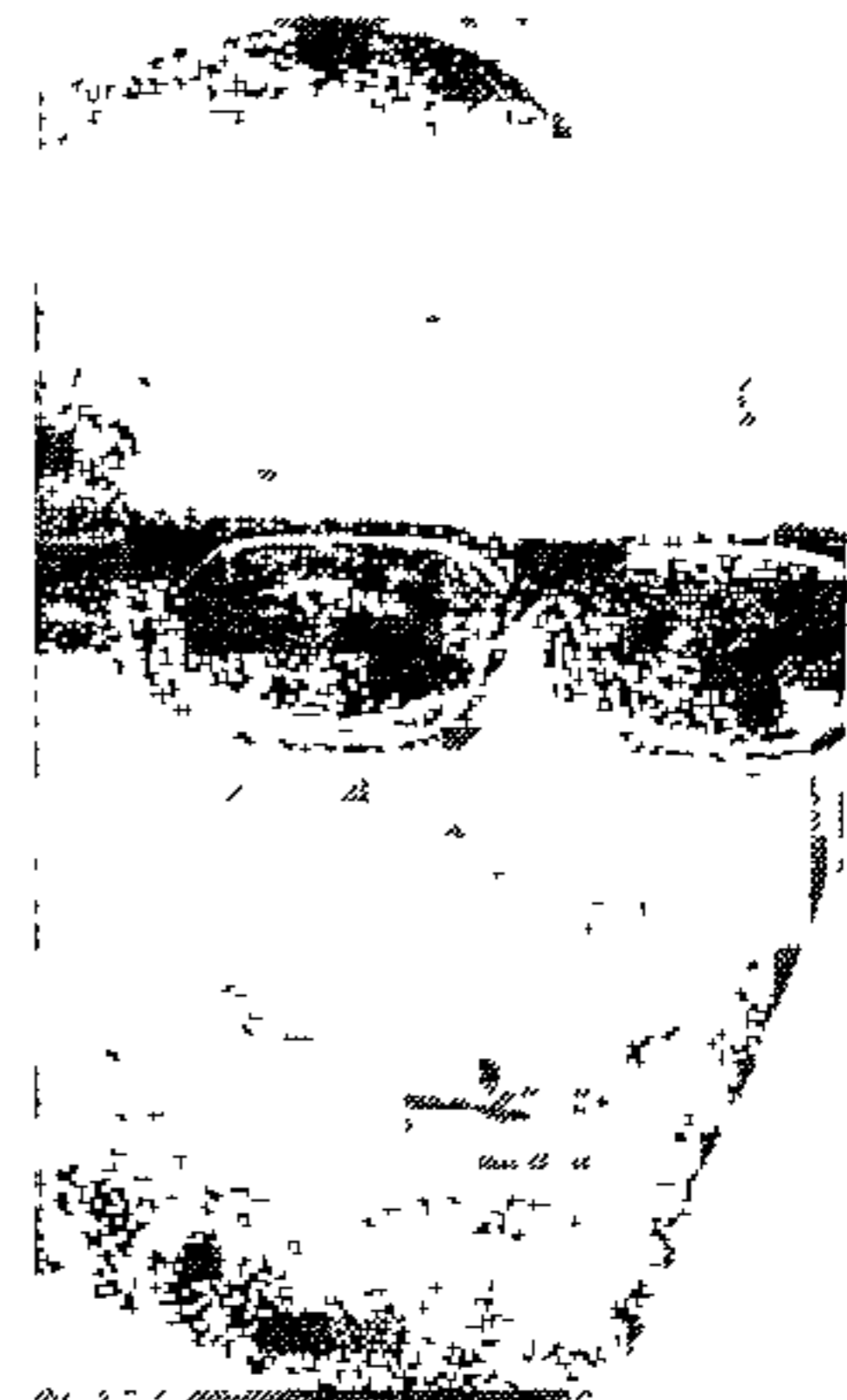
The top-secret record of the Luanda summit, together with eyewitness accounts of what happened at the meeting, reveals the shadowy role played by President Honecker of the German Democratic Republic, a major supplier of arms and "military advisers" to Angola.

President Honecker visited Angola a few days before the meeting of the Frontline presidents.

It quickly became apparent at the summit, observers said, that Honecker and President Neto of Angola had decided in advance that there was "no chance" of Swapo winning the election and that impartial democratic elections would spell the end of Swapo's existence.

The Angolan president was also clearly worried that his country would forever be encumbered with Swapo guerrillas if the elections were held and Swapo failed to win them.

It did not occur to him, observers said, that they could return in peace if they were willing to respect the government of the day.



**SERETSE KHAMA
"Blame SA"**

WCG

with Nujoma and his "emotional outbursts".

Sources have also revealed that Nujoma, aware of what the meeting had in store, went to extraordinary lengths to avoid it.

Eventually he had to be forcibly flown back "virtually under arrest" from Addis Ababa whence he had fled.

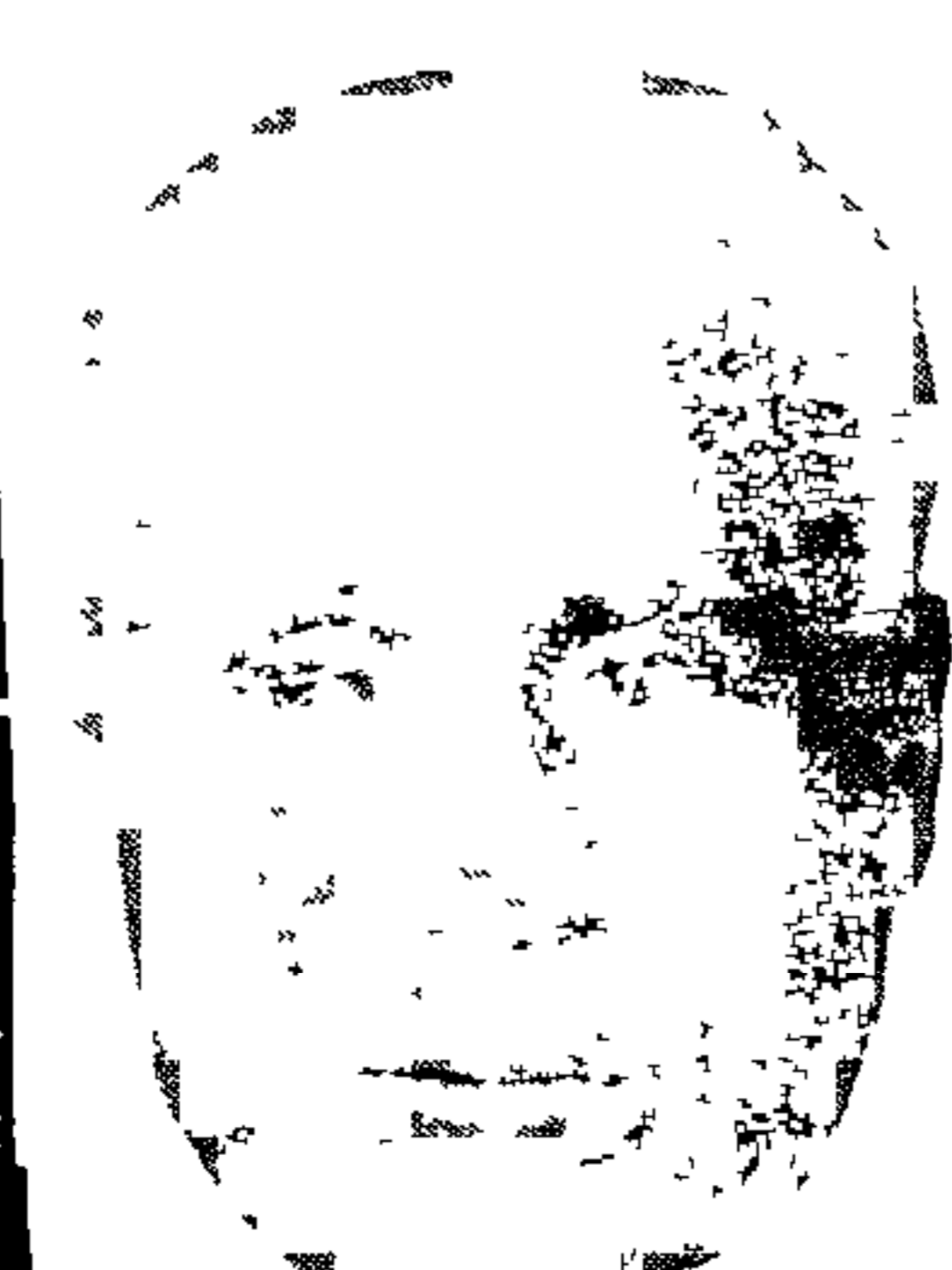
At one point during the meeting, Nujoma, who had made no secret of his mistrust of the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and the United Nations, was told sharply by President Kaunda of Zambia to modify his language, after he had accused the United Nations of being responsible for the murder of Patrice Lumumba.

Observers said it was clear that Nujoma suspected the UN of plotting to destroy him.

As the meeting opened Nu-

**THE MOMENT SERETSE
KHAMA TOLD THE
FRONT-LINE PRESIDENTS:**

**I want
SA to
be the
nigger
in the
oddpile**



KENNETH KAUNDA
"People dying"

"conflicting messages" to the three states

Angola was the only country where the liaison offices would be required to liaise with Swapo forces

It was then that the tension of the meeting boiled over into confrontation

Nujoma "These messages from the Secretary-General are not known to Swapo. We cannot accept that the Secretary-General should have the final say

"It is our lives which are involved

"If the Secretary-General wants to manipulate the situation, we will go it alone and fight

"After all, who murdered Patrice Lumumba? Is it not the UN?"

"We know what the UN has done in the Congo"

Kaunda: "Please Sam, you better choose your words. It is not

It was an opinion which gave rise to a sharp reply from Neto's fellow-Marxist President Samora Machel, of Mozambique, and a revealing response from Nujoma as to the real purpose of the internal bases

Machel "Comrade Neto says if Swapo loses and has part of its army outside, what would happen. Let us imagine they are all inside the country

"What would happen? Swapo must tell us"

Nujoma "As fighters we cannot mobilise the people, then lose the elections"

The presidents clashed again with Nujoma on the question of the composition of the UN force, with Machel, Kaunda, Khama and Jembe arguing for acceptance of the Secretary-General's list, after Nujoma had rejected even Ghana "because it is not the Ghana of Nkrumah"

Khama "If Swapo wants only their friends to contribute troops to Untag, what if South Africa says it wants Taiwan, Israel, BophuthaTswana and Transkei to contribute troops?"

Machel "We have to take South Africa's reaction into account. The Secretary-General will not want to be dictated to by Swapo."

A third confrontation developed around President Neto's desire to see Swapo forces in Angola and Zambia establish bases in Namibia — "otherwise they will live permanently in exile" — and his admission that Swapo forces already inside the territory were "insignificant"

Machel. "If the ceasefire is arranged, South Africa will not allow Swapo to infiltrate their troops into Namibia. What do we condemn then?"

Kaunda and his 'best strategy'

Kaunda "The Five have agreed that Swapo forces inside Namibia will remain inside.

"With regard to those outside, what would happen if they were to be taken inside and the plan was wrecked?"

"The best strategy would be to keep some Swapo forces outside."

President Khama who posed as devil's advocate made no secret of his impatience with the Neto-Nujoma line

He also openly questioned Swapo's claim to be the "sole representative of the Namibian people"

"Swapo wants to go in as the government of an independent Namibia, but we don't know who the Namibians want, quite frankly

"I agree with Kenneth (President Kaunda) when he says that we have always supported Swapo, because Swapo has been fighting

"Other Namibian parties have emerged because of Swapo's efforts

"The UN and the OAU may have been right some time ago in declaring Swapo the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people, but we must be realistic.

"Things do change

Nujoma didn't trust the UN

It was also clear that Swapo no longer trusted the UN and that Nujoma was determined to stick to his own list for the military component of Untag, one which included many of the countries that had been arming Swapo against South Africa.

If it was changed, he warned, he would return to the bush to "shoot it out" with South Africa and the West.

Neto and Nujoma therefore met the other Frontline presidents determined, according to eyewitnesses, to "wreck the meeting and the UN plan".

Their strategy was thwarted when they were bluntly told by Presidents Kaunda, Khama and Machel that Swapo should not "alienate its international support" by publicly playing the wrecker and instead should allow the blame for the collapse of the negotiations to be put at South Africa's door.

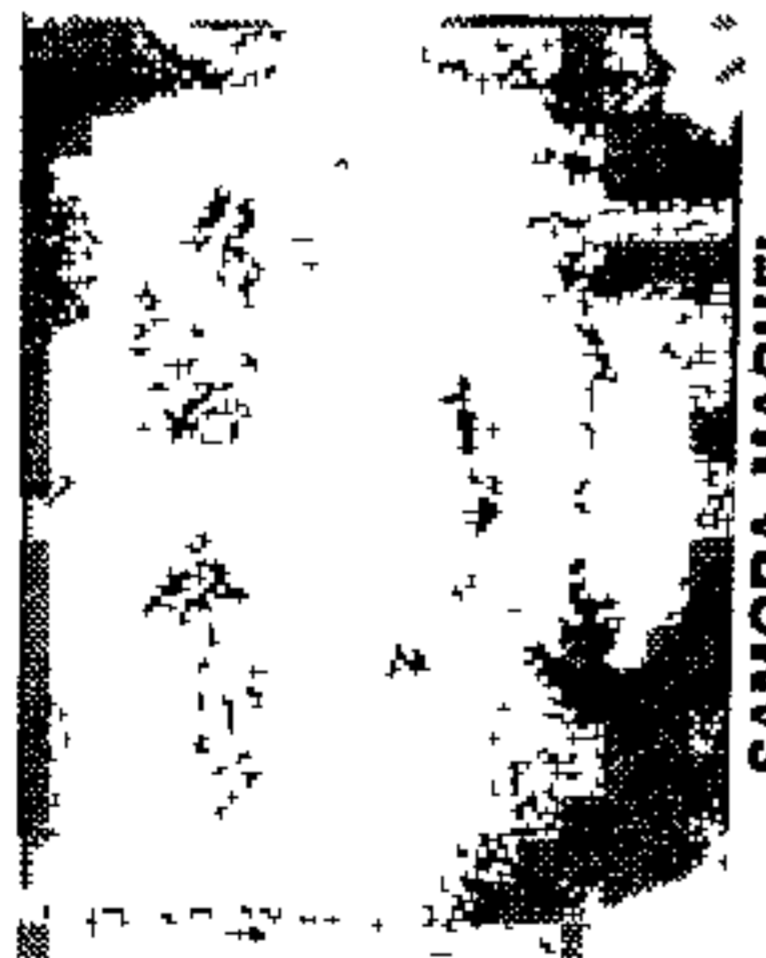
The minutes of the summit, which was attended by Presidents Neto, Kaunda, Khama, and Machel and vice-president Jumbo of Tanzania, are an amazing record of disunity among the Frontline states, of fundamental disagreements between the two Marxist states, Mozambique and Angola, and the isolation of President Neto and of open Frontline irritation.

oma
● Accused the UN of wanting to "invade neighbouring countries" to monitor the bases in Angola and Zambia

● Warned that Swapo forces would continue to train, despite the peace plan "because we will need to fight for the liberation of Walvis Bay."

● Asked the Frontline presidents to prove their support by providing the bulk of the UN peacekeeping force.

● Rejected out of hand Dr Wald-



SAMORA MACHEL
"SA reaction"

heim's Untag selection, especially his proposal that Britain, Canada, Australia, West Germany and Denmark should be asked to provide logistical support for the UN troops.

● Revealed that his own choice of countries for Untag included Angola, Tanzania, Nigeria, Algeria, India, Iraq, Yugoslavia, Panama, with Botswana, Zambia, Benin, Ghana, Ethiopia, Libya, Senegal and the Malagasy Republic supplying logistic support.

● If his list was rejected, he

NUJOMA These messages from the Secretary-General are not known to SWAPO. We cannot accept that the Secretary-General should have the final say. It is our lives which are involved. If the Secretary-General wants to manipulate the situation we will go it alone and fight. After all, who murdered Patrice Lumumba? It is not the UN? We know what the UN has done in the Congo.

KAUNDA. Please, Sam, you better choose your words. It is not only Namibians who are dying. Our own people are dying.

KHAMA: I am glad you have said that Mr Chairman. If we want an honourable peace please let us have it. If we want to fight so be it. If you think SWAPO is all powerful, fine, fight.

This is what Sam Nujoma, the leader of Swapo, had to say about

warned, he would return to the bush and shoot it out.

He also objected to the establishment under the UN plan of reception centres for returning South West African refugees, referring to them as "concentration camps".

He said Namibians in exile would return only when the UN had given guarantees that all repressive laws had been repealed — "otherwise we will resort to armed struggle again".

Nujoma also

● Rejected the proposal that the maintenance of law and order during the transitional period remain in the hands of the SA Police.

● Rejected as unacceptable the provision that the five members of the Western contact group open offices in Windhoek during the transitional period.

"If they open offices in Windhoek, China the Soviet Union and the Frontline states will be entitled to do the same," he said.

He also asked the Frontline presidents to object to the provision that UN liaison offices be opened in Lusaka, Luanda and Gaborone during the transitional period.

Heated clash on liaison offices

It was on this last issue that Nujoma was to run into an amazingly heated head-on clash with Kaunda and Khama after he had been supported to the hilt by Neto, who bluntly admitted that he "did not believe in the viability of the Secretary-General's plan" and did not take it seriously.

Kaunda and Khama had both accepted the proposition that UN liaison offices be established in their countries.

Neto, however, revealed that two nights previously he had turned down Dr Waldheim's request for a UN liaison office in Luanda.

He could not, he said, accept the proposition "that Swapo forces in Angola be controlled".

On the other hand "Swapo has the right to establish military bases inside Namibia".

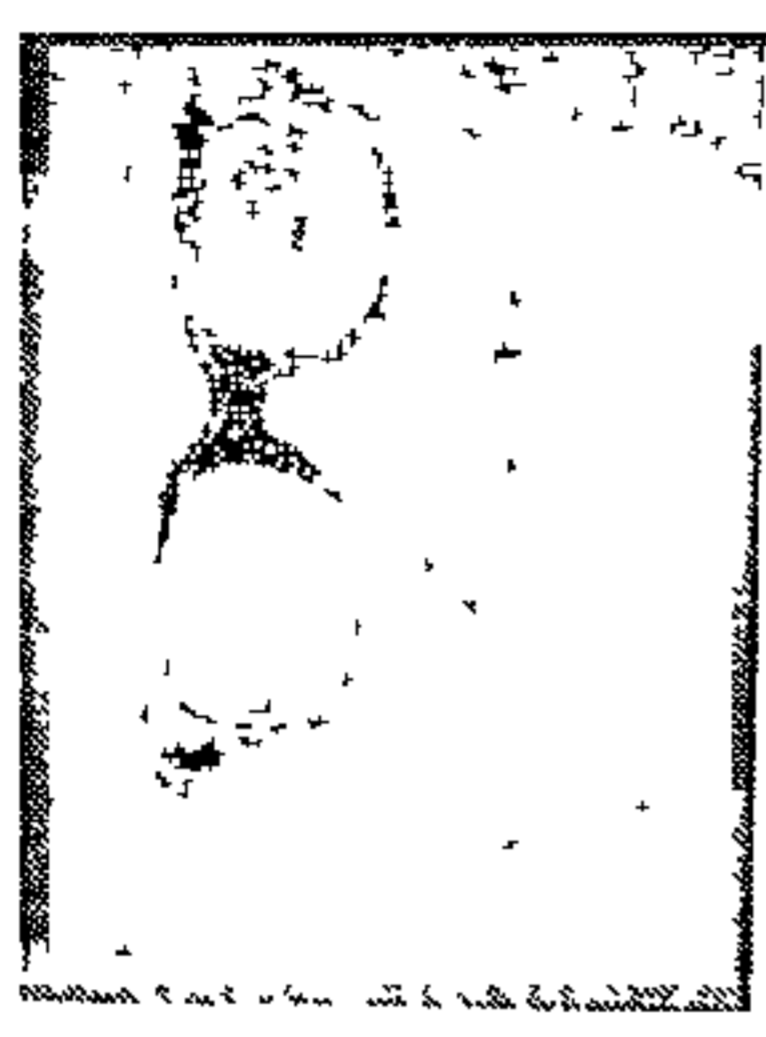
The presidents discovered that

Our own people are dying."

Khama "I am glad you have said that. If we want an honourable peace, please let us have it."

"If we want to fight, so be it. If you think that Swapo is all-powerful, fine, fight. The liaison offices are meant to facilitate the repatriation of thousands of Swapo refugees so that they can get back to Namibia and vote for Swapo."

Nujoma "We are Namibians. We know the racists."



AGOSTINHO NETO
Snubbed UN

Kaunda "I think we all know that you are Namibians. We do not need to be reminded of that."

"We know you are anti-imperialist. So are we."

But it is the following passage from the verbatim record that reveals the real reason for the intransigence of Neto and Nujoma.

Neto "It is said there should be elections in Namibia."

"I don't know who is going to win. Swapo will have problems."

"Everything is being done to destroy Swapo. If another party wins, its government will be recognised by the UN and the OAU. What would then happen to Swapo forces outside Namibia?"

A 'thrill' if Swapo won

"I am not suggesting that Swapo is not the most popular party in Namibia."

"If Swapo wins the elections, we will all be thrilled."

"But we should be realistic — even at the risk of annoying our friends."

It was, however, Khama who eventually produced the most persuasive argument against Nujoma's intransigence.

"I don't want Swapo to be blamed for the collapse of the negotiations."

"I want South Africa to be regarded as the nigger in the woodpile."

It was a view which eventually was to prevail when finally the presidents resorted to their last tactic against the Neto-Nujoma stand.

They left their aides and adjourned to a small room. Neto was persuaded to stop aiding Nujoma's destructive tactics and Nujoma was strong-armed into accepting most of the Secretary-General's report on the basis that South Africa, not Swapo should be put in the position of jumping ship.

The strategy worked. Except for one thing.

Swapo has still not accepted Dr Waldheim's list for the military and civilian composition of Untag.

And today, according to his reluctant African allies, Sam Nujoma is working out a new strategy to wreck the UN plan should South Africa ever accept it.

NETO. It is said there should be elections in Namibia. I don't know who is going to win. Swapo will have problems. Everything is being done to destroy Swapo. If another party wins, its government will be recognized by the UN and the OAU. What would then happen to Swapo forces outside Namibia? Angola and Zambia would not allow them to attack an independent neighboring country.

KAUNDA We all think SWAPO is going to win.

MACHEL: Comrade Neto says if SWAPO loses and has part of

TOP SECRET

17 /

And this is what President Agostinho Neto of Angola fears would happen if Swapo won an election in South West Africa.

Arms 21/5/79 (221)

'No break for detainee'

WINDHOEK. — A young national serviceman who died after being in detention in Grootfontein last year had been refused a rest break on his first day while another new detainee had not only been allowed to rest, but had also been given a cup of coffee, the Regional Court heard here today.

Giving evidence before Mr W.A. du Plessis was Mr Johan Wilhelm Vermeulen, who had been in detention with Signalman Arnold Lewin, who died at 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria on November 18

last year after being flown from the detention barracks.

Seven members of the South African Defence Force have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of Signalman Lewin.

ACCUSED

They are: Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 26, Lance Corporal Adrian du Preez, 19; Private Josef Nieuwoudt, 20, Private Gordon Dwyer, 20; Private Thomas Stander, 20, Private Pieter Grobler, 19;

and Rifleman Izak Morkel, 18.

Cross-examined by Mr Sam Maritz, defence counsel for Privates Nieuwoudt and Dwyer, Mr Vermeulen described to the court how Signalman Lewin had been forced to continue, even though he had complained he was too weak, with the physical training during his first day in detention.

On the previous day, however, another new detainee, a Private Hecht, had complained he was exhausted and could not continue with the exer-

cises and had been allowed to sit out for a while.

He had even been allowed to go to a nearby field kitchen where he had been given a cup of coffee, Mr Vermeulen said.

He had personally made the cup of coffee for Private Hecht, he said.

Mr Vermeulen said Private Hecht had rested for a while and had later continued with the exercises after realising that it

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Arms 21/5/79

Detainee

(Continued from Page 1)

doesn't help to complain in the DB.

In reply to a question by Mr Maritz, Mr Vermeulen said he had watched part of the training done the following day by a group which had included Signalman Lewin.

STRUGGLED

He said he had noticed that Signalman Lewin had struggled to keep up with the rest of the group during the exercises and had appeared 'totally exhausted'.

Mr Vermeulen also described how he had seen one of the accused Private Grobler, throw a tyre at an already-exhausted Signalman Lewin, causing him to fall.

Private Grobler helped him to his feet again and he (Signalman Lewin) had continued with the exercises, Mr Vermeulen said. — Sapa.

(Proceeding)

2 blacks shot dead by terrorists

Argus 21/5/79 (22)

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Two black men were gunned down by Russian-made weapons in Tsumeb at the weekend, near the area where four white civilians were murdered by Swapo terrorists earlier this month.

The men, Ovamboland citizens, were shot in separate incidents in Tsumeb's black areas about 2 km apart, with terrorist weapons, according to a South African Defence Force spokesman.

In both cases, one on Saturday night and the

other at about midday yesterday, a group of four men were believed to be responsible.

The man who died on Saturday night was Isak Venasius Diviteko, 30, who worked for Tsumeb Town Councillor Mr Karl Heinz

Hellwig. The name of the second man who died is not yet known.

Mr Hellwig has claimed that 24 hours after Mr Diviteko's murder, his wife received an anonymous telephone call urging her to come into Tsumeb's black area.

According to Mr Hellwig, this was definitely an attempt to lure my wife into the black township.

Mr Hellwig said Mr Diviteko told him on Friday that Swapo had warned him that they were going to kill him.

'Nigger in woodpile' plot at SWA summit

Militant

resolution

for debate

ORMANDE POLLOK

CAPE TOWN — Disclosure of a plot between the front-line States and Swapo to cast South Africa as wrecker of the South West Africa negotiations has put a heavy question mark over the credibility of a UN General Assembly meeting this week to condemn South Africa for not accepting the latest peace proposals.

It has also focused attention on the Western contact group, and their response at the meeting will be closely watched now that the plot has been disclosed.

By the time the meeting look place South Africa had already made it clear that it could not accept two vital conditions in the final proposals — that Swapo be granted bases in the

Under the name Oosthuizen, in the name wife of Liltved, Virginia Ashdown, she is expected to be in better voice than ever

News of the plot, JEREMY HAWK Firth present Pieter Joenen & Shirley

OLD THE INN, SCENE

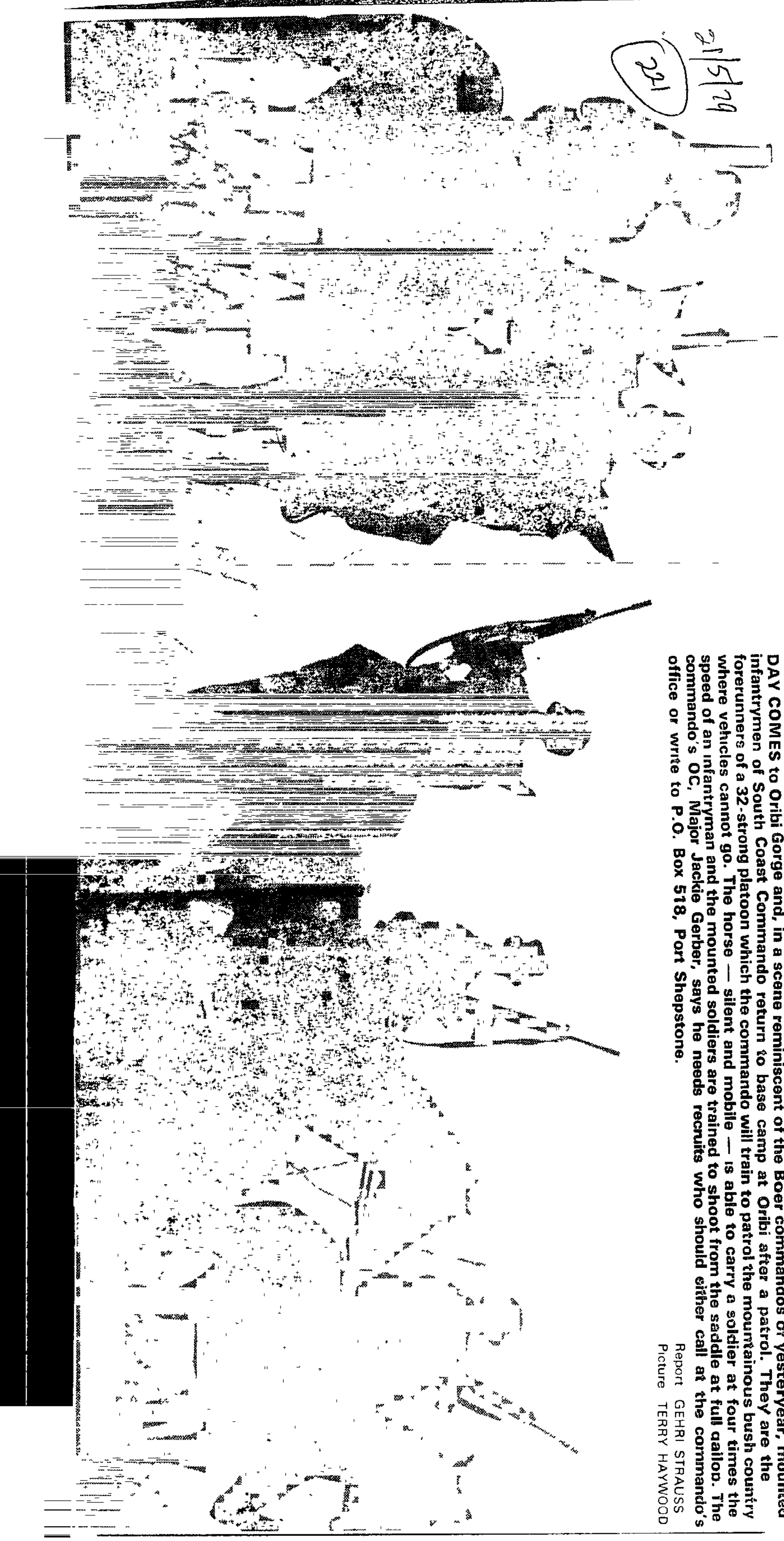


21 May 1978

221 The Natal Mercury. Monday, May 21, 1911

21/5/11

221



DAY COMES to Orihi Gorge and, in a scene reminiscent of the Boer commandos of yesteryear, mounted infantrymen of South Coast Commando return to base camp at Orihi after a patrol. They are the forerunners of a 32-strong platoon which the commando will train to patrol the mountainous bush country where vehicles cannot go. The horse — silent and mobile — is able to carry a soldier at four times the speed of an infantryman and the mounted soldiers are trained to shoot from the saddle at full gallop. The commando's OC, Major Jackie Gerber, says he needs recruits who should either call at the commando's office or write to P.O. Box 518, Port Shepstone.

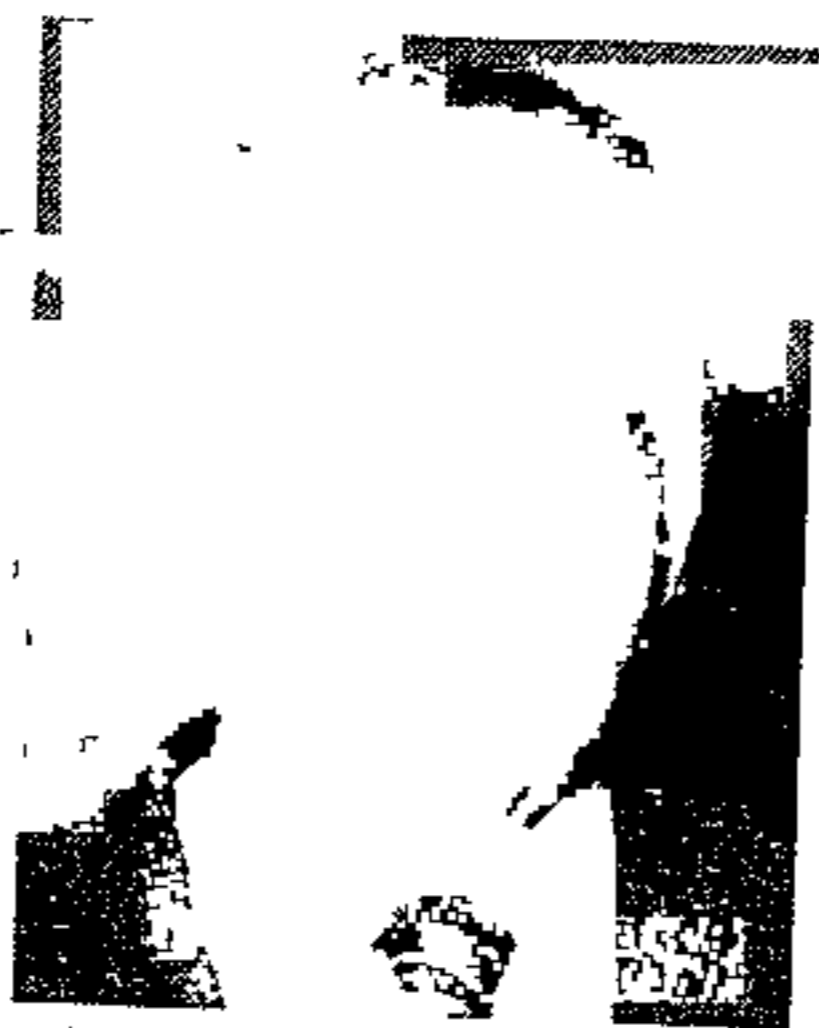
Report GEHRI STRAUSS
Picture TERRY HAYWOOD

SWA/Namibia assembly ^{CT. 21/5/79} opens today ²²¹

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's first multiracial legislative assembly will be opened today by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the first sitting of the National Assembly, the highest law-making body in the territory, which



Mr Justice M T Steyn

will be controlled by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

A rift has developed in the ranks of the moderate Namibian National Front, meanwhile, over the question of participation in the assembly, which will be increased by 15 seats to make provision for parties that boycotted the De-

ember election

Although the NNF executive committee — an alliance of eight predominantly black political parties and tribal groups — has rejected overtures to take part, one member party met at the weekend to discuss the possibility of accepting seats

The Federal Party, the only dissenting party in the NNF, has apparently been offered at least four seats in the assembly, but is likely to be suspended if they accept

The Federal Party believes that the NNF runs the risk of becoming irrelevant unless it joins the assembly, where participating parties will gain credibility as the new legislative body scraps discriminatory laws

Almost 200 invited guests are expected to attend the opening, which will be boycotted by the two major internal parties not represented in the assembly — the NNF and Swapo-Democrats

Although the two parties have refused to take part in the South African-sponsored constitutional development, their presidents were invited by Mr Justice Steyn to attend today's opening

● Swapo plot strains UN credibility, page 2

221 No doctor as DB man 'was feigning'

WINDHOEK — A former assistant instructor at the detention barracks at Grootfontein, Mr Gert Higgins, told the Regional Court here yesterday he had not sent a sick detainee to a doctor immediately because he had thought he was malingering

Mr. Higgins was giving evidence during the trial of seven Defence Force members who are facing charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of Signalman Arnold Lewin (18) who died after having been in detention at Grootfontein last year.

The accused have all pleaded not guilty before Magistrate Mr. W. A du Plessis

Mr. Higgins told the Court how he had fetched Signalman Lewin from the parade ground on November 18, when he had apparently collapsed after strenuous exercises.

He had left Signalman Lewin in the care of one of the accused, Private Stander, a fellow detainee, and a Private Coetzer.

He had left Privates Stander and Coetzer with the instruction to wash Signalman Lewin.

Blanket

Mr Higgins later found Signalman Lewin covered in a blanket

He said one of the other accused, Lance Corporal du Preez, later reported the matter to the Officer Commanding the detention barracks, Lieut. Esterhuizen. Lance Corporal du Preez then in-

structed him to take Signalman Lewin to a doctor.

Asked under cross-examination why he had not taken Signalman Lewin to a doctor in the first place, Mr Higgins replied "I thought he was busy gypo-ing (malingering). The men often used to gypo and to me he appeared to be just tired and dusty like the other detainees at the time"

Mr. Muller then put it to Mr Higgins that if he thought Signalman Lewin was malingering, the only way to find out would have been to have him examined by a doctor

Mr. Higgins replied in the affirmative.

Mr Muller "When, then, did you discover that he was not malingering and that something was really wrong with him?"

Mr Higgins "When I saw him lying in the cell covered with a blanket. He was making jerking movements with his body."

At one stage during Mr. Higgins's evidence this morning, the Magistrate ordered him to speak up.

"When you're on the parade ground, you've got a big enough mouth to tell the men what to do So what is the problem with your voice now? This is the last time I'm warning you to talk louder and more distinctly," Mr du Plessis said said.

Mr Ian Hendrik Snyders, who had been in detention with Rifleman Lewin, told the Court that he had been posted in a watch tower overlooking part of the parade ground on November 18 last year

From there he had observed some of the exercises on the parade ground and had also witnessed Signalman Lewin being kicked and manhandled by Privates Stander and Grobler.

Referring to an incident where Privates Grobler and Morkel are alleged to have poured water down Signalman Lewin's throat after he had collapsed, Mr. Snyders said he had seen Private Grobler "close the deceased's nose and shout. 'Look at him spouting like an elephant'"

The hearing continues today. — (Sapa)

British official for City talks



Lord Carrington

LONDON — Britain announced yesterday that a senior representative would leave today on a visit to Cape Town and Windhoek to discuss the problems of bringing SWA/Namibia to independence.

This decision was made known in a key speech in the House of Lords by the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, who said the parliamentary under-secretary at the Foreign Office, Mr Richard Luce, would first visit Lusaka on his nine-day trip.

It is understood that Mr Luce hopes to see a

senior Zambian minister in Lusaka and also a senior representative of Swapo. This will not be the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, who is not there at present.

In Cape Town, Mr Luce hopes to have talks with senior members of the South African Government.

In Windhoek, Mr Luce will probably see the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and representatives of the internal political parties. This will be the first opportunity a representative of the Conservative Government

will have to put across Tory politics in first-hand talks on the vital question of SWA/Namibia.

At the same time as he announced Mr Luce's visit, Lord Carrington also disclosed a two-pronged diplomatic initiative aimed at easing Rhodesia/Zimbabwe towards legal independence.

A top official will be sent to Salisbury to maintain contact with the new government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Another British emissary, expected to be a senior politician, will

on SWA independence

travel to Africa to talk to members of the Commonwealth. Representatives of these Commonwealth States made their opposition to the recognition of Bishop Muzorewa's government clear.

It is possible that, at the same time, this emissary will also see presidents or senior representatives of the front-line States.

Lord Carrington described the Conservative Government's move as the first significant steps towards a return to 'legality and international recognition for Rhodesia/Zimbabwe

He said there was a fundamental change inside Rhodesia. There had been an election in which every adult man and woman was able to vote.

British governments had a responsibility in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe that was moral as well as political and it would be morally wrong to brush aside an election in which 65 per cent of the people had cast their vote.

He said Lord Boyd had reported that the election was fair in the sense that the electoral machine was fairly conducted and was as free

as possible in the circumstances. The government would be guided by his conclusion.

Lord Carrington emphasized, several times that the government's aim was to return Rhodesia/Zimbabwe to 'legality in conditions of peace and wide international recognition.

The next step for the government was to keep itself informed of developments in Salisbury and to be able to engage in continuing dialogue with Bishop Muzorewa and others. Occasional visits were not enough. A senior official would be sent to keep contact

Two SA (259)
soldiers (221)
killed 24/5/79
in SWA Star

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two members of the South African Defence Force were killed in action yesterday after an attack by Swapo guerrillas on a temporary military base in the operational area of SWA/Nambia

Six guerrillas were killed in the follow-up operation

The men who died were Captain Jacobus Cornelius van Wyk (27) son of Mrs A May of 5 Craig Court, Dan Pienaar, Pretoria, and Corporal Johan Christiaan Kloosterziel (20), son of Mr and Mrs P J Kloosterziel of 376 Oude dorp, Potchefstroom

The General Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major General J J Geldenhuys, said today the men were killed during a follow-up operation

'Swapo terrorists launched an attack from Angola on a temporary base of the security forces in the operational area,' Gen Geldenhuys said

'Small arms and mortar fire was used in the attack

'In the follow-up operation two members of the security forces were killed while six terrorists were killed by the security forces'

I will also be detained, predicts Swapo leader

RAM 26/5/79
221

By SEAN O'CONNOR
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo's vice-chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, back in South West Africa after more than a month abroad, said yesterday that he was expecting to join a number of his comrades in detention.

More than 40 Swapo political organisers were detained in South West Africa three weeks ago during a nationwide crackdown on Swapo's internal wing.

The arrests were carried out on the instructions of the Administrator-General of the ter-

ritory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

At the time of the arrests, Mr Tjongarero was in Europe attending meetings of the World Lutheran Federation. He is a member of the federation's communication committee.

Mr Tjongarero returned to SWA late last week and visited members of his family in Usakos.

Speaking from his home in Windhoek's Katatura township yesterday, Mr Tjongarero declined to comment on the detention of his comrades, but said he expected to be arrested too.

Another top-ranking, internally-based Swapo official, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, was also out of the territory at the time of the detentions.

It is understood Mr Tlhabanello, Swapo's publicity and information secretary, is in Gaborone and due to leave there shortly for talks with Swapo's delegation in New York.

The head of SWA's Security Police, Colonel Koos Myburgh, said yesterday that he was aware that Mr Tjongarero was back in the territory, but he declined to comment further.

African credentials are challenged again

African move at UN could boomerang

By Kevin Jacobs, The Star Bureau

New York

221
24/5/79
Star

South Africa's defiant return to the United Nations General Assembly after a four-year absence will probably end with expulsion today. But this move seems likely to backfire on its African sponsors.

Refusal by the 151-nation forum to hear South Africa's argument in a SWA/Namibia debate is expected to fuel support in the British Parliament and the United States Congress for the South African Government's contention that the UN is a partisan and biased organisation incapable of mediating impartially.

And in spite of Western efforts to separate the General Assembly from the more important Security Council in its negotiations for Namibia's future, rejection of South Africa's delegate may end any lingering hope for implementation of UN-supervised elections and a transition of power in the territory.

The Assembly's President, Dr Indalecio Lievano of Colombia, will rule today on the meaning of the rejection of the South African delegates' credentials by the Assembly's Credentials Committee. He is expected to reinstate the 1974 expelled African leader, Abdelaziz Boucif, as the then Assembly President, Algerian leader Abdelaziz Boucif.

As a protest against that ruling, South Africa has withheld its regular UN dues — now amounting to about R4-million — and until yesterday had not resumed its reserved and nameplated Assembly seats.

The United States upheld South Africa's right to participate in the debate after the African bloc moved to oust the South African delegation.

The US and Denmark were the sole supporters of South Africa's right as a member state to take part when the Assembly's nine-nation Credentials Committee voted in closed session to eject the Pretoria delegates.

The seven who voted against South Africa were China, India, Sierra Leone, Surinam, Thailand, the Soviet Union and Zaïre.

Tactic

If the Assembly's President, Colombian diplomat Dr Indalecio Lievano, rules as expected to oust South Africa's representatives — who surprised the 151-nation body yesterday by resuming seats left vacant since a precedent-setting ruling in 1974 — mission chief Mr Adriaan Eksteen will probably call a Press conference at the UN to present the statement prepared for the debate.

A number of Western delegates are expected to address the Assembly to denounce the expected expulsion.

Yesterday Mr Andrew Young, chief US delegate, said outside the Assembly:

"We will support South Africa (in its claim on the right to participate) and are likely to speak on this."

The three-man South African delegation — headed by UN mission chief Adriaan Eksteen — unexpectedly walked into the SWA/Namibia debate — a resumption of last year's 33rd General Assembly — shortly after it began yesterday.

African and Western delegates were caught on the wrong foot by South Africa's participation.

A hastily convened lunchtime meeting of the UN African bloc precipitated a Ghanaian challenge against their credentials at the start of the afternoon session.

The debate was then adjourned until today.

Africa's representative at ... who led the three-man ...

Uproar as defies UN

ROM
24/5/79
(220)

By RICHARD WALKER
'Mail' Man on the Spot

NEW YORK.

SOUTH Africa defiantly marched back into the United Nations' General Assembly yesterday to hear Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma lead a string of ringing demands for punitive action to force the Republic out of South West Africa.

It was the Republic's most audacious move ever at the UN. It then asked to address the Assembly today.

It met with no immediate challenge and no walk-out as confused and startled African bloc strategists scurried from delegation to delegation and

Western officials avoided all official comment, though privately they conceded that the move was superbly timed

"They have the right — and how can they be challenged at this time," argued one, noting that to expel the delegation would provide South Africa with enormous ammunition for its campaign to denounce the UN as too biased to oversee the independence process

UN officials, meanwhile, were combing through the records to ascertain how many millions of rands in unpaid dues the Republic now owes.

pondered their strategy

In a time-gaining move, they determined to refer the matter first to the Assembly President, Colombian Foreign Minister, Mr Indalecio Llerena.

It is four years and eight months since the 1974 delegation, headed by the then Ambassador Mr Pik Botha, was ousted from the Assembly on the grounds that it did not represent the South African people.

Yesterday, armed with a long, angry message from Mr Botha, daring the Assembly to challenge South Africa's position on SWA, South African mission chief Mr Adriaan Eksteen quietly led his team in with other delegations to the 150-nation world forum, and took the seats that had remained empty through the years

Mr Botha's message — addressed to UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim — also made it clear that South Africa might wish to address the Assembly session, now scheduled to last into next month

Mr Eksteen put on his earphones and hunched over his desk, studying papers, as a whirlpool of whispers spun out from the South African position, which is to the front of the chamber and is bracketed by the Spanish and Somalis.

Up on the podium, Dr Waldheim scratched his nose and leant back to consult with aides, who then retreated for emergency tactics talks

Mr Nujomo showed no emotion

SAM Nujoma

Swapo²²¹ man: 24/5/79 I'll be detained

WINDHOEK — Swapo's vice-chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, back here after more than a month abroad said yesterday he was expecting to join the more than 40 of his comrades detained three weeks ago

At the time of the arrests, Mr Tjongarero was in Europe attending meetings of the World Lutheran Federation. He is a member of the Federation's communication committee.

At his home in Katatura township yesterday, Mr Tjongarero declined to comment on his comrades' detention, but said he expected he also would be arrested now

Another top-ranking internally-based Swapo official, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, was also out of the territory at the time of the detentions.

It is understood Mr Tlhabanello, Swapo's publicity and information secretary, is in Gaborone and that he is due to leave there shortly for talks with Swapo's delegation in New York

The head of the Security Police in South West Africa, Colonel Koos Myburgh, said yesterday he was aware Mr Tjongarero was back in the territory but he declined to comment further.

Meanwhile, the Federal Party, a component of the Namibia National Front, yesterday reacted to "insulting references" about the party by the NNF's publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhard Rukoro

Mr Rukoro had said if the Federal Party decided to join what we regard as Pretoria's puppet, Show (the National Assembly) 99,9 per cent of our material and popular support would not be affected"

Mr Rukoro also dismissed suggestions of a split in the NNF — DDC

Lewin punched after falling, court told

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WINDHOEK. — A national serviceman who died last November after being in the Grootfontein detention barracks in northern SWA/Namibia was punched and slapped by a fellow detainee after collapsing with exhaustion, the Regional Court here heard yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr W A du Plessis and an assessor was Mr Martinus van Rensburg, a former detainee who was in the detention barracks at Grootfontein at the same time as was Signalman Lewin

Signalman Arnold Charles Lewin, 18, died at the Number One Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte on November 19 last year after being flown there from Grootfontein

Seven members of the South African Defence Force have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide, arising from the death of Signalman Lewin. They are Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 26, Lance-Corporal Adriaan du Preez, 19, Private Josef Nieuwoudt, 20, Private Gordon Dwver, 20, Private Thomas Stander, 20, Private Pieter Grobler, 19, and Rifleman Izak Morkel, 18

Mr Van Rensburg said he was summoned to the charge office at the detention barracks on November 18, where he found Signalman Lewin lying exhausted

He and Franky Tally, a fellow detainee, were instructed to take Signalman Lewin to the showers. They carried Signalman Lewin because he was "absolutely pap"

One of the accused, Private Stander, accompanied them, as did another detainee, Private Coetzer

In the shower he (Mr Van Rensburg) saw Private Stander punch and slap Signalman Lewin. Signalman Lewin was

at the time, and South Africans were hypnotized by the phrase "a gigantic protest against"

ment corruption or maladministration, publication of a report alleging government corruption or maladministration. She said she could not accept unquestioningly a clause which empowered the advocate-general to prohibit, in the interests of national security, publication of a report alleging government corruption or maladministration.

cover mechanisms of the BSS and the shameless goings-on of Dr Rhoades and Dr Commey Mulder".

showed no reaction under the shower and "looked just the same as when they brought him in from the parade ground"

Mr Van Rensburg said he and Private Stander had to carry Signalman Lewin back to the cell because "he was in no state to walk"

About an hour later he was instructed by one of the accused, Lance-Corporal Du Preez, to dress Lewin, who had been naked under the blankets, as he was to be taken to the hospital

Cross-examined by Mr R N Johnstone, counsel for Privates Stander, Grobler and Morkel, Mr Van Rensburg admitted that Private Stander may have punched Signalman Lewin "in order to try and bring him back to his senses"

He said he thought that Private Stander might have been angry because Lewin would not respond to attempts to help him

Mr Johnstone In fact, did Private Stander not say to the deceased Try and get up I want to help you?

Mr Van Rensburg Yes, he did

Mr Johnstone And then he still punches the deceased in the stomach after saying that?

Mr Van Rensburg did not reply

A letter threatening the lives of the seven accused was handed into the court yesterday afternoon

The defence counsel for Lieutenant Esterhuizen and

and should protest against "a gigantic protest against"

South Africans were hypnotized by the phrase "a gigantic protest against"

ment corruption or maladministration, publication of a report alleging government corruption or maladministration.

She said she could not accept unquestioningly a clause which empowered the advocate-general to prohibit, in the interests of national security, publication of a report alleging government corruption or maladministration.

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Visser, informed the magistrate, Mr W A du Plessis, that he had seen the letter and would hand it to the police.

A former fellow detainee of Lewin, Mr William Hecht, then described how he saw Lewin being punched in the mouth after refusing to chop wood and complaining that he could not continue with the training

Mr Hecht said Lewin cried during his first day of training in detention, and on his first night in DB complained that he was not feeling well

Mr Hecht said he arrived at DB the day before Lewin did, having been sentenced to 40 days "because of drunkenness"

He exercised with Lewin and other detainees on November 18, the day after Lewin was admitted to DB

He saw one of the accused, Private Grobler, throw a tyre at Lewin while the group was doing exercises with old tyres. Later that morning he saw another detainee, Private Booyesen, punch Lewin in the face after he refused to chop wood

Mr Hecht said Lewin complained that he was exhausted and could not chop wood. Private Booyesen shouted at him to continue and punched him in the mouth

He referred to another incident in which a Landrover was sent to fetch Lewin after he collapsed from exhaustion

Mr Hecht said a few of the detainees — he could not remember who — had "thrown the deceased into the back of the Landrover like a kudu which has been shot"

Mr Du Plessis adjourned the trial till June 18 — Sapa

debate on the

Suzman (FFP)

public protested

needed to serve na-

losures such as

Now SA may go it alone over SWA

221
Stor
25/5/79

By Kevin Jacobs, The Star Bureau

New York

South Africa, denied a hearing in the United Nations General Assembly, yesterday edged closer to abandoning publicly any hope for a negotiated settlement in SWA/Namibia under the world body's auspices.

"The South African Government and the people of South West Africa/Namibia will draw the appropriate conclusion and act accordingly," UN mission chief Mr Adriaan Eksteen told a Press conference

He convened it soon after he and two aides had left the Assembly in the face of an overwhelming vote denying them the right to speak.

Mr Eksteen angrily denied that his delegation's return to the Assembly was stage-managed for publicity and propaganda

"I want to reject that categorically, with contempt," he said Rumours that SABC-TV booked satellite time 10 days ago were ridiculous Tuesday's Cabinet meeting decided on South Africa's attendance

He went on "We will act after we have made a thorough study of our position here, our position in SWA, the feelings of the people of the territory and once we have done that, we will make our position clear"

Western delegates opposing the move to oust the South African team — who resumed their Assembly seats yesterday for the first time since similar action in 1974 — denounced it as a political decision with no legal standing and warned that the organisation weakened itself by ignoring its own rules

Option open

While repetitive attacks on South Africa's administration of SWA/Namibia continued in the Assembly, Mr Eksteen said

"The denial of the right to be heard has frustrated effectively, that degree of understanding which is essential to any form of collaboration whatsoever."

He left open the possibility of implementation of the Western-drafted settlement plan as it was formulated before "deviations" introduced by UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim But he added "We are coming close to the point where we have to conclude that this is a totally partial organisation, and that they only have cars for the propagation of violence by Swapo"

Mr Eksteen said the Assembly's decision to oust his delegation moved closer "to the point where it is going to be impossible" to co-operate in the plan for UN supervision of a transition to independence "If this trend continues, it will become impossible," he said

Mr Eksteen said "Today will be recorded as an infamous day in the annals of this organisation"

"Attempts to prevent To Page 3, Col 1

SA set to ignore UN over SWA

From page 1

South Africa from stating its case on a matter in which it has been intimately involved for nearly 60 years succeeded.

"Regardless of what the General Assembly may think of South Africa, no one can deny that our views are relevant — indeed, indispensable — to any debate on the question.

"The decision to deny South Africa participation in this Assembly is not only illegal, it is highly irresponsible"

Mr Andrew Young, chief United States delegate, said after the vote: "No interest we can support has been served by denying South Africa the right to sit and be heard."

Mr Jacques Leprette of France, speaking for the nine Common Market governments, said "We consider that an organisation which does not respect the rules of its own constitution is a vulnerable organisation"

The South African Embassy placed half-page advertisements in two major US newspapers today to protest against the Assembly expulsion, reports Sapa-Reuter

The advertisements, which appeared in the New York Times and the Washington Post, were headed "Hear the Other Side"

Illegal action at UN causes much bitterness

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — There is considerable bitterness in Government circles about the way in which South Africa was prevented from stating its case on South West Africa/Namibia in the UN General Assembly

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs said it was "scandalous" that, since the Assembly had been called specifically to discuss SWA, it should refuse to listen to South Africa

"One cannot be blamed if, under these circumstances, one is less inclined to be at ease about the impartiality of the UN if it supervised an election in South West

"It could be argued that the latest action had been taken by the General Assembly and not the Security Council, but it is the same organisation, with the same secretary-general and the same secretariat"

Another spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs described the action in the Assembly as both illegal and an illustration that the world body had no sense of justice.

He said the UN had disregarded one of its own main principles, that of universality Its aim was to include all states in its membership, while yesterday's decision was a direct contradiction of this

Every member state had the absolute right to take part in the proceedings of the General Assembly, which was one of the five main organs of the UN

This was written into the charter of the organisation and a legal counsel of the UN had ruled a few years ago that South Africa had the right to be in the General Assembly

South Africa's exclusion was, therefore, illegal

The spokesman said it was clear that the process of condemning South Africa was planned a long time ago



DRABMATIC at TAWKOUT UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS — The South African delegation staged a walkout from the General Assembly moments after the body voted overwhelmingly to reject its credentials yesterday.

The vote, on the day of South Africa's first return to the Assembly since its suspension in November 1974, was 96 in favour of rejection and 19 against. There were nine abstentions.

A bid silence, charge d'affaires Adriaan Eksteen led out his three-man team through the body of the chamber.

It was "the last nail in the coffin" of the South West Africa independence plea, one senior UN official commented privately as he watched the scene which was specially satellite for SABC-TV.

Later Mr Eksteen vehemently denied charges that South Africa had stage-managed the whole affair to give the UN plan the death blow which stirring up ammunition with which to campaign to the United States.

Congress and elsewhere. The decision to participate had been taken by the government late on Tuesday, he said. Other sources asserted that it had been taken two weeks ago and that the SABC had had a standing order for satellite coverage of the dramatic exit.

These sources noted that the South Africans took a long route out of the chamber, rather than leave by the door next to their bench.

"We did not go into make a scene or to be kicked out or thrown out," said Mr Eksteen. "We went in to make our statement about Namibia. We only wanted to be reasonable and state a reasonable case."

The 19 Nos came from the Western bloc and the Nordics, including Finland. One by one,

Western delegates followed United States Ambassador Andrew Young to attack the decision as illegal and a violation of the United Nations charter. Unlike in 1974 when some Africans abstained, the entire African bloc, including Malawi and the old "defente" states, voted to oust South Africa.

Announcing the ruling, the Assembly's current president, Colombian Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano, said it did not affect South Africa's continued membership of the United Nations itself.

Mr Eksteen and his team did not stay for Mr Lievano's ruling, which was known in advance, but walked out immediately after the voting board lit up with a mass of green lights.

Then South Africa issued the speech it was barred from delivering.

Just before the Assembly met, Dr Waldheim told a press conference he was still awaiting a "clear cut" answer from South Africa and that he had repeated. Ly indicated he was ready to offer clarifications of his plan.

South Africa had given only "evasive answers", he said.

When told of this, Mr Eksteen said South Africa had repeatedly made its position clear. If Dr Waldheim had further clarifications in mind, "we would like to hear them."

On South Africa's suspension, Dr Waldheim said he normally supported universal membership, "but in this case apartheid provoked the African nations."

It was "a special issue", he said.

The most emotional and "ceful" the exit

support for Swapo and violence, the Assembly had made a mockery of the idea of elections involving the United Nations and was dragging the world organisation "inexorably closer to disintegration."

Mr Eksteen slammed the suspension as "infamous" and said "any form of collaboration whatsoever" with the United Nations had effectively been blocked.

But he also said South Africa was willing to cooperate with the Western plan for United Nations supervised elections so long as Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim abandoned his "deviations" over the siting and monitoring of Swapo guerillas.

South Africa was not off breaking negotiations, "but the

What Eksteen would have said, page 23.

drama came from Mr Young

It was "unwise and unfortunate", he said. He had hoped the Assembly could have helped South Africa "come to her senses by having her representatives sit among us."

"This great and global organisation is not for the purpose of hearing only those with whom we agree or with whom we have diplomatic relations. World peace is not likely to be endangered by those with whom we all agree."

With the South Africans gone the debate resumed its progress towards an angry resolution calling for military and other aid for Swapo and urging the Security Council to hit the Republic with economic sanctions and an oil embargo — DDC

What Eksteen would have said, page 23.

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25/5/77

Settlement in SWA on the rocks ⁽²²¹⁾ — Wiley

Staff Reporter

THE leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, appealed to the government to "forget about the American-dominated Western Five" and rather negotiate individually with the new British and Canadian governments on the SWA/Namibia issue.

Mr Wiley said the United States had adopted "a hostile attitude to the white man" in Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia, and was determined to bring about black majority rule. He called on the government to terminate negotiations on SWA/Namibia with the five-nation Western contact group.

Mr Wiley was speaking at a function in Fernwood on Wednesday to celebrate the second birthday of the SAP.

"Let the government go ahead with conferring self-government on South West Africa — this is what the South-Westerners want — and let us negotiate unilaterally with those who may be more open to negotiation, and not collectively with those Five who have been led by the nose by the Youngs and

the Owens of the West," he said.

Mr Wiley said the SWA/Namibia settlement plan was apparently on the rocks, as a result of the Western Five crawling before demands of Swapo and the five frontline presidents and their double-dealing agents.

He appealed to the government to "end a farcical situation" in which indecision and a lack of confidence was taking hold among whites.

White confidence in SWA/Namibia would "follow the same path as Rhodesia", where white Rhodesians left the country with what they could take with them.

"South Africa cannot allow this to happen in South West Africa," Mr Wiley said.

What SA ⁽²²⁷⁾ wanted to tell UN

CAPE TOWN — The text of a statement which was to have been delivered in the UN General Assembly by the South African permanent representative at the UN, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, was released in Cape Town last night.

It reads

Mr President, you will be aware that almost five years have elapsed since South Africa last attempted to speak in the General Assembly.

Why did we return today to address this Assembly? We have done so now, firstly, because we wish to express our views on the South West Africa-Namibia issue which has now reached a critical phase and secondly, because we wish to voice our concern at the General Assembly's repeated breaches of the United Nations Charter on this and on other questions related to Southern Africa.

Our concern, however, goes deeper than procedural matters

The future of a people — the people of South West Africa-Namibia — is at stake. Sixty years ago South Africa accepted a 'sacred trust of civilisation' to provide for the well-being of the people of the territory

We believe that we have now acquitted ourselves of our task — that the people of the territory are now ready to take their place with others "in the strenuous conditions of the modern world".

We are proud of our record in South West Africa-Namibia and would be happy to compare it with those of any of the other mandatory powers, or indeed with those of most independent nations.

We believe that we have fulfilled all our responsibilities to the people of South West Africa-Namibia — except one last great responsibility. That is to ensure that they will be guaranteed the right of determining their own future, freely and without coercion from any quarter

With this goal in mind we embarked two years ago on an initiative with the Western Five to find a

after resolution, the General Assembly has urged that the problem of South West Africa-Namibia should be solved by violence — and this is at a time when painstaking negotiations were under way to find a peaceful solution.

Translated into harsh reality these resolutions mean the death and mutilation of innocent civilians of all races and persuasions in the territory

South Africa wishes to give this solemn advice to the General Assembly: Any organisation which does not abide by its basic principles has a very limited future. The test of an organisation's integrity does not lie in its adulation of the popular majority but in its preparedness to stand by the individual who has no support other than basic principles.

Do not imagine that exceptions to the rules can be made with impunity in the case of Southern Africa. Each breach of the Charter brings this organisation inexorably closer to disintegration. We, who cherish nostalgic memories of what this organisation might have become would regret such an eventuality

South Africa has made every reasonable effort to settle the South West Africa-Namibia problem by peaceful means in accordance with the letter and spirit of the charter. Even now we are more than willing to implement Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) in its unadulterated form

Neither South Africa, nor the people of South West Africa-Namibia, have ever retreated from their agreement to the original proposal. Indeed, South Africa insists that the original proposal, as approved in its final and definitive form by Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), be implemented without delay

We and the people of South West Africa-Namibia, more than anyone else, want a peaceful and internationally recognised independence for the territory. We do not seek confrontation with the in-

peaceful settlement to the South West African-Namibian question. We wanted above all to ensure that the birth of the new nation of South West Africa-Namibia would be both peaceful and acceptable to the international community.

We accordingly accepted all the demands which the international community had so long been making of us.

We agreed to grant independence to South West Africa-Namibia on the basis of:

- A unitary state.
- One man, one vote
- The removal of discrimination on the basis of colour.
- The holding of free and fair elections to the satisfaction of the United Nations; and
- The right of all South West Africans to return to participate peacefully in the political process.

However, it appears that all of this has been to no avail

Every compromise offered by South Africa has been met with ever-escalating demands. Every gesture of goodwill has been repaid with increased vindictiveness. And the reason is not difficult to discern

As we have long suspected, the General Assembly does not share our underlying concern that the people of South West Africa-Namibia should be allowed to determine their own future or that the solution to the problems of the territory should be peaceful

On the contrary, the General Assembly has arrogated to itself the right to determine who should and who should not be the representatives of the territory.

By prejudging this matter it has made a mockery of the central element of the settlement plan — an election in which the United Nations would be involved.

To its undying shame, the General Assembly has gone even further than this. It has torn into shreds the principle which should lie closest to the soul of the United Nations, namely, that international disputes should be settled by peaceful means and by reasoned negotiation.

In diatribe after diatribe, in resolution

international community or with the United Nations.

But let there be no mistake. We have no intention of reneging on our last great responsibility to the people of South West Africa-Namibia — that they should be guaranteed the right of determining their own future freely and without coercion from any quarter

This assembly has now before it the letter my Foreign Minister addressed to the Secretary-General on May 22, 1979. I do not wish to dwell on all the points elaborated by my Foreign Minister in this and in previous communications between the Secretary-General and the South African Government.

I do, however, want to conclude by quoting from the latest communication to the Secretary-General:

"The present difficulties have arisen in spite of the fact that all the elements which formed the basis of so many years of dispute and acrimony between South Africa and the United Nations have been eliminated.

"Swapo cannot claim a free hand to continue its acts of subversion and aggression against the territory and its people. Swapo should not be allowed to rely on the General Assembly to provide a protective shield, if not encouragement, for perpetrating these heinous acts.

"Swapo never intended to participate in a peaceful process. It knows that it does not enjoy the support of the majority of the people of the territory — contrary to what the General Assembly is proclaiming in this regard. It can only hope to achieve power through brutal force"

"South Africa will continue to respect the interests and wishes of the people of the territory, which are paramount. South Africa cannot be a party to persuading the people to accept proposals which will render them vulnerable to a take-over by threat and force."

This last sentence makes our approach to the whole South West Africa-Namibia problem abundantly clear — SAPA.

Daily Dispatch
25/5/79

Botha letter on holding of UN Assembly session

Times, 25/9/79

(22)

THE Department of Foreign Affairs last night released a copy of a letter sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in which Mr Botha expressed his views on the holding of a General Assembly session at this time to discuss the question of SWA/Namibia.

The letter, released in Cape Town, said

Excellency the preoccupation of the General Assembly with the question of South West Africa/Namibia at this stage is inappropriate and unwarranted. This resumed session in particular is uncalled for. It will contribute further to the decline of the credibility of the General Assembly because members know that no justification exists for the General Assembly to meet at this time least of all for the evident purpose of censuring South Africa.

After three decades of acrimony and dispute over the question of South West Africa an agreement was reached as contained in the proposal of the five Western powers, (S/12636) on all the substantive elements involved in this issue and for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 385 (1976).

My government has not deviated from this settlement plan accepted by it on 25 April 1978 and endorsed by the Security Council in Resolution 435 (1978) — 29 September, 1978.

Nothing that is said or will be done in this resumed session can alter the truth involved in the events which purportedly gave rise to the holding of it.

I wish to emphasize as I had to do on a previous occasion, that the

present difficulties have arisen in spite of the fact that all the elements which formed the basis of so many years of dispute and acrimony between South Africa and the United Nations have been eliminated.

Over the years it has been demanded of South Africa that we grant immediate independence to South West Africa on the basis of a unitary state, one man, one vote the removal of discrimination on the basis of colour, the holding of free and fair elections to the satisfaction of the United Nations and the right of all South West Africans to return to participate peacefully in the political process.

South Africa has committed itself to doing all this and has already gone a long way towards making possible the realization of these goals.

The settlement plan provides for all hostile acts as a prerequisite for implementation including in particular the reduction of South African troops and therefore for a practical plan of implementation based on the proposals.

The restriction to base of all South African and Swapo forces and such restrictions to be monitored by Untag.

The release of all South West Africans wherever detained including those detained in Tanzania and Zambia.

Consultation *inter alia* with the South African Government on the composition of Untag.

Neither South Africa nor the people of South West Africa/Namibia have ever retreated from their agreement to the original proposal. Indeed, South Africa insists that the original proposal as approved in its final and definitive form by Security Council Resolution 435 be implemented without delay.

From 12 to 22 January, 1979 the

Secretary General's special representative visited South West Africa, Namibia and South Africa with a view to discussing the final implementation details. Upon his departure from South Africa Mr Ahtisaari and I agreed that the road to implementation of the settlement plan was open. At that stage there was not the slightest suggestion and never had been, that Swapo would be given bases in South West Africa and at the same time be exempted from monitoring across the border.

The special representative then visited the frontline states from 28 January to 10 February 1979. During this tour he also held consulta-

cifically for the exemption from monitoring by Untag of Swapo outside South West Africa/Namibia and for the establishment of armed Swapo personnel at designated locations inside the territory. These paragraphs constitute a violation of the terms of the settlement proposal.

Swapo's strategy in introducing these outrageous new demands was to sabotage the implementation of the original proposal and thus avoid free elections which it knew it would lose. At the same time it wanted to shift the blame on to South Africa by forcing her to reject the deviations and then represent her as the culprit.



In support of the contention that Swapo should be exempt from monitoring outside South West Africa/Namibia by Untag the spurious claim is now being made that the proposal makes no specific provision for such monitoring.

However item 3 of the annexure to the original proposal states categorically under the heading UN-

Swapo bases in neighbouring countries you stated. Certainly paragraph 12 of the settlement proposal is a very important element and I have been assured by representatives of the states which border on Namibia that they will co-operate fully with the United Nations in ensuring that Untag is able to carry out its mandate.

Swapo's claims that its armed personnel are mobile and that they have no permanently structured bases clearly support South Africa's case that Swapo has never had bases in South West Africa. There can be no doubt particularly not in the minds of any of the representatives of the five Western countries that when during the long months of negotiations which preceded final agreement the monitoring of Swapo bases was under discussion the bases referred to were bases outside South West Africa.

If no Untag monitoring of Swapo troops restrictions in neighbouring countries was intended there would have been no justification for the monitoring of South African troop restrictions either. The clear understanding on the part of South Africa and the South West Africans that Swapo troop restrictions like South African troop restrictions would be monitored by Untag was an important element in the acceptance of the proposal by the leaders of the democratic parties in the territory.

A further objectionable element of your excellency's report concerns the establishment of an armed Swapo presence inside the territory at bases euphemistically designated locations in your report. The settlement proposal contains no such provision whatsoever. This is not a legalistic argument it is a simple fact. The relative paragraph constitutes an open invitation to Swapo to infiltrate in large numbers from base camps in neighbouring countries across the 1500 km-long northern border into

Swapo was prepared to allow its troops to be confined with their

United Nations monitoring

The monitoring of Swapo forces outside South West Africa/Namibia by Untag as stipulated in the settlement proposal was rejected

Subsequent to the special representative's visit to the frontline states, the Secretary-General on 26 February, 1979 reported to the Security Council on the implementation of the settlement proposal (S/13120). In paragraphs 11 and 12 of this report the Secretary-General in effect conceded the demands made by Swapo by providing spe-

cialist acts and commence monitoring of both South African and Swapo troop restrictions'

In the same item under the heading 'South African Government' and 'Swapo the annexure states that all South African forces and Swapo personnel are to be restricted to base. The proposal, therefore, clearly places the monitoring of South Africa and Swapo restrictions to base on a par and places a positive obligation on Untag to monitor both

Swapo has never had and does not now have any bases inside the territory. It follows, therefore, that Swapo troop restrictions can be monitored only at their bases outside South West Africa/Namibia wherever these may be

Moreover, it was pointed out to South Africa by the Five during the negotiations that, in terms of paragraph 12 of the proposal, the neighbouring countries were 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'

In the annexure to the proposal the assigned duties of the UN personnel are clearly stated to be *inter alia*, the monitoring of both Swapo and South African troop restrictions to base. In paragraph 13 of your excellency's report of 29 August, 1978 (S/12828) you again made an unambiguous reference to the monitoring of the restriction to base of Swapo forces in the neighbouring countries

In addition, you yourself emphasized the importance of paragraph 12 of the proposal in your letter to me dated 1 January 1979 (S/13002) when, in reply to my categorical remark concerning the monitoring of

ceasefire

'At the commencement of the ceasefire the infiltrators would simply come forward and demand to be assigned, under arms to designated locations' inside the territory

Contrary to the deviations introduced by your excellency's report the language of the proposal clearly indicates that Swapo personnel inside the territory at the time of the ceasefire are required to return to their bases, where they will be restricted under Untag monitoring. If thereafter they wish to come back, provision is made for them to be repatriated peacefully from across the border under United Nations supervision through designated entry points. Thus, item 5 of the annexure to the proposal under the heading 'Swapo' states that 'Restriction to base continues. Peaceful repatriation under UN supervision starts for return through designated entry points. The democratic, political parties in South West Africa claim that the establishment of armed Swapo personnel inside the territory would amount to Swapo having its own private army inside the territory. They object to this arrangement and claim the same right to such private armies, should this be allowed'

The deviations in your excellency's report of 26 February 1979 are clear capitulations to Swapo's demands. It is indisputable that the issues which form the subject of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report (S/13120) are of major consequence. If there was any doubt about the clarity of the original proposal in this regard, it was incumbent on the parties to consult with South Africa

In recent months South Africa has brought to your excellency's attention some 350 incidents of physical violence and intimidation by Swapo against the people of South West Africa/Namibia. The attention of the government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia has also repeatedly been invited to these acts of violence emanating from inside their countries. Swapo cannot claim a free hand to continue its acts of subversion and aggression against the territory and its people. Swapo should not be allowed to rely on the General Assembly to provide a protective shield, if not encouragement for perpetrating these heinous acts. Swapo should not be afforded sanctuaries by members of the United Nations from where it can launch attacks on South West Africa/Namibia

Proposals which provide for a peaceful settlement and the holding of free and open elections in the territory now exist. Why does Swapo continue to murder, maim, abduct and intimidate civilians? Swapo never intended to participate in a peaceful process. It knows that it does not enjoy the support of the majority of the people of the territory, contrary to what the General Assembly is proclaiming in this regard. It can only hope to achieve power through brutal force

The proposal for a settlement of the 30-year-old South West African problem developed from a joint initiative of the five Western countries, South Africa and others in April, 1977. What was the essential ingredient that made these negotiations possible? What was the factor around which the whole negotiating process had to pivot? What was

the sole indispensable link between all the parties? Clearly, it was the element of good faith. South Africa trusted the Five to conduct the negotiations impartially and relied on them to ensure that agreements and understandings arrived at between the Five and South Africa would be safeguarded when translated into United Nations reports and Security Council decisions. There was no other way. It was likewise assumed that the frontline states would negotiate in good faith, that their objective would be the achievement of a settlement, and not a manoeuvre to put Swapo in power at all costs, failing which to force a breakdown in the negotiations and blame South Africa, seeking to bring South Africa into maximum discredit

Yet what has been the history of the negotiations? Security Council



fourth draft of your excellency's report of 26 February, 1979. Moreover, the two offending clauses were included in a letter and its annexure sent in your excellency's name, almost a week before your report appeared, to 12 heads of state or of government (the Five, the five frontline states, Nigeria and the Sudan)

How can the people of South West Africa be expected to have confidence in the impartiality of the United Nations under these circumstances?

Once the incorporation of those clauses into official United Nations documentation had been contrived an impasse was inevitable

Next, they were exploited by the frontline states at a meeting with Swapo in Luanda on 3 and 4 March, 1979 (S/13141)

At that meeting whose minutes have now been made public, both the president of Angola and Mr Sam Nujoma were determined to wreck the settlement plan because they recognized that impartial democratic elections in the territory, which Swapo had no chance of winning, would spell the end of Swapo's existence

The break would be accomplished by Swapo rejecting your excellency's proposal for the composition of Untag and also certain other components of the United Nations plan. However this course was abandoned in favour of the tactic of fully embracing the two deviant proposals in paragraphs 11 and 12 of your excellency's report and using them to force South Africa to dissociate herself from the settlement plan

South Africa would then be castigated and discredited for 'causing' the collapse of the negotiations. Mr Nujoma was persuaded not to sabotage the negotiations himself so that the maximum negative propaganda could be directed against South Africa

Where is the good faith? How can a solution crystallize out of these conditions?

And what are the credentials of the General Assembly for meeting under these circumstances to discuss South West Africa/Namibia?

If it fails to take the foregoing facts into account, the General Assembly will be meeting under false pretences, enveloped by a cloud of hypocrisy

If the General Assembly should choose to censure South Africa despite the facts as they are now known, it will be a travesty of justice and a conspiracy against decency and honesty

There is no way in which the General Assembly can escape the truth. As indicated above, South Africa supported by the overwhelming majority of the people of South West Africa, has agreed to everything demanded in respect of the territory for years by the United Nations

South Africa will continue to respect the interests and wishes of the people of the territory, which are paramount

South Africa cannot be a party to persuading the people to accept proposals which will render them vulnerable to a take-over by threat and force, as stated by the South African Prime Minister in the House of Assembly on 6 March, 1979

'If South Africa is to be punished and victimized for its honourable and firm commitment to its assurances and undertakings toward the inhabitants of a neighbouring state it is prepared to accept the consequences of its viewpoint, rather than follow the path of dishonour and be branded by the nations of Southern Africa as an unreliable neighbour prepared to place its own transitory salvation above the interests of the other nations of the region'

South Africa reserves the right to address the General Assembly, if it should be deemed necessary to expand on this exposition

Please accept, your excellency the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. — Sapa

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Issued ordinary share capital	500	
Additional shares issued, per 2. 2) and 2. 3)	150	650
Adjusted balance of Stated Capital Account		278

ii) Projected shareholders' equity on balance sheet, 28.2.1987 R000's

CAPITAL EMPLOYED		
<u>Share Capital</u>		
Authorised and Issued		
Stated Capital Account in respect of		
650 000 ordinary shares of no par value		278
100 000 17% cumulative preference shares of R1 each		100
		<u>378</u>
Distributable Reserves		
Unappropriated Profit		20
		<u>398</u>

* Plant should preferably be shown at a going concern value, which will probably exceed the R80 000 liquidation value.

If/ ...

British Blow to S

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By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — African resolve to demand an economic embargo against South Africa to force its withdrawal from SWA/Namibia took a hard blow yesterday as Britain made its intention clear to maintain trading links.

Sweden avoided siding with, the strongly backed African call for total sanctions at the United Nations, proposing instead selective action such as an oil embargo, halting air traffic to and from South Africa and barring nuclear co-operation.

The five-nation Western group trying to mediate for a negotiated settlement in SWA/Namibia delayed presenting a joint statement to the General Assembly's debate on the

Veto almost a certainty

territory.

Western sources would not comment on Britain's statement in Parliament that its trading relationship with South Africa would be determined by commercial considerations and not political assessment of the South African Government.

Nevertheless, Britain's position virtually guarantees a veto if a sanctions resolution is tabled in the Security Council, which is certain to meet by mid-June at the request of the African bloc.

Either Mr Andrew Young, the chief United States delegate to the UN, or Mr Rudiger von Wechmar, the West German Ambassador, is expected to deliver the Western policy statement to the General Assembly debate next week.

Western sources would not discuss the substance of the final text, but West Germany at least is thought to be holding out for another strong approach to South Africa to accommodate the plan for UN-supervised elec-

tions. In Pretoria, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday that under the present circumstances it was highly doubtful whether an internationally acceptable settlement for SWA/Namibia could still be achieved.

The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said he was disappointed with the General Assembly decision not to allow South Africa to take part in the debate on SWA/Namibia.

"With this action the United Nations has demonstrated an incapacity to fulfil the role reserved for it in the Western proposals — namely that of a fair and impartial participant in the process of transition towards independence by the territory."

Call to cut air links with SAA

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ALL SA hits at UN move

CAPE TOWN — Government and opposition spokesmen yesterday formed a united front to condemn the United Nations General Assembly's rejection of South Africa's right to address the world body on South West Africa.

A senior spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs described the decision as "hypocrisy" and both Mr Japie Basson, chief opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, and Mr Vause Raw, leader of the new Republic Party, described it as a "mockery".

Little surprise has been expressed at the General Assembly's reaction to South Africa's sudden attempt to resume its seat for the first time since 1974, but South Africa's rejection has created much bitterness in Pretoria, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha said that under the present circumstances, it was highly doubtful if an internationally acceptable settlement for South West Africa could still be achieved.

In an interview, Mr Botha said the United Nations General Assembly's fundamental right to state its case was "a slap in its own face".

UNITED NATIONS — Sweden proposed to the General Assembly yesterday that South Africa's air links with the world be cut.

The suggestion was among a number put forward by the Nordic block country as a possible means of applying selective rather than general sanctions.

The West, in disarray, held back from addressing the Assembly as policy differences over South West Africa threatened to split the Big Five negotiating powers and the nine European

Common Market countries.

Last night, a resolution calling on the Security Council to impose economic sanctions against South Africa for its policy on South West Africa was circulated in the General Assembly.

The draft, sponsored by 52 countries — more than one third of the United Nations' 151 members — is virtually certain to be adopted by the time the current debate on South West Africa ends next Friday.

Actual imposition of sanctions would then be up to the 15-nation council whose five permanent members — the United

States, Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union — each has a veto.

The Soviet Union was one of the sponsors of the Assembly resolution, together with many African and other Third World countries.

Crowning the West's confusion was the absence of some key figures from yesterday's sitting and the desire of others — the French, for one — not to accept the role of spokesman.

By mid-day, it was decided tentatively that US ambassador Andrew Young would deliver the Western line to the Assembly, but not before next Wednesday.

But Sweden made its position clear.

In crisp tones, Ambassador Anders Thunborg expanded on a terse statement from Swedish Foreign Minister Hans Blix which dismissed the "patient" Western negotiations as deadlocked, accused South Africa of winning time to strengthen its military hold over the territory and said mandatory sanctions were the only alternative.

Stressing that Sweden backed selective rather than general sanctions, Mr Thunborg cited the possibility of an oil embargo, a curfew on new investments, along the lines

of the Bill presently before the Swedish Parliament and a sharper eye on the transfer of nuclear equipment, services and know-how.

"We should also include the possibility of the Security Council applying measures directed against air traffic with South Africa," he said.

"The time has now come for exerting effective pressure on South Africa."

"We shall continue to give humanitarian support to the many victims of the liberation struggle, in particular the refugees." Australia also spoke, but it dodged the sanc-

tions issue and appealed for a toning down of the super-militant arms-for-Swapo resolution being pressed by the African and Third World groups.

South Africa's exiled team remained active outside the chamber, closely monitoring the action, and Swapo president Sam Nujoma conferred with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim late in the day.

So far, most of the 150 member nations backed belligerence — ranging from India's call for "the moral equivalent of war" against South Africa to Madagascar's all out call for blockades and "action by air, sea or land forces". — DDC-SAPA-RNS

much hope that the Security Council decision would be in South Africa's favour.

Although the danger of sanctions against South Africa was now growing, the country should not become hysterical about it nor should the country allow it to "hang like a sword over its head".

Mr Botha would not say whether the latest developments would result in the breaking-off of negotiations with the West, nor whether the South African Government and South West Africa would now have to "go it alone".

Mr Basson said yesterday that South Africa's attempt to resume its seat in the General Assembly was a "wise decision".

He did not think South Africa should leave the organisation.

"We should persist with our efforts to put our case knowing that the really important body at the United Nations is the Security Council and not the General Assembly which is known for its superficial behaviour and propagandistic approach," said Mr Basson.

Mr Raw said: "The UN action makes a mockery of any alleged desire by the organisation to seek peaceful solutions in Southern Africa."

"Solutions will have to be negotiated directly between those genuinely seeking them and the parties involved," said Mr Raw — DDC-SAPA.

(News by O Pollok, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town, and A Braid, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

Swapo under pressure to compromise

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NEW YORK — Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, was flying back to Africa last night under pressure to "call South Africa's bluff" and drop his insistence on the internal restriction of his guerillas

Though Mr Nujoma left vowing to plunge South Africa into its "Vietnam" in South West Africa, sources close to him suggested that Swapo might agree to compromise in exchange for a firm Western guarantee on action against the Republic if it still did not accept the United Nations' independence plan.

Tomorrow Western Ministers will discuss their strategy at The

Hague and they are scheduled to deliver their policy statement to the UN General Assembly on Wednesday — with US Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, the spokesman.

"This idea of calling South Africa's bluff is being talked about everywhere," said one African negotiator.

A Swapo source said the movement's insistence on enjoying the right to have forces restricted inside the territory had sprung early in the negotiations from South Africa's insistence on the right to retain a force — 1 500 in the UN plan — throughout the independence process

South African sources here have hinted that the other deadlocking issue, the external monitoring of Swapo, was less important and could be compromised over, so long as it was denied internal bases.

Before leaving, Mr Nujoma strongly rejected any close monitoring of his external forces as "an insult to our intelligence"

"We built up our army with blood and tears," he said

Complaining that South Africa had not been "sincere and honest" he promised to fight on "so long as a single Namibian exists in Namibia" and to eventually prevail, as the Vietnamese had against the Americans. — DDC.

Pik: we won't try to break deadlock

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night South Africa would not take the initiative in trying to eliminate the deadlock on the South West African issue.

He said South Africa accepted the settlement proposal last year and was still prepared to implement it. South Africa was not prepared, however, to force deviations of the plan on the people of the territory.

Mr Botha said some Western countries were still hoping for further negotiations and South Africa also was prepared to investigate the possibility.

However, after the deviations in the Waldheim proposals, the disclosure of plotting behind South Africa's back, and the past week's events in

the General Assembly, he believed there was little hope for an internationally acceptable settlement

He said the countries of Southern Africa could not rely on a Western veto at the United Nations to protect them from disciplinary action. They should concentrate instead on the faith in their own power and technological ability to offer resistance

Today it was South Africa being threatened with sanctions and measures. Tomorrow it could be Swaziland, Botswana, Bophuthatswana or Transkei, or even Malawi, Rhodesia or South West Africa

He saw no need for a unilateral declaration of independence in South West Africa in the immediate future or even in the long term.

The leader of the biggest party in the South West African National Assembly, Mr Dirk Mudge, said there was no chance at this stage the Assembly would ask for greater powers with a view to a unilateral declaration of independence. He said the Assembly would open information offices around the world as soon as possible — SAPA

Natal Hobie champ

DURBAN — William Edwards, of East London, won the Hobie 14 section of the Natal Catamarin Championships here at the weekend. Only three races were completed. Second was Leonard Mann of Natal and another East Londoner, Dave Pollock finished 8th

The Hobie 16 class was won by Alex Fisher. — DDR.

Sabotage train stops 'with wheels on gap...'

The Star's
Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — A goods train was saved from derailment yesterday when the driver stopped the locomotive with its front wheels on a stretch of sabotaged line between Otavi and Kombat in northern SWA/Namibia

And, in a second incident at the weekend about 50 km further north, a member of the security forces killed two guerillas in a township at Tsumeb when he threw a hand-grenade into a room in a deserted house.

The systems manager of the Railways in Windhoek, Mr D W Ackerman, said today that the rail incident happened 4 km from Kombat station at 3,06 pm

"The driver saw there was something strange and managed to stop the train with the locomotive's front wheels on a gap in the line," he said

The damage must have been caused by an explosion although no one heard it. The line would be repaired today, he said.

A Defence Force spokesman said today the Tsumeb incident started on Friday night when two men approached a former policeman

They accused him of being a policeman and fired at him as he ran to alert security forces.

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The spokesman said the township was sealed off that night.

A search was started at first light on Saturday. A security force member entered a deserted house to find only a cupboard in one of the rooms. The guerillas fired at him and he hurled a hand-grenade into the room as he jumped through a window

"There was a "strong suspicion" that the two killed were responsible for the shooting of two men in Tsumeb last weekend, the spokesman said

Oranjenmund in bold bid to break down the racial barriers

RDM 28/5/79
By DAVID FOHRET
Mail Africa Bureau

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ORANJEMUND — Ambitious plans have been launched to create a model nonracial society in Oranjenmund, a remote town in South West Africa

Oranjenmund is the headquarters town of CDM (Pty) Limited, and the company has anticipated SWA's pending independence with its bold desegregation experiment

The wrappers have been taken off the delicate project for the first time by the company's 13-man management team in Oranjenmund, the remote desert oasis which serves as headquarters for the exploitation of the world's richest source of diamonds

The town's only school has been opened to blacks, residential suburbs and a flat complex for permanent employees have been desegregated, as has Oranjenmund's recreation club, with its 34 affiliated sports clubs

And, what is more important according to CDM officials, the principle of equal pay for equal work applies

While attempts to move away from racial discrimination in the rest of SWA have been hampered by a conservative Nationalist-controlled white bureaucracy, the company town of Oranjenmund has forged slowly ahead with its non-racial programme

With far fewer restaurants than government-controlled local authorities, the company's main concern while pioneering the changes has been the sensibilities of their black and white employees

Of the 6 700 CDM employees, 5 400 are black Namibians who, even high-ranking company officials admit, are predominantly Swapo supporters

Most of the 1 300 whites, on the other hand, are from South Africa

"Our biggest problem is socialising white and black to live cheek by jowl with each other," said Mr David Phillimore, CDM's personnel manager

"It's difficult to get people to break with their traditions" All employees are graded according to a qualification rating system, which ensures equal pay for equal work

However, only 26 blacks in the entire labour force are in skilled positions that entitle them to permanent employment and residence in Oranjenmund

Fifteen of the qualified blacks have brought their families to Oranjenmund and have moved into houses alongside Whites

The other 11 are unmarried and are staying in a multi-racial flat complex with their white colleagues — men and women

The others are migrant labourers, mostly from Owanbo, who normally do an eight-month tour of duty in the forbidden Sperrgebiet, the 80 km-long, rich desert diamond area bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and desolate wasteland

"I talk with all our employees about an



Side by side black and white children at school together in Oranjenmund

ongoing process to try to convince them that all is not lost if we do away with discrimination," said Mr Phillimore

He admits, however, that extraordinary sensitivity was needed to bring about evolutionary change in a small community

The company took a calculated risk by dropping racial barriers in the sports clubs — the backbone of social activity in Oranjenmund

The company's integrationist policies could have suffered a serious setback if blacks had flocked to join the recreation club, which would have precipitated a strong white reaction

But so far only six blacks have joined the recreation club and a few others are members of the subsidiary sporting clubs," he said

"It was a question of judgment and we read the situation correctly"

The toughest nut to crack was white resistance to the opening of the town's only school to the black children of the recently settled permanent residents

"We gave white parents the definite assurance that we would not lower the standard of their children's education to accommodate the black kids," said Mr Kiti Hodge principal of the Oranjenmund primary school

The school has 600 scholars, and four black teachers on the 50-strong staff

The 31 black children — the number will probably be increased to about 150 when another 30 black employees qualify for permanent residence next year — are being put through their paces in four special preparatory classes, designed mainly to bridge the language gap before they are assimilated in normal classes

"They have progressed incredibly and are almost ready to join their white classmates," said Mr Phillimore

"They have not only had to master English but have also had to overcome the disadvantage of their inferior education in Owanbo"

All non-academic activities and sports have been integrated and, as a result, the school has been forced to cut its traditional sporting links with schools in South Africa

"The South African schools, particularly in Namagaland, have told us they are not closing doors to us

"They have simply asked us to hold fire because they also expect changes"

Mr Hodge said that no white parents had pulled their children out of school

He said "We have had no problems or comebacks from the parents and, of course, the kids just don't notice the change"

"The company gave people ample warning that this would become an integrated society

"I suppose some whites have left, but we are not aware of it"

"It's not that we are pushing integration," said Mr Hodge "We are just keeping a low-profile and not talking about it"

Apart from numerous training schemes for their black workers, special induction classes are also held for wives of permanent black residents when they join their husbands at Oranjenmund

Some of them, who have never lived in an urban area, are given basic instruction on subjects such as domestic science, household safety and budgeting

"With Namibia at hand it is becoming more important for us to train people as we are the biggest employer in the territory," said Mr Bob Lane, chief training superintendent for CDM

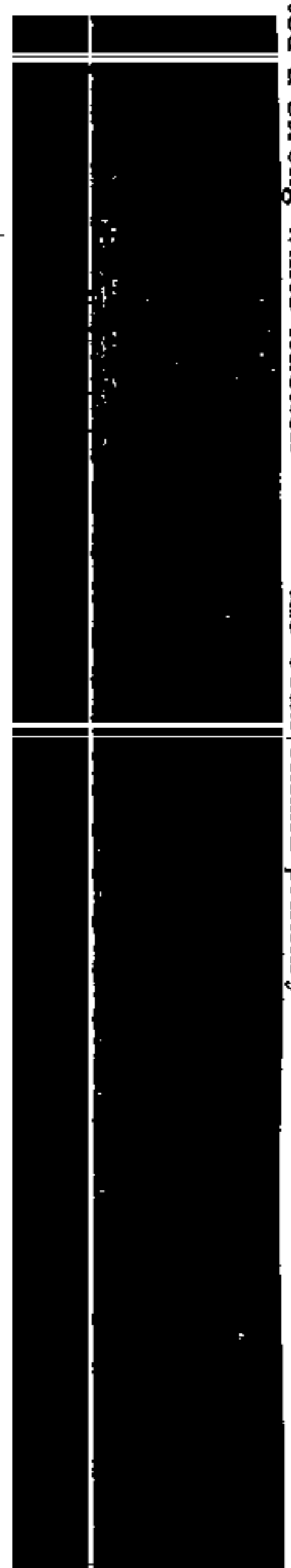
"In future, we must become less dependent on outsiders" Mr Clive Cowley, CDM's public relations manager, put it more bluntly

He said "The company must develop for the future or there won't be a future

"We are anticipating developments in Namibia and this is a unique experiment in social engineering

"Our policy is to move towards a merit-only society, in which no other criterion will count," he said

"When will the experiment be completed? I wonder if it will ever be"



Group which killed SWA

Whites has left

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces have established a definite link between one of the Swapo terrorists killed by a policeman in a grenade explosion at Tsumeb at the weekend and the terrorist gang which killed two white farmers near Otavi and Ijwarongo

This was disclosed in Windhoek today by the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major General J J Geldenhuis, who said that ballistic and fingerprint evidence proved "beyond doubt" that the man was involved in the mur-

ders of Mr Karl Buchholz (59) on March 26 and Mr Bernd Hennes (35) on April 4.

Meanwhile, the group of 40 terrorists responsible for four brutal killings in the Tsumeb area this month has definitely left SWA/Namibia's white farming area, where security forces are now pursuing only a small number of terrorists

This was revealed at a Defence Force Press con-

ference in Windhoek today, when it was also announced that security forces had killed 32 terrorists in the last month.

Defence Force spokesmen said it was definite that the gang of 40 terrorists which murdered two small children, their grandmother and an elderly man on farms to the north of Tsumeb had moved back into Ovambo. They said follow-up operations were still in

progress, and security forces now had to deal with only a "small number" of terrorists in the territory's white farming area.

The spokesmen gave the assurance to tourists that there was no need to worry about visiting the Etosha game park in northern SWA/Namibia. The terrorists who had infiltrated the white farming areas since March this year were, they said, bet-

ter trained than the usual guerrilla — the rail blast on the Otavi-Kombat railway line at the weekend was evidence that they had received specialist training

There were indications that the group of about three terrorists responsible for the blast which blew a 50 cm piece out of the line might be linked with those who wounded a policeman near Otavi in March.

The spokesmen said there had been no landmine incidents in the white farming area since that first infiltration this year

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no new deal expected



Mr Andrew Young, the US Ambassador at the United Nations, who is expected to speak on behalf of the Big Five when the South West Africa/Namibia debate gets under way in New York today.

By Kevin Jacobs,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Western contact group, is unlikely to signal any major new initiative when the five governments jointly argue in favour of negotiating a settlement in SWA/Namibia during the United Nations General Assembly debate today

Diplomatic sources suggest that their joint statement will not go beyond emphasising the commitment which has kept talks alive through the past two years

"The statement will simply be an affirmation of the continuing intention to do our best," one source said "There will be nothing startling in it"

Sixty-six of the UN's 151 member-nations have endorsed a draft resolution backing Swapo's guerilla war in the territory and demanding economic sanctions against South Africa

Mr Andrew Young, chief United States delegate to the UN is expected to address the Assembly session on behalf of the Western group.

Mediate

The deadlocked attempts to mediate between South Africa and Swapo in favour of UN-supervised pre-independence elections in the territory have also been taken up at ministerial level by most of the Western group at the Hague in Holland

But even in the absence of public statements of

of where they stand and where they can go from here," a Western diplomat said

The focus of the African bloc's attack on what they regard as South Africa's defiance of a UN-mandated plan for Namibia's independence formally emerged on Tuesday when Zambia introduced a 12 point draft resolution co-sponsored by 66 member-states, representing all regional groups except the Western bloc

The resolution — guaranteed to be passed by an overwhelming vote in the Assembly, probably on Friday — supports the legitimacy of Swapo's guerilla war and calls for wider support of the organisation

It also condemns South Africa's political, administrative and military actions in the territory, demands South Africa's withdrawal and calls on the Security Council to "convene urgently" to take punitive action against the South African Government.

African sources said the group hoped that the Security Council would meet in mid-June, during the Soviet Union's presidency

Awaken

Zambian ambassador Paul Lusaka said: "International public opinion must awaken to the harsh realities of South African illegal occupation of Namibia"

"The United Nations and the entire international community has once again

policy by the new Canadian and British government on the Namibia question, sources in New York expect little deviation from the group's diplomatic tack
"I think they will just be going over the act to get a ministerial analysis
been taken for a ride and deceived by South Africa
"South Africa has not only used the last two years of negotiations to disguise its internal settlement scheme, but also to seek to weaken the position of Swapo in Namibia and internationally"

SWA/Namibia deadlock may lead to emergence of 'third force'

By Chris van Gass
The Star's Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK — A "third force" in SWA/Namibian politics is expected to emerge as a result of the crisis in the Namibia National Front (NNF) over participation in the territory's newly created National Assembly.

There are behind-the-scenes moves to sound out the possibility of a centrist political alignment opposed to the two existing 'extremes' the National Assembly dominated by the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance on the one hand, and revolutionary Swapo and its guerrillas on the other.

The move to create a centrist movement grew from the connection that the proposals put forward by either the DTA or Swapo would not end the guerilla war in the territory.

According to one of those behind the move, the aim would be to unite the centrist forces along

politically but demographically lines" in an attempt to keep alive the Western peace plan for the territory, and so to achieve a "lasting peaceful solution in Namibia, acceptable to the majority of the people in the territory — and the international community".

Those participating in the "third force" would initially be the black and coloured components of the NNF as well as the Swapo Democrats.

Policy would actually be left of centre and modelled on the democratic socialist systems in West Germany and Scandinavia.

"It is not true that the majority of people in Namibia want a UDI-type solution, as the DTA would want one to believe," said one source as Sam Nujoma claims, the people believe the only solution is through the armed struggle.

The people of Namibia want a genuine, peaceful independence on democratic non-racial lines. Although a loose alignment has existed among the middle-of-the-road political parties in the territory for some years, it is felt that a formal link-up would strengthen the key role being played by centrist groups in SWA/Namibian politics.

The "Third Force" is expected to keep an open door to negotiations with other parties and avoid political confrontation in the "national interest".

Such contact, even where it involved the newly created National Assembly, would include discussions on bilateral issues and even the possibility of all party talks, perhaps later leading to a call for an all-party conference on SWA/Namibia

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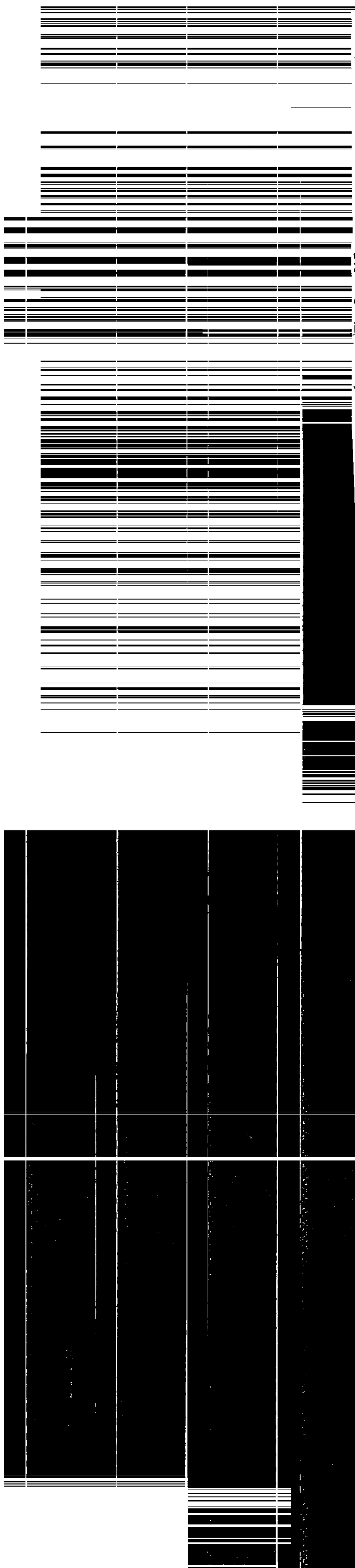
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Mr O'Linn the-line



Changes in SWA could lead to disaster

8/21/79
221

Own Correspondent

30NN — A former West German ambassador to South Africa yesterday analysed the political and economic situation in SWA/Namibia and gave a clear warning that radical and revolutionary changes in both fields would mean disaster

Dr Gustav Sonnenhof was ambassador to Pretoria from 1968 to 1971, and to Turkey until 1977. In a wide-ranging article for the influential German newspaper, De Welt, Dr Sonnenhof said "If South Africa is ready to support the huge infrastructure investments which are needed, a positive balance of payments can be reckoned with for Namibia"

He reiterated especially to railways, roads, communications and technical help from South African experts

Foreign aid, he thought, should help develop manufacturing industries and agriculture

FAVOURED

He came out strongly against Namibia joining the Lomé Convention,

grated with the setting up of small industries, must be to the forefront. Priority should also be given to the establishment of manufactured products, including meat, where exports up till now have been completely unsatisfactory."

Dr Sonnenhof also warned that the flood of immigrants into Namibia cannot be cancelled overnight, but could be controlled in a more humanitarian manner. Free access to Namibia would lead to an economic and human catastrophe, because of the limited possibilities of finding work in small towns and round the mining areas

"Namibia has a unique chance to develop within a peaceful situation," he emphasised.

The whites would stay in the country if they could be guaranteed their own possessions and a chance to earn a decent living, he said.

Then came this warning. "If a solution to Namibia is brought about by Swapo, then one can only forecast a pessimistic future. An exit of whites would mean simply that they would be replaced by Cubans and East Germans — with the result that another poor house would

SMITH
The funeral cortege of Paul James Smith will leave the Catholic Church, Havana-ave, Florida tomorrow, Friday, June 1 after a service commencing at 2 pm and the burial at 3 pm.

ROSS
The cremation and service for Mabel, Josephine Ross will be held at Hobkirk Doves, West Chapel, in tomorrow afternoon at 1 pm. Suggest donations in lieu of flowers to Cancer Research Fund, Box 2000, Inbg. O B K R K DOVES - Tel 39-3967

MIRZA
The cremation service of Mary Hamilton late of Mannors Man-sion, Inbg will take place at 10:30 am on Saturday morning June 2, 1979, after a service commencing at 10 am prior to a cremation which will be private.

HAY
David Burns Our dearest dad, will be sadly missed, Wilma and Henrie

HAY
David Burns Now at peace
Dave, lovingly remembered
Nance.

LIGHT
May 29 Deeply mourned by his beloved wife Tyble and loving son Gerald MHDSTRIP

LIGHT
Solty, passed away peacefully May 29 Deeply mourned by his beloved children Cecily Norman and grandchild Brenda, Gary and Errol Min-del

LIGHT
Solty, passed away peacefully May 29 Deeply mourned by his loving children Lyette, Nate Sackstein and grandchild-ten Sandra Antony, Gayle and David MHDSTRIP



Mr Justice Steyn arriving in Randfontein to receive the freedom of the town today.

No slackening in SWA, says Steyn

There will be no slacking in the internal change and political development of South West Africa/Namibia no matter what international delays there are, the Administrator of South West Africa/Namibia, Mr Justice Steyn, said today.

Speaking at the local Republic Day and Golden Jubilee celebrations, he received the freedom of Randfontein

In his speech to an audience including former Cabinet Minister, Dr Connie Mulder, he said the security forces in SWA-

Namibia were "by their morale and efficiency, able to contain terrorist actions."

"Terrorist action in SWA/Namibia is totally negative and is not tolerated by the people," he said

"The boys who have died, and who still die, are dying for something they believe to be worthwhile and honourable," said Mr Steyn.

He was presented with the honorary freedom of Randfontein by the Mayor of Randfontein, Mr H Jacobs

The Five push for UN plan in SWA

31/5/79.

221

CT

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Pressing anew for “practical agreement” on the deployment of the United Nations in South West Africa, the Western Big Five has flatly rejected South Africa’s claim that the Waldheim terms are unacceptable to the internal groups in SWA/Namibia.

But they avoided any threat against South Africa

Their carefully-prepared text, delivered to the General Assembly by the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, was laced with lecturing of both sides and was pegged to another appeal for the implementation of the long-deadlocked UN independence operation

The Western Five have been discussing the situation at ministerial level in The Hague and the Assembly appeal was seen mainly as a time-buying bid to try to avert final confrontation

At The Hague, it is understood that it was decided on Wednesday to stick with the Waldheim plan, but to abstain tomorrow when the Assembly votes through its resolution calling for punitive enforcement measures against South Africa

Breaking into the queue of nations which for a week now have raged against South Africa and have peppered their speeches with proposals for punitive action, Mr Young put it to the world forum on behalf of the US, Britain, France West Germany and Canada that the “overriding issue” was willingness to continue efforts towards a negotiated settlement under UN auspices

Terming the two-year “often painful” Western push, “an exercise without precedent”, he charged that the Five had

been sorely tested by “contrived claims” of bias deception and malevolence as well as by “absurd” Swapo demands, which had been rejected

He said the fragile negotiations had also been hurt by repeated South African incursions across the border, by Swapo raiding and by the recent arrest of dozens of Swapo supporters “under orders clearly based on political rather than legal grounds”

Meanwhile, backroom efforts to break the logjam are said to still include a compromise suggestion in which Swapo would drop its right to internal presence under the plan if South Africa dropped its insistence on the close UN monitoring of Swapo’s bases externally For some time South African sources here had hinted at a willingness to consider this

But before the Assembly the Western Five stood firm and noted only that they had confirmed the present terms as reasonable and fair

They had never sought to create internal Swapo bases, but only to find a practical way of dealing with Swapo guerillas inside the territory at the time of the ceasefire, the West declared

“In contradiction to the South African claims, we have been informed directly by some of the internal groups inside Namibia that they accept the settlement plan including these terms even

though some consider that they give Swapo an undue advantage”

“Significantly, prominent church leaders inside Namibia have also accepted these terms”

While dismissing the SWA National Assembly as not truly representative of the people of

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To page 2

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21/5/79 (221)

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Namibia, the Five also spoke up harshly against Swapo for its "loudly-voiced mistrust of the West, baseless charges of malfeasance and absurd claims, such as a call for a one-sided ceasefire so that hundreds of their forces might pass freely into Namibia to establish themselves"

Though rejected and dropped, that claim had been used "as a spectre to haunt the negotiations"

Both sides, the Western Five concluded, had constantly seemed to try to incite the other to withdraw and so bear the guilt of a final breakdown

Reacting to Mr Young's speech later, a senior Swapo official declared angrily that "negotiations are through", and and warned that Swapo would take the General Assembly floor today "to denounce and reject" the West's latest position

Responding emotionally to the cautious Western position speech delivered by Mr Young, Swapo's UN representative, Mr Theo ben Gurirab termed it "deliberate provocation"

He said the West had "somersaulted" and was "now putting the accusing finger on Swapo"

Asked if Mr Young's speech had not still kept open negotiations for the establishment of the UN in SWA/Namibia, Mr Gurirab countered "He knows better than that Negotiations are through They have broken down and the Western countries, rather than take action are trying to hide behind platitudes and are working to soothe the South African racists"

Other African envoys also declared themselves incensed with the Western speech

SWA leaders urge new peace moves

From DAVID FORRETT
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Political leaders here yesterday urged the new British Government through its special envoy, Mr Richard Luce, to launch a fresh peace initiative for SWA/Namibia

Internal party leaders generally agreed that the United Nations peace proposals should be renegotiated on the basis of the original Western peace package embodied in Security Council resolution 435

This, however, would mean the withdrawal of the contentious report by UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and the issuing of a second Waldheim report after further negotiations

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, publicity secretary of Swapo Democrats said only new Western negotiations led by Britain, had a chance of breaking the stalemate because of South Africa's distrust of the United States and its antagonism towards Mr Don McHenry

Mr Luce, British parliamentary under-secretary charged with African affairs in the Foreign Office, said it was premature for him to comment on Britain taking a leading role in a new initiative

"Many parties have felt there is a role for the British Government to play. If we can, it will be in conjunction with the other Western countries," he said

He emphasized that the only way to help solve the problem would be for the Western countries to be united.

Mr Luce said he was in SWA/Namibia to explore the situation and report back to Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, so he could discuss the matter with his Western colleagues

"There is always hope, but don't let me underestimate the difficulties of the tasks in reconciling the different opinions. The price for Southern Africa in reaching a peaceful settlement is enormous"

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said after discussions with Mr Luce that there was a great deal of understanding and acceptance for the DTA's position on the part of the British Government

He said the DTA was not prepared to accept the Waldheim proposals under any circumstances and further international negotiations should not hamper internal developments

Dr Abraham said it was essential to establish a UN presence in SWA/Namibia to curb the deteriorating security situation

He said a whole new Western initiative was necessary as well as a fresh negotiating team

UK landmine in SWA

31/5/79
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From SEAN O'CONNOR
Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A British-made landmine has been discovered by security forces in the Owambo operational area of SWA/Namibia.

The mine was found on Sunday, linked to a Russian anti-tank mine.

Yesterday, a Defence force spokesman said the British Government would be officially notified, and would be asked

to explain how Swapo guerillas had come to be in possession of a British landmine.

But a senior foreign affairs official said in Cape Town yesterday he did not know about the discovery of the mine.

However, he added that when security forces had made similar discoveries in the past, the British Embassy had said their government was definitely not supplying landmines to Swapo.

The embassy had said the mines were old and that they possibly dated back to World War II.

The Defence Force spokesman said the mine found on Sunday was the ninth British-made landmine which security forces had lifted in the operational area since December last year.

The mine was a mark seven (MK 7).

The War of Hearts is No 1 in SWA

BY DON MARSHALL

SOUTH West Africa is like a sensual embrace — it is often difficult to extricate yourself once you are in it, says the territory's Administrator-General Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn. Mr Justice Steyn was apologising in his own way for being 35 minutes late for a meeting with 28 military correspondents from South African and South West African newspapers, who were about to begin an orientation tour of the northern Operational Area.

Dressed in a black suit in keeping with the neutral position he holds in South West Africa's administration, there are elements of both the cunning fox and tough street fighter in the ex-Bloemfontein judge's make-up as he gives journalists their first briefing of the tour.

It has become a characteristic of the Administrator-General to catch the Press off guard — and his meeting in the banqueting room of a Windhoek hotel last week was no exception.

What started out as a pre-lunch word of welcome developed over a 35-minute period into a major statement to explain his action the previous week in detaining 40 members of Swapo for "actively supporting sabotage, violence and murder" carried out by the so-called external elements of the movement.

At the same time, Mr Justice Steyn levelled a hefty warning to members of extreme Rightwing white political groups who threatened to destroy racial harmony in the territory.

Mr Justice Steyn's unscheduled speech caused journalists to drop their pre-lunch drinks and take out their notebooks and tape recorders.

In the same speech, he turned to the South African Defence Force's role in keeping peace in the territory. Counter-insurgency, he says, is 80% a struggle to win the support of the people and 20% the physical war against Swapo.

Several hundred National Servicemen have laid down their arms to become involved in the South African Defence Force's crash programme of establishing a sound infrastructure in the territory, as well as training the people to run it.

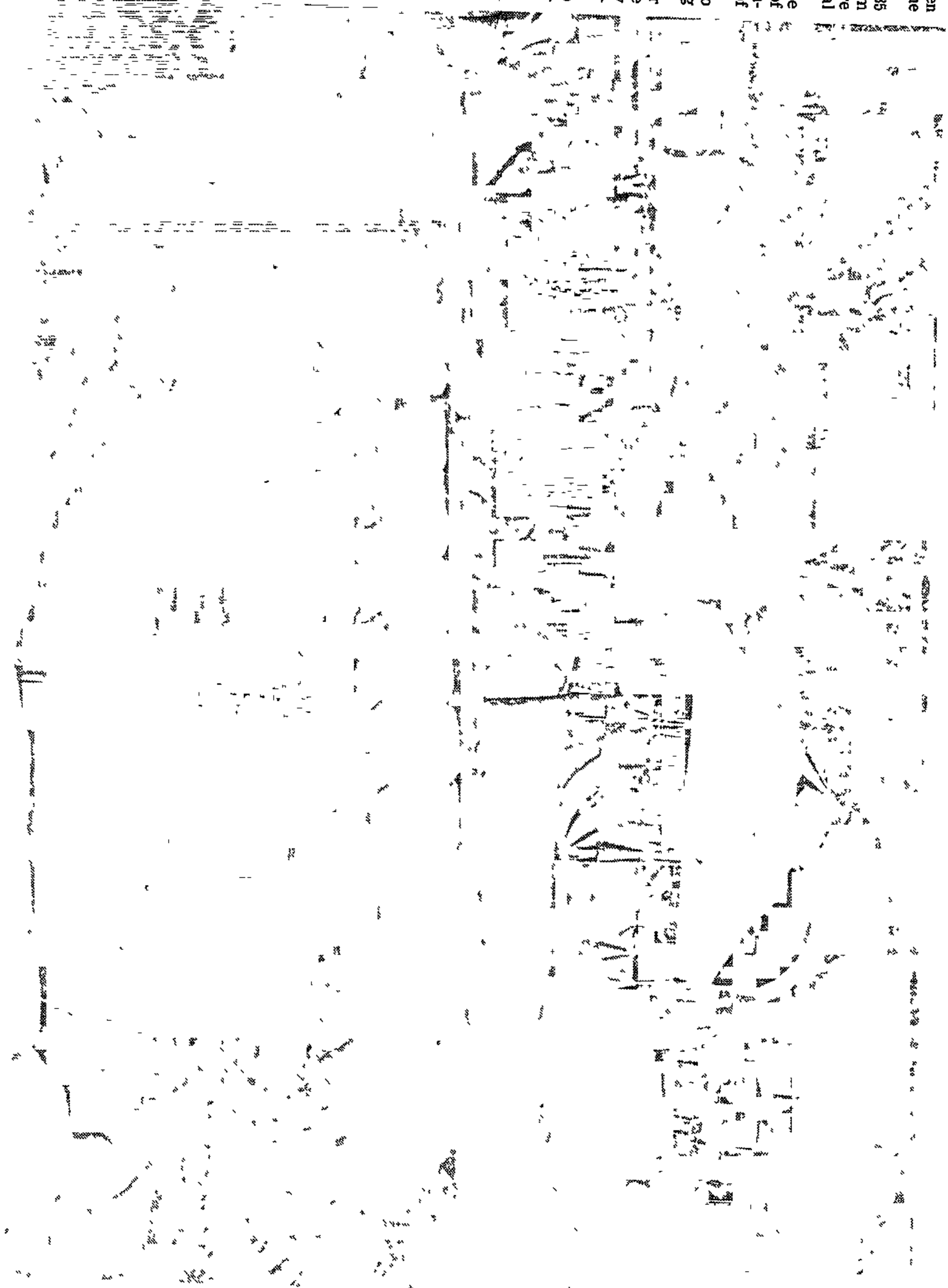
Young South African teachers, doctors, farmers and tradesmen have volunteered to assist the Defence Force. From Katima Mulilo in the east, to Ruacana in the west, and even onwards into the barren Kaokoveld, there are teams of national servicemen at work, trying to make a success of the Defence Force programme.

At one school in the Kavango, all the teachers are national servicemen and only the school's principal is from South West Africa. National servicemen are running forestry projects in the Caprivi, agricultural settlements in Kavango, schools in Ovambo- and health clinics in the Kaokoveld.

"We must first be successful in the 80% struggle before the 20% war can be won", says Colonel Gert Nel, Officer Commanding the No 1 Military Area, which is situated in the Kavango.

South African journalists were taken from Windhoek to several points in the Operational Area to see for themselves what was being done and the evidence was impressive.

But how do all these efforts stand up against the Swapo onslaught through propaganda and intimidation?



oned, South African curna

"Look, this is all very impressive and fine but it cannot match the Swapo slogan, which spells liberation. This is what the South West African people are after. No matter how great the lie, it means everything. The Defence Force is doing — and more — somehow the authorities must find a way of weaving a liberation theme into their programmes", the journalist said.

Military personnel refuse to become involved in politics, but they secretly believe that there must be constant political development for their schemes to succeed.

Support for Swapo varies along the territory's northern borders with Angola and Zambia. Swapo has been unsuccessful in activating the far western district of Kaokoland, while they are credited with the support of between 15 and 20% of the population of Ovamboland.

Where do the sympathies of the people lie? I asked Brigadier Andre Liebenberg, Officer Commanding No 2 Military Area (Ovamboland).

"That is a bitterly difficult question to answer. Between 15 and 60% of the Ovambo people support Swapo. Between 40 and 60% of the people are not committed either way, but circumstances dictate which side they will support. Their support depends on the economic and political situations, the amount of intimidation and so drought conditions, Brig Liebenberg said.

In the current situation, elections were held last December and nothing appears to have happened since then. This has frustrated the Defence efforts.

At Rundu, capital of Kavango, Colonel Gert Nel, Officer Commanding the No 1 Military Area (Kavango), put the support of Swapo among the 120,000 black inhabitants at 4%.

Further east, in Caprivi, Major Fred Oelschig, acting Officer Commanding the Caprivi Zone, said that 500 of the 30,000 Masubia

In the middle of a war situation, washing hangs out in the sunshine to dry so that National Servicemen serving in the Operational Area will be spick and span for the next day's inspection. The base is near Katima Mulilo.

and Maifue tribesmen had "gone over" to Swapo.

"We know who they are, what villages they come from and where they are at present", he said.

Pushed with the previous week's success of national servicemen under his command in seizing a cache of about 3,000 kg of weapons which had been smuggled across the border from Zambia, Major Oelschig put the military's priorities in the war against Swapo as:

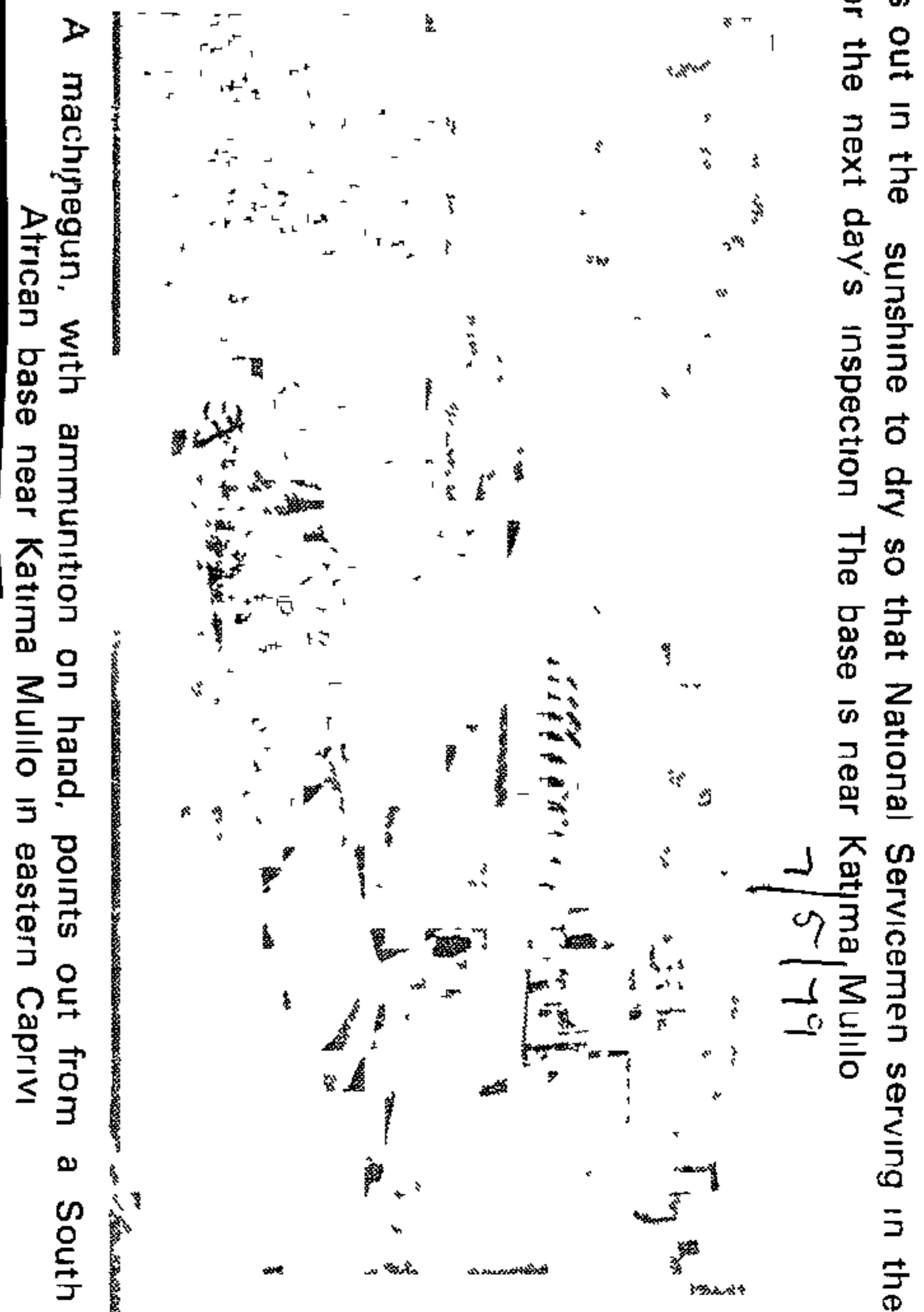
"Firstly, to prevent Swapo's logistical support from reaching him so that he will have no weapons and no food. Secondly, to undermine Swapo's image so that he will lose the support of the local population. Thirdly, to prevent him from getting into the territory and, fourthly, to kill Swapo terrorists whenever we find them."

Military commanders will not openly admit it, but the activities of the Finnish Lutheran Church in both Ovamboland and Kavango are causing them concern.

"The Finnish Church is 100% behind Swapo and their ministers openly support the Swapo struggle from the pulpit", one commander lamented.

Another irritation was the lifting by the Administrator-General of restrictions on movement.

"He has made it unbelievably easy for Swapo to infiltrate the areas. Until Swapo is banned or we return to the permit system for anyone wanting to travel in the territory, the Defence Force's role will remain an extremely difficult one", another official said.



A machinegun, with ammunition on hand, points out from a South African base near Katima Mulilo in eastern Caprivi.

7/5/79

on guarantees of South African protection. But the success of the Bessing with out it and to the guerrilla war are exceedingly high.

Lack of recognition does mean that several major developments, and a couple of pilot scale expeditions, will have to be put into cold storage.

- Renco's hydro electric scheme can never be fully activated without Angolan agreement. Without it, an early decision will have to be taken on building a R50m power line to the Republic.
- Declaration of a 900 mile trading limit valid for the protection of the industry is ruled out by SA officials. It would never be properly policed without recognition.
- The Trans-Kalahari railway to link the Zambezi copper belt to Walvis Bay depends on Botswana, Zambia and international finance. "We are interested, but we don't have the money," says Truebody.

- Development of a petrochemical industry at the coast equally depends on the industrial and central African markets, as well as a hot water, coal and soda ash.

In addition to private projects, access to cheap international finance, particularly from West Germany (the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau offers 30 year loans, 10 year grace and 10% interest) would be denied by FDI. Instead, the territory would remain dependent on SA finance and development priorities.

Truebody has selected a list of projects that might still be feasible: a cement works, meat and hide processing, agricultural development in the northern areas, a

c) Ander Lede:

Mr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels
Mr Achmat Davids
Professor R J. Davies
Professor J. J. ...

Mr H.W. Middelmann
Erw. M.F.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mr Victor Norton

SWA/NAMIBIA ECONOMY

The mirage fades

The growing internal rift of an internal settlement in SWA/Namibia has left the normally prelegatic business community in Windhoek unimpressed. The popular banking is that any government is better than none, and a DPA government in particular is a lot better than SWAPO, even if it lacks world recognition.

Nevertheless, talk of some great economic bonanza has mysteriously evaporated to be replaced by more realistic thinking. "It's all very well but if we don't get recognition, we won't get the capital inflows we need," says Parlow. Merrill Dyle. "We take a positive but not particularly optimistic view. We don't see any exciting growth, although there could be a bit of rate-neutral mining development."

Mining still offers the most significant potential and remains the main focus. Prospecting proceeds apace. Charles Truebody, director of development in the DPA office, reports 20 grants in six days in the early financial year. "I might finally be ahead with its want to prospect. I'll cheer Heinrich's

Ge Se A Hi SO 01

canning plant. But without new international links, Namibia must rely on its own tiny consumer market, which is already efficiently served by SA.

So far, the Namibian economy has been kept ticking over with government construction projects. But there is concern at the high level of black unemployment and growing black class frustration with the lack of tangible income from the December elections. It is widely admitted that the DPA has lost a lot of support because of its entente with SA.

The DPA is now at the negotiation stage, and will now have to face the head-on the fact that the SA people are not prepared to give up their complete economic development. The DPA will have to cope with the fact that the SA people are not prepared to give up their complete economic development. The DPA will have to cope with the fact that the SA people are not prepared to give up their complete economic development.

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Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde
van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service
Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in
verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, bare vergader-
ings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie
Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die
Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering,
van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas
verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland,
Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek.
Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse dip-
lomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting

SWA/NAMIBIA

E.M. 5/1/79

Polling power?

(22)

Something very odd has happened to the demography of SWA since 1974, the last time Pretoria published population statistics for the territory. A comparison of voter registrations and official population figures for the four northern regions of SWA — Ovamboland, East Caprivi, Kavango and Kaokoland — shows that in some areas there is either a total lack of children or else the children reach adulthood on birth.

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According to Professor Jan Sadie of Stellenbosch, the under-18 component of most African population groups is almost always never lower than 48%. In 1974 government estimated the population of Ovamboland at 396 000. Allowing a modest growth rate of 2,5% a year since then, the 1978 population is probably around 435 000. According to the SWA electoral office, 148 009 people registered to vote in Ovamboland, but this does not include 20 000-30 000 people classified as Ovambos living or working outside Ovamboland. This means about 40% of the population registered to vote.

In East Caprivi, where 13 000 people registered, the 1974 population was 29 000 and is now probably 32 000. This, too, implies that the under-18s in the region comprise nearly 60% of the population. So far so good.

The picture begins to change when you get to Kavango, where 42 611 people registered out of an estimated 1978 population of 61 000 (56 000 in 1974). Nearly 70% of the population registered to vote and a mere three out of every 10 Kavangos would seem to be under 18.

But in Kaokoland there appear to be no children at all. Government says there were 7 000 Kaokolanders in 1974. If the population grew 2,5% a year, the 1978 figure should be around 8 000. Yet, according to the Administrator-General, 10 513 registered as voters

SAR likely to continue running SWA railways

STAR 14/12/1979

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Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa was likely to continue running rail transport services in South West Africa after the territory's independence, the Minister of Transport, Mr S L Muller, told the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to the second-reading debate on the Railways Budget, he said he envisaged that South Africa would enter into an agreement, as in the case of Transkei and Bophuthatswana to do this until the new independent state could run its own rail services.

He said in reply to questions from Mr Japie Basson (PFP, Bezuidenhout) that there was no racial discrimination on the railways in South West Africa.

People of various popu-

lation groups in the territory were being trained at a railway training centre established in the territory.

SWAZI PROGRESS

In Transkei all the people trained under the supervision of the South African Railways were black and even train drivers were black.

Mr Muller said railway development in Swaziland and other neighbouring states was taking place in close co-operation with the SA Railways.

Earlier in the debate Mr Basson said the South African Railways would in future have to play an important role in developing relations with neighbour states.

Top men in the SAR had already acted like able diplomats in assisting such states as Mozambique

and Zambia.

Mr Basson asked the Minister to inform the Assembly about the "foreign policy" of the Railways in what way was South Africa helping Zambia to overcome its transport problems and was Transkei also receiving help from South Africa?

"As far as possible we must extend a helping hand to neighbour states," Mr Basson said.

This was particularly important in the case of SWA/Namibia which would be fully independent within a year.

It was too early to say what kind of regime would come into power there, but it was to be hoped that it would be a regime that would co-operate closely with South Africa.

Mr Basson asked whether the Minister was taking steps to remove all discrimination from South African Railways operations in SWA/Namibia.

DIRECT AID

Special attention would have to be given to the removal of any discrimination in salary structures, housing, service conditions, the promotion of personnel and services on trains.

Mr Badenhorst Durrant (NP, Von Brandis) asked the Minister to consider the launching of a special study of ways in which the SAR could help South Africa's neighbour states, not only through assistance in transport and planning, but also through direct aid.

Mr Durrant noted that the aim of the Government's multinational policy was the development of an economic community of southern African states.