

NAMIBIA - GENERAL

4 JAN 1980 - 29 FEB 1980

# United Nations' DMZ proposal <sup>RDM</sup> vague — claim <sup>4/1/80</sup> 221

WINDHOEK. — The Namibia National Front has accused the United Nations of being "deliberately vague" about its proposed demilitarised zone for South West Africa

The front also charges in an editorial in its latest edition of the NNF News that the working paper on the DMZ, issued to SWA parties at the recent Geneva talks on the territory, contains a hidden mechanism which could spark off a potentially explosive situation and chaos in the territory

The author of the article, NNF's publicity secretary, Mr Vekuun Rukoro, claims it was for this reason the NNF did not accept the DMZ proposal unconditionally

"As responsible leaders who have the interests of our people at heart and who have no masters — be it externally or internally — we deemed it not proper to either accept or reject the DMZ proposal unconditionally," the editorial said

"Anyone with an average intelligence or an analytical mind," it continued, "will deduct from the DMZ paper that the UN is deliberately indulging in vagueness, using words and phrases which are open to a hundred — and — one interpretations

"In short, the working paper

in its present form contains a built-in mechanism to a potentially explosive situation and chaos"

The editorial said the UN must clarify vague terms contained in the working paper before all parties could unconditionally accept the DMZ proposal. It must also acknowledge all political parties involved in the independence initiative

Outright rejection of the DMZ proposal, it suggested, would only destroy current efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement

"Right now it is up to Dr Waldheim, the UN Secretary-General, to launch the next initiative so as to resolve the present impasse. And the NNF can only hope that Dr Waldheim will learn fast from past mistakes in order to avoid future disasters," the editorial said

It called on all people of SWA to this year rededicate themselves to the struggle for freedom in the territory

"Let us resolve to make it possible for our embattled people to breathe the air of freedom this coming year and to take their rightful place among the community of nations as a free and independent nation"

— Sapa

# Swapo groups keep low over festive season

RDM  
4/11/80  
271

WINDHOEK — The past fortnight was one of the quietest ever in the northern SWA/Namibia operational area, the SWA Command of the Defence Force said yesterday.

There were only seven minor contacts, with 11 terrorists being killed to bring the total for December to 39.

A SWA Command statement said recent reports that Swapo terrorists in Angola were experiencing hard times seemed to be substantiated by the almost absence of terrorist activity in the past fortnight and during the festive season.

"All headquarters (in the operational area) report that the period has been one of the

quietest ever," the statement said. What activity there was, was aimed mainly at the black civilian population. Five were killed and 22 abducted.

A spokesman for the Owambo Government said that a Swapo group blew up the pump station at the Olushanya Dam on Wednesday.

The group of about 15 crossed the border from Angola and blown up the pump station building and the machinery in it. They also tried unsuccessfully to blow up a bridge over a canal at the dam.

The spokesman said that immediately after the explosion the group crossed back into Angola.

The dam is about six kilometres from the border.

Water Affairs officials are already at the scene to assess the damage.

Asked if the damage would cause a water shortage, the spokesman said there was still sufficient water. The dam wall was not damaged.

The SWA Command statement said terrorists were still laying landmines on roads used mainly by civilians.

One which the security forces lifted was a British Mark 7 anti tank mine. Several past reports have said that British mines were found in the operational area. It was pointed out that the terrorists obtained armaments from many sources and it was difficult to trace the origin of the British mines.

The SWA Command statement said the only act of aggression against security forces in the past fortnight was on December 30 when "unknown persons" fired from the Angolan side of the border on a patrol near the Oshikango border post. The firing stopped when the fire was returned. — Sapa

sicker members of the community were overrepresented. However there is no reason to suppose that this would bias conclusions about factors affecting utilisation of services except that the observed high proportion of people who walked to obtain health care would be still higher in an unbiased population.

The age and sex distribution of the sample is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Age and sex of sample

	Infant (1 yr)	Child (1-15)	Female Adult (15-50)	Male Adult (15-50)	Total
Addo	6	3	24	13	46
Kirkwood	1	1	15	0	17
Suurberg		3	11	5	19
Bersheba			7	6	13
Total	7	13	57	24	101

Six of the respondents were 'coloured', the rest for three, the age and sex were unknown.

3.2.2 Health Facility of First Choice

	Health Facility of First Choice					Total
	None* Home	Dr. at Sunland	Dr. at Kirkwood	Clinic elsewhere	Hospital	
Addo	7	32†	1	8	4	54
Kirkwood	4		15	6	1	27
Suurberg	4	14		5	1	25
Bersheba	2	4	* + 6	1	1	19
Total	17	50	25	15	6	125

\* Other refers to indigenous practitioner, traditional birth attendant, etc.

† Figures underlined show which doctor was the nearest.

\* Those respondents who attended the surgery of one Kirkwood doctor at Bersheba on Friday afternoons.

+ No doubt under-reported.

From Table 3 can be derived the proportion of conditions in which respondent:

Had no treatment at all or home treatment	13,6%
Went first to a clinic	12,0%
Went first to the nearest doctor	51,2%
Went first to a doctor elsewhere	16,8%
Went first to a hospital	4,8%
Went first to some other type of practitioner	1,6%
	<u>100,0%</u>

It would seem from the above that as in Tiersdorp for nearly half the ailments mentioned (more in the case of Addo and Kirkwood) the respondents went first to the nearest doctor. In only 12% of cases did s/he go first to a clinic. Among the reasons reported for this were:

# Grenade attack case postponed

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK - The hearing in which a young white man is charged with the fatal hand-grenade attack on Windhoek's Masonic Hall last year was postponed yesterday for eight days

Mr Daniel Johannes Williams 21 a South West African public servant appeared before the SWA Judge-President, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst in the Windhoek Supreme Court. He is charged with murder eight counts of attempted murder and another charge of participating in terrorist activities

Mr Williams who has been in detention for the past seven months, was not asked to plead. No evidence was led and Mr Williams will be held in custody until he re-appears next Tuesday

The hearing is a sequel to the death of Mr John Rees, 42, a Freemason and father of three, who was killed when an M26 hand grenade - the same type used by the Defence Force - was allegedly hurled through a window of the Masonic Hall on June 26 last year

Eight of the Freemasons who were meeting in the hall that night were wounded

The accused's elder brother Bernardus 24, is standing trial in a separate case in the Windhoek Regional Court, on charges under the Terrorism Act, for illegal possession of explosives

preference coupled with greater esteem for the higher status practitioner

Although women also felt the doctor to be a superior practitioner, there was a tendency to prefer the clinic for advice on gynaecological and family planning problems, especially if this is where their first contact with family planning occurred. It is also likely that the overrepresentation of the aged biased the sample in a conservative direction, i.e. towards doctors. Women of working age were the main clinic attenders.

Those who had chosen to go first to the clinic did so for family planning or gynaecological reasons or because it was cheaper, or nearer, or because they considered their ailment to be minor. There was also a feeling in some women that clinics could cope adequately with children's diseases but that for their own they would prefer a doctor.

Some indication of the quality of services received can be gained from an analysis of hospital operating costs. In general, costs per patient day vary positively with the proportion of services provided to whites:

January 5 1980  
 3  
 Star  
 221

# Errors in SWA Meat accounts

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — There was "gross negligence" in the accounting system of the South West Africa Meat Board, the Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in SWA/Namibia's meat industry was told here today.

Mr S C Pretorius, an auditor with the South West Africa Administration, said that after an investigation into the Meat Board's books it seemed as if there was no internal checking done by senior Board officials.

Another witness, Mr J A Sondagh, also an auditor, had checked the books of SWA Amalgamated Auctioneers, following the discovery that certain amounts had been paid into the bank accounts of the former Meat Board manager, Mr Frans Heydenrych, who died in a mystery fall in October last year.

Mr Sondagh testified that he was unable to trace any direct link between payments into Mr Heydenrych's accounts and entries in the books of SWA Amalgamated Auctioneers.

Mr C L Mouton, deputy chairman of the SWA/Namibia Meat Producers Association and a director of Damara Meat Packers, advocated a break with the quota system administered by the SA Meat Board.

Mr Mouton said the SWA/Namibia Meat Board still consulted the SA Meat Board on quotas for the controlled and open markets.

SWA/Namibia supplied about 250 000 cattle annually to the South African market.

The commission adjourned until tomorrow.

Table 11

Total Patients	115
Percentage In-Patient	blacks, black
Percentage Occupied	7 of
Ratio of to D	.n-
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tributes to the lower cost structure of black hospitals.

In order to illustrate the effects of these various influences, the operating costs of two large hospitals which render broadly similar services are contrasted in Table 11. In both hospitals, salaries and wages were the largest components of costs per patient day, and were about 65 per cent of total costs. In the black hospital, salary costs per patient were 43 per cent, the cost of provisions 37 per cent, and the cost of medical supplies 64 per cent, of the costs per patient of the same items in the white hospital. Total operating costs per patient in the black hospital were 42 per cent lower than for the white hospital, and the level of bed utilisation in both was similar to the national average. In order to examine the effects of the differing quality of service in the black hospital, its costs were recalculated under two different sets of assumptions. In terms of the first assumptions, patient costs of food and medicines are assumed to be equal to those in the white hospital, and the number of patient days is reduced to achieve this. Other costs were treated as they had been under the first set of assumptions. The results of these adjustments is to increase costs per patient day by 78 per cent and 62 per cent. Both sets of assumptions try to examine the effect on costs in the black hospital of offering services of the same quality as in the white hospital. Although the results are necessarily crude, it appears that the quality of service accounts for between 57 per cent and 45 per cent of the differences in these hospital's costs. The remaining differences are largely attributable to wage differentials between black and white staff in the two hospitals.

Operating Costs per Patient Day	Actual		Hypothetical (e)		Hypothetical (f)	
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Total	32,10	13,48	24,06	21,89		
Salaries, Wages & Allowances	20,85	8,89	16,77	12,91		
Provisions (d)	1,69	0,62	1,69	1,69		
Medical Supplies & Services	4,55	2,92	4,55	4,55		
Other	5,01	1,05	1,05	1,05		

Notes to Table 11

- (a) The Hospitals are Addington and King Edward VIII, both in Durban
- (b) In-patient days are estimated as the sum of in-patient day and at 1/3 of out-patient attendances.
- (c) The remainder are Coloured.
- (d) In patients only
- (e) Provision and medical supplies at White patient cost, number of patient days reduced by the ratio of Daily Patients/Doctor in Addington to the ratio of Daily Patients/Doctor in King Edward.
- (f) As for (e) but number of patient days reduced by the ratio of the percentage of beds occupied in the Addington to the percentage of beds occupied in King Edward
- (g) The number of doctors and nurses in both hospitals was obtained from their establishments, but both were reported to be almost fully staffed.
- (h) Sources  
 Report of the Director of Hospital Services for the year 1974, Province of Natal, The Provincial Auditor's Report on the Appropriation Accounts for the period 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975, Province of Natal, and Estimates of the Expenditure to be defrayed from Revenue during the year ending 31st March, 1974, Province of Natal.

# Road tankers in reign of terror 221

*D. Jones 6/1/80*  
Sunday Express  
Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Drivers of SAR lorries from South Africa have been striking terror into the hearts of Owambo motorists, cyclists and pedestrians.

An investigation by a newspaper, the Windhoek Advertiser, has led to an inquiry by the system manager's office in Windhoek.

The drivers of two vehicles alleged to have been guilty of reckless, negligent and malicious behaviour will be dealt with in the light of this inquiry's findings.

Mr Japie Radyn, SAR system manager in SWA, has promised immediate action.

An Advertiser reporter, who spent a week with the SAR petrol tankers in Owambo, detailed cases of reckless and negligent driving which endangered the lives of other people.

Photographs backed up the Advertiser report.

The reporter saw tanker drivers force other vehicles off the road.

He saw two giant articulated trucks draw alongside each other, effectively occupying the entire width of the road. They then bore down on traffic approaching from the opposite direction — sometimes at speeds of more than 100km/h.

Drivers of approaching vehicles left the road in terror, bouncing across the veld to avoid the steel monsters.

The reporter alleged that on

one occasion a heavily loaded bakkie went for some distance on two wheels before the startled driver regained control.

In a variation of their "sport", trucks were driven on the shoulder of the road to force cyclists into the bush.

Another "game" was to spray pedestrians with gravel or — if it has been raining — with mud, by making the huge trailer section veer from side to side.


Two tankers switched to the righthand side of the road and only returned to their correct side after oncoming traffic had moved on to the shoulder, the report alleged.

Owambo were incensed, too, it said, at the attitude of some SAR drivers to cattle straying on to the road.

The Advertiser reporter saw a tanker approach a group of cattle crossing the road, although they were visible from at least two kilometres away, with only a marginal reduction in speed. It ran down a bull calf.

Mr Gerhard Hoffmann, SAR road transport officer in SWA, said drivers had to pass strict re-valuation tests every six months.

Investigations by the Advertiser revealed that one of the drivers featured in the photographs was graded "bad" at his last evaluation. On the document on which the evaluation result was recorded was a note in red ink: "Please follow up".



MNR WERNER VAN  
VUUREN — hy wil 'n ver-  
klaring maak

# Amptenaar wou glo 3 ton ivoor smokkel

*Maaffent 6/1/80 221*

Deur **JOHAN STRYDOM**  
**'N SUID-AFRIKAANSE**  
staatsamptenaar in Oos-  
Caprivi het pogings aange-  
wend om drie ton ivoor  
per vliegtuig uit Katima  
Mulilo na die Wonder-  
boom-lughawe by Pretoria  
te smokkel, beweer mnr.  
Werner van Vuuren, 'n  
private vlieënier van  
Noord-Transvaal.

Konserwatief bereken,  
beloop die waarde van die  
reusagtige vrag olifantande  
sowat R90 000.

Mnr. Van Vuuren het  
gister in Pretoria die name  
van die amptenaar en twee  
vlieëniers wat deur die ampte-  
naar genader is, aan die poli-

sie verstrek. Ondersoek word  
ingestel.

Mnr. Van Vuuren vertel  
dat hy middel Desember op  
die Wonderboom-lughawe  
van die smokkelpoging ge-  
hoor het. Twee ander  
vlieëniers het aan hom gesê  
dat die vlieëmer R600 vir die  
takie sal kry en dat die huur-  
geld van die vliegtuig byko-  
mend sou wees.

Die vliegtuig sou nie land  
op M'pacha, die vliegveld wat  
normaalweg in daardie gewes-  
te gebruik word nie, maar  
op 'n nabygelee private lan-  
dingstrook.

Volgens die vlieëniers was  
die dokumente aan die  
Caprivi-kant nie in orde nie,  
maar daar sou geen probleme  
met dokumente wees wanneer

die vliegtuig in Pretoria aan-  
kom nie.

Albei vlieëniers het mnr.  
Van Vuuren se verhaal beves-  
tig en is bereid om beedigde  
verklarings af te lê. Hulle  
is egter nie bereid om hul  
name bekend te maak nie,  
omdat hulle bang is dat hulle  
as handelsvlieëniers minder  
werk sal kry.

\* Die polisie in Windhoek  
het vandeeweek aan RAP-  
PORT gesê dat die Proku-  
reer-generaal nog nie uitsluit-  
sel gegee het oor die vervol-  
ging van 'n veiligheidspolisie-  
man van Katima Mulilo wat  
na beweringe einde verlede  
jaar 'n groot aantal olifant-  
tande met 'n militêre vliegtuig

\* VERVOLG OP BL. 6 \*

## Lelike bewering oor ivoor

\* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN \*

van M'pacha na Pretoria wou  
versend nie.

\* Daar sal vandeeweek  
besluit word oor die lot van  
mnr. Janne de Wet, maj.  
Jurie Lombard en minstens  
drie ander Weermagiede wat  
na bewering onwettig in die  
Kaokoveld gejag het. Mnr.  
De Wet was voorheen Kom-  
missaris-generaal van die  
inboorlinge in die gebied en  
maj. Lombard is die bevelvoe-  
rende offisier in die Kaoko-  
veld.

Dossiere in dié verband is  
reeds by die Prokureur-gene-  
raal van Suidwes, adv. Don  
Brunette, en so ook die dos-  
sier van die veiligheidsoffisier  
wat na bewering ivoor uit  
Caprivi probeer smokkel het.

Adv. Brunette sê dat die  
sake uiters sensitief is en dat  
hy vandeeweek eers same-  
sprekinge voer met Weermag-  
en Polisie-offisiers.

Daarna sal oor die kwessies  
van vervolging besluit word  
— waarskynlik nie voor  
Woensdag nie.

# Cabinet to meet on death

WINDHOEK — The Chief Minister of Owambo, in Northern SWA, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba said yesterday he would call a special Cabinet meeting after the death of the Owambo Minister of Works, Mr Thomas Shikango, in a landmine explosion

Mr Shikango and two bodyguards died near his home on Saturday after their vehicle triggered a landmine

Pastor Ndjoba said he would issue a statement after the Cabinet meeting

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the SWA Command of the Defence Force said a follow-up operation was continuing in the operational area today after Mr Shikango's death

Mr Shikango was the second Owambo Minister to be killed by Swapo terrorists in the Ongandjera tribal area during the past two years

In 1978, the Owambo Health Minister, Mr Toivo Shuyagaya, was gunned down while addressing a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance meeting at Ongandjera

His assassin was killed by members of the Owambo Home Guard while trying to escape after the shooting

Pastor Ndjoba disclosed last night that Swapo terrorists plundered and destroyed a shop belonging to Mr Shikango last year

The Swapo President, Mr Sam Nujoma, hails from Ongandjera

His parents and other members of his family still live there

Mr Shikango believed to be in his fifties, is the third Owambo Minister to be killed since Swapo started its bush war against South African security forces more than 10 years ago

Their first victim was the former Owambo Chief Minister, Chief Elifas, who was gunned down by a group of terrorists outside a beerhall in Owambo more than three years ago

Mr Shikango leaves a wife and two children — Sapa



# Swapo men

## re-detained

7/1/80  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Security Police in SWA/Namibia have redetained two prominent members of Swapo, bringing the total now in detention without trial to 28

They are being held in terms of proclamation AG 26 "to prevent political violence and intimidation"

The detentions started in April last year. A total of 74 Swapo members were held at one stage.

ultimate goods or objects of choice in an uncertain  
"expected-utility theorem", and (2) Arrow's formula  
preference for uncertain contingencies and in particu  
tion-stones: (1) the Von Neumann-Morgenstern [1944]  
rium under uncertainty. This literature has two mai  
ture has addressed the problems of decision and marke

In the past twenty years, however, an exciting new litera-  
speculation, research, advertising, and even education.  
world activities of the first importance -- among them insurance,  
al certainty are completely inconsistent with observable real-  
Much more fundamentally, models postulating behavior-  
"representative" individual.  
at the market level, thereby allowing the fiction of the average or  
best the law of large Numbers operates to reduce the importance of uncertainty  
help to a business man facing an actual marketing choice. At  
sion-making situation means that economic theory is of little  
nomic horizon. Such an unrealistic picture of the actual deci-  
demand function, not merely in the present but up to the eco-  
tently unreasonable -- for example, that the firm knows its  
knowledge on the part of economic decision-makers that is pa-  
ever-increasing precision, but models that presume a degree of  
elements of economic reasoning have been shaped into models of  
embarrassed silence, the problem of uncertainty. The central  
Traditional economic analysis passes over, in more or less

### UNCERTAINTY AND INFORMATION IN ECONOMICS

October 31, 1978

J. Hirschleifer  
J. Riley

# SWA blast kills PO worker (22)

The Star's Africa News  
Service

WINDHOEK — A post office worker was killed and others injured today when their vehicle detonated a landmine on a main road near Opuwa in Kaokoland, northwest SWA/Namibia.

This is the second reported terrorist incident in Kaokoland which, although it borders on Ovambo and the Angolan border, has generally been regarded as a "quiet" area.

The incident today happened at about 7 30 am when a seven-ton truck carrying about 20 postal construction workers left Opuwa to continue construction on a landline

The blast took place on the Opuwa-Kamanjab road which leads to the white farming areas further south.

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LIFO

assuming a trend of rising prices, tends to become meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

to secure the tax benefit,

s are clouded by accounting

one of the principle object-

nventories are consistently

After the application of

he inventory valuation,

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

## Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

# Hunting methods to be probed

WINDHOEK — The former Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr Jannie de Wet, would not be prosecuted on charges of illegal hunting, but an alternative charge concerning his method of hunting was still under investigation, Mr Donald Brunette, Attorney-General of SWA, said last night.

He said it had become clear from police and military police investigations into the case that Mr De Wet had permits from Pretoria to shoot two elephants in Koakoland, north-western SWA.

Mr Brunette said he had come to the conclusion that Mr De Wet could not be prosecuted on charges of illegal hunting after he had studied dockets this week.

It had also become clear that Mr De Wet had a permit to shoot game during another hunting expedition.

He emphasised that allegations of illegal hunting were being investigated against a number of people.

He pointed out that it was illegal in SWA to hunt game from a moving vehicle or from an aircraft.

It was alleged that Mr De Wet had shot the two elephants from a helicopter.

Mr Brunette said he had asked the police for further statements regarding the way Mr De Wet had allegedly hunted in Koakoland — Sapa.

## Results:

	(Deaths/1000 Total Births)
(a) Amniotic fluid infection syndrome	17
(b) Abruptio placentae	7
(c) Unexplained anoxia	6,6
(d) Syphilis	3,2
(e) Obstructed labour	3,2

(6) Survey to determine epidemiological features of perinatal death

Maternal interviews were conducted into 202 facets of the background to the pregnancy in 464 women whose pregnancies ended with a perinatal death. These were compared with 590 pregnancies selected systematically to be representative of the delivery population. Salient features which appeared to contribute to perinatal death were:

1. Failure to receive medical care  
27% of the women who had perinatal deaths had no medical examination prior to admission compared with only 7% of the controls.
2. Inadequacy of antenatal care  
Only 31% of the women with perinatal deaths had adequate antenatal care compared with 53% of controls.
3. Place of residence in 3rd trimester of pregnancy  
46% of the women who had perinatal deaths were resident in a rural area in the 3rd trimester compared with 32% of the controls.

Factors such as social status and mother's schooling made no difference but it should be noted that almost all patients in both groups had a relatively poor social status and inadequate schooling.

Likewise, marital status did not affect pregnancy outcome, neither did the wanted or unwanted status of the pregnancy, giving the lie to the suggestion that a high perinatal mortality may be associated with interference.

Two last factors of some significance were maternal age - mothers older than 35 had a perinatal mortality rate higher than younger women at a 1<sup>o</sup> significance level and amongst the controls there was a significantly higher percentage of mothers of stature greater than 160 cms. indicating possibly better nutrition in childhood.

# Swapo takes aim at Ovambo chiefs

WINDHOEK — Swapo terrorists in northern South West Africa have concentrated on killing Ovambo leaders in the past week, and four headmen and one member of the Ovambo Cabinet had been killed, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, acting Officer Commanding the SWA Command, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He told a Press conference 11 terrorists had died in the operational area in the past week.

The killing of Mr Thomas Shukongo, the Ovambo Minister of Works, at the weekend and the murder on Tuesday of a headman, Mr Silas Isaak, were the two most recent instances in their campaign against Ovambo leaders.

Brig Bosman said Mr Thomas was killed by a landmine about 200m from his home.

Headman Isaak was killed in a hail of gunfire on Tuesday night when his home was at-

tacked by a group of between 30 and 50 Swapo terrorists.

Brig Bosman said the terrorists had attacked at close quarters and special constables guarding the headman had promptly fired back. The terrorists had withdrawn when their fire was returned, but Mr Isaak had been killed in the fight.

One terrorist died in the contact, Brig Bosman said.

Replying to a question, Brig Bosman said Swapo terrorists were apparently concentrating on killing Ovambo leaders. This would damage the leadership structure to such an extent, the terrorists hoped, that it would leave the people in Ovambo leaderless, making intimidation easier.

The deaths of two more headmen by Swapo terrorists were announced earlier.

Brig Bosman also mentioned two instances in which two heavy vehicles had been damaged by terrorists.

Replying to a question, Brig Bosman said a tanker laden with fuel, which had been destroyed between Oshivello and Ondangwa in Ovambo, had apparently been hit by recoilless rifle fire.

He said the incident in which a post office lorry with 20 people on board had been blown up in Kaokoland, in the north-west, should be regarded as an isolated incident.

This incident and a previous one in which people had died in terrorist action did not mean Kaokoland had become a new sphere of operations for Swapo terrorists.

It was possible that terrorists had "overflowed" into Kaokoland as a result of the constant bush war in Ovambo, which bordered on Kaokoland.

He said there was no indication at present that there was more than one group of terrorists in Kaokoland.

In reply to a question, Brig Bosman said the number of

security force men in Kaokoland would have been increased for follow-up action following the incidents in the area.

Kaokoland is a large area in north-western SWA which has remained undisturbed despite the bush war raging to the north.

Brig Bosman said the group of terrorists in Kaokoland were moving in an easterly direction, towards Ovambo. The follow-up operation in the area was still in progress.

In other terrorist incidents during the past week, Brig Bosman said two Swapo terrorists had been shot dead in the operational area in northern SWA in a fight with security forces.

The contact developed after Swapo terrorists had set up an ambush.

In two more contacts just south of the Angolan border, another four terrorists had been shot dead, he said. —

terms of a lowered perinatal mortality rate, a sharp reduction in the number of ruptured uteri and a more rational use of resources with high

DOM 221

SWA/NAMIBIA <sup>221</sup>  
Self-government?

With international negotiations over SWA/Namibia seemingly at stalemate, the country's national assembly will next month continue to be given more power in a process that is steadily edging the territory closer to complete self-government.

Indeed, the longer the negotiations remain deadlocked, the closer the national assembly will come to running the country. This is the clear intention of the SA-appointed Administrator General, Dr Gerit Viljoen, and it has the enthusiastic support of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the majority party in the assembly.

Not even some sort of UDI can be excluded from the long-term scenario in the absence of a settlement. However, there are no immediate plans for the transfer to the territory of the crucial government departments of Police, Defence, National Security, External Affairs, Excise and Import Duties and Railways, all of which continue to be run from Pretoria.

What the Windhoek national assembly will get includes Justice and Posts and Telecommunications. Added to the powers delegated to it last year by the Administrator General, the assembly will have

what is being called "full executive powers" by mid-1980.

That is, of course, if an international settlement leading to fresh elections is not achieved in the meantime. Since December 6, when the SA government conditionally accepted UN proposals for a demilitarised zone along both sides of the northern border of the territory, nothing has been heard of the negotiations. Presumably the conditions set by Pretoria are being closely examined.

The stalemate is starting to irritate the local politicians, particularly those in the DTA. "Something must happen soon," says DTA vice-president Dr Ben Africa. "This stagnation is affecting the territory's economy. Investors are hesitant to pump capital into the territory because of the continual uncertainty."

Africa is confident that once the spotlight is taken off Rhodesia, international eyes will once more be cast on SWA/Namibia and independence for the territory will follow later this year. But he could be taking an over-optimistic view.

The most likely prospect in the near future is, apart from moves towards greater self-government, a more vigorous concentration on the elimination of race discrimination.

The next development is likely to come when the national assembly meets for its next session, provisionally scheduled for

February 5. It will then consider — and almost certainly pass — legislation drawn up by Viljoen taking various powers away from the ethnic-based second-tier authorities and giving them to the all-race central government.

This will reduce the second-tier authorities lower than the rank of provinces in SA and will mean that the central government will have a freer hand to remove discrimination measures at every level.

Meanwhile Viljoen is said to be quietly gaining wider support and has even succeeded in almost getting rid of the stigma of being a member of the Broederbond.

Whisson (\*14), Watts (\*7) and Holdstock (\*15) show that diviners and herbalists continue to practise widely in the town as well as in the

No mention is made of professional jealousy among competing practitioners. It may be that the secure position of the Western-trained medical

Saturday, January 12, 1980

# De Wet faces illegal hunting charge

WINDHOEK — The former Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr Janie de Wet, would be prosecuted for allegedly hunting two elephants from a helicopter in Kaokoland, the Attorney-General of SWA, Mr Donald Brunette, SC, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He also said the Officer Commanding the Defence Force in Kaokoland, Major Juriel Lombaard, would be prosecuted for shooting of game in the area.

Both men are being charged in terms of a contravention of Proclamation R188 of 1976, which applies to illegal hunting in Kaokoland.

Mr De Wet was being charged in terms of Section 23 of Proclamation R188, which prohibited hunting from a moving vehicle or aircraft in this case a helicopter, Mr Brunette said.

Major Lombaard had allegedly contravened Sections 12 and 13 of the same proclamation, he said. The army officer allegedly shot a lioness and several zebra, both "highly protected" species, Mr Brunette said.

He said both men had been informed of the charges against them and they would soon be summoned to court.

Earlier, Mr Brunette said he had decided not to prosecute Mr De Wet on a main charge of illegal hunting after it had become clear from police and military police investigations into the matter that Mr De Wet had possessed the necessary permits to shoot two elephant and other game in Kaokoland.

He was, however, considering prosecuting Mr De Wet on a lesser charge of hunting unlawfully from a helicopter and he had asked the police for further evidence regarding Mr De Wet's method of hunting.

This afternoon, he said he had studied further statements on the alleged hunting party and that he had decided to prosecute Mr De Wet on an alternative charge.

He added that Mr De Wet might be given an option of paying an admission of guilt fine.

A number of reasons are presented for the frequent hostility towards such healers from Whites and from the medical profession in particular.

- (1) Lack of suspicion. The world view of the most part inaccessible and may appear inconsistent since medical doctors have often biased as it is them after a failure in (Solomon). She adds perceive treatment failure traditional sector goes unreported. The case of the baby should be a constant reminder.
- (11) The harmfulness of some treatments which is perceived, resulting in physical illness or death. However, harmfulness may also be partly related to
- (111) The presence of charlatans practising beside healers who have undergone an apprenticeship, which she notes is a matter of concern to qualified healers. They would prefer the recognition of a professional association, but Wilson feels that the best control is exercised by patients themselves, who go to those who help them.
- (1V) Whites tend to confuse divining and witchcraft (Wilson).
- (V) The belief in a personal causation of disease can exacerbate quarrels or personal anxiety. Wilson concedes that there is some truth in this charge, although in the case of mental illness the belief in personal causation may be, in a sense, accurate; and divining techniques may be anxiety-relieving as well as anxiety-causing.

that the fee may be returned to the patient if the patient is not satisfied.

In view of the undoubted satisfaction of the patients and their apparent improvement under the care of the *igqura*, Bührman, herself a practising psycho-analyst, goes on to discuss the reasons for this success. (See Ch.13, Vol 2).

Most of the papers recommend some degree of recognition of indigenous healers on the grounds that they are effective, often more so than their Western-trained counterparts, though a better understanding of the reasons for this effectiveness may be needed before scientifically trained health personnel can support this. Additional grounds are that so few medical practitioners are available in many urban and rural locations. Holdstock notes that there are as yet 'no registered Black clinical psychologists or psychiatrists in any of the urban townships, there is only a handful of social workers'. A large proportion of physical ailments are psychosomatic and less likely to be treated effectively by Western medicine. Further, recognition would enable a dialogue to take place which would result in an attitude less damaging to the patient on the part of Western-trained doctors (Watts \*7) and enable both sides to learn from each other.

## 9. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### 9.1 Historical Background.

Solomons (Vol.2) describes the origins of the mental health service in South Africa. Overcrowding grew from 8% in 1916 to 25% in 1960. Commissions

# UN tries for SWA ceasefire

221  
Star  
16/1/80

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Senior United Nations officials are likely to visit South Africa, SWA/Namibia and neighbouring black states within a month to revive attempts to effect a ceasefire between South Africa and Swapo in Namibia.

In the first move of the new year on an issue the UN regards as a vital international problem, the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim has summoned to New York the newly designated commander of a proposed ceasefire monitoring force.

Lieutenant-General Prem Chand of India has been asked to report to UN headquarters as soon as possible for briefing on UN plans for supervising a ceasefire and election process leading to independence for the territory.

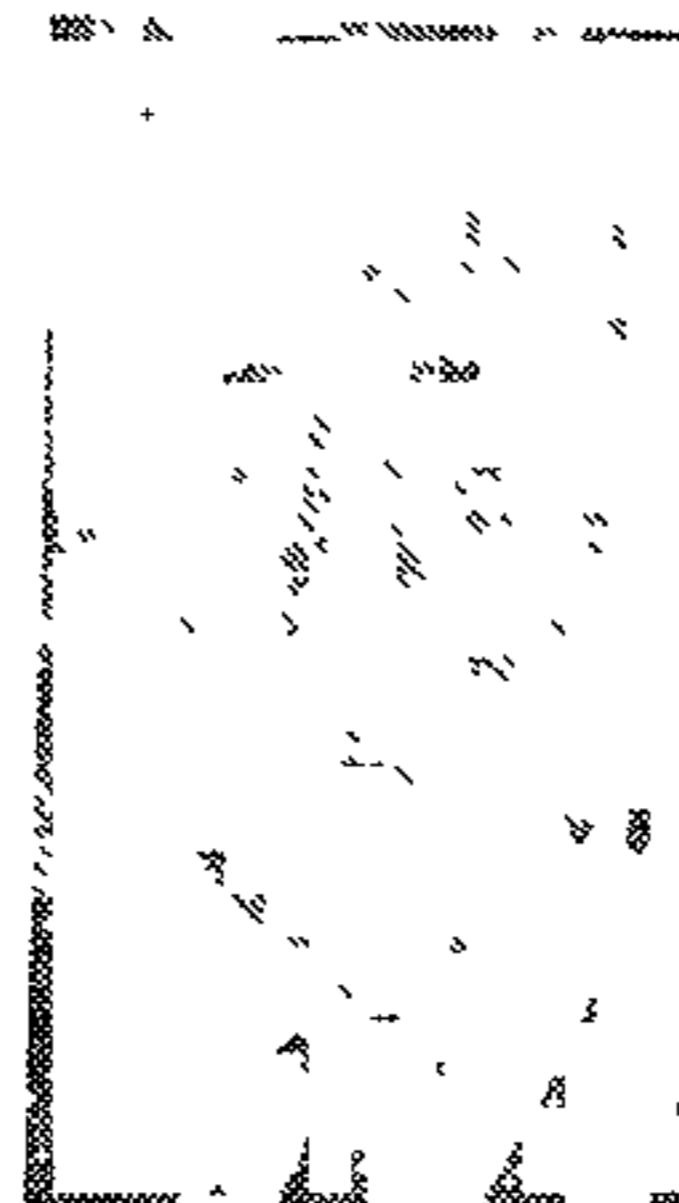
Although South African diplomats here say the Government has not been approached in this respect yet, a UN spokesman said today it was planned that



MARTTI AHTISAARI

General Chand and other UN officials would visit South Africa, SWA/Namibia, Zambia and Angola to discuss implementation of a demilitarised zone.

The DMZ proposal is designed to overcome South African mistrust of the willingness and ability of Angola and Zambia to prevent Swapo guerillas based there from breach-



PREM CHAND

ing ceasefire conditions. But the proposal as outlined so far has failed to satisfy the South African Government, which has implicitly accepted the idea in principle while demanding clarification on some points.

A UN spokesman said today that General Chand would probably be accompanied by Mr Martti Ahti-

saari, who would supervise a UN presence in SWA/Namibia during the operation, and Mr Brian Urquhart, under-secretary-general in charge of special political affairs.

General Chand was nominated in 1977 to lead a UN force in Rhodesia in terms of an aborted Anglo-American peace plan for that country. In previous assignments for the UN he commanded forces in Katanga province during the Congo peacekeeping operation, and led the peacekeeping force in Cyprus for some years.

The South African Government has backed his appointment as commander-designate of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) which will put a 7 500-strong military force and hundreds of civilian officials in the territory for as long as nine months.

162. Offences in respect of untrue statements in prospectus.—(1) Where a prospectus contains a statement which is untrue, every person referred to in section 160 (1) or (2) shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (3) and (4) of this section, be guilty of an offence.

(2) Where there is published with or as part of a prospectus a report of any expert or an extract from such report and such report or extract contains a statement which is untrue, the expert shall, provided he has given his consent to the inclusion of such statement in the prospectus in the form and context in which it appears, and subject to the provisions of subsections (3) and (4), be guilty of an offence.

(3) In any prosecution under this section it shall be a defence if it is proved either that the untrue statement was immaterial or—

(a) with respect to every such untrue statement not purporting to be made on the authority of an expert or of a public official document or statement, that the untrue statement was true.

(ii) that after lodgment of a copy of the prospectus for registration and before allotment thereunder to, or before acceptance thereunder by, the person complaining, he, on becoming aware of the untrue statement, withdrew his consent in writing and gave reasonable public notice of the withdrawal and of the reason therefor, or

(iii) that he was competent to make the statement and that he had reasonable ground to believe and did up to the time of the allotment of the shares or the acceptance of the offer, as the case may be, believe that the statement was true.

(2) Where under section 151 the consent of any person is required to the issue of a prospectus, and he either has not given that consent or has withdrawn it before the issue of the prospectus, he shall be entitled to indemnity under section 160 as if he had without his consent been named in the prospectus as a director of the company.

hospitals should be effective complements and not substitutes. In Britain, one of the original intentions of the National Health Service was to encourage the establishment of group practices of general practitioners who would work in the same health centres as preventive health staff. Initially there was little support for the practice by doctors, but since the early 1960's, health centres have become increasingly common. In France, there is a growing tendency for private physicians to work in teams with ancillary personnel under one roof. In the slum districts of large cities in the United States, neighbourhood health centres have been established and financed by the government. These centres are staffed by specialists, general practitioners, nurses and community health aides with the aim of providing comprehensive primary health care close to where the medically indigent live, in place of the superspecialist approach of a typical outpatient department.<sup>10</sup>

In less developed countries, one of the main features of health centres is the use of medical auxiliaries and health assistants in place of physicians, for example the barefoot doctor in China, the village medical helper and aide in Tanzania.<sup>11</sup>

In developing countries, the functions of health from rural to urban location. In urban areas, usually responsible for preventive care only, departments and private physicians are readily provide curative medical care.

From this brief study of health centres in other appears that clinics providing only curative to uncommon. In South Africa, responsibility for curative medicine is separated because of the separate sources of finance. However, both Provincial and Municipal health services are heavily subsidised by the Central Government.<sup>12</sup>

At the Day Hospitals, doctors are responsible for the final diagnosis and the writing of prescriptions. Nurses take blood pressures, do urine analysis, take case histories, change dressings, thereby reducing the work load on the doctors. There are 3,6 nurses (including District nurses), to each doctor. Antenatal care and deliveries are largely the responsibility of the nursing staff and midwives. While the type of treatment provided at the Day Hospitals is more sophisticated than at the Soweto and Eastern Province clinics, the question must be raised

whether the characteristics of the community are such that the illnesses cannot be treated with the simple drugs, with the few complicated cases being referred to doctors.

(1) See Nurock (1971) and (1974) for details on the history and structure of the Day Hospitals organization also Smith.

(2) As at January, 1978 when

## SWA plan to buy surplus SA power

WINDHOEK — South West Africa plans to buy surplus power from South Africa and hopes that the Republic will soon approve the building of a R60-million power line to Windhoek according to official sources in Windhoek

The Ruacana hydro-electric scheme on the territory's northern border is only being used in part at present, as the Angolan Government has refused to close the sluice gates to the storage dam above Ruacana

Because of this SWA is almost entirely dependent on its thermal power stations especially Windhoek's Van Eck Station and the power station at Walvis Bay

The head of the South West African Water and Electricity Supply Commission Mr Polla Brand, is quoted in a report as saying that South Africa had sufficient surplus power to sell to SWA

Mr Brand said that even if the Ruacana scheme could someday be put to full use, a power line between South Africa's borders and Windhoek would still be a good investment

'Even if the Angolans decide now to close the sluice gates on their side who is to say they will continue to keep them closed next year or the following year?'

According to the Windhoek sources serious power problems are already being experienced in the southern parts of the territory — Sapa

(11) See Newell "Health by the People" for accounts of the health systems in China, Cuba, Tanzania, India.

(12) See Philip Scheiner's paper "Sources of Finance for Health Care" at this conference



# Tswanas, <sup>R20m</sup> Namibians <sup>18.1.80</sup> come to <sup>221</sup> loan market

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

**TWO NEW** borrowers are being introduced to the capital market by Standard Merchant Bank. They are the Government of BophuthaTswana and the Government of SWA/Namibia.

While the placing details of BophuthaTswana's R15-million issues have been decided upon the terms and conditions of the R20 million loan for Namibia are still being settled.

Basically, the new independent homeland is coming to the market with two loans, a long-dated 23-year issue with a 10.30% yield giving 10.40% all-in and a short-dated 12-year giving 9.63% — 9.75% all-in.

As rates go, these are not cheap issues, they have been pitched about 80 points above the going Eskom rates not because they indicate any hardening in the market but because they represent the first issues placed by a new borrower who has yet to prove his bona fides.

The BophuthaTswana loans are being marketed without any guarantees from the South African Government, and Standard Merchant Bank and representatives of the homeland have held meetings in Johannesburg and Cape Town to present their case and to convince institutional lenders that this is a viable state, well governed, well organised and capable of paying its way.

A brochure which gives a deep-etched profile of BophuthaTswana has been prepared which shows the steady growth of the GDP and outlines plans for the development of the land and its people. What is impressive is that the official policy is not to squander money, but to invest both income and capital receipts into real and viable developmental projects.

The wealth of the new state lies in its mineral resources, particularly those of the platinum group plus their pick-a-back metals nickel, copper and gold.

At the SMB presentation, it

was mentioned that prospecting leases had been given to South African and overseas mining companies to search for and exploit other metals, ranging from vanadium, manganese and chrome to granite and limestone with asbestos in the middle. It is believed that there are coal deposits which might be worth looking at.

And it is said that diamondiferous deposits are also being examined.

The Secretary for Mines, Dr J Marengwa, says that BophuthaTswana policy is to try to prevail on mining companies the desirability of processing of minerals so that citizens of the country can get employment in the value-adding process.

Implied in the bank's presentation was that BophuthaTswana is different from other independent states in South Africa. It has the resources and they are being carefully husbanded by responsible people.

This is apparent in the differential between the rate at which Transkei came to the capital market — 100 points above the Eskom rate for a comparable 11-year loan.

The view has been put forward that for an initial launch, the sponsors have been a little ambitious in looking for 23-year and 12-year money, that the terms should have been shorter. I disagree for those who want to go short while the new state proves itself the 12-year is short enough, the extra five years are not really material. And as for going long — can anyone rally talk to 20 years in Southern Africa?

BophuthaTswana intends being a regular borrower on the South African capital market, raising cash from time to time according to project-capital needs. There is no point in its presenting itself in a tentative, self-effacing manner. Confident boldness is the right approach, it is the follow-up which counts and that will be determined by the way Chief Mangope and his Government perform.



**STAATSKOERANT**  
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

221

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PRETORIA, 18 JANUARIE 1980  
JANUARY 1980

[No. 6810

**PROKLAMASIE**

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No 13, 1980

**INSTELLING VAN DIE AMP VAN DIREKTEUR VIR DIE GEBIED WALVISBAAI**

Kragtens artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968)—

(1) stel ek 'n amp van Direkteur vir Walvisbaai, soos omskryf in die Bylae, in,

(2) bepaal ek dat genoemde amp beklee word deur iemand wat deur my daarin aangestel word op sodanige voorwaardes as waarop daar ooreengekom word,

(3) bepaal ek dat die werksaamhede wat ingevolge enige wet op die dag onmiddellik voor die datum van inwerkingtreding van hierdie Proklamasie berus by die Administrateur of die Uitvoerende Komitee van die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop in of ten opsigte van genoemde Walvisbaai, vanaf daardie datum by genoemde Direkteur in plaas van by genoemde Administrateur of Uitvoerende Komitee berus,

(4) bepaal ek dat waar genoemde Administrateur of Uitvoerende Komitee die een of ander werksaamheid bedoel in paragraaf (3), verrig in oorleg of ná oorlegpleging met of op advies van of ná raadpleging met die een of ander persoon, of waar so 'n verrigting van werksaamhede aan die goed- of afkeuring van die een of ander gesag onderworpe is, genoemde Direkteur dié werksaamheid sonder sodanige oorleg, advies of raadpleging verrig, en is so 'n verrigting van werksaamhede nie aan sodanige goed- of afkeuring onderworpe nie;

(5) bepaal ek dat genoemde Direkteur die ander werksaamhede verrig wat ek van tyd tot tyd aan hom opdra, en

(6) herroep ek hierby Proklamasies 191 en 270 van 1979

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Durban, op hede die Derde dag van Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd en Tagtig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

A L. SCHLEBUSCH.

**PROCLAMATION**

*by the State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No 13, 1980

**ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICE OF DIRECTOR FOR THE TERRITORY OF WALVIS BAY**

Under section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968)—

(1) I establish an office of Director for Walvis Bay, as defined in the Schedule hereto;

(2) I determine that the said office shall be occupied by a person appointed thereto by me on such conditions as may be agreed upon,

(3) I determine that the functions which, in terms of any law, fall to the Administrator or the Executive Committee of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope in or in connection with the said Walvis Bay on the day immediately prior to the date of coming into operation of this proclamation shall from that date fall to the said Director instead of the said Administrator or Executive Committee,

(4) I determine that where the said Administrator or Executive Committee performs some or other function referred to in paragraph (3) in or after deliberation or after consultation with or on the advice of some or other person or where such performance of functions is subject to the approval or disapproval of some or other body, the said Director shall perform that function without such deliberation, advice or consultation and such performance of functions shall not be subject to any such approval or disapproval,

(5) I determine that the said Director shall perform the other functions which I may entrust to him from time to time, and

(6) I hereby repeal Proclamations 191 and 270 of 1979

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Durban this Third day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

A L SCHLEBUSCH

## BYLAE

Die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai vermeld in die Walfish Bay and St John's River Territories Annexation Act, 1884 (Wet 35 van 1884 van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop), en ook die gebied waardeur dit omring word en wat begrens word soos in genoemde Wet beskryf

## SCHEDULE

The port and settlement of Walvis Bay as mentioned in the Walfish Bay and St John's River Territories Annexation Act, 1884 (Act 35 of 1884 of the Cape of Good Hope), including the territory surrounding it, and bounded as described in the said Act

Notes:

In addition, much research at universities grants constituted on 11/1/80

Additional  
In the  
worth R1

The chief secretary of the Owambo Government, Mr. Daan Oosthuizen, said Thursday's explosion took place near Ones. He did not have any further details. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent

These figures 1  
firms. Indire

can be measured in money terms would probably be far greater; e.g. Wynand Louw (\*20) estimated the cost of alcoholism and problem drinking in the Western Cape alone to be R33 million, of which R14-15 million was accounted for by loss of production. Oosthuizen (\*63) estimated the cost of peptic ulcers in South Africa to be R50,8 million p.a., of which R31,9 million p.a. was loss of production. Thus, these direct expenditures are not the only, or the main economic loss to be avoided by improved health care and prevention. Added to this, are the unquantifiable costs of inconvenience, pain and bereavement.

McGrath (Ch.5) pointed out that health expenditure in South Africa has not kept up with the growth of GNP since 1959/60 and is now below the average proportion of GNP for other countries with the same income level. This is associated with a falling proportion of government expenditure allocated to health services. (See Ch.5, Table 4).

The overall impact of health expenditure on health status is limited, McGrath shows, by an extremely uneven allocation. The racial distribution of health expenditure (insofar as this can be judged from official statistics) is more uneven than that of either income or total consumption. 73% of Whites are covered by medical aid, but very few Blacks. There are disparities in both quality and quantity of hospital beds in relation to population. The geographical differences in population per doctor 1:969:1 in the 13 largest urban areas and 23 037:1 in 'homelands' in 1970 are representative of the differences in the availability of health services by area, and this further accentuates racial and income inequalities.

# 'Swapo poised for major offensive'

SWAPO president Sam Nujoma has been quoted as saying that Swapo is poised to launch "major offensives" into SWA-Namibia "right up to Windhoek" as part of an intensification of his movement's military activities.

In an interview with the Times of Zambia, Mr Nujoma claimed that Swapo controlled liberated areas in the north-west, north and east of SWA-Namibia, as well as the border areas between SWA-Namibia and Zambia, and SWA-Namibia and Angola.

The Swapo leader said he viewed the attainment of genuine independence in Rhodesia after the elections next month as "the beginning of the end for South Africa's hold on Namibia".

Meanwhile, three people were killed and four injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine in Northwest Owambo on Thursday

The blast is the latest in a series of landmine incidents in the operational area in the past month in which several people, including members of the security forces, have been killed. For the first time two of the mines were planted on tarred roads.

The chief secretary of the Owambo Government, Mr. Daan Oosthuizen, said Thursday's explosion took place near Ones. He did not have any further details. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent

practical possibilities of sample research. It is useful to consider these studies

in the light of some historical experience with alternative health structures, as described by Kanis, in Chapter 8, where he discusses the Gluckman Commission and the Health Centre experiment. The 1944 Gluckman Commission<sup>9</sup> investigated the contemporary health service structure and found it fragmented, poorly distributed in relation to health needs, and excessively oriented to curative medicine. It proposed alternatives for future development, which were later practised in Israel and other countries, but which failed at that time to gain wide acceptance in South Africa.

The Commission advised the establishment of a National Health Service, 'based on a modern concept of health', an integrated preventive, promotive and curative service at grassroots level, using a team approach.

### 3.3 URBAN SERVICES

Although the Day Hospitals (in the Cape Province) have been seen in the light of the health centre experiment, Raine (Ch.15) points out that the comparison is tenuous: the Day Hospitals have no preventive role at present and operate with conventional staffing patterns; they treat those who attend without attempting to work directly in the community. This is the work of the district sisters organisation and health educators employed by the Cape Divisional Council.

Despite the impressive improvements in health status in the Cape cited by Smith in support of the Day Hospitals Organisation (DHO), Raine shows the difficulties in relating such benefits to the nature of health services when so many other variables are involved.



Page 1

20/1/80

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**Onderzoekbeampte**

**SMOKK**

Page 2

# L - B O M

Rapport 20/1/80

## Amptenare is betrokke

Deur JOHAN DE WET

'N IVOOR-SMOKKELNETWERK wat wêreldwyd strek, is in Suid-Afrika en Suidwes oopgevelek. 'n Burgermag-offisier, 'n staatsamptenaar en 'n veiligheidspolisieman is betrokke en ondersoekbeamptes is op die spoor van 'n groep mense wat aan die spits van die netwerk gestaan het.



MNR DAWIE GREWAR

*Dit lyk in hierdie stadium of daar op groot skaal bedrog met permitte gepleeg is en die name van sommige betrokkenes sal moontlik vandeeweek bekend gemaak word.*

Die ondersoek is egter bemocilik deurdat daar vandeeweek by die huis van een van die ondersoekbeamptes ingebreek en dokumente gesteel is.

Daar word gepraat van 'n organisasie wat uit Johannesburg en Kaapland skakel met die inboorlinge van Suidwes en selfs Angola.

Aan die mense word wapens verskaf en opdrag gegee om te skiet wat voorkom.

Daar word beweer dat ivoor 'n gerieflike metode geword het om geld onwettig uit die land te kry.

Mnr Naas Greyling van die afdeling natuurbeewaring van die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie behartig die ondersoek in Transvaal.

Nadat hy verlede week 'n end met sy ondersoek gevord.

	M	W	M	A	M	C	M	B
		F	F	F	F	F	F	F

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

NO	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
TOTAL	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

II NEOPLASMS

der per... is... y...  
Pretoria ingebreek en doku-  
mente uit sy studeer-kamer  
gesteel. Dit het die ondersoek  
bemoeilik.

Hoewel 'n baie streng inter-  
nasionale stelsel bestaan  
waarvolgens ivoor in- of uitge-  
voer kan word, lyk dit of  
grootskeeps bedrog met per-  
mitte gepleeg word.

Terwyl 'n mens 'n permit  
moet hê waarop volledige  
besonderhede verskaf word  
van waar, wanneer en waarom  
'n olifant geskiet word, lyk  
dit of sowat 3 500 kg ivoor  
in die eerste ses maande van  
verlede jaar, onwettig uitge-  
voer is.

Sedert begin 1979 word  
geen nuwe jagpermitte in  
Suidwes uitgereik nie. Dit  
word gedoen omdat die ower-  
heid wil vasstel hoeveel wild  
daar in die gebied is.

Permitte om olifante te  
skiet word net by hoe uitson-  
dering toegestaan, byvoor-  
beeld wanneer olifante skade  
aanrig by damme en so meer.  
Wanneer 'n permit wel toege-  
staan word, moet die ivoor  
per veiling verkoop en die  
opbrengs aan die staat gegee  
word.

Mnr. Tim Condon, nasio-  
nale voorsitter van die SA  
Raad vir Bewaring en Besoe-  
delingsbeheer, het dié week  
aan RAPPORT gesê sedert  
dié raad einde November 'n  
beloning van R1 000 aanbied  
vir inligtinge wat lei tot die  
skuldige bevinding van wild-  
stelers in Suidwes, is die raad  
toegegooi met briewe en tele-  
foon-oproepe van mense wat  
hul dank uitspreek oor dié  
stap.

Hoewel nog niemand as ge-  
volg van die beloning betrap  
is nie, lyk dit of die omvang  
van wildstelery in die gebied  
afgeneem het, sê hy.

„Daar is 'n groter bewust-  
heid en waaksaamheid. Die  
polisie het begin padblokka-  
des instel en dit het reeds  
gelei tot 'n inhegtenisneming  
op Otjiwarongo,” sê mnr  
Condon.

Hy voeg by dat die beloning  
nie polites geïnspireer is nie.  
„Ons soek geen stok om die  
Weermag mee te slaan nie.  
Ongelukkig is dit so dat die

\* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 \*

28/1/00  
100  
Page 3  
Rapport



# Mergers party in SWA

WINDHOEK — The draft constitution of the new party which will be formed from a merger of the SWA and the SWAPO and the SWANU... The new party will have its headquarters in Windhoek... The merger of the three parties will serve the interests of the Namibian liberation movement... The new party will have its headquarters in Windhoek... The merger of the three parties will serve the interests of the Namibian liberation movement... The new party will have its headquarters in Windhoek... The merger of the three parties will serve the interests of the Namibian liberation movement...

second is more thorough and enables surveillance to be done. The first entails people gathering, sometimes for hours, until the clinic provides help in emergencies, and in either (e.g. the reading of Heaf Tests, managing patients). The mobile clinic system is probably better with chronic ailments, family planning and preventive or urgent curative work; for the permanent worker, however simply trained.

### 3.8 EFFECTIVENESS OF CLINICS

Clinics have clearly eased the load on doctors facilities and reduced costs, both to the authority (Westcott, Ch.12, and \*55), but regarded as equally effective, and GP's and preferred. Westcott argues (Ch.11) that specially trained as clinicians, acceptant nurses to take a fuller role, examining, diagnosing and prescribing a wider range of ailments; in many circumstances the present range of restrictions (e.g. on tentative diagnoses) seems unnatural.

A great reduction in the incidence of TB has been achieved in the Sundays River Valley by the clinic nurses. In the Graaff-Reinet area, clinics have continued work which keeps the rate of VD in that area well below the national average (Scott \*58). More broadly, their effect on health status has not been assessed, but a few clues are available, e.g. Frankish's finding that around a remote hospital with only mobile clinics the child death rate increased with distance from the hospital whereas in an area with permanent clinics, it did not. (This picture is, however, complicated by the higher income and better communications in the latter area, both of which would enable people to be more mobile).

However, Kok (\*25) notes that no difference was observed in the number of children immunised in villages where there is a clinic and where there is none. Clearly the amount of outreach and education done by clinics is very variable.

### families

ferred for this reason. Little was learnt about the importance of indigenous healing in rural areas, though it was clearly of great importance, even as a second-preference source of primary health care.

### 4. HEALTH PERSONNEL

From the accounts of health services, it is clear how the appropriate choice of health worker for various roles is linked to the choice of health service structure. This section deals with the present scope and future potential for the role and training of various health workers. It is taken for granted that each task should be allocated to the least trained worker who can effectively perform it. Two themes ran through the discussion: how, with limited numbers of health professionals, all sections of the population could be reached; and how to remedy poor communication between patients and health workers in health service settings, which often reduces compliance and the effect of health education. Means were sought to deal with all patients in their cultural and social context.

# General Chand <sup>221</sup> <sub>23/11/80</sub>

## at UN for SWA briefing

TABLE II

Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)

Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)

The Star Bureau  
**NEW YORK** — General Prem Chand has arrived at the United Nations headquarters for extensive briefings on his projected role as UN military commander in SWA/Namibia

not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision).  
 inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa's military inter-

A senior official said General Chand would probably visit the territory, South Africa and neighbouring black states early next month for technical discussions relating to plans for a demilitarized zone straddling the Namibia/Angola border. "For the so-called technical discussions, he would probably take a civilian and military group to advise him. There are quite a lot of nuts and bolts to be cleared away."

UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, hopes the DMZ will overcome the South African Government's mistrust of any Swapo commitment to honour a ceasefire, and allay a suspicion of South Africa's military intentions by neighbouring Angola and Zambia.

UN planning is accepted, a strong force of civilian electoral officials and international troop contingents under General Chand will move into the territory to prepare for an election and independence for the territory.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that an amnesty for Swapo guerillas wanting to return peacefully to SWA/Namibia is expected to be proclaimed shortly by the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Dr Viljoen today announced the appointment of a one-man commission to investigate future Government finances.

At the same time he announced that a seven-man commission had been appointed to examine and draft concept legislation by which local authorities in the territory would be governed, reports Sapa.

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(410-414)	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
(430-438)	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
(8)	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
(E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 100%	100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

# Amnesty offer to SWA guerillas

CT.  
24/1/80  
(221)

**WINDHOEK.** — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, last night announced a conditional amnesty for guerillas in the territory.

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In a statement Dr Viljoen said that the amnesty proclamation, which would be promulgated later today, provided for the granting of amnesty to guerillas in the territory under certain conditions. The period of the amnesty would extend to April 30, he said.

The aim of the amnesty offer was to give people who had been abducted or lured across the border to fight for Swapo a chance to return to SWA/Namibia without fear of prosecution or other retribution, he said.

The Cape Times correspondent reported last night that Swapo guerillas would be granted indemnity from prosecution if they surrendered under the amnesty to security forces in SWA/Namibia.

Dr Viljoen announced that Mr L V de Kock, a Windhoek magistrate, had been appointed director of amnesty.

He said Mr De Kock had already done much of the preparatory work and was presently in the northern parts of the territory finalizing administrative arrangements for the amnesty.

Further details of the arrangements would be announced by Mr De Kock, who would be responsible for the entire amnesty programme.

Dr Viljoen added, however, that the amnesty did not extend to terrorists who had killed or seriously injured a person other than in an armed skirmish with security forces.

"A terrorist who has killed or injured innocent civilians will not be granted amnesty, whereas one who has killed or wounded a member of the security forces during a skirmish will qualify."

The amnesty would also not

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RDM 24.1.80 (220)

# New party's human rights plan for SWA

**WINDHOEK** — The manifesto of the new party to be established by a merger of the Namibia National Front and the Swapo Democrats says it would make South West Africa a unitary democratic state with a human rights charter should it come to power

The policy manifesto was released in Windhoek yesterday after it was adopted by the executives of the NNF and Swapo-D

"The party will relentlessly fight for the establishment of a unitary, sovereign, independent, democratic state of Namibia and for the retention of Walvis Bay as part and parcel of Namibia," it declares

After independence, the party would review all treaties and agreements applied by South Africa during the period of its mandate, to determine which bilateral treaties and agreements should continue and which should lapse

All forms of discrimination would be eliminated and all

public places, including churches, would be open to all

The party envisaged English as the official language of SWA Afrikaans would be used as a second official language for an indefinite period

All languages at present spoken in SWA would, however, be promoted in schools and on the radio

Among fundamental human rights entrenched in its constitution would be:

- Life, freedom and the inviolability of the person,
- A guarantee of the privacy of the home and family, and confidentiality of postal and telegraphic communication,
- A guarantee of private ownership of property throughout the country;
- Freedom of movement and residence,
- Freedom of religion, conscience, thought, opinion and expression,
- No arbitrary detention or banning of persons

The rights of women would be protected and they would

receive equal pay for equal work.

The head of state would be a president with executive powers, elected directly by the people or by parliament from among its members

There would be a vice-president and a Cabinet appointed from among MPs by the president.

SWA would be divided into several districts, each with an elected district council.

Chiefs and headmen would retain the official positions they held at present, with due respect to the powers and functions of statutory bodies.

They would exercise duties and responsibilities delegated to them by parliament

The party envisages a 50-member parliament elected for a term of four years through universal adult suffrage

In times of war, or in the event of a national emergency, a two-thirds majority of parliament would be able to suspend the human rights charter for limited periods — Sapa

## AG appoints study commissions

'Mail' Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — Two commissions have been appointed by South West Africa's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to work out finer details of the territory's new dispensation

Making the announcement yesterday, Dr Viljoen said a one-man commission would make an urgent study of SWA's financial system while a commission of experts would look into the position of local authorities

This follows the recent division of powers between the DTA-ruled National Assembly and the various second-tier eth-

nic representative authorities — a contentious move which effectively transferred a number of functions from the once-powerful, Nationalist-controlled, all-white SWA Legislative Assembly to the central government

Meanwhile, the terms of SWA local authorities, which were to have expired in March, have been extended by the Administrator-General

Dr Viljoen said Mr F J van Eeden, assistant director of Economic Research for Co-operation and Development, would make recommendations for the future state financial framework in SWA

Mr Van Eeden, a senior researcher and expert on the economies of developing countries, would look into the question of how state funds would be divided between the National Assembly and various second-tier ethnic authorities.

He would also deal with the allocation of revenue to the different levels of government and the degree of financial autonomy they would exercise

Mr Van Eeden has already started his study and he will consult interested SWA parties in the next few months

Dr Viljoen has also appointed a seven-man commission under the chairmanship of Mr Attie

Arnold, Windhoek's town clerk, to prepare draft legislation outlining the way in which local authorities will be managed

Evidence will be heard and various people and bodies will be consulted before the commission draws up draft legislation, which will include provision for the financing of local authorities

Dr Viljoen has asked the commission to complete its work as soon as possible

He said that as soon as the National Assembly had considered the commission's recommendations and passed legislation, attention would be given to elections for local authorities

84A

Star 24/1/80

# 30-day amnesty move given to Swapo on guerilla acts

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ness actually

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — An amnesty move initiated in Windhoek by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, will give Swapo members until April 30 to surrender "conditionally".  
Dr Viljoen said that final arrangements for the working of the programme were still being drawn up by the Director of Amnesty, a regional magistrate, Mr L. V. de Kock.

Those wanting amnesty could surrender to any security force base, magistrate's office, police station, any office of any established authority in the territory, any border post or port of entry, or to any headman or member of the security forces.  
The amnesty offer would also make it easier for those young people who had been abducted or enticed out of SWA/Namibia through false

promises to return to the territory.  
The proclamation stipulates four conditions under which amnesty will be granted.  
● To surrender voluntarily  
● Agree to be held for 30 days to check, among other things, identity  
● To refrain from any future subversive activities  
● To be resettled at a place approved by the authorities

221

157. Advertisement as to prospectus.—(1) Every newspaper or other advertisement whatsoever offering or calling attention to an offer or intended offer of shares of a company to the public shall be deemed to be a prospectus issued by the person responsible for publishing or disseminating the advertisement (and all enactments and rules of law as to the contents of prospectuses and as to the liability in respect of statement in and omissions from prospectuses or otherwise relating to prospectuses shall apply and have effect accordingly), unless it contains no more information than the following:  
(a) the number and description of the shares concerned.

156. Time limit for issue of prospectus.—(1) No prospectus shall be issued more than three months after the date of the registration thereof, and if a prospectus is so issued, it shall be deemed to be a prospectus which has not been registered.  
(2) Any person who knowingly is a party to the issue of a prospectus in contravention of subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence.

155. Registration of prospectus.—(1) No prospectus shall be registered by the Registrar unless the requirements of this Chapter have been complied with and it is lodged with the Registrar for registration, together with such documents as are prescribed in this Chapter, within fourteen days of the date of such prospectus.  
(2) As soon as the Registrar has registered the prospectus he shall send notice of the registration to the person lodging the same or to the company.

(3) Where a prospectus has been signed by or on behalf of directors of a company or partners in a firm as provided in subsection (2), every director of such company or partner in such firm shall be deemed to have authorized the issue of such prospectus notwithstanding that he has not signed it, unless he proves that it was issued without his knowledge, authority or consent.  
(4) Every signature to a prospectus shall be dated and the latest of such dates shall be deemed to be the date of the prospectus.  
(5) The date of registration of any prospectus in the Companies Registration Office shall, unless the contrary is proved, be taken as the date of the issue of the prospectus.  
(2) A prospectus in respect of any other offer of shares shall be signed by every person making such offer or by his agent authorized by him in writing to sign on his behalf or if the person making the offer is a company or firm, by two directors of such company, or if such company has only one director, by that director, or by not less than one-half of the partners in such firm or by an agent authorized by any such director or partner in writing to sign on his behalf.

# Lay down arms

## Big Swapo amnesty campaign

NM 25/1/80 (221)

Mercury Correspondent  
**WINDHOEK** — Military and civilian authorities in northern South West Africa yesterday launched a concerted campaign to encourage Swapo terrorists to surrender and qualify for amnesty  
 This was disclosed by Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, president of the

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Chief Minister of Owambo — the hottest spot in the low-intensity bush war being waged by Angola-based Swapo forces  
 Thousands of pamphlets urging terrorists to lay down their arms will be distributed in the remote bush areas in the next few weeks

Pastor Ndjoba said he had signed the pamphlets and had also broadcast a similar message over Radio Owambo  
 But there was still strong doubt in informed circles whether the amnesty offer would be as successful as initially expected  
 Political leaders, who had mixed feelings about the amnesty, were dubious

about the chances of insurgents taking advantage of the programme  
 The reconciliatory move by the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, follows a recent military claim that Swapo's fighting strength had been reduced by about 2 000 — between 12 and 16 percent of its total force —

in a six-month period last year  
 Army officers were convinced that Swapo had suffered from desertions and that morale was very low.  
 But a military spokesman said yesterday it was impossible to predict how many would surrender

The newly appointed Director of Amnesty, Mr Lourens de Kock, a Windhoek magistrate, is presently in northern parts of the territory finalising arrangements for the programme.  
 Mr Reinhard Rukoro, publicity secretary of the Namibia National Front said he doubted whether the amnesty would be successful because it was clearly intended to merely stop the fighting.

136. Certification by company that security has been lodged for transfer.—(1) (a) If a company under the signature of any person duly authorized to certify transfers of securities on behalf of the company, or of any officer or servant of a body corporate so authorized, endorses on any instrument of transfer referred to in section 135 and executed by or on behalf of the transferor, that the certificate relating to the security in question has been lodged with the company, the company shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have certified that instrument.  
 (b) A certificate shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be signed if it purports to be authenticated by the signature or initials of any person whether by autographic or mechanical means, unless it is shown that the signature or initials are not that of a person authorized to certify transfers of securities on behalf of the company.  
 (2) (a) The certification by a company in terms of subsection (1) shall be taken as a representation by the company acting on the faith of the certification that there have been lodged with the company the necessary documents relating to the securities mentioned in the instrument of transfer and that it appears from the said documents that the title to the said securities is held by the transferor named in the said instrument of transfer.  
 (b) The representation referred to in paragraph (a) shall not be taken as a representation that the transferor named in the instrument of transfer has in fact any title to the security in question.  
 (c) Where any person acts on the faith of an incorrect certification negligently made by a company, such person shall be in the same position with reference to the company as if the certification had been fraudulently made.  
 (3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the delivery to any person of any instrument of transfer certified in terms of subsection (1) shall confer on that person the same rights as that person would have acquired before the commencement of this section upon the delivery to him of a certificate for the securities in question and an instrument of transfer signed by the transferor in blank.  
 (4) The certificates of any securities in respect of which a company has certified instrument of transfer as provided in this section, shall upon certification be cancelled.  
 (5) Duty of company with reference to person under contractual disability.—When a company registers in its records the transfer of any security, it shall not be under any duty itself that such transfer is within the contractual power of the transferor or transferee to transfer or to take transfer has been complied with or that any person any document relevant to the transfer on behalf of any person or company has been authorized to sign that document. Provided that the provisions of this section do not absolve any company from liability arising from any fraudulent act to which it

0-1	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48	0,00	0,07	0,10
	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05
	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22	0,72	1,31	0,67
	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,68	0,16	0,33	0,17
	56	370	201	533	329	0,25	0,25	0,20

day January 25, 1980

CT

# Illegal ivory <sup>(221)</sup> may come from Angola — A-G

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY

**MUCH of the ivory circulating illegally in SWA/Namibia and South Africa, could have started its journey to world markets in Angola.**

This is the belief of the Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Donald Brunette, who disclosed to the Cape Times yesterday that:

- He had received some "very interesting information" regarding the wild animal killings and trophy selling that has been taking place near the northern border of the territory.

- Elephants are not the only animals being shot illegally for trophies.

- There was more than one organization involved in the illegal trophy deals, and

- The policeman detained in connection with the R10 000 ivory haul in Caprivi would not appear in court for some time

Mr Brunette's wide-ranging investigations into illegal hunting will lead to a number of prosecutions including that of the former Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of SWA/Namibia, Mr Jannie de Wet, for allegedly hunting two elephants from a helicopter in Kaokoland

He believed that civil servants were not the main men behind the scandal as state officials did not have the finance to set up a smuggling ring, he said

Mr Brunette admitted that while the Defence Force had tightened control on hunting in the area, a few state officials were involved

Offences being committed were the shooting, possession and exportation of wild animals without permits. Many of these offences were committed in Kaokoland and Caprivi, he said

Some of the animals were, however, being killed in Angola and Botswana

"The people in Angola have no clothes or food. They are willing to trade ivory for these goods. Undoubtedly some of the ivory is coming in from Angola," he said. With the fluid situation on the northern border of SWA/Namibia, it was possible to smuggle the ivory into the country

Dealing with the recent arrest of a policeman in connection with a shipment of ivory worth R10 000 which was addressed to the chief of the security police in Johannesburg, he said the man would not appear in court until the Transvaal connection had been investigated

The shipment was seized at the military airport base of Mpacha in the Caprivi before it was loaded on a military aircraft bound for Pretoria. The trunks, while addressed to the police chief, also had the name of a Mr Brink on the consignment note

Mr Brunette has expressed doubt as to whether the security police knew anything of the consignment

0-1	M		F		M		F		M		F						
		12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23	0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04
1-4	M		F		M		F		M		F						
		0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00	1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02
5-24	M		F		M		F		M		F						
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03
25-44	M		F		M		F		M		F						
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06
45-65	M		F		M		F		M		F						
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34
65+	M		F		M		F		M		F						
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73
ALL	M		F		M		F		M		F						
		0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67	ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10
NO.	M		F		M		F		M		F						
		519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075	NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203

GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

# Viljoen's offer of amnesty well received

WINDHOEK — There was a favourable reaction yesterday to the announcement by South West Africa's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that amnesty would be granted to Swapo guerrillas

Dr Viljoen said in his announcement on Wednesday evening there had been desertion from Swapo ranks and many people had been trained as Swapo guerrillas against their will

They would now have the opportunity to give themselves up to the authorities without fear of retribution

Such guerrillas would have until April 30 to give themselves up. They would have to submit to 30 days' detention

for identification and health purposes

They would be resettled in the community afterwards

Amnesty would not be granted to members of Swapo who had committed acts of violence except in a strict military sense

Asked to comment yesterday, a Defence Force spokesman at SWA Command welcomed the step

He said the amnesty could only contribute to the wellbeing of the people of SWA

The spokesman gave the assurance that the Defence Force would co-operate with Dr Viljoen's offer

The Chief Minister of Owambo and president of the

majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in the SWA National Assembly, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said the Owambo Cabinet had decided to distribute pamphlets inviting guerrillas to make use of the amnesty

He said the pamphlets, in Owambo and Afrikaans, would be distributed throughout Owambo, including the northern operational area. Distribution started last night after Dr Viljoen's announcement

He said it was made clear in the pamphlets that guerrillas had only until the end of April to give themselves up

Pastor Ndjoba welcomed the step and said he had often in the past asked guerrillas to return to their country in peace

He said it was too early to assess if there would be a favourable response to the offer

The amnesty was originally proposed in the SWA National Assembly. After a full debate it was adopted and returned to the office of the Administrator-General for promulgation

This was done on Wednesday night

An executive member of the SWA National Party election front, Aktur, Mr Eben van Zijl, said people who had been trained by Swapo against their will should be allowed to return to SWA in peace and without fear of retribution

Welcoming the amnesty offer, Mr Van Zijl said it was a humane and fair step to help those who had been forced or lured across the Angolan border to be trained by Swapo

Mr Van Zijl emphasised that the amnesty should be implemented with the greatest circumspection

"An amnesty inevitably creates a potential Trojan Horse effect and extreme care should be taken in implementing it so as not to endanger in any way the security of the country"

The Information and Publicity Secretary of the Namibia National Front, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, said Dr Viljoen's efforts would only gain credibility if he released all political prisoners

All people held in terms of security legislation AG 26 and political prisoners on Robben Island, should be released, he said

Mr Rukoro said the "liberation movement" in SWA might construe the amnesty offer as an effort to fragment it

"It is an invitation to give up, come into the establishment and accept the status quo in Namibia"

"I feel most guerrillas will not make use of the offer unless they have all but lost the struggle," he said — Sapa

## Ivory 'may be from Angola'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Much of the ivory at present circulating illegally in South West Africa and South Africa could have started its journey to world markets in Angola

This is the belief of the Attorney-General of SWA, Mr Donald Brunette, who said yesterday that

● He had received some "very interesting information" regarding the wild animal killings and trophy selling that has been taking place near the northern border of the territory,

● Besides elephants, buck and rhino are also being shot illegally for trophies,

● There was more than one organisation involved in the illegal trophy deals,

● The policeman detained in connection with the R10 000 ivory haul in Caprivi would not appear in court for some time

Mr Brunette's wide-ranging investigations into illegal hunting will lead to a number of prosecutions including that of the former Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of SWA, Mr Jannie de Wet, for allegedly hunting two elephants from a helicopter in Kaokoland.

He believed, however, that civil servants were not the main men behind the scandal — a scandal which has prompted concern about the "South African Connection" in the world's illicit ivory trade

He based his belief on the fact that State officials do not have the finance to set up a ring

Mr Brunette however admitted that, while the Defence Force had tightened the reins controlling hunting in the area, a few State officials were involved

Offences being committed were the shooting, possession and exportation of wild animals without permits

Dealing with the recent arrest of a policeman in connection with a shipment of ivory worth R10 000, which was addressed to the chief of the Security Police in Johannesburg, he said the man would not appear in court until the Transvaal connection had been investigated

The shipment was seized at the military airport of Mpacha in the Caprivi before it was loaded on a military aircraft bound for Pretoria. The trunks, while addressed to the police chief, also had the name of a Mr Brink on the consignment note

Mr Brunette has expressed doubt as to whether the Security Police knew anything of the consignment

## New party in SWA outlines policy plans

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — There would be strong state participation in the economy of an independent South West Africa, according to the policy proposals of a new party to be formed in the territory

The new and as yet unnamed party will result from the merger between the moderate Namibia National Front and Swapo-Democrats at a national congress in April

The 20-page draft policy, which was released this week, says the SWA economy has been shaped according to colonial patterns and would have to be restructured to ensure a just and fair distribution of wealth

The State would enter into active participation in all major sectors of the economy and there would be public-owned industries and enterprises

"Private economic initiative may be exercised subject to measures against monopolistic behaviour and other forms of abuse," the document says

The right to own private property would be guaranteed and expropriation would only take place in the public's interest, but this would be the exception rather than the rule

A system of progressive taxation would be applied, or expropriation under stringent conditions laid down by parliament, to eliminate the problem

of "excessive accumulation of economic means and superfluous land"

The policy also makes provision for a mining development corporation which will increase State participation in the activities of mining companies

"The corporation shall purchase shares in all major mining enterprises and negotiate with these companies so that a representative of the state is seated on each company's board of directors"

The proposed policy also makes provision for

● A policy of Pan-Africanism and strict non-alignment in foreign affairs,

● A charter of fundamental human rights which will be entrenched in a constitution,

● Equality for women in all aspects of life,

● An executive president elected either directly by the people or by parliament for a term of four years,

● A 50-member parliament — 45 elected by a system of proportional representation and five nominated by the president,

● Several district councils which will exercise legislative and executive powers delegated by parliament, and

● Chiefs and headmen will retain their official positions with due respect to the powers and functions of other statutory bodies



GENERAL NEWS

# Aktur wants to return to Assembly

RDM  
26.1.80  
221

WINDHOEK — The South West African National Party election front, Aktur, had decided to return to its seats in the SWA National Assembly at its next sitting, the executive of the NP and Aktur disclosed yesterday

Aktur, the main opposition party in the assembly walked out several months ago because of dissatisfaction with the powers of the assembly

Aktur lost its seats in the assembly because of its absence, but can now submit names for readmission

In a statement to Sapa yesterday, the NP and Aktur said the executive had expressed itself in favour of returning to the National Assembly, but certain legal steps would first have to be taken

The statement said Aktur's main objection to the assembly had been its composition and its almost unlimited powers

"Since the withdrawal it has been agreed in negotiations with the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the powers of the National Assembly would be limited and that the principle of second-tier authorities would be properly entrenched," the statement said

The statement emphasised that Aktur's reservations about the composition of the National Assembly remained unchanged and that certain matters about the division of functions between the first-tier and second-tier of government had not been satisfactorily dealt with yet

Aktur and the NP had not changed their policy on the division of functions either

In its decision to return to the National Assembly, a number of factors had played a decisive role

These were

- The South African Govern-

ment's assurance that it would not allow any nation to be forced into "a certain constellation," unless it did so voluntarily. It could be expected that the National Assembly would not be allowed to take steps for the creation of a set-up not agreed to by a population group in the territory

- Repeated and clear assurances that second-tier elections would still be held this year
- The "considerable progress" made with the division of functions between the first-tier and second-tier governments
- The intention of limiting the powers of the National Assembly together with the establishment and recognition of second-tier authorities

The statement said the executive had decided to continue with an appeal case against Mr A J F Kloppers, a former member of Aktur in the SWA National Assembly

The case concerned an application by Aktur to have Mr Kloppers removed as a member of the assembly

Mr Kloppers left Aktur and took up an independent position last year

The statement made it clear that court action about the powers of the National Assembly had been withdrawn after agreement with the Administrator-General

"In addition the Administrator-General had made a substantial contribution to Aktur's costs while Aktur was not held responsible for the costs of the Administrator-General."

Dr Viljoen, later issued a statement reacting to the earlier Aktur statement in which he said

"The statement by the Aktur executive about the so-called entrenchment of second-tier functions is correct in the sense that the National Assembly has accepted that it will not be entitled to make laws for a specific population group without the consent of the representative (second-tier) authority of that group" — Sapa

# Make-or-buy U.I.V. 20.1.80 conference on S.W.A

By RICHARD WALKER  
NEW YORK — The United Nations plans an initial make-or-buy conference in New York or Geneva if the coming Prem Chaud mission to South Africa fails to reach agreement on a supervised southern West Africa independence fund and a budget structure demand in 1980.

But the UN officials stress that this time at least would be made or buy.

Meanwhile the UN commander-in-chief's crucial

bodies and  
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till in South Africa are expected to be delayed until about the time of the Rhodesian elections — not before February 23, informed sources said.

Joining the general for these talks will be Mr Brian Tiquinhart, the UN peacekeeping specialist, and special representative Mr U Thant.

General Chaud is now in a four-day tour of the southern African states before the end of the month and will meet with

Initially UN sources had named February 1 as the likely date for his southern African talk.

On Thursday a UN official said that though the general had not yet communicated with southern African ambassadors, a draft UN technical agreement for the first time discussed precise arrangements.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from UWC, Hewart, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

Although those dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work — R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

## Fattis & Monis Strike

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis are the following products: Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mace; Fattis & Monis brand name. These include macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and products under the following brand names, Pr name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no c firm says he is worried about calls for a b kept production going by employing scab wor workers. However production has slowed down

The Cape branch of Natcoc - the National A has issued a statement in support of the di

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) schools affiliated to SACOS to support a

More than 400 students from the University called for a boycott of all Fattis and Mon

The Women for Peace movement has called on

a boycott of the factory's products.

workers.

# ONTKIJKOFTOER is bekeerd

Van JOHAN DE WET

'n POGING om 'n natuurbevaarder van Suidwes-Afrika met R40 000 om te koop sodat 'n saak teen 'n ivoor- en wildsmokkelaar laat vaar kon word, kan vandag deur RAPPORT onthul word.

Mr. Polla Swart, assistent-direkteur van die afdeling natuurbe- waring en toerisme van die Suidwes-Afrikaanse Administrasie, het van- deesweke aan RAPPORT bevestig dat die omkoop- aanbod verlede jaar ge- doen is.

Die aanbod aan 'n Wind- hoekse natuurbevaarder is deur 'n tussenganger ge- doen. Die natuurbevaarder het dit van die hand gewys. „Ek is trots en dankbaar om te kan sê dat die aanbod die natuurbevaarder net meer vasbeslote gemaak het om te help om die hele kwessie van wildstelery en smokkelary in Suidwes dood te druk,” het mr. Swart gesê.

## Tussenganger son

### Vir ivoor, betaal?

RAPPORT weet wie die natuurbevaarder wou om- koop. Hy is 'n bekende Suidwester. Maar omdat ondersoek op die oomblik aan die gang is, het RAP- PORT besluit om nie sy naam, of dié van die betrok- ke natuurbevaarder, nou bekend te maak nie.

Volgens mr Swart word die taak van natuurbevaar- ders erg bemoelik. „Gelukk- ig kom pogings tot omko- pery nie dikwels voor nie, maar die natuurbevaar- ders werk om 'n saak van smokkelary te bewys, want

die smokkelaars ken al die fynere kunstes en daarby beskik hulle oor groot somme geld. Hulle kry hup van mense wat nie besef hoe belangrik dit is om Suidwes se wild en natuur te bewaar nie,” sê mr Swart.

Hy het ook verwys na talle dreigemente wat al in die verlede geulter is teen natuurbevaarders wat mense voor die hof bring.

„Die manne is al gedreig dat hulle geruineer sal word. Gelukkig laat hulle

hulle nie afsrik nie,” sê mr Swart.

RAPPORT verneem by 'n natuurliedhebber van Suidwes-Afrika dat die baas-smokkelaars uiters versigtig werk. Hulle kan- keer selde self die ivoor of velle wat hulle na die buiteland stuur. Hulle ge- bruik voortdurend tussen- gangers om die werk teen betaling vir hulle te doen. Wanneer iemand dan ver- vassetek word, is hy ge- woonlik 'n onbelangrike skakel in die smokkel- ketting, word gesê.

Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions. Life. This was calculated both at birth (e) (e<sup>45</sup>) for both males and females. It expresses the tonal years an individual would be expected to live. It should be higher than the former as the

# Seven Swapo men are conditionally freed in SWA

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Seven prominent Swapo members have been conditionally released from detention in terms of the new security measures introduced by the territory's Administrator - General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Their release on Friday brings the number of Swapo members being under Security Legislation — "to prevent political violence and intimidation" — to 16.

Dr Viljoen said the additional step of a conditional release was introduced for "compassionate" reasons. Most of the detainees had been in prison for nine months, he said.

The conditions involve certain restrictions including

- ① Attendance at a gathering of more than five people
- ② Visitors
- ③ Movement between sunset and sunrise.

All these restrictions can be altered by written approval from the person's local police commander.

Dr Viljoen pointed out that he was considering more releases. He stressed that the conditions under which detainees were released could be reviewed.

### "TRUSTED"

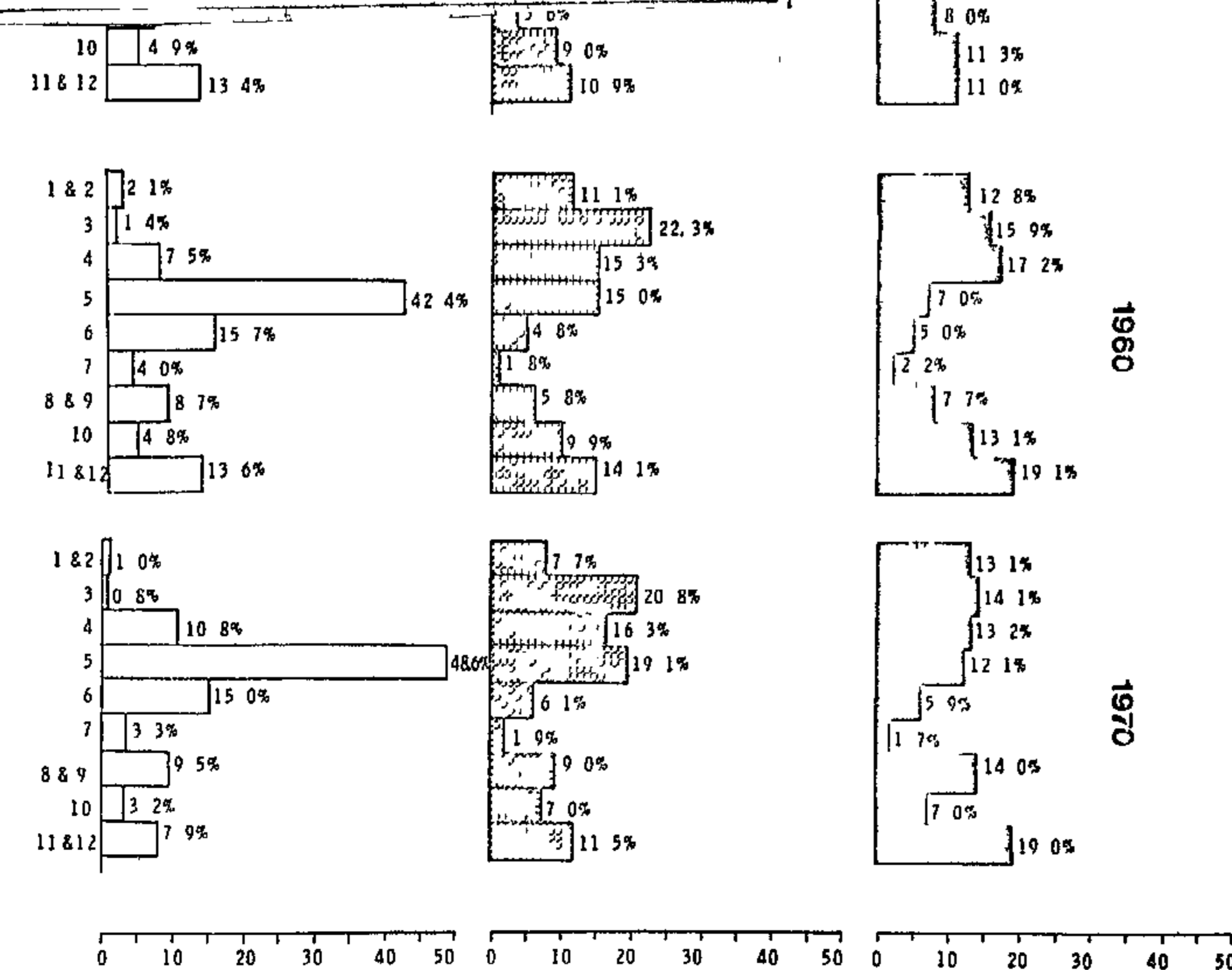
"It is trusted that these additional releases will contribute to a positive atmosphere which will also advance the amnesty offer," he said.

He was referring to an amnesty for Swapo insurgents which was proclaimed last week.

- 3 Diarrhoea
- 4 Gastritis and Enteritis
- 5 Influenza Pneumonia and Bronchitis
- 6 Cardiovascular Diseases
- 7 Malignant and Benign Neoplasms

- 7 Certain Degenerative Diseases
- 8 & 9 Accidents & Violence (including Motor Vehicle Accidents)
- 10 Certain Diseases of Infancy
- 11 & 12 Other Unknown Causes (including Complications of Pregnancy)

- ④ Movement within a specified municipal area



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATH

Fig. 5 PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH WHITES, 'COLOUREDS', AND AFRICANS 1929 - 1970



STAATSKOERANT  
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PRETORIA, 28 JANUARIE 1980  
JANUARY 1980

[No 6831]

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid Afrika

No 17, 1980

VERVANGING VAN SUBARTIKEL (2) VAN ARTIKEL 38 VAN WET 39 VAN 1968 HERROEPING VAN PROKLAMASIE 17 VAN 1979 EN VOORSIENING VIR HERROEPING OF WYSIGING VAN SUBARTIKEL (5) VAN GENOEMDE ARTIKEL 38

Kragtens artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968)—

(1) wysig ek genoemde artikel 38 hierby deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

“(2) Indien ’n bevoegdheid om wette te maak—

(a) by ’n wet wat kragtens subartikel (1) gemaak word aan die een of ander gesag verleen word is ’n wet wat uit hoofde van die bevoegdheid deur die betrokke gesag in [paragraaf (b) die bevoegde gesag genoem] gemaak word, nie van krag nie tensy dit deur die Staatspresident goedgekeur is

(b) by of kragtens ’n wet wat deur die bevoegde gesag uit hoofde van sy in paragraaf (a) bedoelde bevoegdheid gemaak word, aan ’n ander gesag verleen word is ’n wet wat uit hoofde van die aldus verleende bevoegdheid deur so ’n ander gesag gemaak word, nie van krag nie tensy die bevoegde gesag dit goedgekeur of onderteken het of daartoe toestemming na vereiste van die wet waarby bedoelde bevoegdheid aan die betrokke ander gesag verleen word

Met dien verstande dat die voorafgaande bepalinge van hierdie subartikel in verband met die goedkeuring of ondertekening van of toestemming tot ’n wet nie van toepassing is nie ten opsigte van ’n regulasie, reël, verordening, voorskrif of bepaling wat deur die een of ander gesag gemaak, uitgereik of uitgegaan word uit hoofde van ’n bevoegdheid by wet verleen om vir die doeleindes van die uitvoering of werking van die betrokke wet met betrekking tot ’n aangeleentheid in diardie wet genoem regulasies, reëls, verordeninge, voorskrifte of bepalinge te maak uit te reik of te doen”

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No 17, 1980

SUBSTITUTION OF SUBSECTION (2) OF SECTION 38 OF ACT 39 OF 1968 REPEAL OF PROCLAMATION 17 OF 1979 AND PROVISION FOR THE REPEAL OR AMENDMENT OF SUBSECTION (5) OF THE SAID SECTION 38

Under section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968)—

(1) I hereby amend the said section 38 by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection

(2) If a power to make laws—

(a) is conferred upon any authority by any law made under subsection (1), a law made by the authority concerned [in paragraph (b) referred to as the competent authority] by virtue of that power shall not be of force or effect unless it has been approved by the State President

(b) is by or under any law made by the competent authority by virtue of his power referred to in paragraph (a), conferred upon any other authority a law made by any such other authority by virtue of the power so conferred shall not be of force or effect unless it has been approved or signed or assented to by the competent authority, as the law by which such power is conferred upon the other authority concerned may require

Provided that the preceding provisions of this subsection in connection with the approval or signing of or assent to a law shall not apply in respect of any regulation, rule, by-law, instruction or determination made or issued by any authority by virtue of a power conferred by law to make or issue for purposes of the administration or operation of the law in question, regulations, rules, by-law, instructions or determinations in relation to any matter specified in that law”

(b) herroep ek hierby Proklamasie 172 van 1979, van die Staatspresident.

(c) verklaar ek hierby dat die verwysing in paragraaf (2) van Proklamasie 131 van 1977 van die Staatspresident, en in artikel 3 (2) (a) van die Proklamasie op die Nasionale Vergadering 1979 (Proklamasie AG 21 van 1979), van die Administratieweggeneraal, na genoemde artikel 38 geag word nie 'n verwysing ook na subartikel (5) daarvan te wees nie.

(d) verklaar ek hierby dat paragrafe (i) en (b) van hierdie Proklamasie geag word in werking te getree het op onderskeidelik 1 September 1977 en 13 Augustus 1979.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria op hede die Sestiende dag in Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Plas van die Staatspresident-in-Rade

W BOTHA

(b) I hereby repeal Proclamation 172 of 1979 of the State President.

(c) I hereby declare that the reference in paragraph (2) of Proclamation 131 of 1977 of the State President, and in section 3 (2) (a) of the National Assembly Proclamation 1979 (Proclamation AG 21 of 1979) of the Administrator-General, to the said section 38, shall be deemed not to include a reference to subsection (5) thereof.

(d) I hereby declare that paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Proclamation shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 September 1977 and 13 August 1979, respectively.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixteenth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M VILJOEN State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P W BOTHA

INHOUD

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Vervanging van subartikel (2) van artikel 38 van Wet 39 van 1968 herroeping van Proklamasie 172 van 1979 en voorsiening vir herroeping of wysiging van subartikel (5) van genoemde artikel 38			Substitution of subsection (2) of section 38 of Act 39 of 1968, repeal of Proclamation 172 of 1979 and provision for the repeal or amendment of subsection (5) of the said section 38		
	1	6831		1	6831

As in Rhodesia, peace moves have quietened the guns in SWA/Namibia's bush war. But, again as in Rhodesia, it is a brittle lull that could snap into fiercer fighting than before if the peace bid fails.

The low intensity war in SWA/Namibia has slowed to sporadic skirmishes and relatively infrequent acts of terrorism by the Angola-based Swapo forces.

This is partly because it has become politically expedient for Swapo to await the outcome of the international efforts to

work out a settlement based on a demilitarised zone along the border with Angola.

And the DMZ plan itself has been put into low gear while its backers wait to see what follows the Rhodesian election next month.

International recogni-

tion for a stable government in a peaceful Rhodesia will give impetus to moves for a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia.

The resumption of hostilities against a Salisbury government not recognised internationally could encourage an escala-

tion of hostilities in SWA/Namibia.

The lull in SWA/Namibia is not entirely due to the international political developments, however. It is also a result of hard blows given to Swapo's military and political machinery in the territory in the past year.

## Swapo guns are quieter

There is a lull in the bush war in Namibia as Swapo adopts a wait-and-see attitude to peace moves in that country, but even fiercer fighting could follow, warns ALAN DUNN of The Star's Africa News Service, in Windhoek.

## in wait-and-see Namibia

A total of 74 prominent Swapo political members were detained by security police throughout the territory on the orders of the Administrator-General last year. Twenty three are still being held in terms of security proclamation AG 26 "to prevent political violence and intimidation."

Official military figures for the April-December period last year give a total of 695 Swapo insurgents killed.

The total could run to hundreds more because it does not include such security force operations as the raids into Angola and Zambia early in 1979 where they attacked at least 12 Swapo bases.

The officer commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenbuys, announced recently that Swapo's fighting force had shrunk by about 2 000 through casualties and desertions over a six-month period last year. He said also that Swapo lost more men in the last nine months of the year than it had recruited.

"Mopping up" operations by security forces after hot-pursuit actions into Angola have also bagged huge quantities of sophisticated arms and ammunition. And security forces seized Swapo arms in August last year that had been manufactured and supplied in the same year.

Security forces are no longer facing a hotch-potch of tatty guerrillas wielding redundant weapons. Swapo now has a more refined fighting force.

3-54	14,15
2,46	2,13
0,18	0,16
0,66	0,52
2,75	1,72
9,32	6,19
1,37	1,24
2858	1951

0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164

training by East Germans and Cubans in Angola.

Last year, Swapo became more selective in its targets. It seemingly chose periods when the international spotlight was on SWA/Namibia to strike at soft civilian targets.

Six members of the white farming community, two of them children, were killed in infiltration across SWA/Namibia's "red line" to the south of the operational area.

This happened while Pretoria was negotiating with the United Nations and the Western five for UN-supervised elections.

Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim's plan made provision for Swapo bases in the territory. And specially trained Swapo insurgents moved southwards, apparently to try and establish a military presence deep in SWA/Namibia to qualify for bases.

Waldheim's proposal was, however, subsequently replaced by a plan for a demilitarised zone originally suggested by the moderate Angola Premier,

Agostinho Neto, who has since died.

The DMZ debate is continuing — a UN military team is expected in SWA/Namibia soon — but it seems there will be few major developments while all interested parties watch the Rhodesian situation.

The only major Swapo offensive against security forces last year was the bombardment of Nkomo base in north-east Owambo. Most other Swapo strategy was aimed at the killing and abduction of civilians in Owambo where 40 per cent of the territory's population live.

Swapo tactics appear now to hit at Owambo's traditional leaders — senior headmen, headmen, and even a cabinet minister who was killed in a landmine blast near his home.

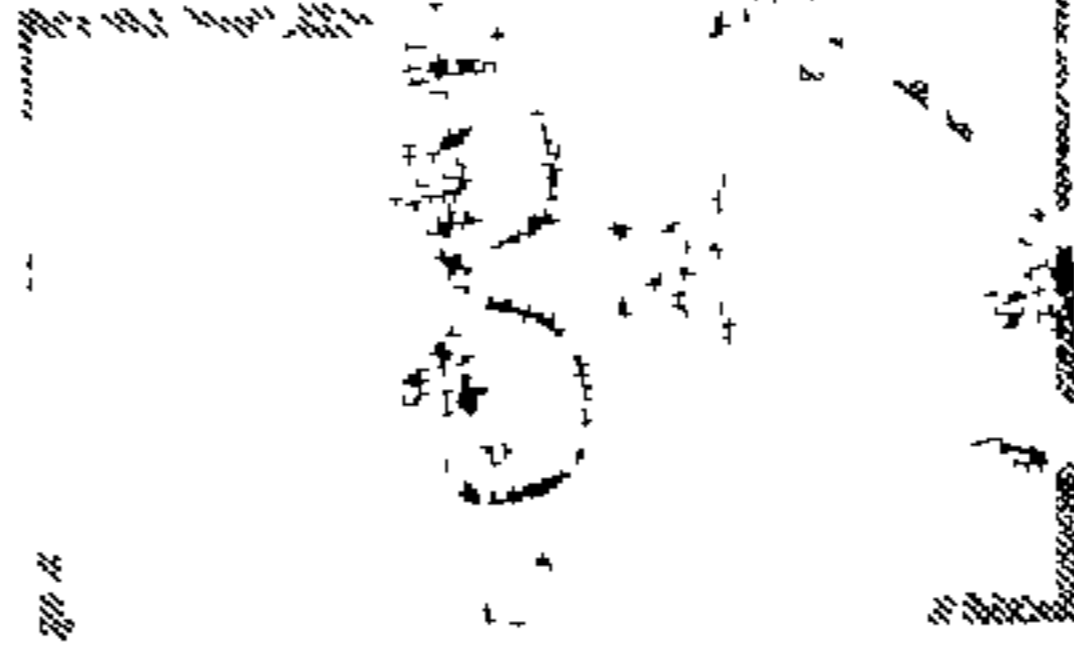
Security forces last year launched operations into southern Angola to attack Swapo bases and cripple their logistics lines.

The Swapo losses in 1979 coupled with those who might accept an amnesty offer proposed by the present Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in December last year, will leave a tough core of fighters which could present more of a danger than ever to security forces and the people they protect.

The supply line of Russian arms has now also short-circuited the lengthy and sometimes unreliable Dar es Salaam route. Arms are now brought in through the Angola port of Mocimedeas, making it possible for the weapons to be in Swapo hands within hours of being unloaded.

These factors, together with the possibility of more pro-Swapo aid from Neto's successor who is generally considered to have closer liaison with Moscow, promise no decline in Swapo's aim to win dominance in the South African mandate.

South Africa has made it patently clear she is just as determined not to abandon the territory to Swapo.



Dr Gerrit Viljoen

**S**TUDEN'  
**H**EALTH  
**A**ND  
**W**ELFARE  
**C**ENTRES  
**O**RGANIS  
(W. O. 1836)

CALLING ALL HAND  
'UNTERS, BEDJUMPE  
ISTS.

CONTACT ME WITH IN  
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OR AL.....  
JAN RANSON (IDIOTS  
653382  
OR RAG OFFICE \*

**STU**

NOW FOR SOMETHING  
THE EDITOR:  
IF YOU STILL THINK  
GET INVOLVED.....F  
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THIS PUBLICATION FE  
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- THE UNWARRANT  
- THE POLLUTED

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**Let's see that bold approach**

WE FIND it very difficult to sympathise with the Minister of Mines Mr de Klerk as he tries to convince members of the right-wing Mine Workers Union that they should not place obstacles "in the way of progress".

The Union has refused to aid the advancement of black workers in the mining industry, and have even gone as far as suggesting that the whites have been sold out in what the Government terms reforms in labour legislation recently.

The Mine Workers Union is, unfortunately, but one of the several Frankenstein monsters that the Government has created. Over the years, mine workers have been given to understand that they are a holy lot, and no matter what happened, the Government would always be there to protect their interests.

Governments over the years have tried to outdo each other, falling over backwards in appeasing the mine workers. Blacks, they were told, would never be allowed to do certain categories of work.

This spread to other areas, and a disease set in. Now the Government is finding it has problems, as the mine workers even want to uphold job reservation in the so-called independent homelands.

We have consistently warned against this kind of thinking and legislation. The Government did face opposition when most discriminatory measures were introduced, and there certainly has been pressure to change. The Government, over the years, went ahead defiantly "in the national interest".

Let us see the same bold approach now. Introduce legislation to scrap job reservation "in the national interest". Those racists who will go on strike this country can happily do without.

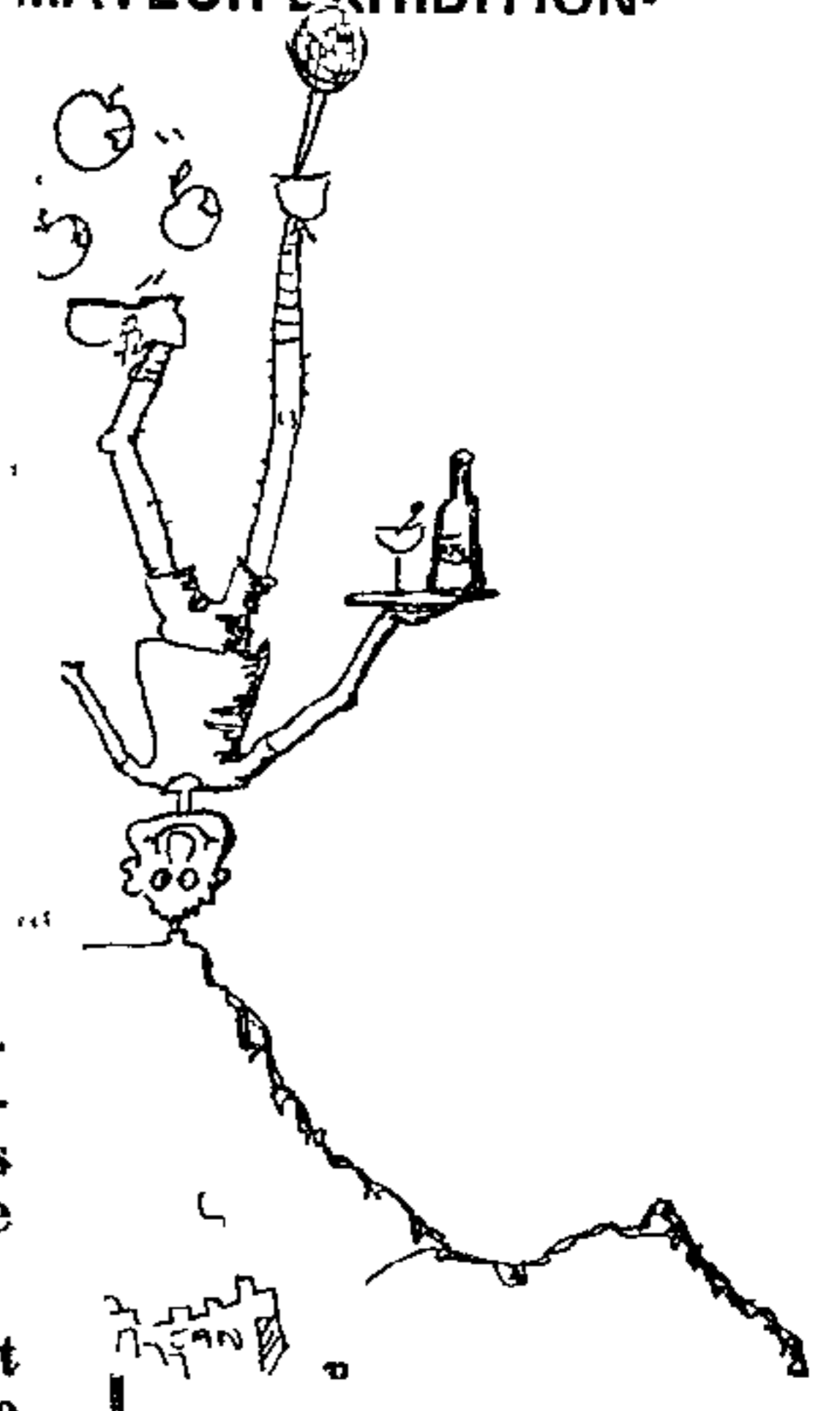
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into perspective.



WIPHE-EATERS, STAG  
MATEUR EXHIBITION-



WISDOM FROM  
DON'T WANT TO  
CUCKOO'S NEST'

DESIGN & ARTWORK)  
PHICS)



# Chand launches a new SWA peace initiative

Star  
30/1/80  
(221)

By Kevin Jacobs,  
The Star Bureau  
NEW YORK —  
Lieutenant-General Prem  
Chand flies to southern  
Africa on Friday to revive  
discussions on military as-  
pects of a ceasefire in  
SWA/Namibia.  
The Indian officer —  
designated by United  
Nations Secretary-General  
Kurt Waldheim as mili-  
tary commander of a UN  
force that would oversee  
an end to hostilities in

the territory — begins the  
revival effort in Luanda  
at the weekend  
UN officials were un-  
able to confirm an itine-  
rary for General Chand  
and his staff, but prelimi-  
nary plans will take them  
onward to Zambia and  
Botswana before spending  
at least two weeks in  
SWA/Namibia and South  
Africa  
He is expected to be  
joined — probably in  
South Africa — by Mr  
Brian Urquhart,

undersecretary-general in  
charge of special political  
affairs, and Mr Martti Ah-  
tisaari, who will be overall  
boss of a projected UN  
supervisory operation  
leading to independence  
General Chand's priori-  
ty is to find a sound  
framework for a demili-  
tarised zone along the  
SWA/Namibia-Angola bor-  
der that would underpin a  
comprehensive ceasefire  
between South African  
forces and Swapo infiltra-  
tors.

## SURRENDERED

Two Swapo insurgents  
who have surrendered to  
authorities in SWA/Nami-  
bia's operational area are  
eligible for amnesty They  
reported within a day of  
the offer becoming opera-  
tive, say sources in Wind  
hoek

This was revealed today  
by a spokesman for the  
director of amnesty who  
said the organisers of the  
programme first came into  
contact with the men last  
Thursday

The offer was proclaimed  
by the Administrator-Gen-  
eral of SWA/Namibia, Dr  
Gerrit Viljoen, late the  
previous day

But it appears that con-  
fusion surrounds the exact  
date the two men, who  
fled from Zambia, handed  
themselves over to authori-  
ties in the Caprivi. A  
Caprivi leader said today  
the men had arrived three  
weeks ago

This would have ex-  
cluded them from the  
amnesty offer which is  
effective from the date of  
proclamation to April 30  
this year

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# Compensation

## plan in SWA

# Cash for arms offer to terrorists

221  
30/1/80  
Argus

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Swapo terrorists who hand themselves over to South African authorities in terms of the current amnesty offer will be paid for their weapons and ammunition.

This was disclosed by the director of the amnesty programme, Mr Lourens de Kock, before he left for Ovamboland where the first assembly camp for surrendering terrorists has been established.

The amnesty, proclaimed last week, stipulates that terrorists will be kept at the camps for a maximum of 30 days while identification and health checks are done.

### Cash awards

Mr de Kock, a regional magistrate and South West Africa's former chief electoral officer during the December 1978 elections, said in an interview that Swapo members would receive cash compensation for any arms and ammunition they handed over.

He could not say how much would be paid for AK47 assault rifles, hand-grenades or landmines — a scale of amounts was still to be set.

Before the amnesty was introduced, security forces exercised a compensation system for members of the local population in

Northern South West Africa who handed in arms and ammunition or led security forces to an arms find.

Mr de Kock said also that Swapo terrorists could, if they did not want to take up the amnesty by crossing on foot into South West Africa, report to any South African embassy overseas or directly to security officials at any South African point of entry.

'But I must emphasise the amnesty offer does not include exiles or those Swapo terrorists who have murdered or assaulted South West African civilians,' he said.

### Facilities

Mr de Kock said the assembly camp now being built in the Caprivi would have tents, beds, mattresses, cooking and shower facilities. Doctors would be available and sick bays would be erected if needed.

The amnesty offer was being advertised on all indigenous radio services and through a pamphlet campaign in northern South West Africa.

# For ivory smugglers, there's no war on...

*Star 30/1/80 (22)*

**WINDHOEK** — A minimum of three tons of ivory a month was reaching South Africa from war-torn southern Angola until late last year — some of it imported legally but most through a masterful smuggling operation

On the "ivory map" the northern SWA/Namibia border town of Rundu is known as "Ivory City" and it is here, the authorities believe, that most of the ivory enters the territory en route for South Africa

For the ivory smuggler it seems as if the bush war between Unita and the soldiers of the MPLA Government does not exist. Contacts have been built up over the years and the hunters know the bush like the backs of their hands

Some of the ivory entering the country is believed to come from Unita itself

The movement has several men whose sole contribution to the war effort is hunting ivory which can be swapped for money — or arms and ammunition.

The details of how the ivory, money or arms and ammunition changes hands and where this occurs are not known

But there is speculation that this does not necessarily happen in SWA/Namibia

It could be in Angola or a straight-across-the-border trade

What is known, however, is that the ivory trade carries on in spite of the war

The authorities believe that some of the tusks coming in, from Angola may be from elephants shot in SWA/Namibia and then taken across the bor-

By Jan van Ree, of The Star's Africa News Service

der to be later sold as Angolan ivory

Angolan ivory is regarded as top quality on the world market

Recent official and Press investigations have dealt the ivory trade a blow and it has been driven underground

The discovery of two trunks with tusks on a military aircraft at Katima Mulilo has resulted in a massive clampdown on all vehicles travelling in Kavango and Caprivi

Waybills are demanded and cars, trucks, crates, trunks and aircraft are regularly searched

Getting ivory out of northern SWA/Namibia by air seems, for the time being, to have been effectively blocked

Tusks are, however, still

reaching South Africa, although on not as large a scale as last year.

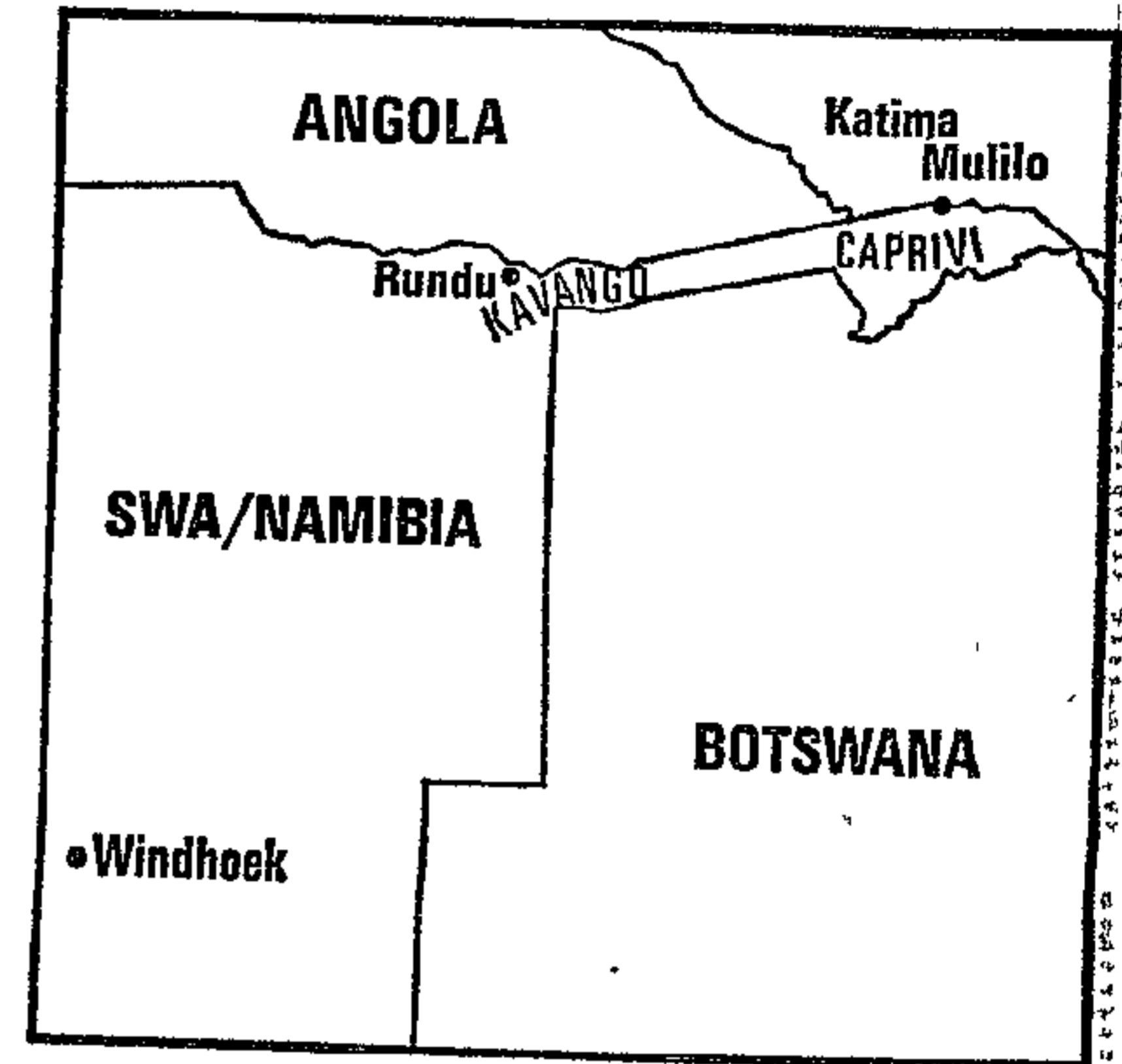
A possibility being investigated is that the tusks are taken to Windhoek from Rundu by road packed in Windhoek and then sent to Johannesburg

How they eventually reach Johannesburg is still a mystery

Several months ago, the price of ivory on the black market was about R50 a kilo

It dropped sharply towards the end of last year but it is believed the price will climb again during the next few months, even above the R80 mark

The names of the agents who handle the ivory en route to Johan-



nesburg are known

But, as one investigating officer put it, "the problem is proving it"

The names of the men who run the Johannesburg operation are also known

At first glance their operation seems legal, say sources

Their network does not cover only Angola

They are also believed to receive ivory from other African countries

The Johannesburg operation is still relatively new

Up to a few years ago, the wife of a prominent Fast African leader was known as the "Ivory Queen" and she is said to

have handled most ivory transactions out of Africa

She has since "retired" and the operation was shifted to Johannesburg — one of the reasons why South Africa comes under fire from other countries trying to halt ivory smuggling

These attacks on South Africa are made in spite of repeated assurances that everything possible is being done to put a stop to the operation

The ivory situation at the moment is quiet

Officials say the smugglers are probably just getting themselves better organised and waiting for the dust to settle before resuming their grisly trade

SUMMARY OF PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE;

1. HEALTH STATISTICS

1.1 Health Measurement

Before attempting to measure health, it is necessary to attempt to define this concept. The constitution of the World Health Organisation (WHO) defined health as a 'state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity'. The difficulty in operationalising WHO's concept and constructing a quantifiable index of health is manifest. In practice, it is not so much health that we try to measure, as 'illth' - disability, disease and death.

In South Africa, no regular data are available on morbidity, whether in hospitals or the community at a national, provincial or local level. An exception is certain infectious diseases which have to be statutorily notified but these tend to reflect more the notifications than the true incidence.

Swapo's entire method was one of violence and it was only interested in power, no matter how it was obtained. Agreement with Swapo could be reached if there was a faction within the organisation which understood democracy in the true sense of the word, said Dr Viljoen, but he doubted there was democracy within Swapo. That was the reason why SWA and South Africa were extremely critical of the Western and UN initiative. "That is why we look at the plan for an internationally acceptable independence with the greatest circumspection. We dare not accept it at the cost of the security. We must have certainty, great certainty," he said. The granting of amnesty to Swapo terrorists could contribute to a relaxation of the war, Dr Viljoen continued, but Swapo would take severe measures against those who did not accept the conditional amnesty. He said the granting of amnesty to certain Swapo members could contribute toward a better climate for negotiation. This was proof of the SWA authorities' serious intentions to create peace. Dr Viljoen said it was difficult to say whether the amnesty offer would be a success. There was ample information about desertion from among Swapo ranks. These deserters were afraid to return to their units and did not know what to expect in SWA, he said. Sapa

important indices for the planning, implementation, surveillance and evaluation of the health services. Information about the number of deaths occurring in South Africa by cause, age and sex is published annually by the Department of Statistics. These final reports appear after a delay of several years, a situation common to most countries. This results in the data being of little value for current monitoring. There are two series of reports, one for whites, Asians and coloured people which covers the whole country and one for Africans, in selected magisterial districts which comprise the main urban areas. There is no data for rural Africans who comprise about a half of the total population of the country. Using the 1974 reports on deaths of the Department of Statistics, the proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig.5(a)-(d), Ch.2.

The most important single health index involving mortality is the infant mortality rate. In the absence of other data

# The war will go on - Viljoen

WINDHOEK - Swapo would continue its military struggle in South Africa if it lost a United Nations supervised election for the territory, the Administrator of the territory said in a radio interview last night. Dr Viljoen said it was futile to work for a solution in which Swapo would operate as long as the South African leader, Mr. Sam Nujoma, only for power - be in majority or minority power. "It is quiet here that should a proper election under UN supervision be held and Swapo will probably not accept it and continue with its fight. One can only hope that, in that case, the international community will be less sympathetic towards that struggle because Swapo would then not have played according to the rules of the game." A large question mark hung over Swapo's bona fides and its honesty in wanting a peaceful solution, he said. Swapo's entire method was one of violence and it was only interested in power, no matter how it was obtained. Agreement with Swapo could be reached if there was a faction within the organisation which understood democracy in the true sense of the word, said Dr Viljoen, but he doubted there was democracy within Swapo. That was the reason why SWA and South Africa were extremely critical of the Western and UN initiative. "That is why we look at the plan for an internationally acceptable independence with the greatest circumspection. We dare not accept it at the cost of the security. We must have certainty, great certainty," he said. The granting of amnesty to Swapo terrorists could contribute to a relaxation of the war, Dr Viljoen continued, but Swapo would take severe measures against those who did not accept the conditional amnesty. He said the granting of amnesty to certain Swapo members could contribute toward a better climate for negotiation. This was proof of the SWA authorities' serious intentions to create peace. Dr Viljoen said it was difficult to say whether the amnesty offer would be a success. There was ample information about desertion from among Swapo ranks. These deserters were afraid to return to their units and did not know what to expect in SWA, he said. Sapa

Africans. An increase in infant mortality is observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figures for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as in those parts of the world devoid of medical services.

### 1.3 Nutrition

Another important index of health, and one not involving mortality, is nutritional status. Anthropometrical measurements normally are used as an indirect index of nutrition. These measurements are often judged against the Boston (Harvard) standards which are representative of middle class white American children. No definitive studies of comparable size have been done in developing countries.

community's health status, there are the problems associated with the reliability of diagnosis, the problems of incomplete reporting, the fact that they give no indication of prevalent diseases which give rise to morbidity but which are not frequently fatal, and the very real difficulties of obtaining accurate demographic data, which is necessary for the calculation of rates (inaccuracies of the denominator-population may give rise to even greater errors than inaccuracies of the numerator-disease). However, once these limitations are accepted, and when it is appreciated that mortality data provides only one aspect of the overall health-disease profile for any community, then the analysis of routinely collected statistics of the deaths occurring in a defined population provides

# SWA Nats fight to keep camps 'white'

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Nationalist-controlled executive committee of the all-white South West African Legislative Assembly yesterday announced that rest camps in "white areas" would remain closed to other races

The move is in defiance of the anti-discrimination legislation passed by the DTA-ruled National Assembly a few months ago.

According to legal men, the executive committee's decision could be a technical offence against the anti-discrimination law, which states that owners of public facilities may not turn people away because of their skin colour.

They pointed out, however, that people ignoring provisions of the anti-discrimination legislation were not liable to prosecution because the law's penalty clause had been suspended.

The hardline stand by National Party representatives points to a looming confrontation with the DTA, which has already warned that it will ask the Administrator-General, Dr

Gerrit Viljoen, to invoke the penalty clause — a R300 fine or three months — if people don't open their facilities voluntarily.

Mr Adolf Brinkman, MEC in charge of Nature Conservation and Tourism, said rest camps at Luderitz, Henties Bay and Swakopmund would remain for whites only.

Mr Appie Louw, a senior DTA official, immediately attacked the decision but pointed out that these rest camps would soon fall under the control of the National Assembly as a result of the division of functions which were at present being finalised.

He said once the Department of Nature Conservation and Tourism had been transferred from the Nationalist-controlled white second-tier authority, the DTA would open the remaining whites only rest camps to all races.

Mr Louw said he deplored the executive committee's action because it could lead to confrontation and did not hold out much hope for a peaceful solution in the territory.

"The 10 black and brown

population groups will not be prepared to forever adapt to the whims of the eleventh group, the whites," he said.

It was common knowledge that rest camps would eventually be opened to all, and the decision of the Executive Committee only served to illustrate the stubbornness of the National Party leaders, he said.

"They know they can't prevent this from happening. They can only delay it."

Mr Brinkman said the rest camps at Luderitz, Henties Bay and Swakopmund were facilities which formed part of "white residential areas."

"It has been and still is the Executive Committee's conviction that provision should be made for separate residential areas."

He said the anti-discrimination law which opened residential areas in SWA to all races was discriminatory against the whites, bastards and coloureds.

"What is more, this is forced integration. As an elected authority for whites, the executive committee cannot associate itself in such actions."

# Public service for SWA

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of SWA Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced yesterday that an independent public service would soon be established in the territory, possibly before April

Opening a new post office technical training centre in Windhoek, Dr Viljoen said legislation to this effect would probably be tabled in the SWA National Assembly at its next sitting

The establishment of such a service, he said, was an important step along the 'orderly path to eventual independence for the territory'

It meant South West Africans employed by the state would in future be able to look after their interests and make their own decisions concerning the development of the territory

Details of the move would be made known at a later stage

A more attractive work scheme might also be introduced for the benefit of civil servants seconded to SWA from South Africa. But such a scheme would only be introduced once the territory became independent, he added

He urged the private sector to introduce its own training schemes in order to enhance progress and development in the territory — Sapa

6 — DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1980

# Swapo won't accept defeat says Viljoen

WINDHOEK — Swapo would continue its military struggle in South West Africa should it lose a United Nations-supervised election, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator-General of the territory, said in a radio interview last night.

Dr Viljoen said it would be futile to work for a solution in which Swapo would co-operate as long as the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, strove only for power — be it majority or minority power.

"It is quite clear that, should a proper, fair election under UN supervision be held and Swapo loses, it will probably not accept it and continue with its fight.

"One can only hope that, in that case, the international community will be less sympathetic

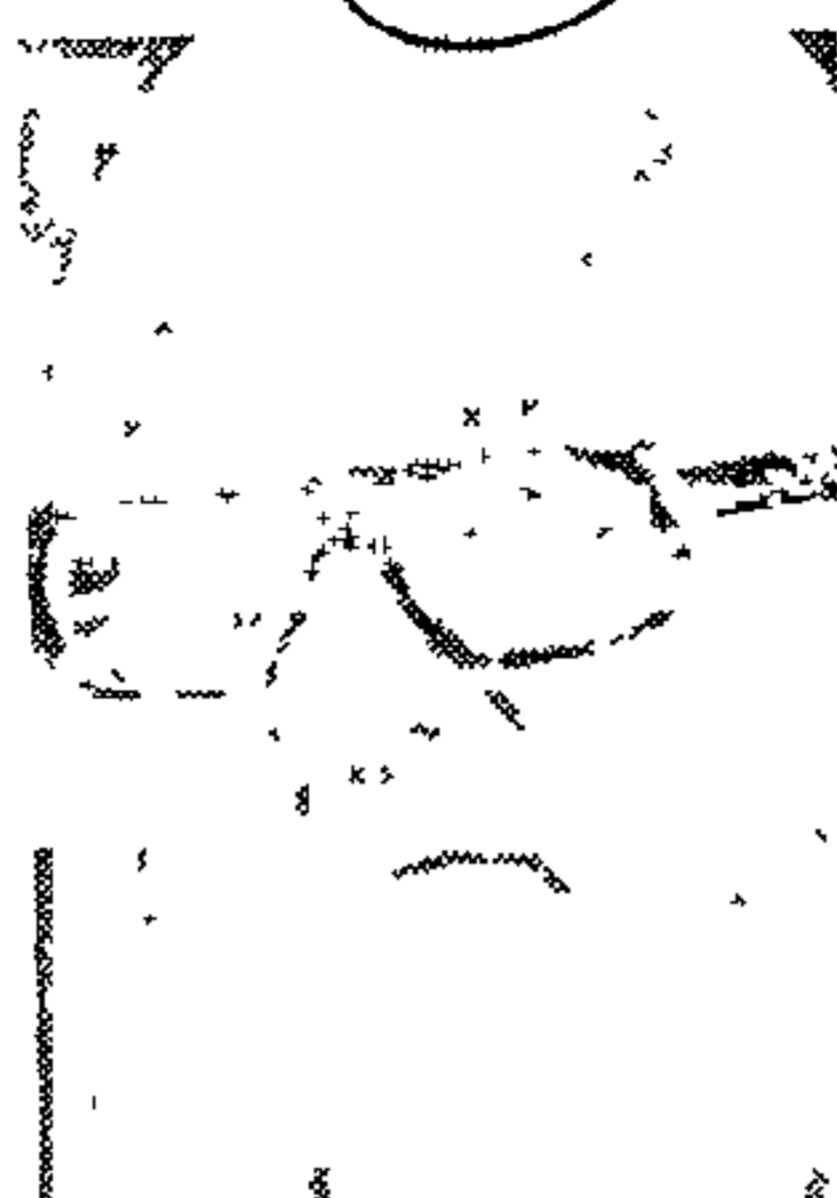
towards that struggle because Swapo would then not have played according to the rules of the game."

A large question mark hung over Swapo's bona fides and its honesty in wanting a peaceful solution, he said.

"The entire system according to which Swapo works does not really understand the idea of a majority decision or democracy."

Swapo's method was one of violence and it was only interested in power, no matter how it was obtained.

One would only be able to reach an agreement with Swapo if there was a clear faction within the organisation which understood democracy in the true sense of the word.



DR VILJOEN ... doubts.

Dr Viljoen said the granting of amnesty to Swapo guerillas could contribute to a relaxation of the war in South West Africa.

He said he thought Swapo would, however, take severe measures against those who did accept the conditional amnesty.

Dr Viljoen said he thought the granting of amnesty to certain Swapo guerillas could contribute toward a better climate for negotiation — SAPA

NO. 2336  
ATL 2019  
65+ 430  
45-64 282  
25-44 3270  
5-24 2588  
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NO.	W		A		C		B	
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1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01		
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1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65+	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ATL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
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VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ATL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
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# Special SADF guards for Ovambo headmen

'Mail' Atrica Bureau  
WINDHOEK — South African forces in northern South West Africa are taking special steps to protect Ovambo headmen who are targets of Angolan-based insurgents

Commandant Johan Sonnekus, staff officer (operations) at SWA Military Command said yesterday that some headmen were being guarded by special constables trained by the police

He added that security fences were being erected around some headmen's homes and, in certain cases, anti-landmine vehicles were also being provided

He said pot-holed roads in the north were also being resurfaced to minimize the danger of landmines on tarred roads. The main road between Oshivello and Ondangwa, in Owambo, is being swept for landmines each morning and a security force convoy also operates regularly between the two centres

Cmdt Sonnekus announced that another 16 guerrillas have been killed in various incidents during a 'quiet' three-week period from January 10

This brings the number of insurgents killed this month to 27

He said six civilians had been murdered this month, while there had also been four sabotage incidents aimed at Owambo's infrastructure

Cmdt Sonnekus said information indicated that morale was low in the Swapo ranks because of the shortage of food in southern Angola and problems with their logistics

"We also have indications that many Swapo forces are no longer keen on fighting. A possible reason for this is the amnesty offer, and their lack of food and ammunition, all of which is affecting their morale"

A team should consist of a doctor, an industrial nursing sister, 'ancillary ds' (such as first aid workers) and 'ancillary social services', and it could undertake pre-employment examinations and on-site care

present, writes Levy, apart from medical aid schemes (discussed by oper, \*41) and arrangements in some firms for medical practitioners to eat industrial accidents and/or undertake pre-employment examinations, there are at least three organisations active in industrial health. These are the Western branch of the South African Society of Occupational Health (about 20 doctors), the Occupational Health Discussion Group (45 nursing sisters) and the National Occupational Safety Association. After investigating the activities of the nursing sisters involved in the Group, Levy describes the medical work in three factories in Cape Town, employing about 1000 workers in each factory in the

daily for up to one hour. In 1977 was 3.5 and continuing care, the stages diseases which would later. Yearly check-ups national problems and

es were cut down and time ire outside the factory

(undertaken personally by executives have special al welfare work, house t. The cost of the scheme

Industrial councils, s, which are aimed at hrs on a panel basis and ore services are offered hich are aimed at higher ow free choice of doctors cal benefit societies focus nsation and mass X-ray

At the end of 1970, more than 70% of the White population but less than 1,5% of the Black population were covered by medical schemes. Cooper lists four types of medical schemes. Those initiated by employers, those run by insurance companies, those initiated and run by trade unions and those established under industrial councils.

Industrial councils are formed by registered trade unions and employer associations in an industry to fix wages and working conditions, under the Industrial Conciliation Act. Africans, because they cannot be members of registered unions, do not participate in the bargaining process, but the industrial council agreement can be, and generally is, extended to cover Africans in the industry. African workers also cannot participate in the management committees which administer the industrial council medical scheme (made up of equal numbers of employer and worker representatives).

Industrial council medical schemes fall under the Industrial Conciliation Act and are exempt from the provisions of the Medical Schemes Act under which most other medical schemes are registered. The medical schemes must by law be an improvement on the basic health provisions laid down in the Factories, Shops and Offices Act, but, writes Cooper, it is not clear that this is always the case.

In 1971, 72% of White, 61% of 'Coloured', 62% of Asian and 8% of African workers covered by industrial council agreements were covered by either medical aid or medical benefit schemes.

At present there are 16 medical aid schemes operating under industrial councils. Most of them are in industries where the workers are organised in a craft union (building, printing, engineering, iron and steel, motor, hairdressing and furniture). Cooper describes these schemes in general terms and provides case studies of three - in the motor, iron and steel and engineering and building industries - showing contributions, membership provisions and benefits.

There are 29 medical benefit schemes, mostly in industries where industrial rather than craft unions operate. Most White workers (145 865 out of 156 494) covered by industrial council medical schemes are covered by medical aid schemes, while most Africans (40 468 out of 41 017) are covered by medical benefit schemes. Of the Africans, 30 274 are in the clothing and knitting industries. Unlike medical aid schemes, many medical benefit schemes do not extend benefits to the workers' dependants - of the 12 schemes Cooper examines in detail, only one extends benefits to dependants.



of enquiry led to the introduction in 1963 of psychiatrists and psychologists in the structure of Department of Health posts. Until this time, care had been mainly custodial. Robbertze notes that this led to a reorganisation and a rapid growth in services.

The expansion of care was permitted largely by the discovery of psychotropic drugs in the late 50s, which would enable 'responders' to be discharged on outpatient treatment, and their average stay reduced to about 6 weeks.

private institutions (controlled by Smith Mitchell & Co) were set up to provide custodial care for chronic patients who did not respond to psychotropic drugs. Overcrowding was still acute. The Lamont Commission, whose report was published in 1967, describes many of the buildings as 'uninhabitable', 'human warehouses'. Between 1970 and 1976, the private companies made available another 7 500 beds. In 1976, the number of inpatients resident in State institutions was down to 16 800; rated bed capacity fell by 3 000 with the closing of the worst buildings.

### 9.2 The Racial Distribution of Facilities

In 1976, one in 360 Whites and one in 900 Blacks were recognised as being 'disordered'. (Solomons). Whites had relatively two to five times as great a change of being a resident inpatient at a state mental hospital over the past 60 years. Moreover, the quality of care for Whites and Blacks differed greatly. No facilities existed at all for Black mental retardards until Westlake was opened; this accommodates 'Coloured' retardards. There are still no specialised facilities for African retardards, some of whom are accommodated at state mental institutions.

Of the 5 052 beds planned for completion in 1980, none are for Africans; of the 10 790 further beds planned for completion by 1985, 678 are for

### 9.3 The Current Situation

Solomons states that 'with 3 million outpatient visits annually and the wide use of anti-psychotic drugs, the impression is one of all-round improvement'. This change, made possible by the psychotropic drugs, may be to some extent responsible for the fall in both the proportion of the total government budget and the share of the health budget allocated to mental health (by 60% and 80% respectively since 1919). Much of the decline has occurred since 1970.

However, there must still be concern at the severe overcrowding in some Black mental institutions. There has been a continual difficulty in recruiting trained personnel. Overcrowded and overworked conditions, lack of incentives, the isolation of many of the hospitals and a dislike for work with psychiatric patients have contributed to this. Many of these factors are slowly being countered; the immediate problem has been met by training and employing more Black psychiatric nurses, and by employing large numbers of assistant nurses to perform basic custodial duties. There are no African psychiatrists in South Africa, and there is only one 'Coloured' psychiatrist and one Indian.

Both Schweitzer and Robbertze feel that there is a good reason for this, namely that Western-trained Black personnel are placed in an invidious position; they are 'perceived as strangers within their own society and are accepted only within urban, Westernised structures.. this status deprivation constitutes such a threat that very few African students dare become psychiatrists'.

The Smith Mitchell group of companies has played a large part in relieving the overcrowding crisis, but in view of the likely delay in the Department's building plans, they appear not to be a temporary escape valve as originally described, but a permanent part of the mental health services.

# Viljoen takes a swipe at SWA Nats

By DAVID FORRETT  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, took a swipe at National Party leaders yesterday for their refusal to open "whites-only" rest camps to all races

His rebuke follows the stand taken by the Nationalist-controlled Executive Committee of the all-white SWA Legislative Assembly, and is the first sign of open conflict between him and white Rightwingers

It comes only a week after the National Party in SWA announced that its five Aktur representatives would end their boycott of the South African-sponsored National Assembly — a prize for which Dr Viljoen had painstakingly worked since he arrived to take over from his predecessor, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn

Dr Viljoen was reacting to a statement by Mr Adolf Brinkman, the Nationalist MEC in charge of nature conservation and tourism, that two resorts at Jakkalsputs and Mile-Four would be opened, but not the rest camps at Luderitz, Henties Bay and Swakopmund.

The Nationalists' hardline stand is in defiance of the anti-discrimination legislation passed recently

Dr Viljoen said yesterday the legal position regarding the opening of public amenities to all races was beyond doubt

"The Executive Committee quite rightly said that they can do nothing to change the situation at this stage"

"The opening of Jakkalsputs and Mile-Four is therefore an adjustment to the legal reality, and the same will also have to happen with the rest camps at Luderitz, Henties Bay and Swakopmund"

Dr Viljoen said that if the Executive Committee could not be persuaded to open the rest camps to all races, this

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# Case dismissed

DURBAN The chairman of the Press Council, Mr Justice Oscar Galgut, last week dismissed the South African Meat Control Board's complaint against the Sunday Tribune

Judge Galgut said he was satisfied that the statements in Tribune reporter Darvl Baltour's affidavit could be accepted

The Meat Board's general manager, Dr Jan Lombard, lodged a complaint with the Press Council last year after a series of disclosures in the Sunday Tribune of widespread dissatisfaction among farmers with the Meat Board's administration of the permit system of marketing control

Last week after considering affidavits from both the Meat Board and the Sunday Tribune the council dismissed the complaint — Sapa

# SWA landmine injures civilians

By DAVID FORRET  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two black civilians were injured yesterday when the truck in which they were travelling detonated a landmine on the tarred road between Oshakati and Ondangwa, in Owambo.

This was the third landmine explosion on tarred roads in northern South West Africa during the past two months.

The explosions, all of which have taken place on main roads to Ondangwa, Owambo's administrative headquarters, have claimed the lives of at least five people.

A spokesman for SWA military hospital attached to the medical members of Wits medical school account personality and commitment the lines practised at Ben

tary command said steps were being taken to seal pot-holed roads to minimise the danger of landmines. The main road between Oshivello and Ondangwa was also being swept daily for landmines.

The latest explosion took place 10km from Oshakati. Both occupants of the truck were taken to hospital.

Only one of the two civilians, whose names have not yet been released, was seriously wounded. He was in the operating theatre early last night.

Part of the reason for this undoubtedly lies in the manner of selection and training by staff and student members of UCT medical school. The essential to succeed at those for which they felt made a good needs for which medical school should from those for which in fact they were needs of first importance were preparation Africa and the awareness of their own doctor/patient relationship.

remedy that far more clinical practice in this in situations giving more

ing hospital. A compulsory hospital attached to the medical members of Wits medical school account personality and commitment the lines practised at Ben

The 'Inverse Care Law' - health services are least available where they are most needed - is certainly true of the distribution of doctors. Beaton and Bourne (\*54) show that 51% of doctors practise in rural areas and villages where over 50% of the population in South Africa live. 55,5% practise in cities and metropolitan areas where under 30% of the population live. The ratio of GPs to specialists is extremely low in cities (2.1 is not uncommon) but far higher in small towns and rural areas. T. Wilson (Vol.2) notes that the population:doctor ratios in South Africa vary from 600:1 in Durban (190:1 for Durban Whites) to 40 000:1 in some rural areas. He and Hirsch both emphasise the world-wide phenomenon whereby increasing the number of doctors trained is not likely to fulfil needs in the rural areas when the distribution is so uneven, an overwhelming number of doctors prefer to live close to urban amenities, wealthier patients, society, schools and in touch with professional developments; and international migration extends this process to a world level. Wilson points out that in the 6 years from 1970 to 1975, 'it is estimated that 14% of all medical graduates, and 50% of those from the University of the Witwatersrand and University of Cape Town left the country permanently'. 'We are training doctors for America', he said.

Beaton (\*32) also emphasises more relevant training and stresses the formulation of appropriate goals. This process is now under way at Wits medical school, following the issuing of a 'Charter of Aims' by medical students (see Vol.2). The Charter lays emphasis on the relevance of medical education to the needs of all South Africans, the practice of medicine where these needs are to be found, and the value of a fuller understanding of the social and economic circumstances underlying health needs. Within Wits medical school, the further definition of the goals has been applied to each department and discussions on these goals and on appropriate methods of achieving them are taking place with the participation of student representatives.

Beaton also mentions a number of goals for medical education: doctors should be problem-solvers, self-directed learners, able to manage and work with a team of health workers and with the manipulative skills (where appropriate) to manage the physical, behavioural, social, economic, political and economic determinants of health-relevant problems. He argues that ensuring a team approach to health problems would entail training doctors and nurses together.

Watts (\*8) recommends better preparation for dealing with popular health related beliefs and use of indigenous healing. Jaffe (\*47), taking a rather different approach, criticises the current style of medical education on the basis of the poor doctor/patient relationships it produces. He claims that it teaches a mechanical style of problem-solving. He feels that whereas a full personal appreciation of a patient's problems, involving holistic and continuing care, is the first requirement for primary care, too many doctors become specialists and too few are in general practice; he sees an over-utilisation of costly specialist care by the public and that this could be improved by operating a stricter system of referral; that a GP can deal with 90% of health problems presented and that this is a cost-effective method of health care - more so than that provided by hospital outpatient departments.

Jaffe criticises state medicine on the grounds that divided responsibility for the patient is detrimental, and that primary health care is too sophisticated to be entrusted to nurses and medical auxiliaries who tend to treat symptoms and not people. However, if the building of health centre-type facilities is to continue, he recommends the construction of smaller and more intimate units.

He feels that proper training for general practice should involve a two- or three-year period of extra training as with other specialities and with general practice overseas.

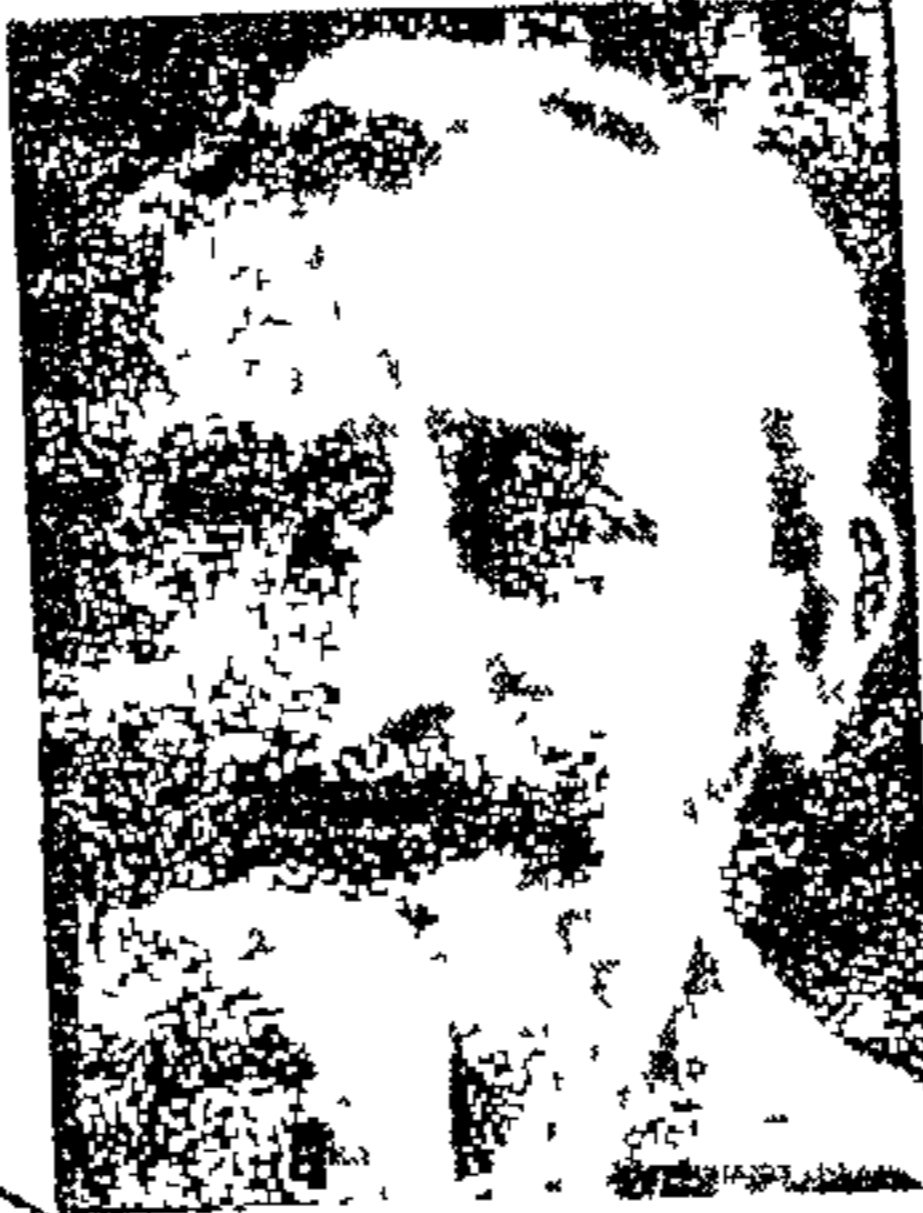
# Weermag kry trekpas oor wild

Maffert 3/2/80

2/2/80  
221

Van BUKS PIETERSEN  
WINDHOEK

DIE Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag is aangesê om een van sy opleidingskampe op 'n private wildreservaat naby Otjiwarongo te ontruim ná beweringe van nog 'n wildslagting waarby onder andere 'n offisier glo betrokke was.



MNR KOOS STEYN

Maj. Martin Smith, 36, offisier in bevel van die basis, sal vandeesweek in Windhoek voor 'n krygsraad verskyn in verband met die beweerde onwettige jagtery. Minstens agt koedoes en gemsbokke is glo by die saak betrokke.

plaas; hondmak diere  
Mnr Doll sê hy het die plaas aan die Weermag

VERVOLG OP BL. 6

Die eienaar van die wildplaas, mnr. Gunther Doll, 68, het vandeesweek aan RAP-PORT gesê hy is teleurgesteld oor die optrede van sommige lede van die Weermag. Hy sê dat hy die plaas sedert die middel van verlede jaar gratis aan die Weermag vir opleidingsdoeleindes beskikbaar gestel het.

Nadat hy sekere klagtes in verband met die onwettige jagtery op die plaas ondersoek het, het hy besluit om die Weermag kennis te gee om die reservaat te verlaat. Die basis is verlede week reeds ontruim.

Mnr Doll het vandeesweek verskeie briewe aan onder andere die Eerste Minister en Minister van Verdediging, mnr P W Botha, en die bevelvoerder van die Kommandement Suidwes-Afrika, genl-maj Jannie Geldenhuys, geskryf waarin hy heftig beswaar maak teen die beweerde misbruik van sy gasvryheid deur sommige lede van die Weermag.

Volgens mnr Doll is die plaas, Ozondjache, ideaal geskik vir opleiding. Dit is geleë in 'n bergagtige streek met ruie bosse en volop water. Daar is ook 'n groot verskeidenheid wildsoorte op die

# Fraud charges could come from inquiry

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The commission of inquiry into alleged malpractices in the South West African meat industry reconvenes today to hear evidence

Mr J A Greyling, the magistrate leading evidence for the commission, has conducted an in-depth analysis of the territory's beef marketing system since the commission adjourned late last year

He said at the weekend he had investigated various statistics, records and books in the meat industry, and further witnesses would be called during the next week. He would not elaborate

There is speculation the controversial death of Mr Frans Heydenrych, former manager of the SWA Meat Board, might also be raised during this week's hearing

Colonel J C Greyling, SWA's CID chief, said yesterday a police probe into rumours that Mr Heydenrych might have been pushed to his death had proved negative

Mr Heydenrych, a key witness in the inquiry, was found dead at the bottom of a stair-

well in Windhoek on October 21, only days after he was questioned by Mr Greyling about thousands of rand that were allegedly deposited in his bank accounts since 1963

Mr Heydenrych, 64, was to be recalled to the witness box to answer questions about the alleged bank deposits

Earlier, Mr Greyling told the three-man commission he thought a number of fraud charges could result from the evidence he intended leading

He said during the hearing he had found signs of mismanagement, maladministration and corruption during a six-week investigation

The commission was appointed by the former SWA Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, after consistent complaints by meat producers

The commission's chairman is Mr W A van Zyl, a former chief magistrate of Bloemfontein. The other two members are Mr D H Heystek, assistant general manager of the Meat Board in Pretoria, and Mr G J Hanekom, a Windhoek chartered accountant

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Shaw Helso

## Grenade death: man in court

WINDHOEK — A young white man who allegedly threw a hand grenade into a Freemason Lodge in Windhoek last June, killing one man and seriously wounding another, was again remanded when he appeared in the Supreme Court in Windhoek today on charges of murder and attempted murder.

Mr Daniel Johannes Williams (20), appeared before the Judge President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst. No evidence was led and he was not asked to plead.

The hearing was postponed until next Tuesday.

Mr Williams will also appear on a charge under the Terrorism Act.

He is alleged to have thrown a hand grenade into the Freemasons lodge on June 26. A well-known Windhoek pharmacist, Mr John Fees (42), was killed.

According to a summary of facts handed into court at Mr Williams's last appearance on October 17, last year, he had been seen running away from the scene of the explosion.

Asked what had happened, Mr Williams replied that an explosion had occurred. He allegedly pointed in the direction of the Afrikaans High School before running on.

The next day, Mr Williams allegedly told a girl he expected the police to search his rooms.

He asked her to fetch an army bag and some pamphlets from his room and to take them to her room, which she did.

According to the State, the girl would testify that Mr Williams had shown her a list of names of freemasons he threatened to eliminate — Sapa

support of the Divisional Council was essential for the work to continue and to reach the scale it has today.

All the clinics provide a comprehensive primary health service, with preventive, promotive and curative aspects. The work at Addo clinic is outlined here as a representative example of the Divisional Council clinics.

The clinic is open all day. Most patients come in the morning, filling, bookwork, etc. being done in the afternoon. Certain days in the week are devoted to a particular function: e.g. Tuesday to child welfare (weighing, immunisation and minor ailments, advice given where necessary, and milk powder (Lactogen and SMA) sold at cost); Wednesday for antenatal clinic; and Thursday for family planning. On every second Thursday, the doctor comes to examine new contacts and cases referred to him in the afternoon.

Treatment for T.B. is given free at the clinic, and follow-up work done, together with a limited amount of home visiting, e.g. postnatal check-ups.

The white sister used formerly to attend home deliveries and to visit the aged or infirm T.B. patients at home. This was an advantage for the black pensioners in the old-age location of Zwelitsha, some 5 km from the Addo clinic. The D.C. however found this becoming too expensive and has curtailed home visits. This means deliveries cannot be attended to at home, although up to 3 postnatal visits can be made.

Maternity services are provided at the neighbouring clinic of Sunland where there is a small labour room and one sister is always on call at night and at weekends. The responsibility for transport of both mother and sister to the clinic is that of the patients (or the employer). Those who live in the locations would, however, have to pay a considerable sum (e.g. R5) for transport to the clinic late at night in a private car, unless relatives of theirs possess transport. Many deliveries, even on farms, are assisted by untrained midwives or relatives. At Bontrug, the nurses do home deliveries.

A good deal of other district work of a preventive and promotive nature is done by the sisters, depending partly on their particular interests, and almost exclusively by white nurses. This includes visiting schools for

Heaf testing, BCG vaccinations and prophylactic treatment, and other immunisations which may not yet have been given. There have also been campaigns to visit every farm for the same purpose. X-rays for T.B. contacts and suspects are done at 6-monthly visits of the State Health Mobile Unit, emergency cases being done in between at the Divisional Council's expense at the Kirkwood district surgeon. One sister at

Sunland gives family planning school leave

Charges at planning, and the comprehensive and postnatal

2.3 Outclin

A weekly visit mission settlement (see map) the Kirkwood to roadside T.B. follow-

2.4 Emergen

A taxi service emergency cases or Livingstone a doctor, who first. A special infectious T.B.

2.1.1. Speci

Specialist services Patients needing hospitalisation are referred to the Kirkwood nursing home, the Provincial Hospital in Uitenhage or the Livingstone Hospital

# SWA farmers face ruin because of drought (221)

WINDHOEK — Scores of farmers in South West Africa face ruin if it does not rain in the next few days, according to an agricultural union spokesman

Emergency grazing facilities have been exhausted and in some parts of the territory farmers are killing their cattle to prevent them dying of starvation

The harvests of most farmers in the maize triangle in south-western SWA have been destroyed by the drought

The territory received only about 50% of its normal rainfall in most places last month

"Large parts of the north look like rock-hard tennis courts," the secretary of the SWA Agricultural Union, Mr Henning Snyman, said yesterday

Some districts have already been declared emergency grazing areas, said Mr Snyman

He said some parts of the Outjo district had last received sufficient rain four years ago

His union had written to the Directorate of Agriculture to explain the urgency of the situation

The union had also recently launched a feed storage programme so feed would be available if a crisis arose, he said

It is reported from Port Elizabeth that farming conditions in the drought-stricken areas of the north-western parts of the Karoo are desperate

Aid should be stepped up to save families from ruin, Mr P W van Rooyen, chairman of the Wool Board and president of the Wool Growers' Association, said yesterday He added that

special aid was also needed to halt depopulation of the area

Mr Van Rooyen has returned from a tour of the areas, where he held consultations with representatives of various farming communities

He said although there was still a measure of good plant growth as a result of the removal of animals some years ago, the growth would not hold without sufficient water

"The most important conclusion which can be made is that the farmers are not to blame for the bad financial position in which they find themselves"

The chairman, accompanied by Mr Gert Aggenbach, chief secretary, and Mr Jan Pieterse, will hold talks with the Minister of Agriculture Mr Hendrik Schoeman in Cape Town this afternoon — Sapa

Specialist services Patients needing hospitalisation are referred to the Kirkwood nursing home, the Provincial Hospital in Uitenhage or the Livingstone Hospital

The totals in each column are then multiplied to arrive which forms the basis of its ranking. This is needed with low prevalence (yaws), or vulnerability to manage from priority contention.

This method uses all the criteria which are required for analysis, but in a more informal way. 'Vulnerability' is the impact on the disease possible with the most cost and the higher the cost, the less likely the problem on vulnerability, and the less likely it is to command priority.

Prevalence, severity and community concern all contribute different aspects of the cost of the disease or problem, and hence the benefits to be gained from removing it. In the first two columns, ranking depends primarily on the factual situation: data which could in theory be measured; and the judgement will be better, the better is the information available, even if it is qualitative and selective. The third column measures mainly subjective costs of particular illnesses or problems, and reflects such matters as whether the community is more disturbed by problems of infants, children, mothers, working populations or the elderly, or whether certain diseases have a particularly adverse social effect.

#### 2.5 An Epidemiological Approach

An overall definition of the objectives of health care is the cornerstone of this approach; these objectives must be expressed in indicators of public health status in such a way that the benefits of each programme can be measured in terms of these indicators and their priority assigned accordingly.

The proposed measures of health status will relate to at least two dimensions of health: length of life and quality of life. Mortality rates define the first dimension, those of morbidity relate to the second. Within 'quality of life', even insofar as it is related to health in its narrow definition, one might wish to distinguish other dimensions: degree of disability, for example, can be distinguished from degree of pain.

However, unless a single indicator is adopted, the possibility remains of a conflict between programmes designed to reduce different indicators of health, say, morbidity and mortality, although decision-making will have

## Board books 'did not balance'

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's Meat Board kept books in a highly irregular manner, a senior SWA state auditor, told the commission of inquiry into alleged malpractices in the SWA meat industry yesterday.

The auditor Mr S C Pretorius was giving evidence before the three-man commission under the chairmanship of Mr W A van Zyl, a retired Bloemfontein chief magistrate.

Mr Pretorius said he had conducted an investigation into the books of the Meat Board and found the petty cash books did not balance.

He said there appeared to be no supervision or checking of the board's books.

At yesterday's hearing a key witness, a senior employee of a meat agency, gave evidence in camera.

At an earlier hearing of the commission last year the magistrate leading evidence for the commission Mr J A Greyling said SWA's Meat Board was in a chaotic condition.

The commission resumes its hearing today.

According to reliable sources the chairman of the SWA Meat Board Mr Andries Pretorius is expected to give evidence soon. It is understood the chairman of the commission did not give an answer yesterday to an earlier request by an attorney representing the Meat Board Mr Gert Muller to re-examine three key witnesses, all farmers who gave evidence last year.

of general acceptance. Most 'advanced' countries use both mortality and morbidity statistics to guide policy, and most developing countries, being restricted in the choice of data available to them, use what they can get or rule of thumb. Mortality statistics<sup>13</sup> are still probably the best guide available in most Southern African countries. Morbidity statistics are generally lacking, and even data on notifiable diseases in South Africa are unreliable.<sup>14</sup> The best proxy available for morbidity levels, for a large proportion of the population of these areas, may be the state of infant nutrition, (measured either by weight for age or weight for height) because it is extremely sensitive to many of the environmental factors which precipitate other diseases, and is itself a direct or contributory cause of a large number of childhood diseases.<sup>15</sup>

Once objectives are expressed in terms of measurable indicators, programmes can be ranked according to their impact on these measures and those achieving the largest reductions in mortality/morbidity per rand chosen. Again, since information on the impact of programmes is frequently lacking, the effect of using indicators systematically to assess health programmes would be to direct research more from the purely scientific to epidemiological lines of inquiry, and from collection of data on health status, only, to research into the impact of different dispositions of resources on these indicators.

The effect of introducing overall measures of health status, is, by introducing select value judgements about the relative importance of various kinds of health problems, to render the analysis of a much wider range of choices possible as if they were questions of efficiency: of choosing the most cost-effective methods of reducing mortality and morbidity.



peculiarities which preclude effective all forces The remaining paragraphs of this such purported features.

A The consumption of health care, it is spill-over dimension which is positively being healthy and non-infective b cerned and have compassion about your functions are interdependent. Theref that most people will cast votes and need and ability-to-pay Individuals to be the best judges of their own we

B The consumer has very attenuated sove makes only the initial choice of whet all Thereafter, the patient, being doctor's dual role as his agent and a to him. "This means that the medical neatly into demand and supply sides, and prices no longer signal exogenous alone" (IEA 1974 197).

C. Related to the foregoing is the fact care and the price received by the pr relationship to each other. Indeed,

"what potential consumers [may] fa vector of access conditions... (a) zero money prices, or (b) ...'entry fees' entitling one t (c) eligibility criteria... (d) variable insurance cover, (e) time costs and

The names of the dead South African soldiers were disclosed by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.

They were: Rifleman Jacobus Johannes van der Star, 19, son of Mr and Mrs J J van der Star of 68 Auckland Road, Evander. Rifleman Michael Derick Loubser, 20, who leaves his stepfather, Mr J P du Plessis of 125 Verwoerd Road, Uitenhage; Rifleman Jacobus Johannes Maritz, 20, son of Mr and Mrs S G Maritz of 87, Block A, Randfontein; and Rifleman Anthony Michael Scholtz, son of Mr and Mrs S J Scholtz of 143 Namib Street, Narraville, Walvis Bay.

logical property of signifying something . the retreat of illness and death...and/ that the doctor takes responsibility for the

patient" (1974 197)

This is the M - Z link in the chart

# FOUR SA MEN KILLED IN SWA AMBUSH

ARGUS  
6/2/80

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literature, this idea is expressed with more formality but for the present purpose the version above suffices to co

# Swapo ambush kills 4 soldiers

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Four South African soldiers were killed in a Swapo ambush on the Angolan border late on Monday, SWA Command said in Windhoek today.

Six Swapo guerillas also died in the firefight, the statement said.

The General Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, said the ambush took place while a security force patrol in northern SWA/Namibia was following the tracks of a Swapo group towards the Angolan border.

The dead men are Rifleman a Jacobus Johannes van der Star (19), son of Mr and Mrs J J van der Star of Auckland Road, Evander, Rifleman Michael Derick Loubser, 20, who is survived by his stepfather Mr J P du Plessis of Verwoerd Road, Uitenhage, Rifleman Jacobus Johannes Maritz (20), survived by his parents Mr and Mrs S G Maritz, block A, 87, Robertson, Randfontein, and Rifleman Anthony Michael Scholl of Namib Street, Narraville, Walvis Bay.

General Geldenhuys said the ambushers outnumbered the security force patrol three to one.

"A patrol was following the tracks of Swapo terrorists in the vicinity of the Angolan border late on Monday afternoon," he said.

"Almost on the border the patrol walked into an ambush. In the ensuing firefight which lasted only a few minutes, six Swapo terrorists and four of our own forces were killed."

General Geldenhuys said the rest of the ambushers fled into Angola.

## Rifleman planned 21st

West Rand Bureau

One of the last things Rifleman Jacobus Johannes Maritz did before leaving for the border was to plan his 21st birthday party for his homecoming in July.

His parents, Mr and Mrs S G Maritz, of Randfontein Mine, were on holiday in Rustenburg last night when they heard their son had been killed on the border.

They described Jacobus as popular and good-natured.

He matriculated from Welkom Technical High School in 1978.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22

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NO.	ATL	65+	45-65	25-44	5-24	1-4
519	0,25	-	-	-	-	0,02
359	0,17	-	-	-	-	0,02
170	0,48	-	-	-	-	0,02
113	0,32	-	-	-	-	0,02
942	0,83	-	-	-	-	0,02
785	0,67	-	-	-	-	0,04
1143	0,55	-	-	-	-	0,04
1075	0,67	-	-	-	-	0,00

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00

14	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
50	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
33	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03
54	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
47	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

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### Tracks

General Geldenhuys said the terrorists and the men of the security forces were killed while security forces were following up the tracks of Swapo terrorists near the Angolan border on Monday.

Almost on the border, he said, security forces walked into a Swapo terrorist ambush.

A fight developed which lasted only a few minutes.

The remaining terrorists fled across the border almost immediately afterwards, General Geldenhuys said.

One of the last things Rifleman Maritz did before leaving for the border was to plan his 21st birthday party for his homecoming in July.

### 21st birthday

He would have turned 21 only a few days after completing his national service. His parents, Mr and Mrs Maritz, were on holiday in Rustenburg last night when they heard their son had been killed on the border.

He leaves a twin sister and brother, Chris and Johanna, 22, and an older sister, Stefanie, 24.

Argus Correspondent and Sapa

SA to hit back. —  
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Hansard National 7

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6/2/80

**Hunting activities of military personnel in South West Africa**

\*15 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the inquiry into alleged hunting activities of military personnel in South West Africa has been completed, if so.

- (2) whether the findings will be made public, if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) The investigation in respect of two cases has been completed and legal proceedings have been instituted against the persons concerned. Certain other allegations of illegal hunting of game by members of the S A Defence Force are still being investigated.

- (2) Yes, with regard to those cases where allegations were proved unfounded. Cases which lead to prosecution will be brought before either a civilian court or heard by court martial. In these cases it will not be deemed necessary to make public either the evidence and/or the findings and/or the judgement as these courts are open to the press and the public.

# 'SA will strike back at Swapo

6/11/80 SWA  
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NEW YORK — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday warned the United Nations, Angola and Zambia that South Africa would strike back in the case of intensified attacks on SWA/Namibia by Swapo and Angolan and Zambian troops.

Mr Botha sent the indirect but unmistakable warning to UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim as another UN official was away on a trip to Southern Africa.

In a letter to Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha said his Government "has information indicating that Swapo is preparing to intensify its attacks from bases in-

side southern Angola and south-western Zambia."

"Indications are that Swapo will, as in the past, be actively assisted by elements from the MPLA and the Zambian national defence forces," he wrote.

"South Africa is responsible for the security of SWA/Namibia and will continue to defend the territory and its people against outside attack with the utmost determination.

"Moreover, countries which allow their territories to be used as springboards for such attacks cannot escape the consequences of their actions."  
— Sapa-AP

of enquiry led to the introduction in 1963 of psychiatrists and psychologists in the structure of Department of Health posts. Until this time, care had been mainly custodial. Robertze notes that this led to a reorganisation and a rapid growth in services.

The expansion of care was permitted largely by the discovery of psychotropic drugs in the late 50s, which would enable 'responders' to be discharged on outpatient treatment, and their average stay reduced to about 6 weeks. Private institutions (controlled by Smith Mitchell & Co) were set up to provide custodial care for chronic patients who did not respond to psychotropic drugs. Overcrowding was still acute. The Lamont Commission, whose report was published in 1967, describes many of the buildings as 'uninhabitable',

### 9.3 The Current Situation

Solomons states that 'with 3 million outpatient visits annually and the wide use of anti-psychotic drugs, the impression is one of all-round improvement'. This change, made possible by the psychotropic drugs, may be to some extent responsible for the fall in both the proportion of the total government budget and the share of the health budget allocated to mental health (by 60% and 80% respectively since 1919). Much of the decline has occurred since 1970.

However, there must still be concern at the severe overcrowding in some Black mental institutions. There has been a continual difficulty in recruiting trained personnel. Overcrowded and overworked conditions, lack of incentives,

the isolation of many of the hospitals and a dislike for work with psychiatric patients have contributed to this. Many of these factors are slowly being entered; the immediate problem has been met by training and employing more Black psychiatric nurses, and by employing large numbers of assistant nurses to perform basic custodial duties. There are no African psychiatrists in South Africa, and there is only one 'Coloured' psychiatrist and one Black psychiatrist.

Dr Schweitzer and Robertze feel that there is a good reason for this, namely that Western-trained Black personnel are placed in an invidious position; they are 'perceived as strangers within their own society and are accepted only within urban, Westernised structures...this status of privation constitutes such a threat that very few African students dare become psychiatrists'.

Smith Mitchell group of companies has played a large part in relieving overcrowding crisis, but in view of the likely delay in the Department's funding plans, they appear not to be a temporary escape valve as originally described, but a permanent part of the mental health services.

Solomons points out that there are, as yet, no answers to the questions as to what determines the demand for mental health services (or the detection of 'need'), whether urbanisation was responsible for the generation of a greater degree of mental illness or for the forms of therapy sought out by its victims, why a crisis in the supply of services prevailed for so long and why it was resolved in the way it was.

# Rift in Herero delegation at DTA — 2 axed

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A serious rift emerged in the ranks of the powerful Herero faction of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance yesterday

Two senior Herero representatives, Mr Johannes Karuaihe and Mr Rehabeam Uazukuani, have been "dismissed" by the Herero chiefs' council under Mr Kuaima Riruako, vice-chairman of the DTA and successor of the assassinated Herero leader, Mr Clemens Kapuuo

Mr Karuaihe, chairman of Nudo — the Herero-based member party of the DTA — and Mr Uazukuani, Nudo's vice-president — have been ordered by Mr Riruako to give up their seats in the SWA national assembly

Both men are influential Herero leaders and former right-hand men of the late Chief Kapuuo, a popular and venerated leader among a large section of the Hereros

The sackings were decided at a stormy meeting of the chiefs' council where emotions apparently ran high, particularly

over the death of Chief Kapuuo, who was gunned down outside his Katutura shop in 1978

Also dismissed in the purge was Mr Ewald Kaveterua, Nudo's secretary of social welfare and head of its youth league in Okakarara

Mr Jariretundu Kozonguizi, advisor to the Herero chiefs' council, refused to give reasons for the action against the men

Though Mr Riruako has instructed Mr Karuaihe and Mr Uazukuani to vacate their seats in the assembly, they are not compelled to do so

However, Mr Kozonguizi was confident they would comply with the demands of the chiefs' council

Neither Mr Riruako nor his purged leaders were available for comment yesterday

Apart from the grassroots support of the influential Mr Uazukuani, Mr Karuaihe also has strong contacts with Nudo's younger members as liaison officer between the council of chiefs and the youth league

Mr Karuaihe has also been sacked from this position, and as Mr Riruako's secretary, but has been recommended for the post as Nudo's vice-chairman

with Mitchell and Company

Solomons traces the history of the companies in providing private accommodation, first for TB and later for mental patients. The Department of Health initially provided nursing staff and still employs most key staff. In 1975, under severe pressure from many, including international sources, Smith Mitchell began to move towards a more therapeutic concern involving 'individualised activity therapy'.

#### 9.4 Priorities for Mental Health

Robbette states 'The solution of the region's political problems must obviously take precedence in all fields, including that of mental health. But this acknowledgement in fact underlines the high priority claim of mental health, inasmuch as the conflicts in Southern Africa have a significant psychological component'. He sees one of the roles of mental health workers as assisting in restoring communication between members of different cultures.

Buchan ('16) describes the system of mental health care in Natabeleland, which shows how management of mental illness can be 'more community-oriented'. The aim has been to devise a strategy whereby as many patients as possible can be managed as outpatients, to contact patients earlier, and to prevent doctors from certifying patients before a diagnosis is reached. All these require the existence of psychiatric clinics in general hospitals which, with the help of a psychiatric nurse, can manage outpatients and refer cases presenting at general hospitals.

Buchan describes the considerable problems facing diagnosis in a different cultural setting from that of the practitioner, 'abnormally aggressive' or 'seriously irrespressible' are characteristics which require interpretation within each cultural context. In order to decide on admission or outpatient treatment, an accurate diagnosis is clearly essential. He felt that reasonable criteria for deciding on outpatient treatment could be evolved; that patients with thought disorder should be admitted, if clouding was heavy, to a general hospital, depressives could be treated on an outpatient basis. In discussion, Buchan agreed with Ehrman that hallucination does not have the same ominous significance among Africans as it would in White patients. Ehrman noted that patients undergoing hallucination, auditory and visual, who are 'wakened by nightmares and feel they are being chased by wild animals might be recognisable as falling in the class group (those being called to assume the role of a diner) and could be cured by taking action considered appropriate to this stage.

Robbette also recognises the role of indigenous healers and leaders of separatist churches in mental health care, emphasising that it is wrong to adopt Western models as the solution for Southern Africa's very different problems. He regards the specialist-oriented multi-professional team approach as impractical in this context, impossible in terms of staff resources and 'powerless' in the judgement of the indigenous populations, when compared to the work of the traditional practitioner and the separatist priest.

# Meat Board man knew about permit fiddles

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOFK — The chairman of the SWA/Namibia Meat Board, Mr Andries Pretorius, admitted here today before the commission of inquiry into the territory's meat industry that the board had on "many occasions" been aware of irregularities in the issuing of marketing permits to farmers.

Mr Pretorius was asked by Mr J A Greyling, who is leading the evidence, if he knew that cattle were being loaded for market by people using permits not allocated to them.

Mr Pretorius denied any knowledge of this and Mr Greyling then mentioned two instances in which people had loaded cattle using permits made out in Mr Pretorius's name.

Mr Greyling also produced an agenda of a meeting of the Meat Board early in 1978 in which members of the board ad-

mitted they were aware of irregularities in the permit system and made an appeal to agents.

Mr Pretorius said this had happened on "many other occasions".

Mr Greyling also told the commission that last year, 107 farmers — three percent of all farmers in SWA/Namibia — received R1,53 million of the subsidy money available.

Fourteen of these farmers received more than R500 000 of this.

Mr Pretorius said he had warned against this happening many times in the past.

Mr Greyling also produced a permit for 60 head of cattle which had been made out to Mr Pretorius but had been signed by Mr Frans Heydemych, former manager of the Meat Board who died in a fall late last year.

The hearing continues.

and... of their sickness.

## 10 THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL CARE AND THE PRICE OF DRUGS

### 10.1 The Cost Effectiveness of Medical Treatment

The papers of Weirig ('19) and Sundgren (\*24) dealt with this question. Weirig spoke of a seeping conflict between medical practitioners on the one hand and 'society' (represented ostensibly by politicians, bureaucrats and economists) on the other. The conflict as aggravated by high medical costs, rising more rapidly than the consumer price index. He argues that confrontation between the medical profession and the public would be harmful to both. He therefore argued for more effective communication and co-operation between the profession and those empowered to act on behalf of the public. Co-operation should be based on the general acceptance of a cost-benefit approach to medical treatment. Doctors, administrators, and the public should be made more aware of costs and benefits of alternative treatments. Medical training and the mass media should be involved in this process.

**State Departments in South West Africa  
transferred to control of  
Administrator-General**

60 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the  
Prime Minister†

- (1) Which State Departments in South  
West Africa have already been trans-

ferred to the control of the  
Administrator-General.

- (2) when is it expected that control of the  
remaining Departments will be trans-  
ferred?

The PRIME MINISTER.

- (1) Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure  
Agricultural Economics and Market-  
ing  
Agricultural Technical Services  
Co-operation and Development  
Education and Training  
Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Rela-  
tions  
Commerce and Consumer Affairs  
Community Development  
Finance  
Forestry  
Health  
Industries  
Information Service of South Africa  
Inland Revenue  
Interior  
Justice  
Manpower Utilization  
Mines  
National Education  
Posts and Telecommunications  
Prisons  
Public Works  
Social Welfare and Pensions  
Sport and Recreation  
Statistics  
Transport Affairs  
Water Affairs

- (2) The remaining Departments have as  
yet either not performed a function in  
South West Africa or are Security  
Departments which, with the inclusion  
of the Department of Foreign Affairs,  
will be transferred at a point in time to  
be decided upon by the Government.  
The Department of Customs and Ex-  
cise still falls within the jurisdiction of  
the Republic of South Africa due to  
international implications and its func-  
tion will be transferred as soon as a  
decision has been taken as to the  
International Status of the Territory

Hansard No 1 col 11/12  
7/2/80  
221



# Major pleads guilty to illegal hunting

Star 12/18  
227

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A senior Defence Force officer today pleaded guilty before a court martial in Windhoek to hunting game illegally on a farm used as a training base.

Major Martin Sarel Johannes Smith (32), who was in charge of the training base on Ozondjache farm, near Otjwarongo, admitted to hunting two kudu, a gemsbok and two bush-pigs illegally.

Major Smith, who is appearing on 13 charges, pleaded not guilty to three charges of assault on trainees, and to two charges that he had used an automatic weapon for illegal hunting.

The hunting incidents were said to have taken place between August and December last year.

Corporal H. J. Esterhuizen, an instructor at Major Smith's training base, said he saw the

major shoot game on Ozondjache farm. The animals were a gemsbok, a kudu, and a bush pig. Major Smith used a semi-automatic rifle to shoot the game.

Under cross-examination Corporal Esterhuizen said the meat from the hunted animals was either eaten by trainees or, when it went bad, buried. As far as he knew none of the meat was removed from the training base.

high incidence of cephalo-pelvic disproportion. Under the auspices of UCT/CPA, no more home deliveries are now conducted. Table 4.2 shows the percentage of deliveries performed in institutions. This includes cases of born before arrival but transferred immediately to an institution after birth. (Institution refers to hospitals and MOUs).

MOUs and associated clinics also provide the ideal environment for the introduction of the concept of family planning. In 1976, 81% of the patients discharged from MOUs were on some form of family planning. The Day Hospitals themselves also provide a family planning service. Since 1972, there has been a marked decrease in the number of births to Cape Town municipal residents.

# Commission told of propaganda beamed at SWA

## Pretoria Bureau

THE people of South West Africa are being bombarded with propaganda beamed daily into the territory from radio stations based in Luanda, Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and the United States, and the South African Defence Force has no effective means of countering it.

This was said in Pretoria yesterday by the officer commanding South West African Command, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, who was giving evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into reporting on defence matters.

Because of the size of the territory and poor communications, the people of SWA were unaware of what was really happening in their land, Gen Geldenhuys said.

He called on the commission to consider counter-propaganda techniques if the people of the territory were to be kept properly informed.

Most of the foreign propaganda beamed at SWA only dealt with aspects of what happened to Swapo "and not with what happens to the chiefs, headmen, and civilians in the territory," Gen Geldenhuys said.

He said the Press, "with the freedom it enjoys at present, must be objective and responsible in reporting on events in SWA."

And in a war situation dealing with insurgency groups, he said the role of the Press was to continue to play a "normal, objective and critical role to enable the public to gain a true perspective of the situation".

Commenting on the usage of the terms "guerrilla, "freedom fighter" and "nationalist" as opposed to that of "terrorist", Gen Geldenhuys said journalists only used the word "terrorist" when they were dealing with insurgency clashes with civilians or urban incidents.

He denied journalists' grievances that the State-controlled radio, television and Press association were given preferential treatment by the SWA Command.

"I have always enjoyed a good relationship with the Press and don't really accept this," he said.

"I think the greatest problem really lies in the rivalry between independent newspapers, television people and not with our department."

Gen Geldenhuys said he had also been criticised because too little information was released over incidents in the operational area.

He said in most incidents the next of kin of personnel who had died in the operational area had not yet been notified.

Later yesterday Gen Geldenhuys gave evidence in camera

Year	Perinatal mortality rate
1972	42,0
1973	45,2
1974	39,2
1975	33,3
1976	34,0

(Source: Reports of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology UCT/CPA 1967-1976.)

Further units were established under the Peninsula Maternity Service (which has its headquarters at Groote Schuur Hospital and includes Mowbray Maternity, Peninsula Maternity, St. Monica's and Somerset Hospitals). The unit at Lotus River moved to the main building in 1974 and was enlarged in 1976, and a second unit was established by DHO at Retreat in 1977. Further units are planned in areas where there is a pressing need for them, particularly Guguletu. Units have also been established at Elsies River and Bishop Lavis under Tygerberg Hospital.

The units are staffed by midwives, with no full time doctors, although doctors do visit these units weekly to discuss the patients referred to hospitals. In the case of an emergency, the Obstetrics unit offers a 24-hour service with a doctor in charge.

At ante-natal clinics, expectant mothers are diagnosed into low risk cases. Patients in high risk category are referred for further assessment and follow-up. Low risk patients are referred for delivery in MOUs.

The aims of the MOUs are:

- 1) to provide ante-natal care significantly closer to homes;
- 2) to provide 'breathing space' for the hospitals by efficient allocation of resources following the care pyramid;
- 3) to provide a less clinical, more homely atmosphere and psychological stress of childbirth.

The specific aim of the MOUs is not to reduce the perinatal mortality rate -- that is the aim of all obstetric care. However, since the establishment of the MOUs, the perinatal mortality rate has declined.

(See Table 4.1 -- this excludes information about deliveries performed by independent midwives). There has been no significant change in the maternal mortality rate since 1973 as modern medicine in Cape Town has advanced to the stage where maternal deaths are uncommon.

Not is the aim of MOUs to do away with hospital deliveries -- there will always be a need for hospital specialist care in the area, due to the number of high risk cases, particularly as black women have a

but those experiencing particular kinds of life situations. The programmes, or objectives for which we would have to consider the most effective approach, would be groups of people (the young unemployed and without reasonable aspirations, migrant labourers, children with single parents), perhaps defined on a regional basis since this division captures a configuration of socio-economic and environmental forces which is often unique.

If regional groups were the elements of a health policy, it would open the way for a much greater role for community participation in the definition of their needs, and involvement in the means for solving them. It may be possible to carry out an immunisation campaign without conscious collective decision and support by the community, but it is more difficult to carry out a campaign against alcoholism or poor cultural practices without this precondition.

### 5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This paper considers the scope which economics as a discipline offers for the analysis of health problems and the choice of health programmes. The techniques described are not 'objective' in that the programmes chosen always depend on the guiding values which inform the analysis. The validity of the techniques depends on the validity of values fed into them. Prices, as a method of valuing inputs, have many defects and still more in valuing outputs ("health"). Thus, an epidemiological or problem-solving approach is preferred. More data is thus required to enable rational choices to be made, though the collection of dis-statistics is not necessarily the most urgent. More fundamental requirements are:

- (1) "Process" data - the alteration in health status to be expected

(1.1) adequate can be more important, be extended to suffering from situation and before approach

### FOOTNOTES:

1. V.R. Fuchs, 'Who Shall Live? Health Economics and Social Choice', Basic Books, New York 1974.
2. S.F. Archer, 'Health Financing Systems: An International Comparison' Paper presented to conference on 'The Economics of Health Care in Southern Africa' Saldru/SAMST, University of Cape Town, Sept. 1978.
3. Jill Nattrass, 'Decision-Making and Optimality in the Provision of Health Care', *ibid*
4. Dr Lucy Wagstaff, personal communication.
5. Figures for Day Hospitals and outpatients departments from actual costs given in 'The Impact of Day Hospitals on the cost of treatment' G. Raine, and updated by the price index for medical services. The estimated cost of building and equipping a clinic was R12 000 000.

# Meat inquiry told of illegal documents

**WINDHOEK** — A manager of the South West African Meat Board Mr Frans Heydenrych illegally signed applications for beef export permits on at least one occasion the Van Zyl Commission into alleged irregularities and malpractices in the SWA meat industry heard in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Heydenrych fell to his death in the stairwell of a high-rise building in Windhoek last year shortly after giving evidence before the commission.

The chairman of the SWA Meat Board Mr A P Pretorius, yesterday told the commission of an occasion when Mr Heydenrych had illegally signed an application for a beef export permit during his absence.

In reply to a question by Mr Hans Greyling, leading evidence before the commission, Mr Pretorius said this was considered a serious irregularity.

Earlier, evidence was given that cheques totalling R1 250 made out by a local cattle mar-

keting firm had been paid into Mr Heydenrych's personal bank account in 1976.

Mr Peter de Vilhiers, a member of the inquiry team told the commission it had been part of his duty to examine the firm's books as well as the Meat Board's records.

He had found photocopies of four cheques made out to Mr Heydenrych during 1976. He added that the manager of the firm concerned had confirmed that the cheques had been paid to Mr Heydenrych.

Mr Greyling suggested to Mr Pretorius that a certain Mr Koch and somebody else had loaded cattle on Mr Pretorius's personal permit last year.

Mr Pretorius denied any knowledge of the incident saying if it was true it was illegal and highly irregular. He added that he was aware of more than one case when farmers had loaded cattle on other farmers' permits.

Mr Greyling put it to Mr

Pretorius that there had been more than 2 000 such instances recently. Mr Pretorius said he was not aware there had been so many.

On the question of State subsidies for farmers Mr Pretorius said R6-million had been allocated annually to assist farmers. He had no quarrel with the sum but felt farmers should be entitled only to a maximum of R20 000 each.

Mr Greyling had said the commission had heard evidence that 107 cattle breeders had received financial assistance to the tune of R11 560 000. 14 had received R540 000 and six had shared R310 603.

Mr Pretorius said this was what he had always been afraid of and for that reason he had written to the former Administrator General of SWA Mr Justice M T Steyn requesting that farmers be entitled to a maximum of R20 000 each.

The Executive Committee of the white Legislative Assembly had rejected this proposal Mr Pretorius said.

Mr Greyling said the Executive Committee had denied ever receiving such a request from Mr Pretorius. He handed in a statement to this effect to the chairman of the commission Mr W Van Zyl.

Mr Pretorius asked by Mr Greyling to define a bona fide farmer said it was a difficult matter but in his opinion it was anybody who produced meat.

Several farmers had complained to the commission that they were not able to obtain meat export permits as they were not considered by the Meat Board to be bona fide farmers.

Mr Pretorius said there was no cut and dried regulations governing bona fide farmers.

But as far as I am concerned if you're entitled to register as a cattle breeder, you should be entitled to a permit. Mr Pretorius said.

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high incidence of cephalo-pelvic disproportion. Under the auspices of UCT/CPA, no more home deliveries are now conducted. Table 4.2 shows the percentage of deliveries performed in institutions. This includes cases of born before arrival but transferred immediately to an institution after birth. (Institution refers to hospitals and MOUs).

MOUs and associated clinics also provide the ideal environment for the introduction of the concept of family planning. In 1976, 81% of the patients discharged from MOUs were on some form of family planning. The Day Hospitals themselves also provide a family planning service. Since 1972, there has been a marked decrease in the number of births to Cape Town municipal residents, particularly the 'Coloureds'.

Further units were established under the Peninsula Maternity Service (which has its headquarters at Groote Schuur Hospital and includes Mowbray Maternity, Peninsula Maternity, St. Monica's and Somerset Hospitals). The unit at Lotus River moved to the main building in 1974 and was enlarged in 1976, and a second unit was established by DHO at Retreat in 1977. Further units are planned in areas where there is a pressing need for them, particularly Guguletu. Units have also been established at Elsies River and Bishop Lavis under Tygerberg Hospital.

The units are staffed by midwives, with no full time doctors, although doctors do visit these units weekly to discuss the patients referred to hospitals. In the case of an emergency, the Obstetric Flying Squad which offers a 24-hour service with GSH.

At ante-natal clinics, expectant mothers with low risk cases. Patients in high risk cases are referred to the hospital for further assessment and follow-up for delivery in MOUs.

The aims of the MOUs are:

- 1) to provide ante-natal care significant homes;
- 2) to provide 'breathing space' for the hospitals through a more efficient allocation of resources following the concept of health care pyramid;
- 3) to provide a less clinical, more homely atmosphere to reduce the psychological stress of childbirth.

The specific aim of the MOUs is not to reduce the perinatal mortality rate -- that is the aim of all obstetric care. However, since the establishment of the MOUs, the perinatal mortality rate has declined. (See Table 4.1 -- this excludes information about deliveries performed by independent midwives). There has been no significant change in the maternal mortality rate since 1973 as modern medicine in Cape Town has advanced to the stage where maternal deaths are uncommon.

Nor is the aim of MOUs to do away with hospital deliveries -- there will always be a need for hospital specialist care in the area, due to the number of high risk cases, particularly as black women have a

Chand to spend 10 days on SWA talks

WINDHOEK - The newly-appointed head of the United Nations military task force to assist with UN supervised elections in South West Africa, Lieutenant-General Prem Chand would arrive in Windhoek on February 18 for talks with local military authorities on the establishment of a demilitarised zone along the territory's northern borders. It was announced in Windhoek yesterday.

The veteran Indian general would spend 10 days in SWA before flying to Cape Town for further talks with representatives of the South African Government on the proposed zone. The office of the Administrator General said yesterday.

He would be accompanied by nine senior UN military personnel including his principal officer to assist with the UN tag contingent during the run up to independence in the territory. Mr Cedric Thornberry of Ireland.

Other members of the UN team are Mr Omayad Hishman of Ghana (senior officer), Colonel Gerald O Sullivan of Ireland (military adviser), Major Christian Harleman of Sweden (aide).

Mr Victor Noble of the US (administrative official), Mr Ivy Joseph of Malaysia (secretary), Mr Donald Harrison of Canada (chief logistic department), and Mr Maria Salvado of Guatemala (secretary).

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Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1000 deliveries

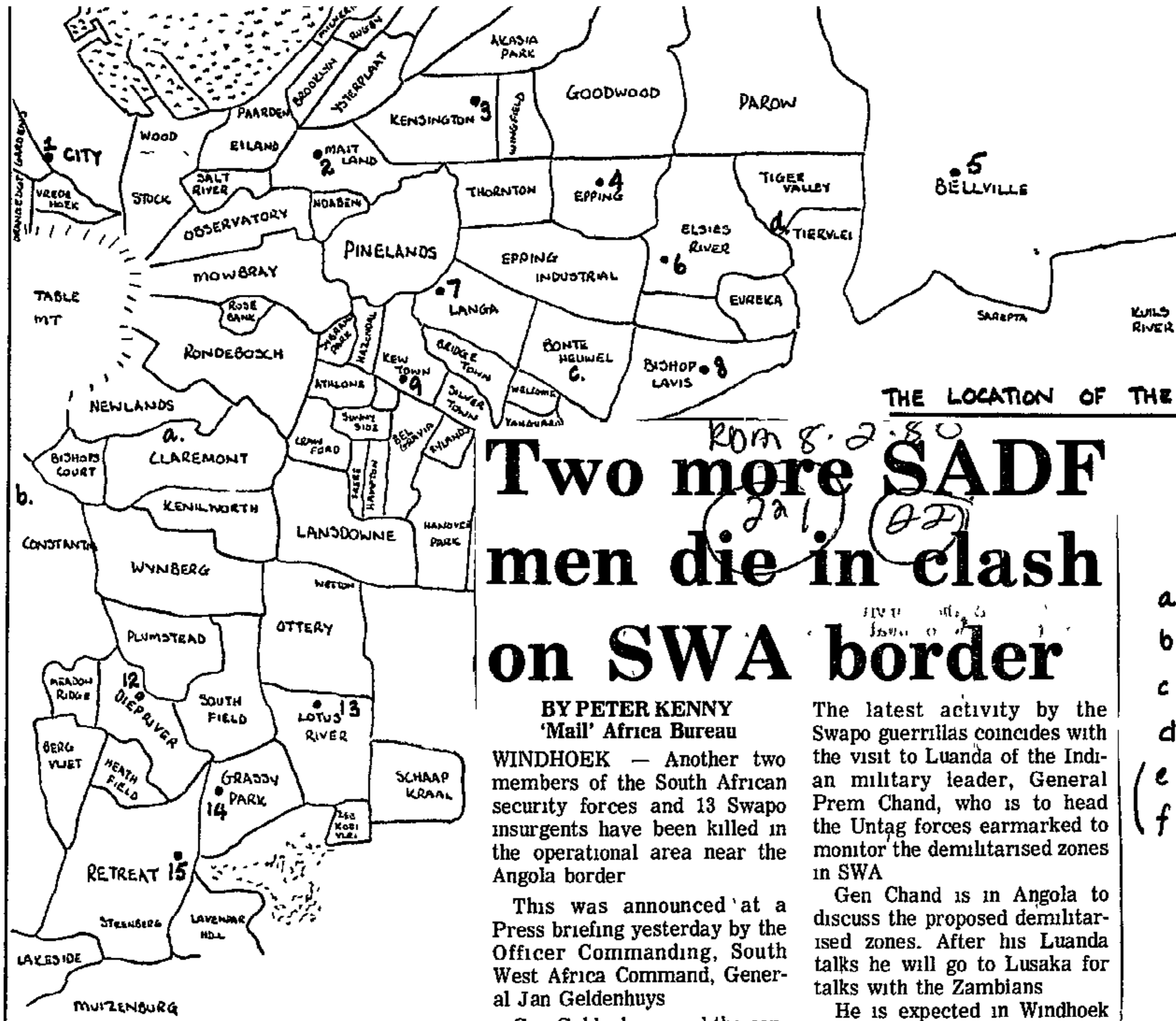
1967	45,9
1968	46,5
1969	44,2
1970	41,1
1971	38,6
1972	42,0
1973	45,2
1974	39,2
1975	33,3
1976	34,0

(Source: Reports of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology UCT/CPA 1967-1976.)

(1.2) The Cost Effectiveness of the Day Hospitals Organisation

The Day Hospitals Organisation in the Cape Peninsula provides a unique service in South Africa of decentralised outpatient care. It was established as an independent organisation in 1969 to improve and extend the existing service by relieving pressure on hospital out-patient departments and to allow a more efficient allocation of resources. It is the responsibility of the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA), and is urban based, providing curative medical care for the indigent -- those with a gross monthly income of less than R240 -- of all race groups. Day Hospitals provide hardly any preventive or promotive health care, in the Cape Peninsula, these are the responsibility of the Cape Town Municipality and the Divisional Council. The map overleaf shows the location of the Day Hospitals and the Day Hospital Organisation's District Rooms.

Primary professional curative medical care in provided at outpatient departments, at both teach at the Day Hospitals and by private general pr outpatient departments are in a position to pr care, particularly as they employ specialists inpatients, who can treat outpatients on a par Hospitals provide largely general outpatient c specialists on their staff but they are being and highly specialised diagnostic facilities e patients. In 1967, a survey taken of the ty: typical non-teaching hospital, found that 77% in detached outpatient clinics. 3 Ideally, ti requiring specialist care should be treated a Following research in other countries, one ml can treat patients at a lower cost than an ou reducing the number of patients to be seen at departments each day, the outpatient departme more efficiently -- fewer 'sorting' doctors w conditions for both staff and patients will be improved by reduced con- gestion. The aim here is to study the system in depth and to draw some conclusions on the effect of the Day Hospitals on the cost of treating patients and on the overall efficiency of the system. My intention is to compare situations rather than institutions and at the outset I do not take it as given that the benefits of Day Hospitals



# Two more SADF men die in clash on SWA border

BY PETER KENNY  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Another two members of the South African security forces and 13 Swapo insurgents have been killed in the operational area near the Angola border

This was announced at a Press briefing yesterday by the Officer Commanding, South West Africa Command, General Jan Geldenhuys

Gen Geldenhuys said the contact was a follow-up operation to the one on Monday, when four members of the South African security forces and six Swapo ambushers were killed

The latest skirmish was a short one on Tuesday afternoon

Gen Geldenhuys said the insurgents scattered and fled after the contact

The latest casualties suffered by the security forces are the heaviest since 10 men were killed in a mortar attack on Katma Mulilo in August, 1978

The latest activity by the Swapo guerrillas coincides with the visit to Luanda of the Indian military leader, General Prem Chand, who is to head the Untag forces earmarked to monitor the demilitarised zones in SWA

Gen Chand is in Angola to discuss the proposed demilitarised zones. After his Luanda talks he will go to Lusaka for talks with the Zambians

He is expected in Windhoek on February 18 and will later join Mr Martti Ahtisaari, special representative for the UN Secretary-General on SWA, for talks with the South Africans in Cape Town

Defence headquarters in Pretoria have named the dead soldiers as Rifleman Christo Swanepoel, 19, who is survived by his mother, Mrs E Thiel of 133 Hamilton Lane, Brakpan, and Rifleman Bruce Edward Schultz, 20, who is survived by his mother, Mrs E B Schultz of 12 Lower Mount Street, King William's Town

- District Rooms
- a Claremont
  - b Constantia
  - c Bonteheuwel
  - d. Tiervlei
  - ( e Durbanville )
  - f Ocean View

ARGUS 8/2/80  
Swapo (221) (222)  
clerks held

WINDHOEK — Four Swapo clerks were detained in a security police raid on the Swapo offices yesterday, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for SWA, Brigadier Dolf Gouws, said today

Brigadier Gouws could not confirm reports that 10 visitors to the Swapo offices at the time of the raid were questioned

He said the raid was a normal police action. Reasons could not be given at this stage — Sapa

# Meat Board inquiry has last hearing

*221 Rom 9.2.80*

WINDHOEK — The Van Zyl Commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities and malpractices in the SWA/Namibia meat industry concluded its sitting in Windhoek yesterday.

It will now sift through evidence gathered since July last year, before drawing up its final report, which will be submitted to the State President to be tabled in Parliament.

It will then probably go to the SWA/Namibian Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, who may submit it to the Attorney-General of the territory to decide if there should be prosecutions.

The three-man commission, chaired by Mr W A van Zyl, a retired regional court magistrate, was instituted last year by the South African State President at the request of SWA/Namibian farmers.

The deputy chairman of the SWA Meat Board, Mr Johannes van der Walt, told the commission yesterday that he had heard stories about money being "given" to the former chairman of the board. "So I

confronted the person who allegedly gave Frans money, but he didn't want to discuss the matter," he said.

The former chairman, Mr Frans Heydenrych, fell to his death in the stairwell of the Land Bank building in Windhoek last year shortly after giving evidence before the commission.

The commission earlier heard that Mr Heydenrych had paid into his personal account cheques totalling R1 250 in 1976, allegedly made out by a local cattle marketing firm.

Mr Van Der Walt told the commission yesterday he knew of at least one other incident where a farmer had paid money to Mr Heydenrych. He did not elaborate.

Earlier yesterday he dismissed allegations concerning corruption in the SWA/Namibia meat industry as "Absolute barefaced lies".

He said he had been aware of certain allegations about corruption before the commission was instituted, but no specific incidents had ever been cited.

He also denied that the Meat Board had favoured certain companies when allotting quotas for the exporting of beef.

"We submitted quotas to the Department of Agricultural Economy and Marketing, whom we operated under, and the department would then approve or reject the quotas," he said. "And we always stuck to these quotas."

Mr Van der Walt also discounted allegations that the election of office bearers of the SWA Agricultural Union and other agricultural bodies had been "undemocratic".

"In fact, each region was even entitled to elect its own representatives to the executive committee," he said.

In reply to a question by Mr Gert Muller, appearing for the SWA Meat Board, Mr Van der Walt said farmers had never been denied the opportunity at meetings to voice their opinions concerning the permit system or any other aspect of the meat industry, as was alleged before the commission. — Sapa

## 2.2 Programme Evaluation

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

ing. Thus is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

### An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

Following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been labeled by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Initial health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from 0 four pluses) under each of four headings:

Table 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
& poorly & families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
ate ante- & obstetric	++++	++	++	+++	48
Fitton or medical	+++	+++	++	++	36
ific diseases	++	++	+++	++	32
Problems	+++	+	++	++	16
	+++	+++	+++	++	16
cold *	+++	+	+	++	54
	+++	+	+	++	0
	-	++	+++	+++	0

ed to test scoring method

# Swapo clashes are up by 100%

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents were coming across the border from Angola into South West Africa in larger groups than ever and contacts had increased by 100% last year.

This was disclosed in a military review on SWA over the past year given by the General Officer Commanding SWA command, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, yesterday.

The general said it seemed as if Swapo guerrillas were now coming across the border in groups of 100 or more, whereas in the past they operated in much smaller groups.

But he said 85% of the contacts with Swapo had been initiated by security forces.

Despite the success of the security forces in the operational area, there had been an increase in infiltration from Angola into Owamboland.

Swapo losses had increased from 10 a month in 1978 to 80 a month in 1979, he said.

More than 600 Owamboland civilians and 18 headmen had been abducted or killed by Swapo in 1979.

There had also been a 105% increase in the number of landmine incidents.

General Geldenhuys said 33 Swapo members were killed for every security force member.

Coinciding with General Geldenhuys' review were two contacts this week. Six South African soldiers and 19 Swapo guerrillas were killed.

In this week's first contact with Swapo insurgents, four security force members and six Swapo members were killed when a Swapo group ambushed a South African patrol on the trail of a large group of Swapo raiders.

This week's attacks and the heavy casualties confirm Gen Geldenhuys' statement that Swapo are operating in larger groups.

The contacts coincide with the visit to Luanda this week of the United Nations military leader, Lieutenant-Gen Prem Chand, who is to head the Un-tag forces earmarked to monitor the demilitarised zones in SWA.



# RED ALERT

General warns <sup>W/E ARGUS.</sup>  
<sup>9/2/80</sup>  
of Njoma's war tactics

# FOR A SWAPO CREEP-IN

Argus Africa News Service 221

**WINDHOEK.** — Swapo terrorists are expected to infiltrate deeper into South West Africa to get beyond the proposed 50 km-wide demilitarised peace zone, according to the territory's military chief, General J J Geldenhuys.

He believes Swapo leader Mr. Sam Njoma hopes, in this way, to have men still in South West Africa after the demilitarised zone (DMZ) has been cleared.

General Geldenhuys said this shortly before the arrival in Windhoek of the United Nations military chief for South West Africa, Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, for talks about the DMZ.

General Geldenhuys's remarks set the scene for what can be expected to be tough talks on how the zone would work.

General Chand arrives on February 18.

In an interview General Geldenhuys said the scenario of a Swapo penetration south of the DMZ could be compared with events last year when, soon after the controversial Waldheim proposals for Swapo bases inside South West Africa, Swapo murdered several people in the white farming area.

These murders in February, March and April were perpetrated to show the world that Swapo was inside South West Africa and to strengthen these claims (for bases inside the territory), he said.

'One can now possibly expect them to try to get further south than the DMZ to show they are operating from places more than 50 km south of the border,' he added.

## Close links

General Geldenhuys said that while there were close links between Swapo and the African National Congress, he had no information that they shared bases in Angola.

They co-operated with organisations such as the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Polisario Front and Rhodesian movements.

'We have found land mines in Ovamboland in the past and there is no

other explanation but that they found their way to Swapo via the PLO,' said the general.

There was no information to suggest that the ANC and Swapo were integrating their resources.

# Swapo 'seeks to restore its lost prestige'

WINDHOEK — Swapo is stepping up its activities to create the illusion of being in a better position than it was, says the officer commanding the SWA Command of the Defence Force

General Jannie Geldenhuys said in Windhoek on Saturday that the statement by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, coincided with predictions by the SWA Command that Swapo would increase its activities to regain loss of face

But, he said, it was unlikely the latest technique in the hands of Swapo in northern SWA/Namibia — planting landmines on tarred roads — would

spread to more urbanised areas

The landmine incidents on tarred roads in the northern operational area could be related to Swapo's current attempt to regain lost prestige, Gen Geldenhuys said

Swapo was prepared to do almost anything with propaganda value to regain its image as a "liberation movement" to be feared

He said that, as with ordinary crime, it was impossible to restrict the planting of landmines geographically

Swapo will try almost anything in their attempt to get themselves back on the map again But I think it unlikely

that the setting of mines on tarred roads will spread to more urbanised areas," Gen Geldenhuys said

Terrorists resorted to other forms of urban terrorism such as planting explosives in buildings and places of recreation

Gen Geldenhuys was asked to comment on reports that Mr Pik Botha had warned neighbouring states not to allow terrorists to use their territory as a springboard for terrorism against SWA/Namibia

Mr Botha also said he had information that Swapo would intensify its activities against the territory

Gen Geldenhuys said Mr Botha's statement coincided with predictions by the SWA Command that Swapo would increase its activities to regain loss of face as a result of security force actions

"Seeing they have no bases in SWA/Namibia, they can only come in from neighbouring countries such as Angola and Zambia," Gen Geldenhuys said

"The prediction of Mr Botha is actually already in the process of implementation by Swapo," he said

Gen Geldenhuys said the current efforts by Swapo to increase its activities did not imply something completely new in the bush war, such as conventional warfare, for instance It might just be a short-term phenomenon — Sapa

## West alarmed at SWA tension

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Alarmed Western powers are mounting an urgent appeal to South Africa, Angola and Zambia to cool down tensions on the South West African issue and give the Prem Chand mission a chance to finalise a peace and independence formula

The United Nations Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, issued a formal statement of "concern", tied to an appeal for mutual restraint

The US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada will send teams to Cape Town at the end of the month to add impact to the UN-South Africa talks aimed at clinching agreement on the demilitarised zone

## Troops in SWA 'well motivated'

EFFORTS to undermine the morale of troops operating in the northern operational area of South West Africa had not succeeded, said the officer commanding the SWA Command of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, in Windhoek at the weekend

In an interview Gen Geldenhuys said the troops were well-motivated and even enthusiastic

He was asked to comment on reports in past weeks of a concerted effort to undermine the morale of South African troops

The reports said the efforts tried to create the impression that South African troops were fighting for a lost, or the wrong, cause

Referring specifically to the situation in SWA, he said 20% of all troops in the territory were South West Africans

"We have more recruits for the SWA units than we can accept — Sapa

## Chand promised full co-operation

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force would give Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, newly-appointed head of Untag, all the co-operation he needed when he visited South West later this month, said Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, officer commanding the SWA Command yesterday

In an interview he said he thought Gen Chand's visit was a natural consequence of the Geneva talks on SWA last year

"I think we have a good record for giving our co-operation to UN visitors and I can assure you we will give him that co-operation"

Gen Geldenhuys said he would have preliminary discussions with Gen Chand before they left for the operational area These discussions would enable him to find out what Gen Chand wanted to see regarding the establishment of a demilitarised zone between SWA and Angola

Gen Chand was a military personality in a new position and he wanted to go to SWA to

see what it was all about, "especially since the DMZ was not even discussed as a concept during the visit of his predecessor Gen Hannes Philippe"

Gen Philippe visited SWA as a member of the delegation of Mr Martti Ahtisaari the UN Secretary-General's special representative to SWA

Gen Geldenhuys said the concept of the DMZ provided for so-called selected areas where the rules that would ordinarily have to be observed would not apply

But the DMZ was coupled with the overall plan for the implementation of Resolution 435

"In other words, when the so-called phased withdrawal of SWA South African troops starts, it will include security forces in those selected areas," he said

It would mean that security forces would have to withdraw within three to five weeks Prior to a UN-supervised election there would be only 1 500 prescribed troops at Oshivello and at Grootfontein — Sapa

prosperity in the community. In low income areas, the rates of infant and child mortality are extremely high and measures to decrease them have very substantial effects on the average life expectancy of the community. The provision of ante-natal and post-natal clinics, together with a state programme of child care, may have a dramatic impact on the situation.

However, there is a great deal of evidence accumulating in developing countries which suggests that the implementation of a widespread nutrition programme will throw everything into the war to regain prestige. The recent activities of Swapo are seen as part of this programme. General Geldenhuys said "We are now encountering groups of between 40 and 60 men while in 1978 they usually numbered 20 or fewer," he said. Swapo has now reached the stage where it will throw everything into the war to regain prestige. The recent activities of Swapo are seen as part of this programme. General Geldenhuys said "We are now encountering groups of between 40 and 60 men while in 1978 they usually numbered 20 or fewer," he said.

During 1979 contacts between the security forces and insurgents increased by 100 percent. The proportion of contacts initiated by the security forces also increased and amounted to 85 percent of all the contacts. Stepped-up munelaying by Swapo last year killed 35 members of the local population and five members of the security forces. Further complicated by the fact that public policies are often interdependent, in either a positive or a negative manner. The implementation of government projects that are designed to improve the standard of living can, for example, have unfortunate health side-effects. Quite apart from the positive correlation that exists between economic development and environmental pollution, the provision of irrigation schemes in schistosomiasis infected areas can greatly increase the rate of infection amongst the rural population and unless accompanied by spraying campaigns may also

that measures to improve the 'quality of life' instituted 'now' may well lead to further deterioration in the 'quality of life' of future generations. The increased population growth leads to increased unemployment and so to increases in poverty. In such circumstances, if it is to achieve the wider governmental objectives, a plan to improve health care will have to be linked to the provision of a family planning programme and be backed up by a determined policy of job creation.

He said 1979 had also seen a big increase in murder, robbery, assault and arson. A total of 18 headmen had either been abducted or killed during this period, and 600 "ordinary" citizens had been abducted or killed. General Geldenhuys said the "highlights" of the border war during 1978 had been the attacks on the Swapo bases of Moscow and Vietnam in Angola. "In 1979 we saw a general improvement in the results obtained by the security forces," he said "Swapo has suffered logistically and is experiencing a food shortage." "During this period we also had the closing of Swapo's internal offices and the detention of several of its leaders in Luanda. This all led to a drop in the terrorist ranks and desertion on a scale they had never before experienced." Since the start of this year there has been a

It was the interdependence of state programmes that led Johnston to make a plea for introduction of 'development packages' in rural areas in particular and for increased interdisciplinary research to determine the nature and extent of these interdependencies.

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PROBLEMS OF TML

Major-general J J Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, said in a review this week that his forces killed an average of 10 terrorists a month in 1978 whereas in 1979 this figure increased to 80.

"In spite of our actions there has been an increase in the infiltration into Ovambo from Angola and in spite of Swapo's relatively weak position in 1978 they are still able to plant mines, blow up telephone poles and murder members of the local population," General Geldenhuys said.

He said 1979 had also seen a big increase in murder, robbery, assault and arson. A total of 18 headmen had either been abducted or killed during this period, and 600 "ordinary" citizens had been abducted or killed.

General Geldenhuys said the "highlights" of the border war during 1978 had been the attacks on the Swapo bases of Moscow and Vietnam in Angola.

"In 1979 we saw a general improvement in the results obtained by the security forces," he said "Swapo has suffered logistically and is experiencing a food shortage."

"During this period we also had the closing of Swapo's internal offices and the detention of several of its leaders in Luanda. This all led to a drop in the terrorist ranks and desertion on a scale they had never before experienced."

Since the start of this year there has been a

# Swapo steps up war in face of big losses

STAR  
9/2/80

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Despite heavy losses in which its death toll was eight times as high as the previous year, Swapo significantly increased its military and terrorist activity last year in the northern part of SWA/Namibia.

are extremely widespread. Consequently, the resultant costs and benefits may be very difficult even to identify, let alone evaluate, with any degree of accuracy. Public decision-making in the field of health care is no exception, indeed the nature of the demand for health and medical services itself provides special problems for decision-makers.

The final summary of basic recommendations mentioned, of course, the establishment of a NHS based on a modern conception of health. It also recommended that health services should be classified as non-personal and personal services and that direct control should be exercised by the NHS over all the personal services. Other basic recommendations consisted of a national health tax and a 'Transition Committee' to help with a gradual

# Inquest told of man being helped through a window'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Shortly after the death fall of former SWA/Namibia Meat Board manager Mr Frans Heydenrych last year, a Johannesburg factory manager overheard two men describing how Mr Heydenrych had been "helped out of the window," according to papers before an inquest here.

Mr. Heydenrych died last October 22 after falling four floors down a stairwell of the Landbank Building in Windhoek

Mr Maurizio Dalla Fana (28), manager of a polony and meat factory, said in a statement before Mr G S Coetzee that he overheard two men discussing Mr Heydenrych's death at the Johannesburg abattoir in late October or early November

They spoke in Afrikaans and said that "somebody had helped him out of the window" and "they were sent from here"

The two men referred to were Mr Gery Gluckman, a livestock agency director, and Mr Lodewikus Jordaan, manager of Vleissentraal at City Deep.

### DENIALS

Both men have, in statements before the magistrate, denied any first-hand knowledge of Mr Heydenrych's death.

They also denied discussing the possibility that Mr Heydenrych had been murdered.

They did not know either, of anyone who was in Windhoek on October 21 or 22 last year who could possibly have been sent to murder Mr Heydenrych.

Detective-Sergeant W I Terblanche of the Windhoek CID said the inspection of Mr Heydenrych's clothes after his death did not reveal that there could have been a scuffle.

Mrs Martha Heydenrych said her husband had been feeling ill the day before his death. He had a record of "blacking out" whenever he became upset or excited.

The magistrate found that no one was to blame for Mr. Heydenrych's death. The official finding was that he died of multiple injuries sustained in the fall.

to basic reservations. 5,6  
to administer all personal authority. This raised a general hospitals was delegated 19. The Government declared surrender their control of  
it all health services should this was not acceptable because i have for the financial relationship.

A number of laws were... however, especially when the chairman of the Commission, Dr Gluckman, was appointed as Minister of Health in 1945. Besides the establishment of more and more Health-Centres as the fundamental NHS structure, a start was also made with the erection of a few superstructures. Three important bodies were established with Dr Gluckman as chairman. (1) NHS Advisory Committee; (2) Health-Centre Advisory Committee, and (3) Central Health Services and Hospitals Co-ordinating Council.

However, there was a failure to solve the constitutional and financial issues mentioned previously. This failure effectively blocked the develop-

ment of a South African National Health Service. Dr G.W. Gale, Chief Health Officer during that time, has commented extensively on the sad consequences of this failure, especially where it concerned the Health-Centres. 6,10.

time district surgeons... brought several... of these 3 million people. The influence which these services had on the health of the people is variable, but on the whole they cannot be said to have brought about any considerable improvement. This statement is not made in an effort to deny these invaluable medical aids, but rather to indicate that curative services per se cannot and do not attempt to prevent or modify the basic causes of ill-health. Thus, while hundreds of individuals are being cured or assisted in their illness, thousands more are developing similar diseases. Clinical services must, therefore, be brought within the sphere of a broader social health scheme before they can make their full contributions to national health. It was with the aim of introducing health services in the 'Native Territories', which would assist in correcting these defects, that the Union Health Department decided to establish an experimental Health Unit. This Unit was to combine preventive and curative work. It was started in April, 1940". 7

The Union Health Department was very fortunate in acquiring the services of a young enthusiastic doctor like Kark, who had a great interest in clinic services. However, it took great efforts from the Pholela staff in the beginning to become accepted by the local people.

The home visiting especially was very suspect, and in the absence of any drug and even a thermometer it was impossible for the local people to recognise a health service at first. This mistake was quickly rectified however and with the promise of a curative health service, the first co-operation was gained from the local Christian leaders. 8 Dr Kark has given the following interesting comment about the first reaction of the people to the Health-Centre service: "...they often express doubt as to why an 'outside' authority like the Government should want to do them any

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

# Man pleads not guilty to Freemason bomb attack

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A young man, Mr Daniel Johannes "Danie" Williams (20), today pleaded not guilty in the Supreme Court in Windhoek to murdering a leading businessman in a hand grenade attack on the Masonic Hall in June last year.

Mr Williams also pleaded not guilty to eight charges of attempted murder arising from the attack in which eight other Freemasons were injured on June 26 last year.

The murder charge relates to the death of Mr John Rees, a pharmacist, who died shortly after being admitted to the Windhoek State Hospital. Mr Rees had 52 shrapnel wounds.

In a summary of evidence to be led during the hearing the Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Donald Brunette, said he would call witnesses who would state that Mr Williams had previously painted swastikas on the Freemasons lodge.

Mr Brunette said the case for the State on the murder and attempted murder charges would rest on circumstantial evidence.

### DESCRIPTION

He would call witnesses who would say that on the night of June 26 while 17 Freemasons held a meeting, a rock was thrown through a window of their lodge. It was followed by the handgrenade which tumbled across a table and exploded on the floor.

Others would say that they saw a young white man running away from the vicinity of the lodge soon after the explosion. The description of the man fitted Mr Williams.

A police constable would be called to give evidence that on April 5 last year, at a local hotel, Mr Williams allegedly told him

Similarly, in greater city in white the white side. For the expected 'coloureds' an expectat

What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a specificity intermediate between the whites on the one hand and Africans, on the other.

...meaningful to calculate for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white-Asian: 'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at  $e_{45}$  as compared to  $e_0$  for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at  $e_0$  and males at  $e_{45}$ . The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance.

...the young and circulatory diseases in later life.

What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a specificity intermediate between the whites on the one hand and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the proportional mortality provides a more specific mortality and 'coloured' mortality for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

...and others that an urban guerilla group, based on the IRA, was being formed. He allegedly said that the group had been formed to murder people. Mr Brunette said another man was to have been called to give evidence, but committed suicide on Sunday. Mr Wolf Buerger (61) had suffered "irreparable brain damage" from injuries sustained during the grenade attack, Mr Brunette said.

(Proceeding)

# Windhoek fall

Cape Times 12/21/80 (31)

## No one at fault

WINDHOEK — An inquest court found here yesterday that nobody had been responsible for the death of the former manager of the SWA/Namibia Meat Board, Mr Frans Heydenrych, 64, who was found dead in the stairwell of a highrise building.

In an affidavit before the court, Mrs Martha Heydenrych said her husband had told her during a commission of inquiry into alleged malpractices in the meat industry here that he had nothing to worry about.

The inquest magistrate, Mr G S Coetzee, found that Mr Heydenrych's death had not been caused "by any act of omission involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person".

He found that Mr Heydenrych had died of multiple injuries resulting from a fall from the fourth storey of the Landbank building here.

In an affidavit before the court, the chief investigating officer, Sergeant Willem Terb-

lanche said it had become evident that there had been no foul play.

"The only conclusion that I can arrive at is that the deceased committed suicide by jumping off or diving from the fourth floor of the Landbank building," he said.

According to a number of affidavits handed into court, Mr Heydenrych had acted completely normally on the day of his death and had carried on with his work as usual.

Mrs Heydenrych said the news of her husband's death had been broken to her by friends.

### Nauseous

On the day before his death, which was a Sunday, her husband had taken ill. "He was terribly nauseous and didn't want to eat and he complained about his stomach. He was very pale," she said in an affidavit.

She was convinced that nobody was responsible for her husband's death but she was equally convinced that he had not taken his own life.

She said it was possible her husband had suffered an attack of some sort while going to the toilet on the landing. She thought this might have caused him to trip and fall.

Her husband had suffered dizzy spells periodically since 1945, she said. — Sapa

# Unita seems set to attack border town

By DAVID FORRET  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — An attack by Unita guerrilla forces on Calais, the strategic Angolan town bordering South West Africa's Kavango area, could be imminent as refugees begin to pour across the border.

Kavango Government authorities reported yesterday that between 250 and 300 Angolan refugees, mainly women and children, have crossed the Okavango River into SWA in the past few days.

Sources in Rundu predicted that the latest influx of refugees could signal yet another Unita onslaught to recapture Calais from MPLA Government forces.

Mr A M Adendorff, a senior Kavango Government official, said he had no specific information about a Unita offensive, but he could only make the assumption that they were planning something.

"The first sign of any trouble

across there is the arrival of refugees here," he said.

The rumblings of another Unita attack on Calais come at a delicate time as a United Nations military team led by Lieutenant-General Prem Chand is travelling through Southern Africa for talks on the proposed 100km wide demilitarised zone (DMZ) on either side of the SWA border.

Gen Chand, who is in Lusaka at the moment, is expected to arrive in Windhoek next week for talks with Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, on the implementation of the proposed DMZ.

He is likely to travel to Rundu, among other border areas, to get first hand information on the practical problems of a DMZ — one of which is the "uncontrolled presence" of Unita forces in southern Angola, according to South African sources.

Observers suspect that Unita might use this opportunity to attack and score a diplomatic victory over the Luanda Government — a victory which could echo in the corridors of the UN.

Die Republieke, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance mouthpiece in Windhoek, said in an editorial yesterday that the UN could not ignore Unita. "This movement controls large parts of Angola, particularly in the southern region, which inevitably means that Unita area must also be demilitarised."

The paper said whether the world body liked it or not they would have to secure the cooperation of the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, before a DMZ could be established in southern Angola.

Die Republieke said no one could force Dr Savimbi to accept a DMZ and it appeared as if Gen Chand would have to make another visit to Luanda.

# 40 insurgents killed in follow-up clashes

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces in South West Africa killed 40 Swapo insurgents in successive contacts at the weekend, according to a SWA Command communique released yesterday.

The communique said the contacts took place during a follow-up operation after last week's guerrilla ambush which left four South African soldiers dead.

Two more South African soldiers and 13 insurgents were killed in a follow-up operation a day after the ambush, in which Swapo forces outnumbered security forces by about three to

one. Six guerrillas were gunned down in the ambush and 53 were killed in the subsequent follow-up operations.

Military authorities also announced yesterday that two Swapo infiltrators had been killed on Sunday when a security patrol made contact with a small group of guerrillas 80km south of Opuwa, in Kaokoland.

The communique said the Kaokoland incident confirmed the suspicion expressed by Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, last week that Swapo would try to infiltrate further south.

He predicted that Swapo would try to extend their activities southwards so that they could lay claim to bases south of the proposed 50-km demilitarised zone (DMZ) inside SWA.

The question of Swapo being allowed bases inside SWA after a United Nations-supervised ceasefire is a sensitive matter which will undoubtedly be raised during forthcoming talks between the UN and South Africa.

A forerunner to the talks will be next week's visit to SWA by the UN military team under Lieutenant-General Prem Chand.

# Swapo secretary returns

WINDHOEK — The former publicity and information secretary of Swapo's internal wing, Mr Mokganele Tlhabanello, who left South West Africa last year to study overseas, has returned for a holiday.

Mr Tlhabanello yesterday refused to comment on his return, saying only "It's enough to say that I'm around in Windhoek. I'm on holiday here and that's all I'm prepared to say at this stage."

"It's my business and has got nothing to do with anyone else what I'm doing here."

He also declined to say how long he would be spending in the territory or where he was studying.

"I can only confirm that I'm studying overseas on a bursary," he said from his home in Katutura near Windhoek.

"And you can tell them that I'm still a member of Swapo," he added.

He was quoted before he left as saying that he hoped to obtain a bursary to study pharmacy in either West Germany or America.

Mr Tlhabanello, regarded as one of the most outspoken and militant leaders of the internal wing of Swapo, left the territory about the middle of last year, shortly after the organisation closed its offices here and declared it would continue its struggle "underground".

Several executive members and other leaders in the organisation were detained in a major countrywide police swoop on the organisation during April and May last year, only weeks before the closure of the Swapo offices in Windhoek — Sapa

ATL	197	39	19	97	2.28
12	16	96	7	98	0.34
11	46	26	0	00	0.00
10	0	00	0	00	0.00
9	1	01	0	53	0.67
8	0	07	0	17	0.27
7	0	45	0	26	0.06
6	0	03	0	08	0.10
5	0	00	0	01	0.15
4	30	54	4	78	0.19
3	62	61	8	12	0.07
2	8	55	2	29	0.17
1	0	91	0	74	0.25
					0
					1-4 5-24
					MALE

1961

ATL	151	62	14	52	2.3
12	17	07	2	49	0.2
11	32	42	0	01	0.00
10	0	00	0	00	0.00
9	0	63	0	47	0.81
8	0	09	0	22	0.54
7	0	17	0	05	0.05
6	0	03	0	11	0.10
5	0	11	0	04	0.16
4	28	29	3	24	0.15
3	64	65	6	23	0.06
2	7	35	1	27	0.07
1	0	80	0	39	0.10
					0
					1-4 5-24
					MALE

1970

# Survivor of Mason bomb attack dies

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A survivor of the handgrenade attack on the Masonic Hall in Windhoek on June 26 last year, shot himself through the head at his home at the weekend, his wife said yesterday

Mr Wolfgang Buerger, 61, who is survived by his wife, three sons and two grandchildren, was seriously wounded in the grenade attack which killed another Free Mason at the meeting, Mr John Rees

Sixteen other Masons were wounded in the attack

His distraught wife, Mrs Nonn Buerger, 55, said yesterday "In my view, my husband's death is a direct result of the bomb attack"

Although her husband had made a good physical recovery, his personality had changed radically after the injuries he received

"He could no longer do the things he was used to doing and he had been a very active man," Mrs Buerger said

"Even his carpentry, which was the love of his life, suffered. He could no longer measure accurately. For an active individual, his injuries were a tremendous drawback," his wife said

Mr Buerger, who was found in his workshop next to his house with a 22 pistol next to him, was also depressed about

his financial affairs when he decided to take his own life, his wife said

Two months before the M28 grenade was thrown through the Windhoek Masonic Hall, Mr Buerger had started his own insurance assessment business

A close friend and fellow Free Mason, Mr Gunther Kaschik said "Although what happened was not expected, it was not surprising

"Mr Buerger had phases of depression as a result of some shrapnel lodged in his head. The doctors did a marvellous job on him. But he knew he would never be able to work again and he did not have a pension, being self-employed"

Mrs Buerger said her husband did not leave any note or reasons for his action

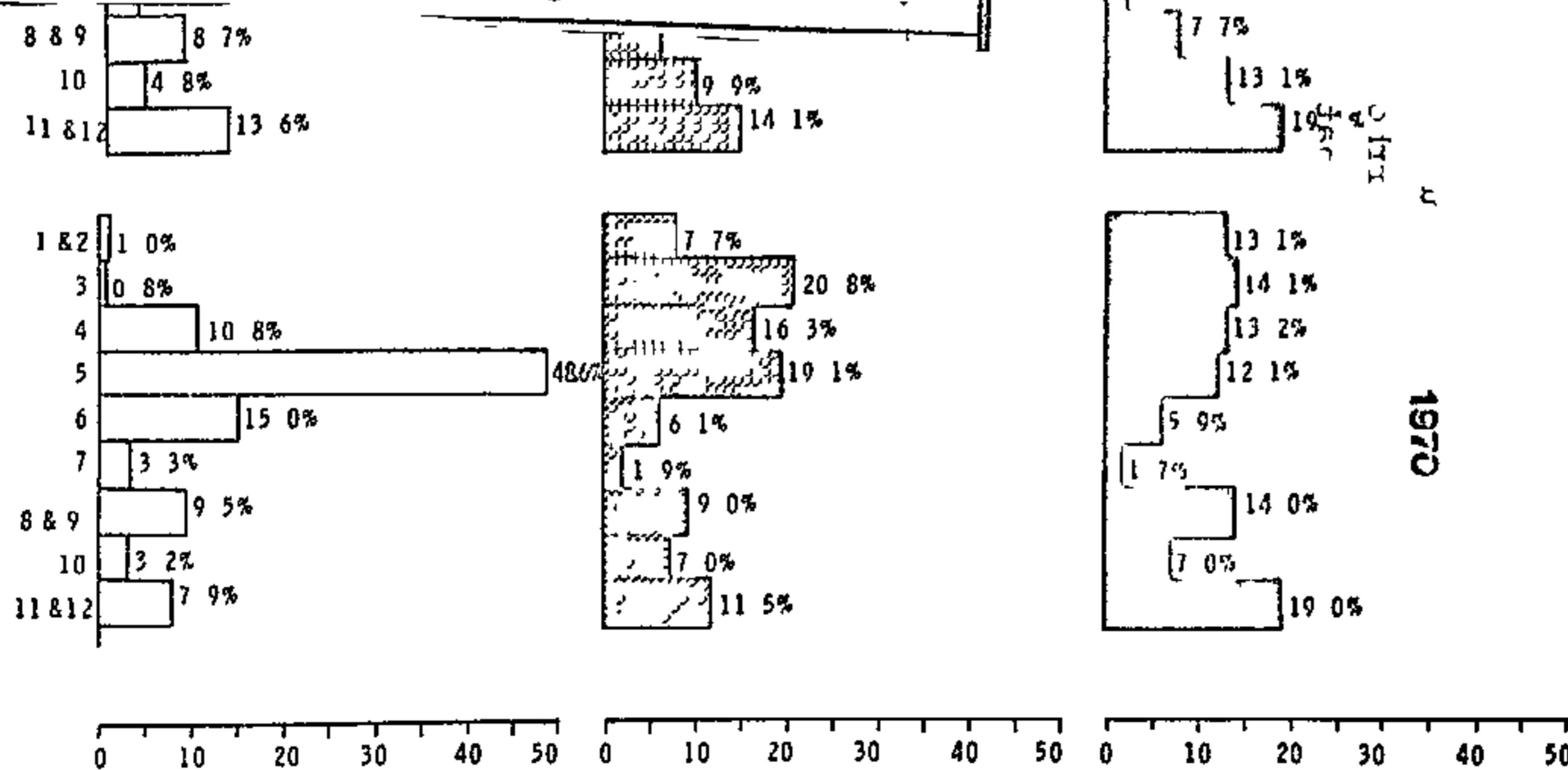
She did not think the shooting had anything to do with the hearing scheduled for today in the Windhoek Supreme Court in which a young white man charged with the murder of Mr Rees in the bomb attack is to appear

Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 21, a South West African civil servant last appeared on February 4

He is charged with murder, eight counts of attempted murder and another of participating in terrorist activities

No funeral arrangements have yet been made for Mr Buerger

- 1 & 2 Infectious & Parasitic Diseases (including Respiratory Tuberculosis)
- 3 Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis
- 4 Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis
- 5 Cardiovascular Diseases
- 6 Malignant and Benign Neoplasms
- 7 Accidents & Violence (including Motor Vehicle Accidents)
- 8 & 9 Certain Diseases of Infancy
- 10 & 11 Other Unknown Causes (including Complications of Pregnancy)



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATH

Fig. 5 PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH WHITES, 'COLOUREDS', AND AFRICANS 1929 - 1970

AFRICAN



12/2/80

Inyanga ngoku sele i eBellville South ber sebenzi abahlanu eba bahlanu, kukuba bebe nonthehtwathethwano ryure ezisi - 8 nger phezu kwamandla yaye

Abasemagunyeni kubbi ngokuba yi Food and amaphepha anika i-U ekunokuthi kusetyen ne Union. Ifektri i yabantu yiyo lento

Mangona aba bagxoth abantu abamnyama. basebenzi bamnyama Ngosuku lokuqala i. Bala kubantu abamny omnye wabo uthe "S

Ayanda amanani abay yeentlanganisozok University nakwano U.W.C., Howat, Bel bathe abasebenzi m ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western avo ukuba angayitha

Umbutho oyi South A zonke izikolo ezino phinde baqeshwe. Ya

Abanfundi base U.C. Bacule ukuba imveli

UFattis & Monis uph lowa ungumphathi we thengwa ngabamnyama Fem baqashe abasebe ukuze kubekho imvel

Ngubani uFattis & Record - self raisi Wheatie Treat flour Fattis & Monis icec spagetti, shells, r Checkers and Roma Wrench Town Bakery in Elsies River.

# Meat man's death: nobody guilty

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — An inquest magistrate found yesterday that nobody was responsible for the death of the former manager of the South West Africa Meat Board, Mr Frans Heydenrych, who was found dead at the bottom of a stairwell of a Windhoek highrise building on October 22 last year

Mr Heydenrych was found dead a few days after he had given evidence before a commission investigating alleged irregularities into the SWA meat industry

The inquest magistrate, Mr George Coetzee, found yesterday that Mr Heydenrych's death was not caused "by any act of omission involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person"

He found that Mr Heydenrych had died of multiple injuries resulting from a fall from the fourth storey of the Landbank building

His wife, Mrs Martha Maria Heydenrych in an affidavit before the court said that when she heard about her husband's death she thought it was impossible he could have taken his own life

Mrs Heydenrych said her husband had been ill the weekend before his death "He was terribly nauseous and didn't want to eat and he complained about his stomach. He was very pale

"He had been so ill we did not even go to church on the Sunday," Mrs Heydenrych said

They normally went to church twice on Sundays Mrs Heydenrych said her husband often had dizzy spells and blackouts

The next day, Monday, her husband woke her up and gave her coffee. She asked him if he was well enough to go to work. He said he was

She admitted she knew little about his problems with the Meat Board at the time, but he had told her he had no worries and was sure he could account for everything

She said she was convinced her husband had had a blackout when he fell and had not committed suicide

abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri ele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba-unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi ions Le union .be izama ukwenza uphando ibeyi - R48 ngeveki yay kusetyenzwe i leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingalu efemini.

u ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishuni) obizwa bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile nze uthethwathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ektri leyo ilalile oluthethwathethwano btshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathethe indawo bhungulwe abasebenzi.

uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka swa ngokugxothwa babuyele omphandleni ababhalabala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohlula abe-ke kwefektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, ongo zethu zinye.'

Sapa reports that in an affidavit before the court, the chief investigating officer, Sergeant Willem Terblanche said it had become evident that there had been no foul play. The only conclusion that I can arrive at is that the deceased committed suicide by jumping off or diving from the fourth floor of the Landbank building," he said. According to a number of affidavits handed into court, Mr Heydenrych had acted normally on the day of his death and had carried on with his work as usual. An employee of the Meat Board, Mr Andre Gericke, said Mr Heydenrych had looked ill when he saw him in the lift that morning. He said Mr Heydenrych had apparently just been to the post office. He had two or three letters in his hand. "He looked ill and mentioned how cool and crisp the weather was," Mr Gericke said. "That was the last time I saw him that morning."

onke amalungu ano.

gu awo nazo hiweyo de be-

nye nabasebenzi. asetyenziswa.

tri. kodwa ke yabo mayinga-ephathi bale wayimhileyo

delayo: Unsifted flour, e meal; macaroni, Pot o' Gold, tines, Red Hope Bakery

She said she thought he might have gone to the toilet that is on the half-landing on the staircase in the building. Mr Heydenrych's death had come as a great shock to her, she said. "And I cannot believe that he would have taken his own life"

(221)  
SWA church  
Star 12/2/80  
group raided

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek offices of the Namibia Council of Churches were raided by Security Police with a search warrant yesterday.

The director of the NCC, Mr Calvin Sole, said today they removed books and magazines. It was the second such raid since the NCC's formation last year.

1985  
22/12/69

# RAID ON CHURCH OFFICES

THE offices of the Namibia Council of Churches in Windhoek were raided by security police on Monday after they had procured a search warrant.

The director of the NNC, Mr Calvin Sole, said yesterday the police removed books and magazines.

It was the second such raid on the NCC since its formation last year.

# White at 'terror trial'

## Second victim dies

WINDHOEK — A young white man, Mr Daniel Johannes "Danie"

Williams (20), yesterday pleaded not guilty in the Supreme Court to murdering a prominent businessman in a hand-grenade attack on the Masonic Hall last year.

Mr Williams also pleaded not guilty to eight charges of attempted murder arising from the attack in which eight other freemasons were injured on June 26 last year.

He also denied taking

part in terrorist activities and illegally possessing an M26 hand grenade.

The murder charge relates to the death of Mr John Rees, a pharmacist, in Windhoek State Hospital Mr Rees had 52 shrapnel wounds on his body.

in a summary of evi-

dence to be led during the hearing, the Attorney General of Namibia, Mr Donald Brunette, said he would call witnesses who would state that Mr Williams was outspoken against freemasonry and that he had previously painted swastikas on the freemason lodge.

Mr Brunette said the

case for the State on the murder and attempted murder charges would rest on circumstantial evidence.

He would call witnesses who would say that on the night of June 26, while 17 freemasons were holding a meeting, a stone was thrown through a window of their lodge. It was followed by the hand grenade which went across a table and exploded on the floor.

Others would say they saw a young white man running away soon after the explosion. The description of the man fitted Mr Williams.

A constable would be called to give evidence that last April 5 at a local hotel, Mr Williams allegedly told him and others that an urban guerrilla group, based on the IRA, was being formed.

He would say that Mr Williams said the group would be able to procure arms and ammunition.

He allegedly said that the group had been formed to murder prominent people in the territory, such as the former Administrator General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, "for selling out to the blacks".

He had also described them as being freemasons. Mr Brunette said another man was to have been called to give evidence, but committed suicide on Sunday.

Mr Wolf Buerger (61) had suffered irreparable brain damage from injuries sustained during the grenade attack, Mr Brunette said.

"I regret to inform you that Mr Buerger died on Sunday in circumstances indicating suicide".  
The trial continues

POST Africa News Service

221  
Post  
13/2/82



13/2/80

# 'SWA had IRA-type terror organisation'

221

Mr Williams

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — About two months before the hand grenade attack on the Masonic Lodge here a young policeman was told by Mr Danie Williams of the formation of an urban terrorist group along the lines of the IRA, the Supreme Court heard here today.

Giving evidence at the trial of Mr Williams, the policeman, Mr Bodewyn Wagner, said Mr Williams had told him that the group already possessed a machine-gun and hand grenades which had been supplied to them by a family member in the Defence Force.

### "NOT GUILTY"

Mr Williams has pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering a businessman, Mr John Rees, who died in the grenade blast in the Masonic hall on June 26 last year. He has also denied further charges of attempted murder, participating in terrorist activities and illegal possession of a handgrenade.

The State has already indicated before court that the murder and attempted murder charges are based on circumstantial evidence.

### SCHOOL FRIEND

Mr Wagner said he met Mr Williams, an old school friend, at a local hotel in April last year. Mr Williams had returned from a political meeting and had what looked like an HNP flag with him.

While drinking a beer, a "serious" Mr Williams had told him of the formation of the terrorist group aimed at eliminating certain top figures, including the former Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, Mr Dirk Mudge and various top black DTA members.

The reason for this, Mr Williams had said, was

that they had sold out South West Africa to the blacks, according to Mr Wagner.

### TRAINED

Mr Wagner said that after he had shown Mr Williams his personal handgun, Mr Williams had pulled out a CZ 9 mm parabellum pistol which he said he was going to use to "kill the blacks."

Mr Wagner had told his commanding officer about the discussion three weeks later when he had returned to Pretoria.

(Proceeding)

Capetown Times 13/2/80 (221)

# Court told of plot to murder top SWA men

WINDHOEK — Evidence would be led that Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, had planned an urban terrorist movement to assassinate prominent people, among them the former Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia Mr Justice M T Steyn and Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance the Supreme Court here was told yesterday

Mr Donald Brunette, the Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, said he would call a witness who would say he had attended a meeting at which Mr Williams had tried to form such a terrorist movement

Mr Brunette said Mr Williams had claimed all these prominent men had been Masons. The meeting had allegedly taken place in the Gross Herzog Hotel here

Mr Williams has pleaded not guilty before the Judge-President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst and two assessors to a charge of murder

He also pleaded not guilty to eight charges of attempted murder and a tenth charge in terms of the Terrorism Act. He also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge of illegally possessing an M-26 hand grenade

The hearing is a sequel to the death of a

Windhoek pharmacist, Mr John Rees, 42 who was killed when a hand-grenade was thrown through a window of the Masonic Lodge here. Another man, Mr Wolf Buerger, was seriously injured in the blast on June 26 last year and twelve others escaped with minor injuries

Masons who were present on the night of the explosion testified yesterday

A security police explosives expert, Lieutenant J F Theyse, told the court if the hand-grenade had landed in a different position or had exploded while flying through the air, more of the Masons could have been killed

One of the Masons in the hall at the time of the blast, Mr F W Gouws, said one of the Masons was telling a joke when the window was broken before the hand-grenade was thrown through it

Mr Gouws said he had not seen anything come through the window but he had heard someone shout "Duck, they're shooting"

Mr Williams sat motionless with his arms folded throughout the hearing. He brought a notebook into court with him

The hearing was adjourned until today — Sapa

# De Beers. Anglo hold spotlight

By ELIZABETH ROUSE

DE BEERS and Anglo American dominated trade in Diagonal Street yesterday as brokers worked out the implications of their buying into Cons Gold

Anglo was off the top of 1 440c to close 10c up at 1 430c, but De Beers kept going and the advance was 40c to 1 135c. Cons Gold was unchanged at 1 125c, but the counter churned wildly in London. GBSA reacted with a 700c jump to R78.

Mining financials remained strong in a slightly easier market. Gold shares turned mixed as the gold price came off. There were signs of profit-taking in recent favourites, such as Sallies.

Attention turned to other metals and platinum, coppers, tins and antimony scored good advances.

Industrials remained active, achieving 94 gains against 35 losses towards the close. The market is looking distinctly top heavy and analysts say industrial were overbought when the RDM index was at 455.

Nevertheless, leading banks jumped 40c and industrial leaders were up to 75c. Firmer sugars were easier and profit-taking was apparent in CG Sugar and Tongaat after Monday's surge.

Collieries were generally firmer, but gains were relatively minor and Trans-Natal succumbed to profit-taking, losing 5c to 755c.

Sallies came off 95c to 1 075c and most Witwatersrand marginals were off. Randfontein continued its uptrend, putting on 100c.

Af Lease firmed 40c to 720c. The rest of the Klerksdorpers were mixed. Unisel gained 20c, but most Free State counters eased. West Deep was static at 4 150c in spite of its development news.

All coppers were on the move. Botrest put on 9c, Messina gained 10c, Palamin advanced 50c and ZCI rose 10c.

All platinum was up 15c, with Lydenburg moving to 380c. Antimony counter Cons Murch firmed 45c. Roelberg gained 75c and Union rose 35c in tins.

Laggard Charter moved up 45c to 365c, and Fedmyn and Genmin gained 50c and 20c respectively. Wit Deep jumped 250c to 1 500c after results and other mining holdings were up in the 10c to 20c range.

Barclays and Stanbic both advanced 40c in firmer banks. Barlows firmed 20c to 955c, Smiths rose 75c to 775c and Malbak and Tolgate gained 20c and 25c respectively. Debincor moved up 125c in strong chemicals.

CG Sugar shed 50c and Tongaat came off 45c. Katz & Lourie declined 15c to 280c after Monday's buying spree on the Theron deal.

# Murder charge after fatal grenade blast

**'Mail' Africa Bureau WINDHOEK** — The secretary of Windhoek's Masonic Lodge, Mr Norman Naude, described in court yesterday how a hand-grenade blast killed a fellow Mason and blew him out of the door of the Masonic hall

Mr Naude was giving evidence at the trial in which Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 21, is charged with murder, eight counts of attempted murder and another of participating in terrorist activities

The trial is a sequel to the death of Mr John Rees, 42, a Freemason and father of three, who was killed when a grenade was allegedly hurled through a window in the Masonic hall on June 26 last year

Mr Williams, a South West African civil servant, pleaded not guilty in the Windhoek Supreme Court where he is appearing before the Judge President of SWA, Mr Justice Frans Badenhorst, and two assessors

Outlining the indictment to the court, the Attorney-General of SWA, Mr Donald Brunette, said the State would show that a month or so before the explosion Mr Williams showed a friend a name list of Freemasons. He allegedly said they would all be killed

Mr Williams was apparently an outspoken critic of Freemasonry, and in April last year he and another person allegedly

Painted swastikas on the Masonic hall in Windhoek

His friend, who would testify for the State, would give evidence that Mr Williams also shown him a handgrenade three days after the attack

After Mr Williams' arrest on July 2 last year, the police apparently seized an M26 hand-grenade and Rightwing political pamphlets, including one which attacked certain Freemasons, from the accused's car

The State would also show that shortly after the bomb was thrown into the Masonic hall a young white man was seen running away shouting that there had been an explosion. The man's description apparently matched that of the accused

Mr Brunette said the State would also lead evidence that Mr Williams had told a policeman in a Windhoek beer garden that he aimed to start an urban terror group run on the lines of the IRA, which would get arms and ammunition from friends in the Defence Force

The group would try to eliminate the previous Administrator of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn, the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, and other white and black political leaders

This was because they felt these people were selling out SWA to the "kaffirs"

Mr Naude told the court the aim of the Masons' meeting was to induct a Windhoek man, Mr Lambert Gresse, into a certain order in the lodge

After the meeting the Masons retired to a hall next to the temple in which they talked and sat telling jokes after a few speeches

At about five minutes before 11pm something was thrown through the window

Mr Naude said he ran outside to see who it was and as he ran out of the door nearest him a blast occurred "which pushed me right out of the hall"

After the blast he switched off the hall's lights and ran outside with other Masons

He returned to hall and when he heard moaning and groaning he turned on the lights

"When I switched on the lights there appeared to be complete chaos and a scene of turmoil," Mr Naude told the court

Mr Naude said the victim, Mr Rees, had been the master of ceremonies that night

After examining a piece of shrapnel from the blast, a Security Police explosives expert, Lieutenant Jacobus Theyse, told the court that the grenade used in the attack was an M26 high-fragmentation grenade — the same as those used by the South African Army

The trial continues today

ATL	35.88	1.77	1.19	3.5
12	7.17	0.52	0.12	0.3
11	20.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	0.58	0.33	0.40	0.8
8	0.08	0.09	0.40	0.5
7	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.1
6	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.3
5	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.9
4	3.89	0.29	0.03	0.1
3	2.95	0.17	0.01	0.0
2	0.81	0.26	0.06	0.0
1	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.0
MALE				
0	1-4	5-24	25-	

1960

ATL	25.06	1.32	1.33	3.53	19.48	86.11	10.45	19.76	1.05	0.55	1.87	10.05	61.67	7.82
12	4.85	0.30	0.07	0.21	1.05	5.70	0.73	4.40	0.21	0.08	0.18	0.77	4.59	0.69
11	14.73	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	11.14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.13	0.01
9	0.48	0.31	0.37	0.77	0.85	1.59	0.63	0.38	0.19	0.07	0.17	0.25	1.01	0.22
8	0.18	0.21	0.66	0.74	0.73	0.33	0.66	0.10	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.42	0.24
7	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.87	2.21	0.32	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.51	1.81	0.27
6	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.31	3.40	13.64	1.49	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.34	2.55	8.55	1.25
5	0.23	0.05	0.07	1.14	10.65	48.58	4.96	0.19	0.02	0.04	0.55	4.71	37.49	3.92
4	2.15	0.18	0.05	0.17	1.72	12.64	1.14	1.67	0.18	0.04	0.20	0.86	7.15	0.83
3	1.74	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.30	0.08	1.48	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.31	0.07
2	0.64	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.31	0.07	0.31	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.24	0.06
1	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.32	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.02
MALE					FEMALE									
0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	

WHITES

1970

69

70



60 Swapo  
killed in  
one week

The Star's Africa  
News Service

South African security forces have killed a further 18 Swapo insurgents in the past four days, bringing the total killed in the past week to 60, SWA Command has announced here.

The second-in-command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said the 18 guerillas were killed in three separate skirmishes in Ovambo in Northern SWA/Namibia.

The total number of Swapo dead for February has now risen to 77, according to Brigadier Bosman.

The first skirmish took place when security forces laid an ambush in the path of escaping insurgents moving towards the Angolan border. Seven of the insurgents were killed.

Security forces then searched the surrounding area and found a fatally wounded Swapo man.

In another incident security forces investigating a report of insurgents at a water hole found a group of about 14 men. Five were killed and the rest escaped across the border.

Brigadier Bosman said that the recent guerilla incidents in Kaokoland indicated that Swapo was trying to send its men further south than the proposed 50 km-wide demilitarised zone for "prestige" value.

Nangona aba bagxothiwyo ingabantu bebala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbi leyo ngamaGoduka abantu ebamnyama. Nangona batho bagrogri swa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala labebala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo.

Abasemagunyeni kubutho wunion onamalingu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ngokuba yi Food and Canning Workers Union bathi abo bagxothiwyo bebessayinile amaphapha anika i-union igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokuthi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethathethwano ne Union. Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwano ngabo bathethe indawo yabantu yiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphunjulwe abasebenzi.

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Ngubani ufatis e Monis? Ufatis e Monis yifektri enezimvali Record - self raising flour, cake flour, bread flour, Sifted Wheatie Treat flour, Philadelphia flour, Koeborg Millie pack, Fatis e Monis icecream cones, cake cups and wafers; Fatis e Monis spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess, Pick Checkers and Roma - macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rin French Town Bakery in Observatory; Ultra Bakery in Somerset in Eties River.

Ufatis e Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani k loma ungunphathi wofem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa im themgwa ngabamnyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivela kwabo bamny Fem bagasho abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni y ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehliile.

Abantfundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganiselo bedonakali Basele ukuba imveliso zakwe Fatis e Monis zingathengwa okanye Umbutho oy! South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke zonke iziko ezinonxibelelwano kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo b phinde bageshwe. Yaye akufunek! bayithenge imveliso yale fekti

Umbutho oy! Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxe awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yalefektri de bavume uthethwat

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibanakanyi leyo nabasebenzi abagwayim yeentlanganiselo zokuxhasa abasebenzi kwive-! ephelileyo kubekho University nakwano kolegi ababafundi kwe - 500. Ababafundi bav U.W.C., Hewat, Bellville Technical College, Peninsula Training batho abasebenzi mabaphinde bageshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso ingathengwa.

Bala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemngaphandle kwefektri. Abasebenzi ngosuku lokugala logwayimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala labebala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. Nangona batho bagrogri swa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba abantu ebamnyama. Nangona batho bagrogri swa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala labebala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo.

Abasemagunyeni kubutho wunion onamalingu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ngokuba yi Food and Canning Workers Union bathi abo bagxothiwyo bebessayinile amaphapha anika i-union igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokuthi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethathethwano ne Union. Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwano ngabo bathethe indawo yabantu yiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphunjulwe abasebenzi.

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FATIS & MONIS STRIKE

# HNP leader in court

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK—The leader of the HNP in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, was today ordered to appear before the Judge President in the Supreme Court in Windhoek. This follows a Press statement issued by Mr Becker.

When Mr Becker appeared this afternoon he was told not to issue such a statement again.

Mr Becker said the statement was not meant to attack the integrity of the court.

Mr Becker's statement was issued to pressmen earlier today and referred to evidence given at the trial of Mr Daniel Jacobus Williams (20), who is appearing on a charge of murder after a hand-grenade attack on the Windhoek Masonic Lodge. It related to evidence that Mr Williams had told a policeman of a terror group, based on the lines of the IRA, which was also the "military wing of the HNP."

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zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College ne Bellville Technical College. Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwa Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke izikolo ezinonxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiwoyo de baphinde bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganisano bebona kalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba efektri yenzi uphando nothethwathethwano kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxothiwoyo.

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowo ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamNyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yiFektri enezimveliso zilandelayo. Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour, Philadelphia Flour, Koegerg Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups; Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines, Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines; Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bakery, Elsie's River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

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sebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri to ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, is Le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa yeyi - R40 ngeveki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye

namalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ers Union) bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile uba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokufektri leyo ilalile oluthethathethwano neUnion. hini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo lwe abasebenzi.

u beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu swa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni abasebenzi ababathatha ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku icala losebenzi ezame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu eFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahulwa, omnye wabo uthe u zinye."

kanyileyo nabasebenzi kwiveki ephilileyo kubekho Kolegi abangaphezu kwe - 500 Abafundi bavelu kwezi

Case Files 14/2/80  
**Court told of gift-wrapped dynamite**

Own Correspondent

INDHOEK — A security policeman told the Supreme Court yesterday that the man accused of murdering a Free-ason Mr John Rees, had told him he was a member of the literary wing of the Herstigte Asionale Party, which aimed to secure urban terror.

Malan Wagener, a member of the security branch of the SAP in Pretoria, was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Daniel Williams 21 a civil servant in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Williams who is appearing before the Judge President of SWA/Namibia Mr Justice Frans Baderhorst, and two assessors, is charged with murder, eight counts of attempted murder and another of participating in terrorist activities. He has pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The trial is a sequel to the death of Mr Rees a father of three who was killed when a hand-grenade was thrown through a window of the Masonic Hall on June 26 last year.

Constable Wagener told the court Mr Williams had joined him while he was drinking at the Grossherzog Hotel on April 6 last year. He was on leave in Windhoek. Constable Wagener said Mr Williams who had been a schoolfriend of his, had an HNP flag in his hand.

Mr Williams told Constable Wagener that he and others were organizing an urban terrorist group similar to the Irish Republican Army (IRA). The group constituted the military wing of the HNP. They already had a machine-gun and some hand-grenades, which they had got from relatives in the army.

The group planned to kill the former administrator of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice MT Steyn, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Mr Dirk Mudge, and other black leaders.

Mr Williams said this was because the people he named had sold the white people out to the kaffirs, Constable Wagener told the court. Mr Williams told him the Freemasons were responsible for this.

Constable Wagener and Mr Williams then went to another hotel, where Mr Williams showed the policeman his pistol and Constable Wagener showed him his.

Another witness, Mrs Katharina Frederika Williams, Mr

Williams sister-in-law, told the court Mr Williams had visited her at her home on the night of the grenade attack. Her husband, an army lieutenant, was doing military duty at Oshivello. At a later stage while she was giving evidence, the two assessors left the court while the judge heard evidence which he had to decide to admit or not. The Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia Mr Donald Brunette, for the State, asked Mr Williams about military equipment at her home. She said she knew there were firearms in the wardrobe and her husband carried a hand-grenade with him wherever he went. Mrs Williams said that on June 7 last year, she gave a stick of dynamite wrapped in gift-paper to a Mr Jan Steenkamp at a wedding. The next day, a lieutenant Thysse of the security police searched her home. She did not know that Mr Steenkamp, who had slept at her house the previous night, had left a hand-grenade in his jacket pocket. Mr Justice Baderhorst will give his ruling at today's hearing on whether or not the evidence is admissible.

From page 1  
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HNP. (221)  
CAPE TOWN  
man 15/12/80  
327  
ordered  
to court

WINDHOEK — The Judge President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, yesterday summonsed the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party to appear before him in the Williams murder trial

Mr Justice Badenhorst said he had summonsed the leader of the party in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, in connection with an alleged statement made by Mr Becker here

The judge said the State and not the court had been the subject of attack in a statement issued by Mr Becker

Mr Justice Badenhorst told Mr Becker to ask the help of the court when he felt his party was being attacked, rather than issue statements to the press

Mr Becker said that when somebody attacked his party, he "fought back like a tiger"

Mr Becker went on to speak of the "leftist press" but he was interrupted by Mr Justice Badenhorst

The judge said he had asked the press to be careful how they wrote their reports and advised Mr Becker to ask the court's help when he had problems

He added that Mr Becker should take note of his advice

"It was not a nice (moo) statement, Mr Becker," Mr Justice Badenhorst said

Mr Becker replied that one had to fight for one's rights in an ugly manner sometimes, especially when one was attacked in this manner

Mr Justice Badenhorst, raising his voice slightly for the first time, said no-one in the court had attacked Mr Becker in a bad manner. — Sapa

# No slur meant, court is told

WINDHOEK — The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in South West Africa told the judge in the Masonic Lodge attack murder trial yesterday afternoon he had not intended to question the court's integrity in a statement he made to Press.

The Judge, President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, had summoned Mr Sarel Becker to appear before him in connection with a statement Mr Becker issued.

Mr Becker made a statement to the Press referring to evidence of a terrorist group which was a "military wing" of the HNP.

Mr Justice Badenhorst is the presiding judge at the trial of Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, who has pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder, eight charges of attempted murder and a charge in terms of the Terrorism Act.

The trial is a sequel to a hand grenade attack on a Masonic Lodge in Windhoek.

Mr Becker appeared before Mr Justice Badenhorst immediately after the lunch adjournment yesterday afternoon.

The judge told Mr Becker to ask the help of the court when he felt his party was being attacked, rather than issue statements to the Press.

Mr Becker told the judge he had not intended to question the integrity or independence of the court when he issued the statement.

He said his statement had also not been aimed at Mr Donald Brunette, the SWA Attorney-General, personally.

Earlier, Mr Justice Badenhorst ruled on the admissibility of certain evidence contested by the defence counsel.

He ruled that evidence given by Mr Williams' sister-in-law, Mrs Katharina Williams, that she had wrapped up dynamite sticks in paper so it could be given to a friend of her husband's was admissible.

Also admissible was Mrs Williams' evidence on Wednesday that her husband had kept military firearms and a hand grenade in their home.

Further evidence found admissible was that given on Wednesday by Lieutenant J T Theyse of the Security Police.

Lieut Theyse said he had found various articles of military equipment, including an R2 rifle, a sub-machinegun, a 9mm pistol and an M-20 hand grenade in Lieut Williams' house last July — Sapa

66.	R. Schweitzer	Mental health services in an alternative modes of service	*
67.	D. Selvan et al	The Health Service structure in Ciskei	*
68.	T. Adler	Trade unions and the Workmen's Compensation Act	*
69.	S. Archer	Health financing systems. an international comparison	*
70.	M. Savage	The political economy of Health	*
71.	S. Tollman et al	A Primary Health Care programme in Gazankulu: Evaluation	*
72.	D. Piper	The response of population growth to fertility patterns	*
73.	A. Sorokin	Health and development	*
74.	Delia Hendrick / Alide Kooy	Notes on industrial accidents	*
76.	J. Holden / R. Corbett	The probability of adverse drug:drug interactions in multiple prescriptions.	*

# Big follow-up in SWA 'white farming area'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South African Security Forces have launched an extensive follow-up operation in the so-called white farming area in northern SWA/Namibia after a patrol clashed with a group of armed insurgents south-east of Tsintsabis, about 60 km north-west of Tsumeb.

In a Press release late yesterday afternoon Major-General J J Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, said the contact with the insurgents was made on Thursday and lasted only a few seconds. It is not known how big the group is as they scattered into the dense bush.

They are believed to have come this far south through the Mangetti Block, and locals in the Tsintsabis area have been warned to be on the alert.

It is believed this is the first time since last May that insurgents have managed to come this far south. During that period a gang of terrorists attacked several farms and killed some of the farmers.

## ANTICIPATION

The latest group are seen as part of a plan to prove to the officer commanding the proposed Untage forces in SWA/Namibia, General Prem Chand, who will arrive in the territory next week, that Swapo has men further south than the proposed demilitarised zone.

The zone is to stretch along the SWA/Namibia-Angola border and will be 50 km wide on each side.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, said last night that the South African Government and the SWA/Namibian authority looked forward with great anticipation to the visit by General Prem Chand.

At a Press conference Dr Viljoen said he wished to emphasise that it was with great relief that South Africa had learnt of General Chand's visit.

"I wish to put it very clearly that the visit of General Chand is regarded by us with great anticipation (gretigheid). There is no question of sluggishness or dragging of feet on the part of South Africa or SWA/Namibia."

be, the logical framework for collecting information, assessing assumptions in the light of this information, and for the suggestion of the consequences of decisions, remains. The task would be made easier if there was greater interdisciplinary co-operation in the health sector, particularly in the administration of health services. In South Africa, economists have not played any official role in health sector analysis, nor have many other disciplines apart from medicine.

FOOTNOTES

- 1) Pole (1968) p.157.
- 2) Klarman (1974) p.374.

Kam 12/2/80 (22)

## UN group meets

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) mission to South West Africa yesterday spoke to Swapo representatives on the establishment of demilitarised zone (DMZ) on the borders between Zambia, Angola and SWA

The Swapo delegation asked Untag to be firm in its discussions with South Africa to find a solution to the SWA problem

In reply, the Untag commander-designate, Lieutenant General Prem Chand, said he hoped for more co-operation from Swapo after the DMZ had been established

Meanwhile Sapa reports the names of the four victims of Monday's Swapo landmine explosion on a road in northern SWA were released by police in Windhoek yesterday

The men were travelling in a Defence Force convoy to Opuwo when their vehicle detonated the landmine

They are Mr Nicholas Jacobus Orange, 37, Mr Alexander Jacobus Kruger, 54, Mr Hendrik Carl Adams, 21, and Mr Hans Peter Georg Schlettweim, 39

APPENDIX

A Note on the available statistics.

For the purposes of economic analysis, the data that are currently collected by the authorities have severe limitations. Market forces are not operative so that cost figures that are calculated are inappropriate indicators of the value of resources used in health service delivery by the CPA. The purpose of this section is to outline the data that are available and to point out the deficiencies of these figures.

(I.) Throughput statistics.

General throughput data is collected fairly extensively but apart from separation into infectious and non-infectious categories for outpatients, and into medical, surgical, deliveries and notifiable infections for inpatients, there is little breakdown into type of disease. Certain institutions do separate outpatient attendance figures into general and specialist clinics with a breakdown of the number of attendances at each type of special clinic - dermatology, diabetic, neurology, orthopaedics, physiotherapy etc] -- at Groote Schuur and Red Cross Children's Hospitals (at the latter only since 1973).

For inpatients, the number of beds available, the number of inpatients treated, the number of daily units, the average length of stay and the average percentage occupancy of beds are recorded by race group, at each hospital. <sup>2</sup> Figures for the number of operations (major and minor), the number of births and deaths and attendances at specialised departments - diagnostic and therapeutic X-ray, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and electrocardiograph are kept at each hospital.

Few hospitals keep headcounts of outpatients treated - Groote Schuur has attempted to do so since January 1978, and the Day Hospitals make a headcount from the number of tickets sold and exemptions granted. The definition of an outpatient

Hansard 2 Question C1

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FRIDAY, 15 F

**Members of Public Service in South West Africa**

\*15 Mr R B MILLER asked the Minister of the Interior

- (1) Whether members of the Public Service employed in South West Africa have at any time been asked to indicate what their intentions are when the territory becomes independent, if so, what (a) was the purpose and (b) the results of such requests,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the steps taken to ensure an adequate public service in South West Africa after independence?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of the Interior)

- (1) No (a) and (b) fall away
- (2) No



Table 11 Contrast of Operation of Two Large Hospitals, 1974

Operating Costs per Patient Day	White Hospital		Black Hospital	
	Actual Rand	Actual Rand	Hypothetical (e) Rand	Hypothetical (f) Rand
Total	32,10	13,48	24,06	21,89
Salaries, Wages & Allowances	20,85	8,89	16,77	12,91
Provisions (d)	1,69	0,62	1,69	1,69
Medical Supplies & Services	4,55	2,92	4,55	4,55
Other	5,01	1,05	1,05	1,05
Total Patient Days (b)	290 296	902 217		
Percentage of White In-Patients	68	---		
Percentage of Beds Occupied	64	93		
Ratio of Daily Patients to Doctors Nurses	7,2 0,7	13,5 1,7		

## Notes to Table 11

- (a) The Hospitals are Addington and King Edward VIII, both in Durban.
- (b) In-patient days are estimated as the sum of in-patient day and at 1/3 of out-patient attendances.

# Accused 'had an HNP flag'

WINDHOEK — Members of the Herstigte Nasionale Party had allegedly planned to form a military wing which would perform acts of urban terrorism such as assassinating prominent politicians in South West Africa, the Windhoek Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr B J J Wagener was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, who has denied charges of murder attempted murder and one count in terms of the Terrorism Act.

The trial is a sequel to the handgrenade attack on a Masonic Lodge in Windhoek last June, in which a man died and another was seriously wounded.

Mr Wagener said Mr Williams had told him at a hotel last April that he had just returned from a meeting of an urban terrorist group. He told Mr Wagener the group had already obtained a machinegun and a handgrenade from a member of Mr Williams' family serving in the Defence Force.

Cross-examined by defence counsel, Mr Johan Els, Mr Wagener said Mr Williams had never spoken of himself as being the founder of the group.

Mr Williams had arrived at the Herzog Hotel in Windhoek to meet Mr Wagener and other friends. He was carrying a flag, which Mr Wagener took to be a Herstigte Nasionale Party flag. The trial continues today.

white hospital, and the number of patient days is 115. Other costs were treated as they had been under assumptions. The results of these adjustments is to increase the effect on costs in the black hospital of the same quality as in the white hospital. Although crudely, it appears that the quality of service is 7 per cent and 45 per cent of the differences in service. The remaining differences are largely attributable to differences between black and white staff in the two hospitals.

Some indication of the quality of services received can be gained from an analysis of hospital operating costs. In general, costs per patient day vary positively with the proportion of services provided to whites: for example, in 1969/70, costs per patient day in Natal Provincial hospitals predominantly for whites, were R16 per day, whereas in hospitals for blacks, costs were R6 per patient day.<sup>27</sup> All the variation in costs between black and white patients cannot immediately be attributed to a lower quality of service. The composition of the hospital case-mix has been shown to influence the level of hospital costs,<sup>28</sup> and higher rates of hospital utilisation have been shown to result in lower unit costs<sup>29</sup> although this must be associated with a deterioration in the quality of service provided to patients. Additionally, black professional hospital staff have historically been subject to wage discrimination,<sup>30</sup> which has lowered the salary and wage bill of black hospitals relative to white hospitals and this contributes to the lower cost structure of black hospitals.

In order to illustrate the effects of these various influences, the operating costs of two large hospitals which render broadly similar services are contrasted in Table 11. In both hospitals, salaries and wages were the largest components of costs per patient day, and were about 65 per cent of total costs. In the black hospital, salary costs per patient were 43 per cent, the cost of provisions 37 per cent, and the cost of medical supplies 64 per cent, of the costs per patient of the same items in the white hospital. Total operating costs per patient in the black hospital were 42 per cent lower than for the white hospital, and the level of bed utilisation in both was similar to the national average. In order to examine the effects of the differing quality of service in the black hospital, its costs were recalculated under two different sets of assumptions. In terms of the first assumptions, patient costs of food and medicines are assumed to be

OF NATAL, THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL 1974 TO 31st MARCH 1975, PROVINCE OF NATAL, AND ESTIMATES OF THE EXPENDITURE TO BE DEFAYED FROM REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1974, PROVINCE OF NATAL.

ppm 16.2-80 (111)

# Insurgent alert in SWA

WINDHOEK. — Farmers and residents in the northern "white areas" of South West Africa are on the alert for a group of insurgents who have infiltrated through the Mangetti quarantine area in Kavango.

Security forces are pursuing the insurgents after making an initial contact with them on Thursday.

This is the first known infiltration in the last six months south of the "cutline" — separating tribal areas, such as Owambo and Kavango, from

"white" farming areas

Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, said in a statement last night a group of insurgents had infiltrated through the Mangetti block, east of Tsinsabis.

This is the same area north of Tsumeb and Grootfontein where last year's most tragic terrorist murders took place.

Mrs Johanna Smit and her two grandchildren, aged two and six, were bayoneted to

death on a farm near the Mangetti in May last year.

General Geldenhuys said fresh tracks of the insurgents were being followed by security forces, and local farmers and residents were being kept informed. "Contact was made with the group of terrorists in thick bush on Thursday. The contact lasted only a few seconds after which the terrorists fled in all directions."

The insurgents disappeared into the bush, but two of their rucksacks were found, he said.

# Ambitious plan to salvage Luderitz

**BUSINESS and professional men are spearheading an ambitious campaign to give southern Africa another major port.**

Their ultimate aim is to persuade an international consortium that Luderitz has the potential to rival any of the sub-continent's harbours

Organisations in Windhoek and the jaded west coast back water are being consolidated to promote Luderitz as a better outlet in the long run to Richards Bay, Saldanha, Durban and even Cape Town

Members of the rejuvenated Civic Action Luderitz are continuing infrastructural marine and transport studies that they hope will one day help clinch a multi-million-rand development project in an independent Namibia

Local champions of the ambitious scheme are being joined by mainly German-speaking

sympathisers in Windhoek's Save Luderitz Action Committee

They will probably lobby present and future administrations of the territory for a port that they see as politically and economically acceptable to all countries

Local committeeman Dr John Clement tells me Luderitz, ironically, already has a lot going for it

He adds: "What we really need is recognition. Now we're screaming for it."

His report on SWA's forgotten port indeed reads like a cry in the wilderness

Dr Clement says: "The town is struggling for survival — if not already dead. It is bankrupt, the municipality disbanded and our affairs are administered from Windhoek."

The latest of several depressions started, he estimates, two years ago with over-exploitation of vital crayfish resources, CDM's headquarters move 250

ting cash into a place that seems on the edge of nowhere

Preliminary assessments, in Dr Clement's report, include jetty depths of 14 metres going down to 25 metres with a breakwater, more than enough land for such facilities as marshalling yards, oil and gas storage, bulk minerals handling and containers, existing rail link with the SA — and thus international — network, a power station and, for the Dry Land, a relatively ample water supply from Koichab Pan 60 km north-east with the Orange River 250 km south, there are air links though the 365-km road to Keetmanshoop has a 100-km untarred section in the middle

Another enticement lever for the development of Luderitz looks like being a political pitch promoting a port in a future independent country accepted by virtually all trading nations

Dr Clement says, however: "The West, with its future dependence on southern Africa

for strategic minerals, could use another large port, preferably in a friendly state — not only for trade but also to counter Soviet incursions in the region. Luderitz could well become an important naval base

A complex pipedream, on the face of it, but something will surely appear on the sand-and-sea horizon for the remaining 2 400 inhabitants — down 50% in a decade

A significant gas find, believed to be the biggest so far off southern Africa, lies 80 km offshore and will presumably have to be tapped sometime and piped to Luderitz

There is also a feeling of local and international financial spheres that mining operations in the hinterland must eventually boom with SWA political stability

There is also pressure generally on existing ports even as the economy of SA — let alone neighbouring countries — starts to lift

What mostly seems to enthrall the Civic Action Luderitz members is a persistent rumour that a lot of money, one guesstimate is R50-million, has long been set aside in Windhoek specifically for the redevelopment of Luderitz

Dr Clement says: "A major port here will be costly but not beyond the financial capabilities of a Western nations' consortium."

# POORREU VAN MOOR DANIE

Kapper 17/3/80 221

## Is hy 'n wit terrorist, 'n bomgooier?

### DAAR waar hy vier en regop in die groot beskuldigdebank sit, kan 'n mens skaars glo hy is dalk 'n moordenaar, 'n bomgooier, 'n wit terrorist. Hy is eintlik 'n mooi seun, dié Danie Williams met sy yl, vaal snorretjie en oop gesig.

In 'n netjese donkergrus pak, wit hemp en donker das slaan hy die prentjie van 'n voorbeeldige jongeling. Soos die getuens teen hom stuk vir stuk geopenbaar word staar hy strak voor hom uit. Net nou en dan maak hy 'n aantekening in die notaboekie op die bank langs hom.

Die atmosfeer in die hof is stroef, stemmig. Voor op die bank, in sy indrukwekkende rooi gewaad, die statige Regterpresident Frans Badenhorst. Langs hom links en regs en ewe statig, die twee assessore, albei in swart, albei senior landdroste.

Die skrale Danie Williams vra telkens twee glase water wanneer die hofkonstabel met die plastiekbottel sy ronde doen om die staatsdiensglase vol te maak, en op die tafel skyns voor hom, bly die glas van Prokureur-Generaal Don Brunette ook alhoes leeg.

Die Prokureur-Generaal is self 'n indrukwekkende man met 'n harde, helder stem van meedoeleloos, maar tog nie onsympatiek nie, sy vrae aan die een getuie na die ander stel. Die pragtige jong man met die lang, blonde hare langs hom staan eintlik uit in die formele atmosfeer van 'n moordverhoor. Met haar sagte, mooi gelaats-treke lyk adv. Kato van Niekerk eerder na 'n simpatieke vertoosster as 'n genadelose aanklaer.

Die kort, donker man aan

was. Was dit nie dat die handgranat die aand so naby die een muur van die losse geval het nie, kon baie meer mense dood gewees het, vertel hy.

Ander getuies vertel van die bose planne wat Danie Williams vooraf sou gesmee het. Van 'n beweerde doodelys met die name van die voormalige Administrateur-Generaal, regter Theunne Steyn en mnr. Dirk Mudge heel bo-aan.

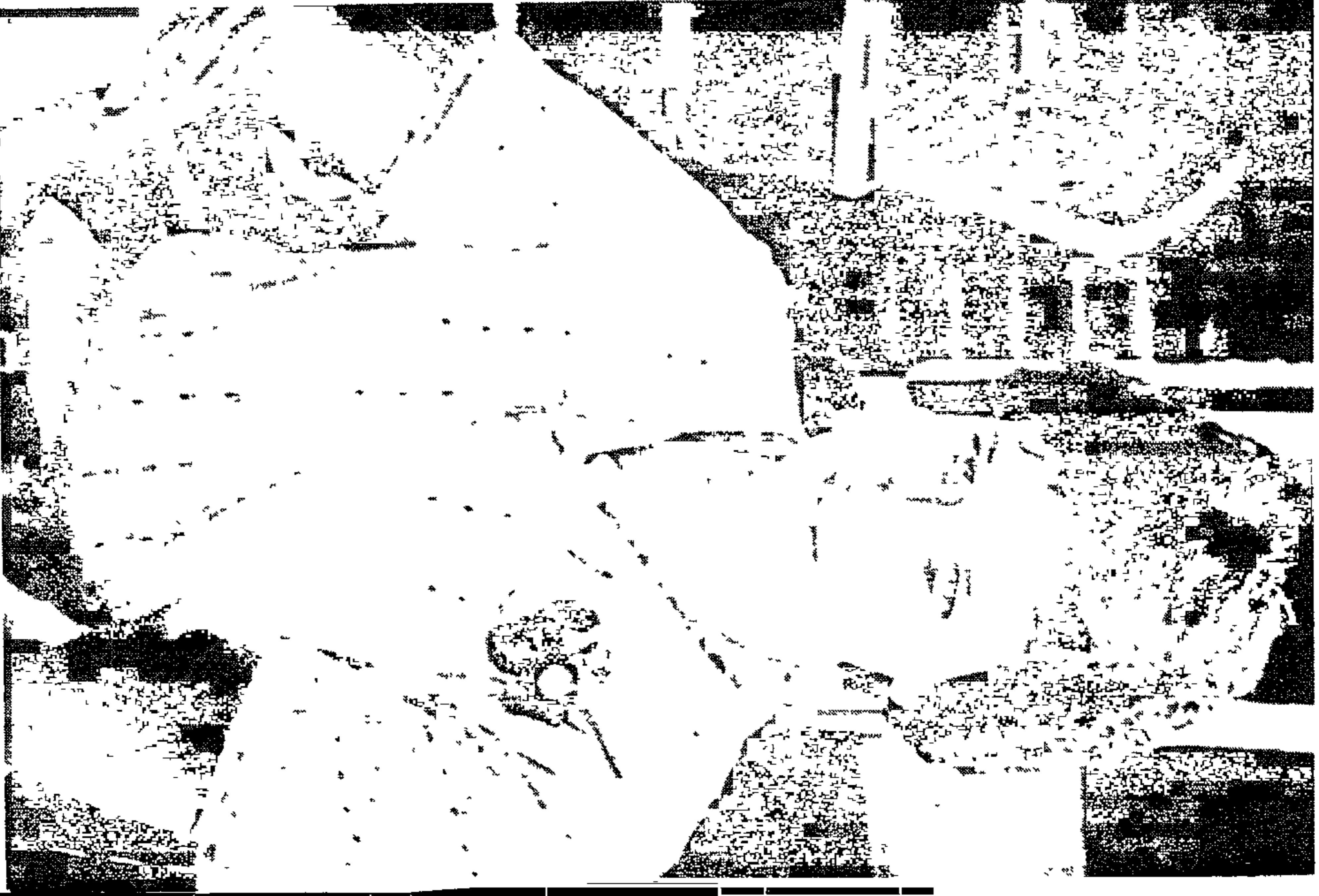
Vir een van die getuies is dit moeiliker as vir al die ander om die waarheid te vertel. Sy is Tina du Toit, 34, 'n skraal vroultjie met 'n stroewe gesig.

Tina vertel van die vriendskap tussen haar en Danie Williams. Sy vertel van die vrees toe sy vir die eerste keer gehoor het van die ont-ploffing die aand in die Vrymessaarlose. Haar telefoonoproep na Danie. Sy eie foonoproep na Danie. Sy eie vrees en paniek en hoe hy haar omgepraat het om 'n pakke met 'n handgranat en opnuente pamflette uit sy eie kamer te gaan haal en in haar kamer weg te steek.

Danie Williams staar strak na haar terwyl sy in byna onhoorbare stem haar getuies lower. Agter in die hof maak outboet Bennie Williams aantekeninge in die notaboek van hom en sy pa.

Nadat nog 'n getuie, 'n jong luitenant van die polisie, getuig het hoe hy Danie Williams kort na ses die oggend van 2 Julie verlede jaar uit sy bed gaan haal het, verdaag die hof tot Maandag.

Wanneer die hofsaal eers leeg is, stap Danie Williams met sy skraal figuur uit die beeds agter die forse hofsaal by die agterdeur uit. Na sewe maande van aanhouding, lê daar nou vir hom nog 'n naweek daarvan voor.



TINA DU TOIT naamlose mense bel haar en sy word gemolesteer.

## G'N RUS VIR VROU NA BOMGOOIER

SEDERT dit bekend geraak het dat Tina du Toit, 34, teen die vernede bomgooier in Windhoek se Vrymessaarlose gaan getuig, het die tengerige meisie nog nie weer rus gehad nie.

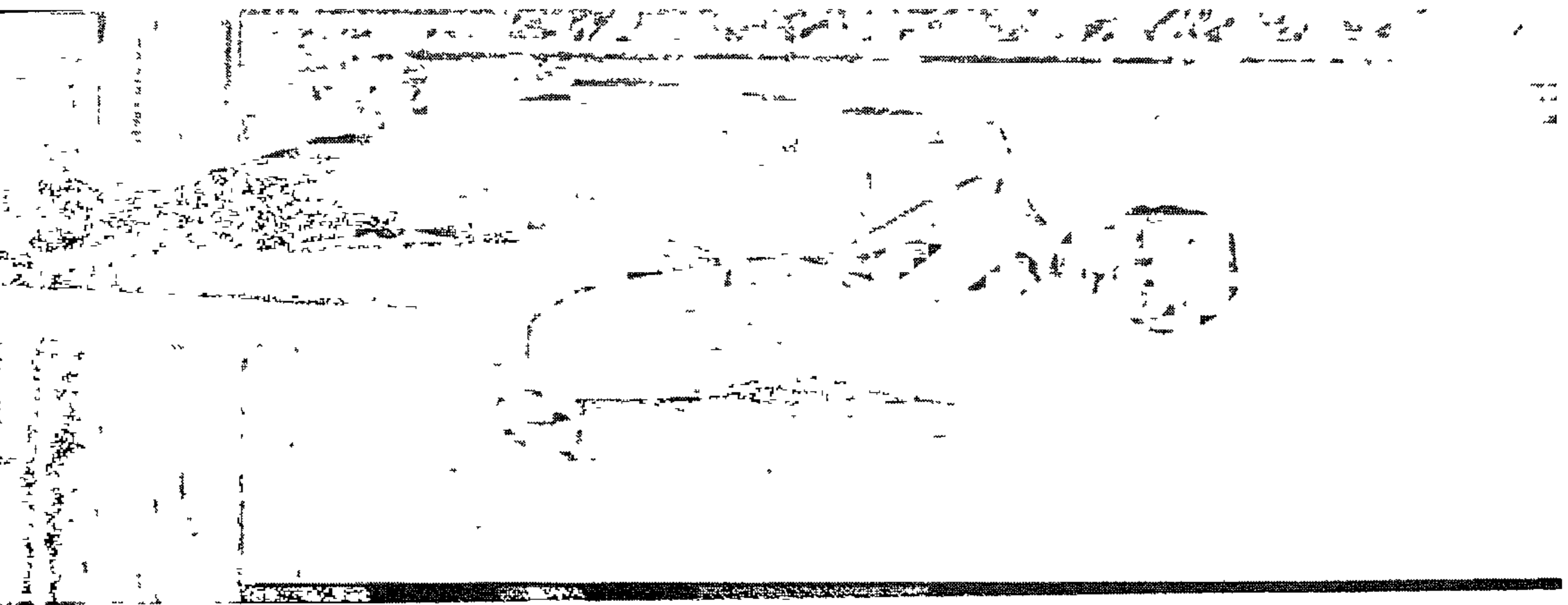
WINDHOEK ..Toe ek my oopmaak, sien ek 'n ding soos 'n lang stok of 'n paal deur my kamervenster kom. Ek het dit die eerste keer gesien.

### Buks Pietersen berig uit Windhoek

die voorste bank van die gallery agter in die hof kos die saak reeds duisende rande. Net soos sy oudste seun, Bennie, 24, langs hom, sit mnr. Ben (oom Leeu), 60, streng en strak na elke getuie in die getuiebank. In 'n enkele groot notaboek maak die twee beurt om aantekeninge te maak.

Wanneer die saak verby is, is dit nog nie die einde van Ben Williams se smart en probleme nie. Klein Bennie langs hom moet self eers daags in die hof verskyn gevolg die Wet op Terrorisme. Bennie is 'n luitenant in die Weermag in Windhoek.

Vir die eerste Klompie getuies is dit 'n pynlike ervaring om die verskriklike gebeure van die bloedige nag van 26 Julie verlede jaar in die Vrymessaarlose in Windhoek te herlewe. Hulle is almal



DANIE WILLIAMS eintlik 'n mooi seun, met sy yl, vaal snorretjie. Hy word in die Hooggeregshof in Windhoek aangekla van moord na die bomgooier in die Vrymessaarlose in Windhoek. Hy staan ook tereg op agt aanklagte van poging tot moord, alternatiewelik dat hy aan terroristiese bedrywighede deelgeneem het, en van die besit van 'n handgranat.

polisiemanne wat elkeen op sy beurt vertel van die verhoeding dié aand in die losse Een is 'n plofstofdeskundige wat getuig oor hoe gelukkig die klompie Vrymesselaars in die losse die aand werklik

beskuldig dat sy Dame Williams, 20 vertaal Dadi was al talle naamlose telefoon oproepe alle ure van die nag Sy is minstens drie keer in haar woonplek gemolsteer. Tina was vandeeweek 'n



WOLF BUERGER selfmoord, maar daar was geen haat in sy hart nie

President F. H. Badenhorst oor Williams moes getuig as een van die sleutelgetuies van die Prokureur-Generaal, adv. Don Bruinette

Ná die tyd sê sy aan R.A.P.-PORT sy het deurentyd besef dat elke woord wat sy sê, dalk letterlik 'n spyker in haar jong vriend se doods-kon-wees. Sy het bly glo dat deur die waarheid te praat, sy hom net kon help.

Daar is nou nog 'n hegte vriendskapsverhouding tussen haar en Danie. Dit het in die begin van verlede jaai ontstaan toe hulle saam by die kantoor van die Departement van Landboukrediet in Windhoek begin werk het.

"Danie wou in 'n stadium ernstiger raak. Ek het hom egter laat verstaan dat die ouderdomsverskil tussen ons te groot is en ons het besluit om die verhouding blout vriendskaplik te hou.

"Van toe af was dit niks meer as 'n soort boeie-sus-sie-hede tussen ons nie. Danie het steeds geieeld vir my briefies op kantoor geskryf. Klein dingetjies soos 'Hou 'n lekker dag! het vir my baie beteken."

Dit was omdat sy en Danie so naby mekaar was dat vriende en ander kennisse nie kon verstaan dat Tina teen Danie kon getuig nie. In 'n stadium het selfs Dame se ouers, oom Leeu, 60, en tante Nokkie, 59, vir Tina kwadlik geneem.

"Maar ons het die saak uitgepraat en is nou weer vriende. Ook Danie het gesê dat hy nie vir my kwad is nie, omdat hy weet ek sal net die waarheid praat."

Ander elemente beskou vir Tina steeds as 'n verrader! Die bedekte terrein wat hierdie mense teen haar voel sedert Danie op 2 Julie verlede jaar in hegtenis geneem

was daar twee geheimsinnige oproepe. Elke keer wou 'n ander man weet of sy die aand vir Danie gesien het en of hy by haar was.

Toe sy ná die tweede oproep weer om te antwoord omdat die man hom nie wou identifiseer nie, was die dreigende reaksie oor die telefoonlyn. "Jy sal weer van ons hoort."

Kort daarna het die strik-aanagting begin by die koshuis van die Administrasie waar Tina woon.

Op 'n nag het sy wakker geword toe haar budjie op die balkon vreeslik te kere gaan. So al asof daar 'n kat by hom was 'n Vriendin wat dié aand by Tina geslaap het, het gaan kyk. Toe sy die deur oopmaak, slaan 'n klip so groot soos 'n hoenderier langs haar teen die deur se ruit vas.

Twee maande gelede was dit weer so. Hierdie keer was Tina alleen in haar kamer toe sy ook in die middel van die nag wakker gemaak word.

op die vloer platgeval. Toe ek weer kyk, was die stok weg," vertel Tina.

Na hierdie voorval het Tina besluit om nie meer in haar eie kamer te slaap nie. Sy het om die beurt by vriendinne begin oornag. Om die rede was sy nie die aand tuis toe 'n aantal mans haar kamerdeur probeer oopbreek nie. Sy het eers later by vriende daarvan gehoor.

Intussen het Tina geheimsinnige oproepe bly ontvang Soms in die onmoontlikste ure van die nag. Meestal begin die telefoon lui. Jank nadat sy al gaan slaap het. Wanneer sy die gehoorstuk optel, praat niemand aan die ander kant nie — daar is net die hortende, swaar asemhaling van iemand wat na 'n paar sekondes neersit.

Hierdie soort lewe kan sy nie meer verduur nie, sê Tina. Sy het reeds ander werk begin soek. Sodra die hofsak afgehandel is, gaan sy vir goed uit Windhoek uit padgee, sê sy.

is, het haar al byna tot breekpunt gedryf.

"Ek kan nie meer eet of slaap nie. Die spanning is ondraaglik en in die laaste twee weke het ek meer as 5 kg verloor," vertel die skraal vroulike vandeeweek kort nadat sy meer as twee uitnergelende ure in die getuiebank deurgebring het.

Van die meeste dinge wat sy moes deurmaak, het sy nie eens in die hof vertel nie. "Ek was so verbouereerd, ek het nie eens daaraan gedink nie. Niemand het my ook ooit daarna uitgevra nie," sê sy.

Tina se eens sorgvrye lewe het skielik verander enkele dae nadat die handgranaat op 26 Junie in die Vrymesse-

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# Wolf se lewe was hel van frustrasie

RAPPORT 17/2/80

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TOE WOLF BUERGER, 61, Sondagoggend kort na tienuur die 22-geweer teen sy kop druk en die sneller trek, was daar geen haat in sy hart nie. Daar was net die frustrasie oor die onvermoë waarmee hy moes saamleef sedert daardie M26-brisantgranaat op 26 Junie verlede jaar in die Vrymesselaarslosie in Windhoek ontplof het.

Van daardie oomblik af, kort voor elf op dié verskriklike aand, was Wolf Bueget nie meer 'n mens nie. Ten minste nie meer die man wat hy altyd was nie, vertel sy oudste seun, Douglas, 34 vandeeweek aan RAPPORT. Mnr John Rees, 'n apteker van Windhoek, het in daardie aanval gesteef. Wolf Bueget het ernstige kop- en inwendige beserings opgedoen. Hy was etlike weke lank bewuseloos en dokters het dae lank om sy lewe geveg, het di

Walter Birkenstock, 'n chirurg van Windhoek, vandeeweek in die hof getuig.

Op die jongste lys van getuies wat adv Don Brunette tydens die verhoor van Danie Williams wou roep, het wyle mnr Bueget se naam nog heel bo-aan gestaan. Maar kort na die aanvang van die verhoor op Dinsdag het di Birkenstock getuig dat mnr Bueget as gevolg van sy beserings nooit daartoe in staat sou gewees het om te getuig nie.

In 'n onderhoud met RAPPORT vandeeweek, het mnr Douglas Bueget vertel hoe sy pa stadigaan aan sy frustrasie ondergegaan het. Die feit dat hy nie meer kon doen wat hy sy lewe lank so ywerig gedoen het nie, het waarskynlik tot Wolf Bueget se dood gelei, sê sy seun.

Wolf Bueget was nie 'n man wat hom ooit met die politiek of die onderstrominge in die land bemoei het nie. Selfs na die wreedaardige aanval wat hom van alles ontnem het, het hy glad nie belang gehad by die polisieondersoek wat gelei het tot die opspraakwekkende verhoor vandeeweek in die Hooggeregshof van Danie Williams nie, vertel sy seun.

Sedert 1948 was hy lid van die Vrymesselaarsorganisasie en sowat vyf jaar gelede het hy die hoogste rang, naamlik meester, in sy losie bekleed. Hy was 'n harde werker met groot planne vir die toekoms. Twee maande voor die aanval op die losie, het hy sy werk as versekeringsagent bedank en in vennootskap getree as 'n versekeringsmakelaar.

Dit is ironies dat hy nooit

die tyd kon vind om vir homself nuwe versekeringsdekking te reël nadat hy sy vorige werk bedank het nie. Vandag moet sy vrou alles verkoop wat hulle saam opgebou het om as sekretaresse 'n bestaan te probeer maak.

Douglas vertel dat sy pa nooit 'n baie geduldige mens was nie. Die feit dat die stuk skrapnel van die handgranaat nooit uit sy brein verwyder was nie, het hom geweldig gefrustreer. Hierdie frustrasie het tot verskriklike neerslagtigheid gelei.

Weens sy onvermoë, moes sy vrou Nonnie, 57, in die laaste tyd al die besluite oor die huishouding en finansies self neem. Haar man het alle vertroue in homself verloor en kon selfs nie eens meer sy eie motor bestuur nie.

Douglas vertel dat sy ma sedert die handgranaataanval in die ewige vrees geleef het dat haar man dalk sy eie lewe kon neem. Omdat sy hom nie wou ontstel nie, het sy egter nooit sy geweer van hom af weggeneem nie, maar slegs die patrone weggesteek.

Toe sy dan ook Sondagoggend vir haar gewone wandeling gaan, het sy gedink haar man is veilig. Kort na haar terugkeer het sy hom dood in sy werkkamer agter die huis aangetref.

## Jaar van aap ingelui

PFKING — Die Chinese Jaar van die Aap het gister met die geraas van klappers in die strate van Peking begin. China se duisend-miljoen mense het die begin van die nuwe maanjaar gister met 'n openbare vakansiedag gevier.

Maar die kleinboere in die suide van die land glo die gedeeltelike sonsverduistering

wat hulle laat gistermiddag kon sien, beteken dreigende ongeluk.

Skare mense het tot in die vroeë oggendure in Peking se sentrale Tien-an-Men-plein gebly om te kyk na een van die aanskoulikste vuurwerkvertonings sedert die kulturele revolusie. — (Sapa-Reporter)

# UN group

# to fly

CAPE TIMES  
18/2/80

# in today

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## Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** -- The United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) under Lieutenant General Prem Chand -- due here to discuss the proposed 100 km demilitarized zone on either side of the SWA/Namibia-Angola border -- flies into Windhoek today

General Chand will discuss the practical and technical aspects of the military interpretation and implementation of the UN plan for SWA/Namibia with the Officer Commanding SWA Command Major-General Jan Geldenhuys

The UN group is expected to remain in SWA/Namibia for about 10 days and will then head for Cape Town, where the members will meet the UN Secretary-General's special representative for SWA/Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and South African officials

The UN's proposal for a demilitarized zone (DMZ) was first mooted by the late Angolan president, Dr Agostinho Neto

The purpose of the 100 km DMZ will be to assist the Untag forces in monitoring and border surveillance functions 50 km on either side of the SWA-Angola border. The DMZ will be free

of both South African and Swapo military forces

South Africa and all the major parties in SWA/Namibia -- except the Swapo Democrats -- have accepted the plan in principle. Swapo D has accepted the plan unconditionally

## Ceasefire

In terms of the plan, the Zambian and Angolan governments would have to ensure that a ceasefire is observed by Swapo forces in their countries. The Swapo forces would be compelled to return to their bases

South Africa will raise several points which it feels could prevent the implementation of the DMZ plan

South Africa will also want to know whether the proposed 7500 UN military personnel will be strong enough to conduct the election peacefully

• The presence of Unita rebels in southern Angola could hamper UN monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola

Unita periodically controls large areas of southern Angola, which has to be monitored by the Untag forces, and the UN may be forced to negotiate with the movement

# Five injured in SWA mine blast

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Five South African policemen have been injured in an anti-personnel mine explosion in Tsumeb area in northern SWA/Namibia in a massive follow-up operation for Swapo gangs who have infiltrated the white farming areas.

The mine was set off at the weekend as an extensive air and land search for the infiltrators got under way.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said the wounded men were a sergeant, a constable and three Bushmen trackers in the SAP.

They were identified as Sergeant M. W. J. Kruger, Constable M. L. Prinsloo

and trackers Jan Akwa, Thomas Anabed and Piet Kamaseb.

The five injured policemen are being treated in hospital. Their condition was said to be not serious.

Further details on the incident was expected to be released by police headquarters in Pretoria.

The presence of a large group of Swapo insurgents in the Tsumeb area became known on Thursday when a security force patrol was involved in a brief exchange of fire.

The Swapo group split up into smaller groups and scattered into the bush. The presence of about four Swapo groups, numbering between three and seven had been reported on four farms north of Tsumeb.



# UN's Chand heads for Windhoek to discuss DMZ

SLW  
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The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK—The United Nations military commander for SWA/Namibia, General Prem Chand of India, headed for Windhoek today on the penultimate leg of a mission that could decide whether or not a demilitarised zone peace plan goes ahead.

The acceptability of the 50-km wide DMZ on either side of the SWA/Namibian border with Angola and Zambia, hinges largely on the meeting between South African

Government representatives and one of the most high-powered UN teams to come to South Africa. It is due to arrive in Cape Town on February 28.

General Chand's Windhoek talks will centre on "technical aspects" of the DMZ peace zone, which provides for limited South African bases on the SWA/Namibian side, while Swapo will be excluded from having bases within the zone.

From Windhoek General Chand will fly to Cape Town to join the UN delegation which includes the UN special representative for SWA/Namibia, Mr Marti Ahtisaari.

South Africa has stipulated six points for clarification before it finally accepts the DMZ. These include

- Finalisation on the number of South African bases inside the DMZ,
- Deployment of an acceptable percentage of UN troops to monitor the DMZ,
- Confirmation that the issue of Swapo bases inside the territory will not be revived.

But observers feel that the question of progress towards a UN-monitored election for SWA/Namibia depends largely on what happens in Rhodesia in the next few months.

# UN team due in Windhoek for DMZ talks

**'Mail' Africa Bureau WINDHOEK** — Lieutenant-General Prem Chand and his United Nations team fly into Windhoek today to discuss the proposed 100km demilitarised zone extending across the South West Africa-Angola border

Gen Chand will discuss the practical and technical aspects of the military interpretation and implementation of the UN plan for SWA with the General Officer Commanding SWA, Major-General Janmie Geldenhuis

The UN military men are expected to arrive in Windhoek this afternoon from Botswana after talks in Angola and Zambia.

They are expected to remain in the territory for about 10 days and will then head for Cape Town, where they will meet the UN Secretary-General's special representative for SWA, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and have talks with the South African Government

The UN proposal for a DMZ was first mooted by the Angolan leader, President Agostinho Neto — now dead — who probably saw it as a chance to stabilise southern Angola, which has been hard-pressed by Unita's guerrilla operations

The purpose of the DMZ will be to facilitate monitoring and

border surveillance by the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) 50km either side of the border

The proposal was first put officially to South Africa at the UN-sponsored Geneva talks last November.

South Africa and all but one of the major SWA internal parties have accepted the plan in principle. The Swapo Democrats party has accepted it unconditionally.

In terms of the plan, the Zambian and Angolan governments would have to ensure that a ceasefire was observed by Swapo forces based in their countries

Fourteen days after a ceasefire, any Swapo bases in the DMZ would be closed and any of its forces there transferred to points 50km away from the SWA border

At least seven stumbling blocks to an agreed implementation of the plan will be raised at the negotiations which begin today

- South Africa will want an assurance that the question of Swapo bases inside SWA after the ceasefire will not be raised

- South Africa will want assurances that Swapo bases in neighbouring territories will be monitored by the UN

- Satisfactory arrangements will have to be made to ensure the DMZ can be properly enforced. The 150 000 sq km area, stretching along 1 400 km of border, is bigger than either England or Scotland

- Clarification on the closure of Swapo bases in neighbouring territories within a week of certified election results would be needed, as the South African forces in SWA would be expected to withdraw at that time.

- South Africa will also want to know whether the proposed 7 500 UN military personnel will be sufficient to ensure peaceful conduct of the election.

- South Africa will insist the UN sticks to its original agreement

- The presence of Unita could hamper UN monitoring of southern Angola

Unita, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, is in sporadic control of large areas of southern Angola which would have to be monitored by Untag

From time to time it gains control of the strategic southern Angolan town of Calais on the north-eastern border of SWA, close to Rundu.

If Unita maintains its strong military presence in the area, the UN may be forced to negotiate with Dr Savimbi.

Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in the 'coloureds' and Africans, the second most important cause in the 'coloureds' and African communities.

whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and 'coloureds', Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Disease in the 'coloureds' and African communities.

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whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and 'coloureds', Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Disease in the 'coloureds' and African communities.

Dr life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a migration. The characteristically better expectation in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. At birth, the ratios of the expectations of 0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age 0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The less disadvantaged at e<sub>45</sub> as compared to e<sub>0</sub> for both a difference which is largely attributable to the high rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three is in marked distinction from both males and females e<sub>45</sub>. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may be an anomalous situation.

the percentage improvement in the expectation of life due to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively),

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and 'coloureds', Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Disease in the 'coloureds' and African communities.

# Silence on captured soldier

East Rand Bureau

Today is the second anniversary of the capture of the South African soldier Sapper Johan van der Mescht, who was caught by Swapo insurgents in February 1978.

As times passes, his wife, Cheryl, is becoming despondent about his release.

Her father, Mr W. J. Ford, of Boksburg, today said the family felt that the South African Government was doing nothing to obtain his freedom.

"It seems the Government feels that Johan was captured and that was just an unfortunate incident," said Mr Ford.

Cheryl and Chantal, who last saw her father when she was a baby and therefore has no recollection of him, are spending the second anniversary with Johan's parents at their home in the Cape Province.

# Chand arrives in SWA for talks

*B Times*  
19/2/80

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Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The Commander of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, flew into Windhoek yesterday for crucial military talks amid calls by the Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA/Namibia for protests against his visit

General Chand and his military team were greeted at the J G Strydom Airport by a deluge of rain and a barrage of newsmen, but no HNP protesters. There was a tight ring of army and railway police security

around the airport and an itinerary for the UN team

Security police earlier yesterday pulled posters off lamp-posts calling for General Chand to "go home". Other posters said "UNO murderers of black and white"

General Chand, an Indian with a distinguished military career, was appointed commander of the UN peacekeeping force in Katanga during the unrest in Zaire, then the Congo, in 1962

At the weekend leaflets were distributed by the HNP at an athletic meeting at the Windhoek High School, telling Gen-



The Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, left, with Lieutenant-General Prem Chand of the United Nations in Windhoek yesterday

ty around the airport

General Chand was met by the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, and other senior military personnel

At a press conference in the VIP lounge of the airport General Chand said he had come to discuss the practical and technical aspects of the military proposals for the territory, particularly those related to the proposed 100 km demilitarized zone (DMZ) extending across the SWA/Angola border

General Chand expressed gratitude for the warm welcome he was given

He said that at the second phase of the talks, due to be held in Cape Town — after his 10-day visit to SWA/Namibia — political and technical aspects of the proposals would be discussed

The quietly-spoken general said he expected Mr Marti-

eral Chand to stay out of SWA/Namibia. The leaflet emphasized that the proposals the Western powers were acceptable to all the major parties in SWA/Namibia except the HNP

Atissari, the UN secretary-general's special representative on SWA/Namibia, and two other UN under-secretary-generals, Mr Abulrahman Farah and Mr Brian Urquhart, to join the talks

General Chand refused to be drawn on the fact that Unita's guerilla operation in southern Angola might be discussed. Unita has control of large areas of southern Angola which would fall under the area to be monitored by the UN transitional assistance group

General Chand said he was looking forward to paying a courtesy call on Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen

It is expected that the initial rounds of the Windhoek talks will be occupied with working

# SADE move angers farmers

Defence Reporter

A JOINTLY-OWNED 3 4+2 ha cattle ranch in SWA/Namibia belonging to two Cape wine farmers is about to be expropriated by the Department of Defence, and the farmers say angrily they cannot go north to attend to the transaction because they are in the middle of the pressing season

Mr Dannie Zeeman and his brother, Hennie, wine-farmers in the Robertson district, have claimed that they have not been treated fairly

"We are furious because we only heard before Christmas that the ground was to be expropriated," Mr Dannie Zeeman told the Cape Times

The Zeemans bought the farm in the Okahandja area in 1974. According to Mr Zeeman, the farm delivers about 100 head of slaughter-cattle to the market every week

On February 3 according to Mr Zeeman he received a message summoning him to SWA/Namibia, "but I refused because we can't leave at present when we're right in the pressing season

Mr Zeeman claims that he and his brother flew to Windhoek earlier to ask for a postponement of the expropriation, but this was not granted

An official spokesman said yesterday that the Defence Force had no comment to make on the Zeemans' statements

In 22 out of 92 ailments a different course of action was tried after the first; i.e. in 24% of cases, a subsequent choice was made.

3.3 Factors affecting the Utilisation of Health Services

3.3.1 Physical Access

For illnesses which were not emergencies, there seemed to be no difficulty of physical access to the district surgeon for either indigent or private patients who came from the town or the location. Moreover, only one respondent reported losing any income by attending the surgery (a marked contrast to the urban situation where attendance at a medical facility does often lead to lost wages).

Since those respondents from rural parts of the district were interviewed in town, those with insuperable transport difficulties would not have been included in the sample.

Table 1. CHOICE OF FACILITY

Initial choice	Visiting Dist. Surgeon	Previous Tiersdorp doctors
No subsequent choice	23 (66) †	14 (40)
<u>Subsequent choice:</u>		
District surgeon		3
Previous Tiersdorp doctors		5
Outside doctors	3	6
Hospital	2	4
Indigenous practitioner	1	1
Employer	3	
None/home treatment	3	2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>

Returning to the same doctor for the same ailment from one local doctor to another, were counted under the first choice of facility. Four referrals of patients by doctors to a

\* Doubtless underestimated.

† Figures in brackets are percentage of visits where a subsequent choice was made.

# Secret forces against order witness

WINDHOEK. — A witness told the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday that he was fighting against secret international forces whose aim was to break down national unity in favour of the integration of white and blacks and the formation of a "characterless, will-less coloured community".

Mr George Adolf Friedrich said he had tried to form a white resistance movement (wit weerstands beweging) to combat "behind-the-scenes manipulation" of blacks in SWA/Namibia.

He had tried to enlist the aid of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, but the leader in the territory, Mr Sarel Becker, told him he could not support any illegal or secret organisation.

Mr Friedrich was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, who is facing charges of murder and attempted murder; and other charges under the Terrorism Act. He has changed his plea to guilty of an alternative charge of illegally possessing a hand-grenade.

Mr Friedrich said international forces were working to break down law and order and were using organisations such as Swapo to achieve their goal.

He formed a pilot committee for a "Wit Weerstands beweging" — WWB — but the organisation never got off the ground. He had also printed pamphlets attacking "anti-national elements working against the national unity of the Afrikaner". Freemasons had been attacked in some pamphlets.

Because there had never been such an organisation as the WWB, Mr Williams could not have been a member.

Mr Friedrich said he was a member of the HNP and the Citizen Force, but had no faith in the Defence Force's ability to protect the territory.

Last year he asked Mr Williams to help him try out a formula for a bomb. The formula called for chlorine to be added to an inflammable substance. He and Mr Williams did the experiment

... converted van was run by a local farmer, mainly for emergency cases.

The magistrate or the police could authorise this 'ambulance' to bring patients from farms or the location to the district surgeon, or to

ere not present or unable to deal with the emergency reported that obtaining the 'ambulance' service ke several hours owing to difficulty in finding the request. If the 'ambulance' was already on would have to wait for its return. Thus, owners he location would also take patients to hospital i service -- presumably at rather higher cost than

at a plot where Mr Williams' father lived

Mr Friedrich said he wanted "gimmicks" for self-defence in a time of emergency.

The experiment was performed after Swapo had murdered whites in the Tsumeb district. He had known one of the murdered people.

He and Mr Williams mixed two substances and the containing bottles exploded. Mr Williams was cut on a leg.

Mr Friedrich said he had nothing to do with an explosion at a Freemason lodge. It was his ideology — and Mr Williams's — never to take anyone's life in the furtherance of his duties.

Mr Friedrich was questioned by Mr Justice Badenhorst about quoted statements in his pamphlets which claimed that Freemasons were in a position to "seriously misuse" the judicial system.

Mr Friedrich said that his information was that Freemasons took an oath of loyalty which bound them more to their fellow Masons than to the State, so if a judge and an accused were both Masons, the judge would be bound to help the accused.

He was not referring only to the judicial system in SWA/Namibia, but to such systems worldwide.

Mr Justice Badenhorst also questioned a quote that Freemasons "plan murders and carry them out themselves". Mr Friedrich said he could not say for certain if the quote had been taken directly from the book which was his source of information.

The hearing continues today.

said to be called out on average about once a day.

While free to the patient, the cost to the local authority is about R32 per round trip.

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70 (60)

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... were first consultations and where no

If more benefits can be achieved without additional expenditure of resources, or the same results achieved at lower expenditure, resources are not being used efficiently. This, in turn, requires that all funds spent should yield the same benefits on the margin, i.e. an additional rand should yield the same benefit whichever programme it is spent on. If this were not so - if it is felt, for example, that an additional rand spent on research on serum albumin levels in the malnourished produces less effect on overall health status than an additional rand on

The accurate definition of objectives is therefore essential for cost-effectiveness analysis to yield the required results. The scope of the definition also affects the range of alternatives to be considered. A narrow definition of an objective, such as 'to choose the least cost method of treating liver disease', is of use to clinical specialists and those planning curative services; but it is of little use to a planner who is interested in the least cost methods of minimising mortality and morbidity as a result of liver disease. In this case, the comparison and surveillance as well as cure.

# Chand arrives in SWA for Round 1

ROOM 224  
19/2/80

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The United Nations military commander for South West Africa, Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, flew into Windhoek yesterday for crucial talks amid calls by the territory's Herstigte Nasionale Party for protests against his visit.

Gen Chand and his team were greeted at Windhoek Airport by a deluge of rain and a barrage of newsmen, but no HNP protesters.

There was a tight ring of army and Railway Police around the airport.

The UN man was met by the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, and other senior military personnel.

At an airport Press conference, Gen Chand said he had come to discuss the practical and technical aspects of the military proposals for the territory — particularly those related to the proposed 100km demilitarised zone (DMZ) extending across the SWA/Angola border.

He said that at the second round of talks in Cape Town — after his 10-day visit to SWA — political and technical aspects of the proposals would be discussed.

He said he expected the UN Secretary-General's special representative on SWA, Mr Martti Ahtisaari,

and two other UN Under-Secretary Generals, Mr Abulrahman Farah and Mr Brian Urquhart, to join the talks.

It is expected the initial rounds of the Windhoek talks will be occupied with working out procedure and an itinerary for the UN team.

Earlier yesterday police pulled down posters on posts in Windhoek calling for Gen Chand to go home.

Other posters said "UNO Murderers of Black and White", and "Gaan terug Indier" (Go back, Indian).

At the weekend leaflets were distributed by the HNP at a Windhoek Hoerskool athletic telling Gen Chand to stay out of SWA.

One leaflet said the General and the UN were "hirelings of international Marxism".

The leaflet stressed the proposals of the Western Powers were acceptable to all the major parties in SWA except the HNP.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen said at a Press conference on Friday: "Gen Chand will have to be realistic. It will depend on his attitude whether he will be able to restore the people's trust in the UN as well as gain any support for himself personally."

● See Page 2, Editorial comment Page 10

each alternative. For example, it is said that while the cost of employing a number of diagnostically trained nurses is roughly equivalent to that of a doctor to see the same number of patients, the quality of care is superior because an interpreter is unnecessary and consultations are longer.

Alternatively, it might be possible only to say that the same capital expenditure can provide certain quantities of different services: e.g. the same outlay can provide one hospital outpatients' department catering for approximately 75 000 patients annually, or five Day Hospitals each catering for upwards of 50 000 patients annually, or 208 rural clinics with annual attendances of from 300 000 to 1 million altogether.

An adjustment to such prices is therefore made in the analysis to arrive at what are known as 'shadow-prices'. All costs should be included, whether to the public or to the providing authority, thus patient travel and waiting costs and the amount of home care should be taken into account when assessing the cost of alternative facilities.

Where shadow prices are used and costs to the public included, the chosen solution will always entail lower costs to society: but it may entail a higher or lower public budget than an alternative method. If all decisions taken together imply the need for higher public expenditure, then

ss analysis is the valuation of re- opinion as well as medical evalua- of different methods of service de- possible, or desirable, to utilise the es as suitable market prices may not which require differing amounts of ately the cost of the resources to kind is where unemployment or scarcity price of facilities with different nd, if there are unemployed nurses and a sumed that the salary levels reflect ent. In the case of nurses, the k elsewhere but the value of staying e case of doctors, the cost may be for a time. puts is affected by a tax or subsidy, a nearly approximates the value of

# Gang flees as Tsumeb farmer kills Swapo man

Star  
221  
08/12/19

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A Swapo insurgent was shot dead and the rest of his group scattered when a farmer opened fire on them at a waterhole in the Tsumeb district yesterday.

processes is essential, and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly

The farmer, who has not been named, saw the five Swapo men yesterday as they were filling their waterbottles. He immediately opened fire, killing one according to a statement issued in Windhoek by the general officer commanding SWA Command, Major General J J Geldenhuis.

The remaining men, who were armed with Russian-made AK47 rifles, fled into the bush.

The statement said security forces were still busy with "intensive operations" in the area where the incident took place.

Equipment found on the dead Swapo man was a quantity of AK47 ammunition, a Russian-made food container and a Russian-made water bottle.

Security forces also recovered an anti-personnel mine of Czechoslovakian origin from the man's body.

At the weekend two policemen and three trackers involved in a search for a larger Swapo group apparently trying to infiltrate the white farming area were wounded by an anti-personnel mine.

### PRECAUTIONS

Last Sunday night another farmer, also in the Tsumeb district, fired on a Swapo group, wounding two, when they approached his farmhouse. The group fled.

From Tsumeb, Jan van Ree of The Star's Africa News Service, reports that strict security precautions have been imposed in the area as an intensive hunt

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved without prior process, these two factors. A very large proportion than this. Any further benefits of different p is conducted for the Swapo insurgents apparently trying to infiltrate from Kavango.

Travellers as far south as Otjiwarongo are being warned to be on the alert. The Swapo group crossed into the Tsumeb district from Kavango some time last week. Their first contact with security forces was on Thursday near Tsintsabis, about 70 km north of Tsumeb. After this they broke into smaller groups.

Security forces in this area are telling motorists to travel armed and to have at least two occupants in each vehicle and at least two vehicles driving together.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing

	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	++++	0

\* Added to test scoring method



# Mason murder accused 'a braggart'

(221)  
JAW 19/2/80

WINDHOEK — The State presented evidence which showed that the accused in the Masonic murder trial was a "braggart" and "big talker" and was not serious when he spoke of forming an urban terrorist group to assassinate Freemasons and prominent politicians, the Supreme Court was told here today. Counsel for the defence, Mr Johan Els was address-

ing the court on a request for the acquittal of Mr Daniel Johannes Williams (20) on charges of murder, attempted murder and another count in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Williams has pleaded not guilty before the Judge President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, and two assessors, to all the charges.

He earlier pleaded not

guilty to an alternative charge of illegal possession of a hand-grenade, but later changed the plea to guilty.

Mr Els said there might be a vague suspicion that Mr Williams had been involved in the hand-grenade attack on a Free Mason lodge here last June where a well-known pharmacist was killed and several others injured.

But the State had not led any specific evidence which would cause a reasonable man to even consider convicting him.

Replying to Mr Els's address, the Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Donald Brunette said there were various points which indicated Mr Williams might have been re-

sponsible for the blast.

He had been in possession of a hand-grenade and knew how to use it, he had been found in possession of a 9 mm pistol and was of an athletic build and was fit enough to have run away from the lodge at speed the court had found the attacker must have used.

possibly cultural background, although a gap between the middle-class well-educated nurses and most of the black patients was apparent. The clinics are, therefore, a large step in the process of decentralising and bringing comprehensive health care closer to the people.

10. There was a lack of preventive and conservative dentistry in the Valley, but no non-white patients mentioned this. It seemed to cause less trouble than eyes.

11. There was a general lack of facilities for care of the chronically ill (where 'care' is often as important as 'cure') for white as well as black patients. Most lived at home, and extreme cases had to be transferred far away.

home nursing was but there was no sioners. The o tended to experi.

12. Indigenous birth attendants, tion and use made sickness, but with

## Trackers, police hurt in SWA blast

WINDHOEK. — Two policemen and three trackers were injured in a landmine explosion in the operational area of South West Africa yesterday, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The men are: Sergeant Mike W. J. Kruger, Constable Mike L. Pretorius, Mr Jan. Okwa, Mr Thomas Anabeb and Mr Piet Kanaseb. All five were being treated for injuries but none of them was in a serious condition, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding the SWA Command, said in Windhoek yesterday one of the Swapo terrorists who had infiltrated into the northern white farming area of SWA was seriously wounded at the weekend. The terrorist was shot by a farmer believed to be Mr Jan Louw, in the Grootfontein district.

Mr Louw fired 17 shots at the terrorists who were near his homestead on Sunday afternoon. They took their wounded comrade and fled — Sapa.

lovers, the police, indigenous healers seemed to be consulted more

frequently in Tiersdorp than in the Sundays River Valley among blacks, perhaps this owes something to the lack of alternative accessible facilities, perhaps also different acculturation. However, in both areas it seemed

that a distinction was made between 'African' diseases and others, which could be cured by normal medicine. There are some signs that T.B. has 'moved', or is still in the process of moving from one category to the other, at least in professional circles. The diviner who lives close to the Sunland doctor transfers patients with infectious diseases to him

There are also stories (mainly from whites) about long neglect of curable illnesses because of a desire to consult a diviner; and delay also because of the high price asked (e.g. an ox, or R15 per consultation). Herbalists were cheaper; one woman charged 30c, though her medicine was not highly respected.

13. Education in schools could play an important role in increasing awareness and ability to promote health, literacy would appear to contribute to this as well as direct health knowledge. Education of the public by bodies such as the Red Cross and the Noodnupluga has also contributed much, in view of the almost universal practice of primary health care by farmers' wives. Voluntary effort from the Red Cross was also vital and productive in starting the Valley clinics. However, unfortunately such health or first aid courses as they offer seem open only to whites. Appropriate education can make people more self-sufficient in health care, whether through schools, the mass media, training of individuals in the community or in women's and other groups; perhaps its full possibilities have yet to be exploited.

3 Education of farmers as well as their workforce on the need for regular preventive care for their staff and families.

4. A fuller recognition of the clinic sisters' role in primary health care would both increase their effectiveness in screening patients and reducing the pressure of trivial complaints on doctors, and improve the quality of service and patients' satisfaction with it. Nurses should be allowed to diagnose in clinics (in practice they do this already when they decide whether to refer patients) and in-service training should be given where necessary.

B. Long Term

5. Greater importance should be given to health education of the general population, particularly through schools.

IONS

charge more for mobile health services than to once the latter involves patients in much greater or leads to neglecting illnesses altogether, they are more costly to deal with the Valley and certain surrounding areas is

# Chand holds first round of SWA talks

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The United Nations mission headed by the military commander for SWA/Namibia, General Prem Chand, today began its first official round of talks with South African military experts on the proposed establishment of a 50-km wide demilitarised zone.

The talks, which General Chand described late yesterday as being "purely technical," will centre on

aspects such as UN troop deployment, liaison and logistics connected with the DMZ

General Chand will meet with the General Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major General J J Geldenhuys to work out a programme for the UN team

General Chand said he had visited forward bases in Angola and Zambia and was happy that his visit to the so-called frontline states had been "positive and constructive."

Printed by S.R.C. pres Published by Comm Comm

Who are Fattis & Monis? following products: All flour, bread flour, sifted products with the Fattis cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti, plain and green under the following brand: Philadelphia flour control a number of Baker's Good Hope Bakery in Bismarck

ing flour, cake cur: All nes, wafers, es - board, s and spagettis s, Checkers and s and Monis also ratory,

Fattis & Monis insist that there is no 'dispute'. However a director of the firm says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has been slowed down.

At a meeting at U.C.T. over 500 students supported a call for a boycott of all Fattis & Monis products.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support the call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity meeting last week more than 500 university and college students from U.C.T., Hewan, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be reinstated and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

Although those dismissed are 'Coloured', more than half the men on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the Homelands, the African workers have stood firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' & African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, 'We were all there for the same purpose.'

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory has refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machinery and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

*Wynne 19/2/50 19/2/50*

# Prem Chand in 'technical' talks on DMZ

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The United Nations mission headed by the military commander for South West Africa, General Prem Chand, was to begin its first official round of talks with South African military experts today on the proposed establish-

ment of a 50-km wide demilitarised zone

The talks, which General Chand described on his arrival here late yesterday as being 'purely technical,' will be on aspects such as UN troop deployment, liaison and logistics connected with the DMZ

General Chand was to meet the General Officer

Commanding SWA Command, Major General J J Geldenhuys, to work out a programme for the UN team

This was to be followed later today by a courtesy call on the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen

General Chand and his group arrived here yester-

day amid tight security, but with no demonstrations in spite of dozens of 'hate' posters in Windhoek streets

General Chand said he had visited forward bases in Angola and Zambia and was happy that his visit to the frontline states had been 'positive and constructive'

'Our discussions were purely technical and did not go into the military aspects of such a DMZ. We also discussed how the countries concerned could help supply and support us,' said General Chand

His technical mission will be followed by political talks in Cape Town on February 28.



# Terrorists armed with Russian weapons flee FARMER KILLS SWAPO MAN

221

Argus  
17/10/80

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—A Swapo terrorist was shot dead and the rest of his group scattered when a farmer opened fire on them at a waterhole in the Tsumeb district yesterday.

The farmer, who has not been named, saw the five Swapo men filling their water-bottles. He immediately opened fire, killing one of them, according to a statement by the General Officer commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys.

The remaining men, who were armed with Russian-made AK47 rifles, fled into the bush.

The statement said security forces were still engaged in intensive operations in the area where the incident took place.

Equipment found on

terrorists at all, but renegade Mozambican soldiers.

No terrorists have previously been reported in this area — the northernmost part of Natal.

Police believe it is possible the gang of about eight men, who were armed with an RPG rocket launcher and AK47 assault rifles, were from the local militia border in Mozambique or members of Frelimo's military wing FPLM (Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique).

## PM warns

● The Argus political staff reports that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, repeated warnings in Cape Town today to

the dead Swapo man was a quantity of AK47 ammunition, a Russian-made food container and a Russian-made water bottle.

Security forces also recovered an anti-personnel mine of Czechoslovakian origin from the body.

### Travellers

Strict security precautions have been imposed in the Tsumeb area as an intensive hunt is conducted for Swapo terrorists.

Travellers as far south as Otjwarongo have been warned to be on the alert.

Security forces in this area are telling motorists to travel armed and to have at least two occupants in each vehicle and at least two vehicles travelling together.

They are discouraging travel between 6 pm and 6 am. Where travel is necessary, at least three occupants are advised in each vehicle.

● The Argus Durban Correspondent reports that the gang which burnt down a store in the Ingwavuma area of northern Natal at the weekend may not have been

terrorists and those assisting terrorists operating across South Africa's borders.

The warnings, first made during his speech in the no-confidence debate in Parliament earlier this month, follow a terrorist attack on a trading store in Northern Zululand at the weekend.

Following inquiries today, Mr Botha referred to his remarks on terrorism which he had made in the speech.

He said in his speech that 'people who take the law into their own hands or further terrorism are going to get hurt.'

'They are being warned in advance. Also those who operate across South African borders are being warned in advance.'

### Will strike

'If... people try to dictate to us by means of violence something will happen to the West on this subcontinent which they cannot imagine at this moment.'

'If people drive us until we have our backs to the wall, we shall strike and the consequences even the West cannot imagine today.'

221

ARGUS

19/2/80

C. Times 20/2/80

~~287~~ Money needed to (221)  
armour-plate trains

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The SAR required a further R141 800 to armour plate three locomotives against terrorist attacks in northern SWA Number Mr Heunis said

Speaking in the committee stage of the Railways and Harbours Additional Appropriation Bill the minister said in a reply to a question that terrorists in northern SWA Number had last year for the first time fired shots at a train

Although the incident was not serious similar incidents were expected in future We decided to protect train personnel against injury and death and that type of diesel locomotives will be converted to do so

The bill was read a third time — Sapa

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# White terror tale 'was attempt to impress girl'

*Star 20/2/80*

The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Mr Dantel Jacobus "Danie" Williams (20) had boasted to a girlfriend that he was a member of a white resistance movement to impress her, the Supreme Court here heard today.

Mr Williams was giving evidence after being called to the witness stand by his legal representative, Mr J Els.

Mr Williams faces 10 charges, one of murder, eight of attempted murder and one of participating in terrorist activities, arising from a grenade blast in the Windhoek Masonic Lodge in June last year.

## REJECTED

Earlier the Judge President, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, had rejected Mr Els's application for Mr Williams's discharge.

After closing his case on the 10 charges which Mr Williams has denied, Mr Els called him to the witness stand to testify on another charge, that of illegally possessing a hand grenade, to which Mr Williams has pleaded guilty.

Mr Williams said he had told the friend, Miss Katerina du Toit (33) that he was a member of the white resistance

movement because he had wanted to impress her.

For the same reason he had shown her right-wing anti-Freemason pamphlets. He had told her of an intention to blow up a certain building after she had wanted to join the Defence Force and leave the office where they both worked.

"I did not want her to go away from me," he said.

## SWASTIKA

He also admitted to having a discussion with a Security policeman in which he mentioned the formation of a terrorist group based on the lines of the IRA. He said he had done so to tease the policeman after they had had a political argument.

Mr Williams admitted to painting a swastika and slogans on the walls of two schools and the Freemason Lodge in April last year.

He had not intended to paint the slogans on the wall of the Lodge when he first set out that night.

He admitted under cross examination that he was not well disposed towards Freemasons and that although he did not admire the swastika sign, he felt a certain sympathy for what it stood for.

(Proceeding)

- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice
- ice, apple, orange sections, mayonnaise, soya sauce, add dressing to salad;

**GERMAN POTATO SALAD**

boiled potatoes  
cooked bacon  
mayonnaise

chopped onion  
salt and pepper

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

**STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD**

1 fresh green medium size cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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**CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD**

2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time. Then add the cooked beans

Bottle.



STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size  
cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---000---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes  
cooked bacon  
mayonnaise

chopped onion  
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---000---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs  
saladise

salt and pepper  
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over saladise.

---000---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cucumber, peeled and diced

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---000---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---000---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in  
bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin  
orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained  
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad  
dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and walnuts. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice. Toss well. Serve, add dressing to salad; dressings.

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# Bigger UN force may be needed in SWA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The size of the United Nations monitoring force in SWA/Namibia may have to be increased to make the proposed demilitarised zone a viable proposition, according to knowledgeable sources.

This aspect is expected to receive close attention from both the South African Government representatives and the top-ranking United Nations officials who meet in Cape Town next week for political talks concerning the UN peace plan for the territory.

An enlarged UN monitoring force in the territory is politically unacceptable to South Africa.

But the size of the DMZ — an area larger than East Germany and about three times the size of Belgium — would stretch a force of 7 500 to its limits.

Possible enlargement of the UN monitoring force is one of the points the commander designate, General Prem Chand, is taking a look at during his "technical" talks with South African military experts.

The Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, underlined the South African attitude when he said recently that the DMZ proposal — an alternative to the monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia — must not be used as an excuse to increase the UN monitoring force.

20/2/80  
stay

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The classification of archaeological assemblages.

L. Jacobson, State Museum, Windhoek.

When undertaking the classification of archaeological assemblages on a regional scale it is of the utmost importance to take into account activity and seasonal behaviour which is likely to have affected the relative frequency or occurrence of particular stone tools. In other words, it is necessary to understand the functional variability of the various assemblages before any classification into cultures or industries be undertaken.

I have shown elsewhere (Jacobson 1978) that variability can generally be described by two main factors. First, and secondly,

# Farmer (60) fights off terror attack

By Jan van Ree,  
The Stars' Africa  
News Service

TSUMEB — While his wife, daughter and 15-month-old granddaughter hid in a cupboard, a Grootfontein farmer fought a 20-minute gun battle with heavily armed terrorists this week

The attack on the farm of 60-year-old Mr J F "Koos" Louw, was launched by part of a larger group of Swapo insurgents. "We had just finished eating lunch and I had gone to lie down for my Sunday afternoon nap when our little dog Wolody started barking," Mr Louw said at his bullet-scarred farmhouse yesterday.

"My daughter woke me up and told me that she had seen a group of terrorists near the house," he said "I grabbed my rifle and went to investigate. I went to the gate and could see one trying to sneak up on us. I shot him"

Mr Louw ran back to the house when he realised others were trying to get round the back. Once inside he locked the doors and found that his

wife Susan, his daughter and her baby had gone to hide in a cupboard.

"From then on there was a lot of shooting I kept running from window to window firing at them"

With his wife sitting on the stoep loading spare magazines another farmer this week shot and killed an armed insurgent and wounded two others

The farmer's wife, who asked not to be identified, said today that at 3 pm on Monday one of their labourers arrived at the farmhouse in the Tsumeb district and said there were three armed men hiding behind a tree near the outbuildings

"My husband told me to get his rifle and he went outside to hide behind the rockery. One of the terrorists had meanwhile moved out from behind the tree and was hiding in a clump of bushes. When he moved again my husband shot him dead

"I was sitting on the stoep loading spare magazines while my husband and the two remaining terrorists exchanged fire," she said

Even more subtle would be differences between inland sites. A recently completed study of the functional variability of assemblages from western Namaland has shown some interesting results in this regard (Jacobson 1978). For example, sites having their catchment focussed on the mountainous terrain of the Brandberg have very few backed pieces relative to scrapers whereas sites situated on the edge of the mountain with their catchment focussed on the pro-Namib gravel plains and with easy access to large game herds have a very high ratio of backed pieces relative to scrapers. Sites further east in the higher rainfall savanna transition zone (and with greater access to plant foods (Gless pers com)) show a decrease in the proportion of backed pieces to scrapers.

The large herds on the pro-Namib gravel plains are a seasonal phenomena. During the rainy season, herds of nowadays springbok only but presumably in the past other species as well from Simoes (1971) the evidence of similar environments in Angola, have out of the savanna areas to the rich grass pastures of the gravel plains. It is thus likely that the hunters followed them there on a seasonal basis. Any classificatory scheme would have to take such seasonality into consideration.

The plains catchment sites from the Brandberg have one thing in common with the savanna transition sites from the Erongo further east. They have very low frequencies of backed scrapers relative to convex scrapers. This difference is regarded as stylistic rather than functional (Jacobson 1979) and suggests a closer socio-cultural relationship between the

Hansard Questions

3 CM 128

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**United Nations Transition Assistance Group**

\*11 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether agreement has been reached with the Secretary General of the UN on the countries which will serve in the military section of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in South West Africa, if so, which countries will serve in that section?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Encouraging progress was achieved in 1979 on the way to agreement on this aspect of the implementation of the settlement proposal. Unfortunately, serious problems are being encountered in connection with other material aspects of the settlement proposal, with the result that it has not been possible to round off the question of countries that would serve in the military component of UNTAG.

# Protected trains

220  
20/2/80  
THE ASSEMBLY — The South African Railways required a further R141 800 to armour-plate three locomotives against terrorist attacks in northern South West Africa, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the Railways and Harbours Additional Appropriation Bill, the Minister said in a reply to a question that terrorists in northern SWA had last year, for the first time, fired shots at a train.

Although the incident was not serious, similar incidents were expected in future.

"We have decided to protect train personnel against injury and death," he said — Sapa

Diary  
2/12/80

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 21 1980

# FINANCE

## NIGERIA TO MINE URANIUM DEPOSITS

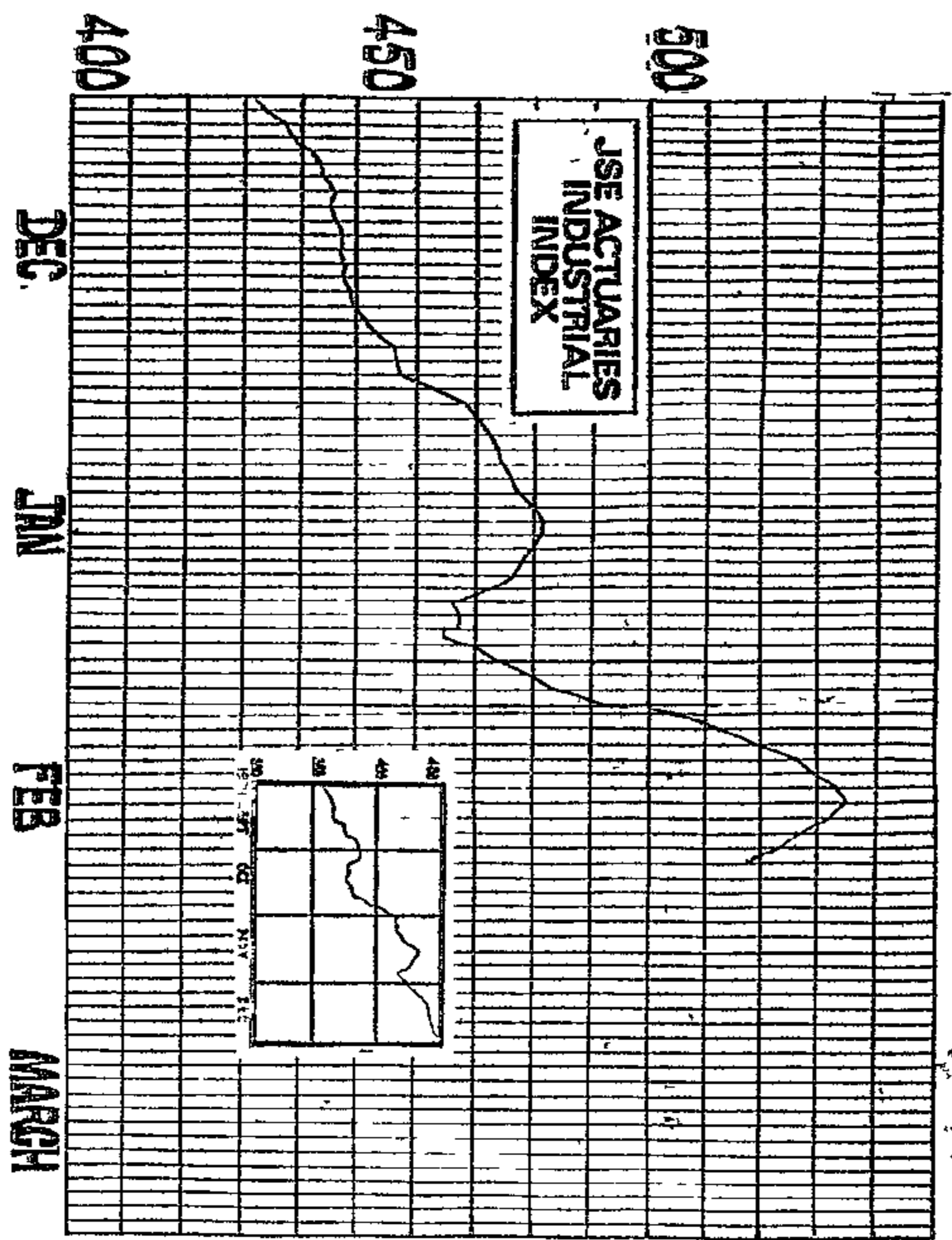
Argus Africa News Service

LAGOS. — Exploitation of uranium deposits in Nigeria is to begin within the next two years, following the formation of the Nigeria Uranium Company.

French interests will run the company in a minority partnership with the Nigerian Federal Government.

The company, which has a R3-million budget in the current fiscal year, will mine uranium in the Gombe area of Bauchi state.

A spokesman said the French company Minatome, would hold 40 percent of the equity. Survey work completed in the area had yielded 'striking positive results.'



THE Johannesburg Stock Exchange Actuaries industrial share price index has been rising strongly with a few minor corrections for several months as the tempo of the economy accelerates. Reports of increased profits and dividends and expectations of further stimuli to business in next month's Budget should help to keep the index moving upwards again after its recent setback.

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano... ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamNyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yiFektri enezimveliso zilandelayo: Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Koeborg Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups; Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spaghetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines, Princess macaroni, spaghetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines; Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spaghetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bakery, Elsie's River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

# Police fly to block Swapo incursion

STAR 2/12/80  
221

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

The hunt for highly trained Swapo insurgents trying to penetrate southwards into SWA/Namibia has been stepped up with an airlift of police reinforcements from Pretoria.

Swapo is believed to have thrown its best men into the operation and the security forces are apparently pulling out all stops to block them.

Swapo's aim seems to be to demonstrate a military presence south of the proposed 50-kilometre demilitarised zone along the border with Angola. They would then claim a right to bases south of the zone. The Swapo operation coincides with the current visit to the territory of General Prem Chand, commander designate of the United Nations force that would police the proposed demilitarised zone.

General Prem Chand yesterday visited Ruacana on the border.

The Swapo group, which military spokesmen describe as large, split into smaller groups when it ran into security forces in the Tsintsabis area last Thursday.

The smaller groups scattered and have since been hunted by security forces through the dense bush that covers the areas.

The security forces appear to have confined the infiltrators to the Tsumeb-Grootfontein-Otavilä area.

## Six killed

Sources in Tsumeb say that at least six of the Swapo men have so far been killed.

Two of the groups have become involved in fights with farmers in the area and been badly mauled.

One farmer in the Grootfontein area fought a 20-

minute gun-battle with a Swapo group on Sunday, wounding at least one of them.

His house was badly shot up, but he and his family were unhurt. Another farmer in the Tsumeb area killed one insurgent and wounded at least two others in a gunfight from his farmhouse stoep.

The Swapo men are reported to be laden with military equipment, including anti-personnel mines and explosives, and to have discarded some of their loads so that they can move faster to keep ahead of the security forces.

Heavy showers in the areas have hampered efforts to follow their tracks

# for R1m loan of 'little value'

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
The security for a R1-million loan by the South West African Meat Trade Control Board is apparently of little value, according to the Auditor-General, Mr. W. G. Schickerling.

The 25-year loan, which carries an interest of 0,5 percent, was granted during the 1977/8 financial year to Vleisproducente Co-op Ltd.

In his report for the year from October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978, Mr. Schickerling said "Two shares representing 50 percent of the issued share capital of a private company have been pledged as security for the loan, but the most recent balance sheet of this com-

pany reveals a financial position which apparently renders the security of little value."

In the case of two other loans given by the SWA Meat Trade Control Board, the Auditor-General said the permission of the Minister of Agriculture had been given but there was no reference to similar permission being granted for the Vleisproducente loan.

Permission was granted for a loan of R150 000 to the SWA Agricultural Union.

This loan, of which R149 811 had been paid out, was for a period of ten years at Land Bank interest rates plus ½ percent a year. It was secured by a first-mortgage bond over immovable property.

A one-year loan of R16 000 to the Karoo Meat Exchange Ltd, at a similar rate of interest, was extended for a further 12 months from October, 1977.

R3 291 was still outstanding on a R6 600 loan to the manager of the board.

This loan, which was granted with the permission of the minister and which had a six percent interest rate, was for the purchase of a motor vehicle.

Altogether the SWA Meat Trade Control Board had issued loans totalling R1 169 102.

During the year under review it had accumulated funds of R2 402 177.

The meat industry in SWA is being investigated by a Commission of Inquiry.

## 'Serious problems' over Untag

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — It and Leader of the House, said had not been possible to round on Mr Botha's behalf that the off the question of which coun- Untag military-component is- tries would serve in the mili- sue had not been settled be- tary component of the United cause "serious problems are Nations Transitional Assistance being encountered in connec- Group in SWA/Namibia, the tion with the material aspects Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr of the settlement proposal". Pik Botha, said . However, encouraging pro-

In reply to a question by Mr Japie Basson (PFP Bezuidenhout), Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilization

gress had been achieved last year on the way to agreement on the military aspect of Untag — Sapa



# Judge questions officer's evidence

WINDHOEK — The Judge-President of SWA Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst yesterday questioned evidence by a security policeman in the Masonic murder trial here

Interrupting argument for the State by the Attorney-General of SWA Namibia Mr Donald Brunette, Mr Justice Badenhorst asked whether the court should not be careful of evidence given by Mr B J J Wagner

Mr Wagner testified earlier that the accused in the trial Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20 had told him that he was involved in forming a terrorist group to assassinate prominent politicians in SWA Namibia

Mr Williams has pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder, eight charges of attempted murder and an alternative charge in terms of the Terrorism Act

He has pleaded guilty to an alternative charge of illegal possession of a handgrenade

Mr Justice Badenhorst said Mr Wagner had reported Mr Williams claims, to his, Mr Wagner's father, a security policeman and his commanding officer. But nothing was done about the claims

## Not taken seriously

They had not taken the claims seriously

Yet, after the explosion Mr Justice Badenhorst said Mr Wagner had believed Mr Williams was guilty of the act

If he can say this, can he not just as well have said other things that weren't true? Mr Justice Badenhorst asked

Mr Brunette said Mr Wil-

iams had never given a satisfactory explanation of why he had kept the handgrenade

## Identification

Closing argument for the defence Mr Johan Els said there was no single item of evidence that could point to the identification of Mr Williams as the man seen running away from the lodge on the night of the explosion

The State depended on Mr Wagner's evidence Mr Els said, but the constables' evidence had to be approached carefully

Mr Wagner had "jumped around" when he told the court at what stage he first believed Mr Williams claims that he was forming a terrorist group

Mr Wagner had initially said he had only believed the claims two months later when he heard of the attack on the Lodge and later said he had also believed them at the time they were made

## Pulling his leg

Mr Williams claims that he had been pulling Mr Wagner's leg were born out by his evidence Mr Els said

Mr Williams had told a friend he was a member of the Wit Weerstandsbeweging (White Resistance Movement) to impress her, Mr Els said

Mr Els asked for Mr Williams' acquittal on the main charges as well as on the first alternative charge in terms of the Terrorism Act

Mr Justice Badenhorst reserved judgment until 2 pm today — Sap 1

# Fragile hopes for peace

(221)  
pm 22/2/80

It is a measure of the tension and apprehension generated by the deteriorating Rhodesian security situation that the crucial talks between SA and the UN mission on SWA have been pushed back a week to March 3

The talks, at which the UN military and political mission are to discuss with SA technical details relating to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, were to have started towards the end of next week. But because of the possible disruptive influence of events north of the Limpopo, it has wisely been decided to postpone the start of the talks until a less "distractive atmosphere prevails"

Of course, there is no guarantee that the move will materially enhance the chances of a successful outcome to the talks, since just as much, if not more, tension will be building up ahead of the announcement of the results of the Rhodesian election. It is therefore likely that the first two days of the meeting will be devoted to the study of masses of technical material and the informal exchange of views before the parties get down to substantive business

Even so, the meeting will be taking place under the most adverse conditions imaginable. Events in Rhodesia have seriously undermined Pretoria's faith in the merits of negotiated settlement, while the armed incursion into northern Natal and the discovery of ANC arms caches in that region will further have strengthened the hawks, who have probably believed all along that a peaceful settlement in SWA is just a pipe dream

The long and troubled negotiating history of the Western-sponsored SWA settlement initiative would seem to lengthen the odds against an early breakthrough. Nor can it have escaped the notice of Pretoria that the world's list of priorities of problems to be solved has been drastically reshuffled since the New Year. SWA has moved well down the deck of cards to be dealt

In April, it will be two years since SA accepted Western proposals for a settlement in SWA under UN supervision. On Tuesday, a whole year will have passed since publication of the ill-fated Waldheim report on the implementation of UN resolution 435

SA rejected the report on the grounds that it introduced unwarranted deviations from the package it accepted on April 25 1978. For a while it seemed that the initiative would founder

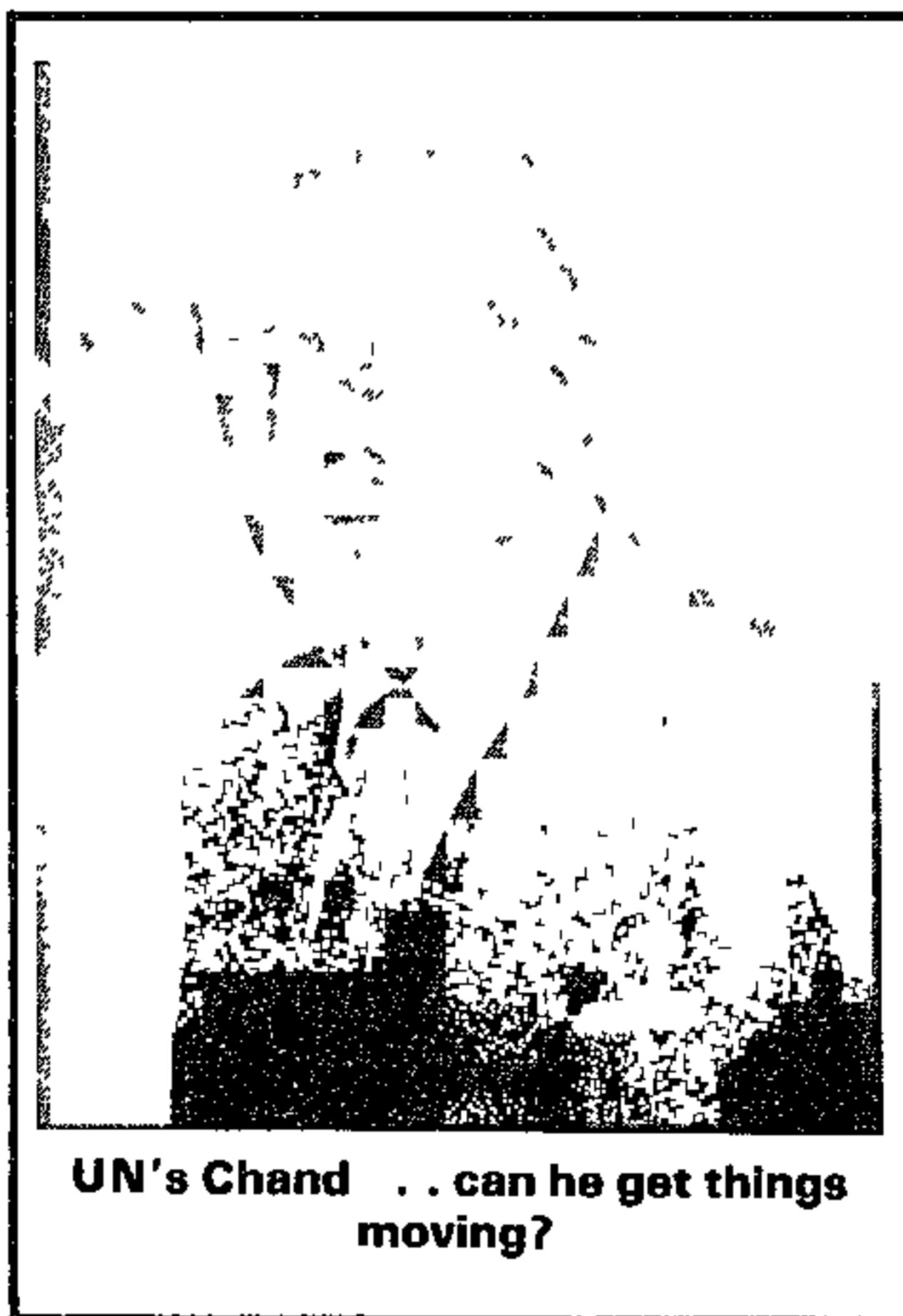
Then, in December last year, after long bouts of arduous diplomacy in which British envoy Sir James Murray seemed to strike a responsive chord in Pretoria, SA

accepted the principle of a compromise based on the establishment of a demilitarised zone (DMZ)

Its acceptance was subject to "omnibus" conditions, however, so that it is still not possible to say whether Pretoria regards the DMZ as a satisfactory alternative to the fact that Swapo forces will not be subject to the same degree of "confinement and supervision" as its own

The purpose of the March 3 meeting in Cape Town is to hammer out a final set of military, technical and political conditions to clear remaining obstacles

Despite the dire problems that he



UN's Chand . . can he get things moving?

ahead, it is quite remarkable that the initiative is alive at all. This is due probably as much to the patience and skill of the plan's Western sponsors, as to an awareness among the bitterly warring parties they are trying to get to the ballot box, that the alternative is protracted war and regional instability

What are the prospects of agreement this time? Diplomatic sources say it is particularly helpful that UN Commander-designate Prem Chand visited contiguous states (Angola and Zambia) for discussions and inspections on the ground before moving on to Windhoek and Cape Town

Pretoria's insistence on the greatest possible degree of security for the people of SWA during the transitional period imposes great strain on the resources of the UN forces that will have to ensure that the frontier is "sterilised" during the run-up to elections. Likewise, Pretoria's tough attitude demands a good deal more

than mere verbal undertakings by the frontline states that they will keep Swapo forces in check during this period

By visiting Angola and Zambia first, the Chand mission will have gathered a great deal of technical and military detail that was not available at previous talks with Pretoria. This should greatly facilitate negotiations in Windhoek and Cape Town, because SA has made it clear that its final acceptance of the DMZ option is conditional upon its satisfaction with *all* military, technical and political aspects of the plan.

This introduces an extremely sensitive dimension that was not attendant before. It means that highly complex problems of a military nature now become part of the political problem

Viewed objectively, it is clear that SA will be getting a good deal more security under the DMZ alternative than would otherwise have been possible under the original transitional arrangements

Not only will Swapo forces be pushed back 50 km into Angola and Zambia, where they will be monitored by government troops and Untag officials, they will not be permitted bases in the zone, unlike SA which will have three

A positive development is the appointment of Chand himself. He comes to Cape Town with impeccable personal and professional credentials, evidenced by the skill and tact he displayed in keeping the peace on Cyprus for seven explosive years

Another positive development is that the people and the governments of SWA, Zambia and Angola are weary of war. The frontline states in particular are known to be anxious to secure peace. For that reason, they may be prepared to go even further than before to pressure the stubborn Sam Nujoma to fall in line with settlement plans — and see to it that he adheres to the terms of any ceasefire agreement that emerges

But the going will be tough. Developments in Rhodesia will have a profound effect on the course of events in SWA. It is very unfortunate — it was certainly not deliberate — that attempts to revive the SWA peace plan coincide with the serious deterioration of the Rhodesian situation

Pretoria's predisposition to entrust the future of SWA to UN-supervised elections has never been strong. It could disappear altogether if things get much worse in Rhodesia, or if the post-election situation there sinks to chaos and mayhem

This places the UN and Western negotiators at a special disadvantage. But there is another, far less obvious threat to the SWA peace plan

As we mentioned earlier, it is now

nearly two years since SA accepted the Western proposals for a SWA settlement

As a result of a troubled negotiating history, during which all the interested parties have at one time or another been accused of *mala fides*, deviation, bias and deception, the agreement has undergone many changes

Some quarters may even be tempted to

observe that it is, in fact, not the same agreement at all

And, of course, that agreement was accepted by another (Vorster) administration. It is no secret that Prime Minister P W Botha has never been a staunch supporter of the April 25 proposals. Events in Rhodesia he will doubtless see as a vindication of his views

Moreover, the Russian invasion of Afghanistan is grist to the mill of those among Botha's advisers who are opposed to a settlement plan that could possibly result in a contraction of the Republic's political, military and economic influence in the sub-continent

Especially now that it has become clear that Rhodesia will never be the same

22/2/80

Hansard 3 Question Col.

156/157

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**Assets of South African Broadcasting Corporation in South West Africa**

\*2 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunication

157

FRIDAY, 22 FEBRUARY 1980

(a) Whether the fixed assets of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in South West Africa have been transferred to the South West African Broadcasting Corporation and (b) what is the value of the assets concerned?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- (a) Yes, and  
(b) R5 325 000 at cost

(ii) Milk.

Most of the workers (89%) were given, free, a daily

*SWA 22/2/80*  
**Electricity plan puts SWA in South Africa's power**

**Political Correspondent**  
 CAPE TOWN—The Cabinet has approved a plan that will make SWA/Namibia dependent on South Africa for electricity.  
 The decision could have far-reaching political effects in relation to the territory's independence negotiations.  
 The move is seen as a practical example of the Government's policy of drawing together southern

African territories in a constellation of states with economic and technical interdependence.  
 Although the demand for power in South Africa was increasing fast and present generating capacity left little scope for outsiders, the Government felt it could not leave SWA/Namibia and its people in the lurch.  
 Consequently the Government had decided to approve construction of a power line to the territory

with Escom as the generator and supplier.  
 The proposed power line will start at Aggeneis in the north-western Cape and run 805 km to Windhoek via Orange River, Keetmanshoop and Mariënsdal.  
 Power will be purchased by the SWA/Namibia generating concern Swawek, which will invite tenders soon for construction of the powerline.  
 Escom will finance the South African portion

op'  
 thers  
 kers  
 e table  
 o milk  
 tres a week.

<u>Milk, litres a week</u>	<u>Number of workers</u>	<u>Cumulative %</u>
0 - 2,50	15	12,00
2,51 - 5,00	10	20,00
5,01 - 7,50	33	46,40
7,51 - 10,00	18	60,80
10,01 - 12,50	22	78,40
12,51 - 15,00	0	78,40
15,01 - 17,50	0	78,40
17,51 - 20,00	0	78,40
20,01 - 22,50	0	78,40
22,51 - 25,00	0	78,40
> 25,00	27	100,00
total	125	

Mean: skim milk, 15,1 litres a week

Range: 0 to 81,9 litres a week

The >25 category included 8 workers who could take 'unlimited' quantities of milk daily. Five workers received an 'erratic' milk supply and have not been included.

Multi-million  
~~(22)~~ (221)  
rand power

link with SWA

RDM 22/2/80

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — A new multi-million rand power link is to be built between South Africa and Windhoek, Dr Schalk van der Merwe Minister of Industries announced last night.

The line will be powered by Eskom to meet growing demand for electricity in SWA, which cannot increase its own supply "as long as Ruacana's full capacity is not available."

Ruacana is the R230-million power station straddling the Kunene River on the Angolan border.

Dr Van der Merwe said that the new supply line from South Africa would save SWA R27 million a year in coal, diesel and transport costs, as well as 74 million litres of diesel.

# 14 complaints ~~(243)~~ RDM 22/2/80 against Press

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Fourteen complaints against newspapers were laid before the Press Council by the Government and by State departments during 1979. The Minister of the Interior, Mr Schlebusch, disclosed yesterday.

Replying to questions from M Nigel Wood (NRP Berea), and Mr Dave Dalling (PIP Sandton), the Minister gave details of the newspapers concerned and the action taken.

The Rand Daily Mail had four complaints lodged against it, with two others being lodged against the Rand Daily Mail Extra edition.

Of three complaints lodged by the Commissioner of Police against the Rand Daily Mail, one was rejected and in two others satisfaction was granted to the complainant.

One complaint by the Com-

missioner of Police against the Rand Daily Mail's Extra edition was rejected and in another, satisfaction granted to the complainant.

The Commissioner of Police also lodged a complaint against the Transvaler, which was rejected, and against Oggendblad and the Sunday Post, which resulted in corrections being published in both cases.

A complaint by the Secretary for Justice against the Rand Daily Mail resulted in redress being given to the complainant.

Decisions were still being awaited on complaints by the Chief of the Defence Force against The Star by the Secretary for Indian Affairs against Post (Natal) and the Secretary for Environmental Planning also against Post (Natal).

In addition to these complaints, the Government lodged complaints against the Sunday Express and the Sunday Times.

# Swapo-D expels two from party executive

221

RDM 22/2/80.

WINDHOEK — The publicity secretary and secretary-general of the Swapo Democrats Party, Dr Kenneth Abrahams and his wife, Otile, have been expelled from the party's executive

The Swapo-D Leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga, disclosed this in a statement yesterday

He said the reason for the expulsion was that the Abrahams had "betrayed their positions of trust by indulging in acts prejudicial to the best interest of the party"

The statement indicated the expulsions were effective immediately

"As from today, Dr Kenneth Abrahams and Mrs Otile Abrahams cease to speak on behalf

of Swapo-D, or to act in any capacity on its behalf, pending the review of their cases by the party congress which shall be convened as soon as practicable," it said

Swapo-D, a breakaway group from Swapo, is to merge with another party, the Namibia National Front, soon to form a unitary, broadly-based alliance

The new party's founding congress is scheduled for April, when a name for the party will also be decided on.

Mrs Abrahams yesterday confirmed the expulsions, saying the move had been expected for some time.

The true reason for the expulsion she said was a "po-

litical dispute" over the formation of the new party

"It concerns us on the one hand wanting unity in the form of a single party and them, on the other hand, who seem to be against the formation of a unitary party"

Mrs Abrahams said she was still committed to the formation of the new party and she and her husband had resigned from Swapo-D yesterday morning so that they could "work unhindered towards the formation of one party"

Observers said there had been growing dissension in the party's hierarchy for several months, but it was thought to involve a party leadership struggle — Sapa

# Terror victim had sought protection

Staw 22/2/80 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Elderly Railways worker Mr Andries van der Bank — who was bayoneted to death in his bed at an isolated Railway station in northern SWA/Namibia late on Wednesday — had asked for protection when he was transferred to the area in January.

His eldest son, Mr Karel van der Bank (24), said today "I find it inexplicable how my father

could have stayed alone in an area where terrorists were known to be active

"Before going up to Tuschab in January, he had asked for protection. When we last saw him two weeks ago, he still had not yet even received a firearm"

The search for the attackers here was being hampered by heavy rains over the Otavi-Tsumeb-Grootfontein area last night.

At the small station,

midway between Otavi and Grootfontein, and about 500 m from the road, heavily armed police and security forces were patrolling the area

The station is situated at the foot of high hills and has a narrow sand road leading to it

The Swapo group which murdered Mr van der Bank (57) also detonated explosives on the station. The blast was heard in the mining town of Kombat, about 10 km away,

but only slight damage was caused

Sources said Mr van der Bank, a father of six, must have been killed before the explosion, otherwise he would have gone to investigate. The Swapo gang kicked in the front door and bayoneted him in his bed

Meanwhile, SWA command announced yesterday that a further 18 Swapo guerillas had been killed this week, bringing the total number of dead for February to 95

## STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green med. um size cabbage  
onions  
peppercorns

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

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1/2 onion  
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dressing.  
roof paper

## SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

## CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Max the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

## APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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# Judge queries policeman's evidence

RDM 22/2/80

WINDHOEK — The Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, yesterday questioned evidence by a security policeman at the Masonic murder trial in Windhoek.

Interrupting argument for the State by the Attorney-General of SWA, Mr Donald Brunette, Mr Justice Badenhorst asked whether the court should not be careful of evidence given by Mr B J J Wagner.

Mr Wagner testified earlier that the accused in the trial, Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, had told him that he and other people were forming a terrorist group to assassinate prominent politicians in SWA and had already obtained weapons for their cause.

Mr Williams has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Badenhorst and two assessors to a charge of murder, eight charges of attempted murder and an alternative charge in terms of the Terrorism Act.

He has pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal possession of a hand grenade.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said that Mr Wagner, after hearing Mr Williams' claims, had told his father and his commanding officer. But nothing had been done about the claims.

Yet, after the explosion, Mr Justice Badenhorst said, when Mr Wagner had seen Mr Williams' fingerprints on a document in connection with his arrest, he had believed Mr Williams was guilty of the act.

Mr Wagner had told the court he knew Mr Williams was guilty, otherwise his fingerprints would not have been on the document.

"If he can say this, can he not just as well have said other

things that weren't true?" Mr Justice Badenhorst asked.

Mr Brunette said earlier Mr Williams' evidence had been vague and not trustworthy (onbetroubaar).

Mr Brunette said Mr Williams' reason for keeping the hand grenade had changed since he brought it back from the operational area as a souvenir.

Mr Williams had never given a satisfactory explanation of why he had kept the grenade when he believed the police might search his rooms. He was aware it was an offence to be in possession of the weapon.

Closing argument for the defence. Mr John Els, said there was no single item of evidence that could point to the possible identification of Mr Williams as the man seen running away from the Masonic lodge on the night of the explosion in Windhoek last year.

Mr Wagner had initially said he believed the claims two months later when he heard of the attack on the lodge and later said he had also believed them at the time they were made. Mr Williams' claims that he had been pulling Mr Wagner's leg were borne out by his evidence, Mr Els said.

His statements regarding the forming of a terrorist group would have been serious were they true yet Mr Wagner's father — a security policeman — and Mr Wagner's commanding officer had not attached much importance to them.

Mr Els asked for Mr Williams' acquittal on the main charges as well as on the first alternative charge in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Justice Badenhorst reserved judgment until 2pm today — Sapa

(221)

# Swapo toll for month

## now 95

WDM 22/2/80.

WINDHOEK — Eighteen more Swapo terrorists were killed by security forces in South West Africa in the past week, bringing the total killed in February to 95.

This information was given at a Press Conference in Windhoek yesterday by Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second in command of the SWA Command of the Defence Force.

Brig Bosman said a member of the security forces, Sergeant Michael van der Linde, and a Bushman tracker Mr Isak Xanippe, were killed in operations against Swapo terrorists who had infiltrated the northern white farming areas of SWA.

Sgt Van der Linde's death was announced earlier.

Brig Bosman said the security forces had received information on where terrorists were hiding in the area they had infiltrated and had gone there.

The terrorists fired on the security force members and Sgt Van der Linde and Mr Xanippe had been killed.

The other terrorists had fled. On two separate occasions farmers had fired at terrorists in the area.

One terrorist had been wounded and another killed.

These incidents were also announced this week.

Brig Bosman gave details of a number of incidents in the operational area in which the 18 terrorists were killed during the past week.

Four terrorists were killed when a security force patrol saw a group entering a village and opened fire when they reappeared.

In another instance, security forces were following the tracks of a group of terrorists.

Because of bad light and rain which had obliterated the tracks, the security forces established an observation post south of the cut-line on the border with Angola.

A group of terrorists was observed about 100m south of the cut-line and the security forces opened fire.

Five terrorists were killed and the remainder of the group fled northwards, Brig Bosman said.

During a search of the area, the body of another terrorist was discovered. Signs were found that some of the group that fled had been wounded.

Three terrorists were killed when they approached an observation post and security forces opened fire.

In another contact, informa-

tion had indicated that a group of terrorists was hiding in thick bush. During the follow-up operation, the security forces made contact with the terrorists at point blank range.

The security forces immediately opened fire and the terrorists took to their heels.

A section was deployed to cut off the terrorists' escape route, a skirmish developed and five terrorists were shot and killed.

— Sapa

# SWA Masonic

## lodge death:

# man acquitted

WINDHOEK — The Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, yesterday found Mr Daniel Johannes Williams, 20, not guilty on charges of murder, attempted murder and an alternative charge in terms of the Terrorism Act

Williams was found guilty of possessing a handgrenade and given a suspended sentence

He initially pleaded not guilty to all charges but, during the course of the hearing, changed his plea to guilty of possessing a handgrenade

His appearance was a sequel to a grenade attack on a Freemason lodge in Windhoek last June, in which one man was killed and another seriously wounded

Mr Justice Badenhorst said he regarded the charge on which Williams had been found guilty in a very serious light

He had continually issued warnings from the bench about the illegal possession of weapons, but it seemed his remarks had fallen on deaf ears

"When a handgrenade is carried around in such a manner," Mr Justice Badenhorst said, "We have tragedies like that which occurred on June 26"

In his judgment, Mr Justice Badenhorst said, the allegation that Williams was involved in some way with the grenade attack on the lodge could not be justified

If Williams had been responsible for the blast at the lodge, he would have ensured that he had a readymade alibi, as he had done when he had painted swastikas and slogans on the lodge building, Mr Justice Badenhorst said in his judgment

When Williams had painted slogans, he had told a friend, Miss Katharina du Toit, to tell

anyone who inquired that he had been at her flat that night

But after the explosion, he had been afraid the police would search his rooms for the handgrenade because of anonymous telephone calls to Miss Du Toit enquiring after him

Williams had known Miss Du Toit was prepared to cover for him to an extent, yet he had not told the police after his detention that he had been at her house — which would have been easy for him to do

Regarding the charges in terms of the Terrorism Act, Mr Justice Badenhorst rejected Williams' evidence that he had been pulling a security policeman's leg when he told him he was forming an urban terrorist group to assassinate prominent SWA people

But Williams' claims had to be judged in the light of what he had done to further them in the two months between the time he had made the claims and the attack on the lodge

The police had found only the handgrenade, a pistol and bullets. He had been entitled to have the pistol and bullets at his home

Williams' statement that he was forming a terror group which was to be a military wing of the Herstigte Nasionale Party was "clearly something he had sucked out of his thumb"

The judge said this was borne out by the evidence of a State witness, Mr George Friedrich, who had testified that he had tried to form a Weerstandsbeweging but it had never got off the ground

The HNP leader, Mr Sarel Becker, had refused to support Mr Friedrich's plans for a branch of the WWB, the court had heard — Sapa

# Girl, 16 kills two Swapo men

Star  
23/2/80  
220  
Windhoek

Swapo insurgents killed a white farmer in the Grootfontein district, northern SWA/Namibia, last night, but his 16-year-old daughter managed to kill two of the attackers, the second-in-command of the SWA/Namibian Command of the Defence Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said today.

Brigadier Bosman said a Swapo group had attacked the farmhouse south of Grootfontein at 7 pm last night.

The 54-year-old owner of the farm was shot dead in the kitchen of the house.

His daughter and wife grabbed weapons and started shooting back at the attackers. His daughter emptied a magazine of a rifle and two of the men were later found dead.

Brigadier Bosman said a large-scale follow-up operation had been launched. The names of the people involved and the location of their farm would not be released at this stage as it could hamper the operation.

## Attack

The latest attack came in the area which has become known in SWA/Namibia as the "triangle of terror" — the area bounded by the three main towns in the area, Grootfontein, Otavi and Tsumeb.

Earlier this week the hunt for the insurgents was topped up with an air-

lift of police reinforcements from Pretoria.

It is believed Swapo is trying to demonstrate that it has a military presence south of the proposed 50-kilometre demilitarised zone along the border with Angola. It would then be able to claim a right to have bases south of the zone.

The latest incidents come as the commander of the United Nations task force, General Prem Chand of India, is visiting SWA/Namibia.

The part of SWA/Namibia in which last night's attack took place is among the most difficult in the territory to conduct a bush war — consisting mainly of high hills and lush vegetation.

In other incidents in the past 10 days, the insurgents have:

- Attacked a farm north of Grootfontein where a farmer fought back against the intruders, while his wife, daughter and baby girl hid in a cupboard.

- Tried to get water at a farm north of Tsumeb. One insurgent was killed and two wounded in a shoot-out with the farmer.

- Tried to sabotage the main Otavi-Grootfontein railway line — causing only slight damage.

- Shot dead Defence Force Sergeant Johan van der Linde (39) of Durban and a bushman tracker when they walked into a Swapo ambush.

- Placed an anti-personnel mine which injured two policemen and three trackers. — The Star's Africa News Service and Sana.

# Lodge bombing: <sup>227</sup>man <sup>stov</sup> <sup>23.2.80</sup> cleared

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A young white man charged with murder and participating in terrorist activities was yesterday carried shoulder-high from the Supreme Court building in Windhoek after being found not guilty of throwing a hand-grenade into Windhoek's Masonic Lodge last June.

Daniel Jacobus "Danie" Williams (20) was found not guilty of murdering

businessman and Freemason Mr John Rees, of attempting to murder eight other Masons and of participating in terrorist activities. He had pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

He was, however, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment (suspended for five years) by the Judge President, Mr Justice Badenhorst, for illegally possessing an M26 hand-grenade.

Williams was carried shoulder high by his

brother, Lieutenant Benni Williams, amid emotional scenes when he was reunited with his family outside court.

Williams, who was arrested last July 2 spent almost eight months in detention. Of this, he spent 14 days being intensively interrogated by police, and 16 days in solitary confinement in the death cell.

After being found not guilty, Williams dropped his head and closed his

eyes as if in prayer.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said immediately afterwards that the charge of possessing a hand-grenade, which Williams admitted, was to be viewed in a very serious light.

"When hand-grenades are carried around in this way, you get the tragedies such as the one which occurred at the Masonic Hall on June 26 last year," said the judge.

## S H E A R E R S (continued)

### C A S H

Origin of team	Number of Shearers	Dagsmanne Weeks on farm	Sheep shorn per week	Payment: Shearers	Dagsmanne
?	7	1	1 200	9c to shearer, .8c to agent.	wool-thrower: 75c per 1 000
Middelburg	3 *	1	1 300	10c a sheep	R2 a day
Middelburg (2)	8	0	?	12c a sheep	-
Transkei	6	0	600	10c + 1c to agent	-
Middelburg	4 *	3--4	1 600	10c a sheep	1 - 2c a sheep
Nieu-Bethesda	8	2	1 600 - 2 000	10c (going to 12c)	R2 a day
Nieu-Bethesda	6	2	1 000	10c a sheep	R2 a day
Aberdeen (1)	6 - 8	0	1 500	15c a sheep	-
Merweville	7 - 8	1 - 2	900 - 1 000	10c a sheep	R2 - R3 a day
Merweville	3	2	1 000	10c a sheep	R2 a day

\* These teams used machine shears.

(1) This team was interviewed in Beaufort West district.

(2) This team was interviewed in Middelburg district.

# Tsumeb farmers stand firm against Swapo

The Star's Africa News Service

TSUMEB — The tough, "shoot first, ask questions later" farmers of northern SWA/Namibia are putting their mark on Swapo's "first team" which has infiltrated the area.

"Let the bastards come. It has taken me a long time to build up what I have got. They are not going to take it away from me in a hurry."

With these words a Tsumeb farmer, who has asked not to be named, this week summed up the feelings of most of the expert marksmen who are prepared to face any dangers the insurgents can throw against them.

Last Thursday marked the start of a period which during the past week alone has already shocked, frustrated and angered many people in

what has become known as the "triangle of Terror" — the Tsumeb/Grootfontein/Otavi areas.

Security forces made a short contact with a Swapo group near Tsint-sabis, the start of the white farming area in northern SWA/Namibia.

After the contact, the infiltrators broke up into smaller groups. Security forces have so far managed to contain the in-

surgents to the area north of Otavi and Grootfontein.

This part of SWA/Namibia is probably the most difficult in the territory for the bush war. As it has many high hills and lush vegetation Security forces are also being hampered by heavy rains which wash away tracks.

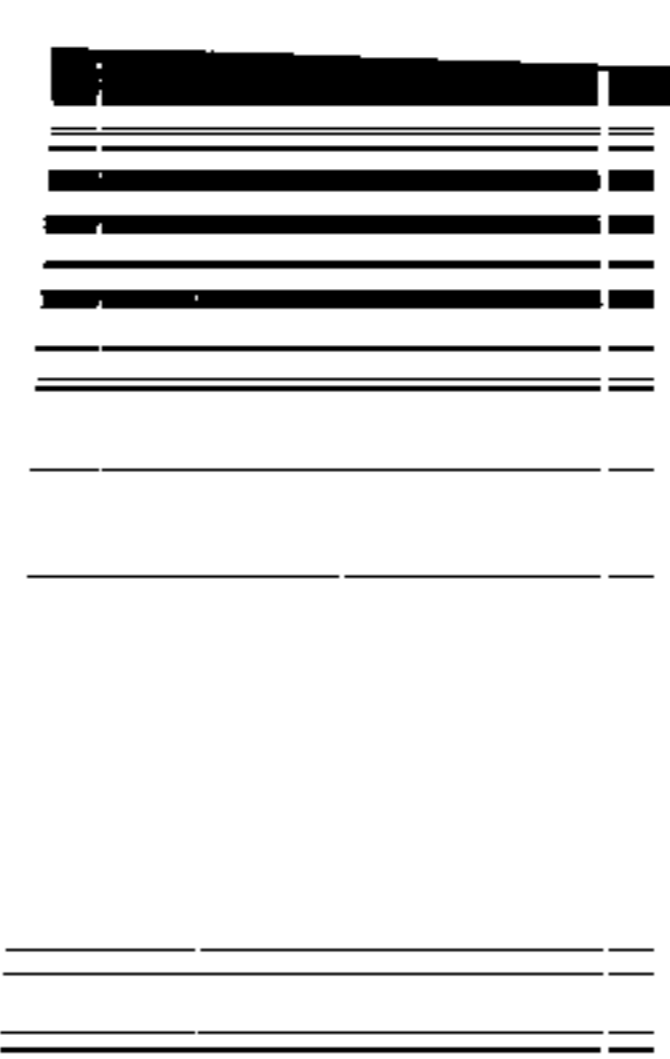
But Swapo are here to underscore their presence south of the proposed 50km-wide Demilitarised

Zone set out in the United Nations peace efforts for the territory. Their infiltration is obviously aimed at impressing the UN Commander-designate of SWA/Namibia, General Prem Chand, who is conducting "technical talks" with South African military experts on

Travel in the area is not restricted, but security forces prefer occu-

pants to be aimed, and they try to discourage night travel. Roadblocks are present on most roads and many cars are searched.

The general feeling is that everything possible is being done to clear the bush of the insurgents, but most people feel that this type of situation is one that they have to live with for a long time to come.



C A S H

Sheep shorn Payment: Shearers 'Dagsman' per week

Item	Quantity	Price	Total
10c a sheep	1 000	R2 a day	1 000
10c a sheep	1 000	10c a sheep	1 000
15c (to agent)	2 000	75c-R1,2 a day (to agent)	2 000
10c a sheep	2 000	R2 a day	2 000
22c (to agent)	2 200	paid by agent	2 200
10c a sheep	1 000	R1,50-R2 a day	1 000
15c a sheep	1 800	up to R3,50 a day	1 800
15c a sheep	1 000	up to R3,50 a day	1 000
15c a sheep	1 000	R3 a day	1 000
8c a sheep (going to 10c)	1 000	R1,50 a day	1 000
11c a sheep	1 000	R2,50 - R3,50 a day	1 000
15c a sheep	2 000	R2,50 - R3,50 a day	2 000
10c a sheep (going to 15c)	900	R2 - R2,50 a day	900
15c a sheep	1 000	R1,50 - R2,50 a day	1 000
15c a sheep	1 000	R1,50 - R2,50 a day	1 000

(221) MSB 2/2/80



S H E A R E R S

RDN 23/2/80

# SWA railway man 221 bayoneted to death

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A 57-year-old railway employee and father of six, Mr Andries van der Bank, was bayoneted to death on Wednesday night at a siding in the Tsumeb district of northern South West Africa

He is believed to be the latest victim of a group of Swapo insurgents marauding in Tsumeb

Mr Van der Bank, a Windhoek platelayer, was to return to Windhoek yesterday

He was the first civilian victim of a Swapo attack since the terrorists entered the white farming area near Tsumeb last week

Security forces and police have been chasing the group — believed to be some of the best

trained men in Swapo — who have been causing havoc in Tsumeb since their presence was reported last week

Mr Van der Bank was doing relief duty at the Uchab siding — situated in a desolate mountainous region

It is believed the same group of infiltrators who sabotaged a railway line near Kombat earlier this week were responsible for his death

People living in Rietfontein — about 5km from Uchab — heard a loud explosion on Wednesday night

They reported the incident to the local commando unit and investigation led to the finding of Mr Van der Bank's body

Surrounding buildings were damaged by explosives

# Gallant girl <sup>SUN</sup> <sup>Times</sup> shoots two <sup>(221)</sup> ~~SWA~~ raiders

Sunday Times Reporter  
Windhoek

A BRAVE teenage girl told yesterday how she mowed down two Swapo terrorists after they had shot her father in front of her

Fifteen-year-old Sonja Dressel blazed away at the terrorists who were storming her family's farmhouse, south of Grootfontein in northern South West Africa, on Friday night

Her father, 54-year-old Mr E Dressel, lay dead on the kitchen floor next to her.

Sonja said she didn't know she had killed two of the raiders until the next morning

Aware of terrorist incursions in the area, her father had suspected something was wrong at about 7 pm when he found the telephone was out of order

Then, when the dogs started barking, Sonja opened the front door to find out what was happening

## Revolver

She saw the terrorists vaulting a fence about 100 metres from the house

Sonja called her father, who grabbed his revolver and went to the kitchen window. But before he could fire a shot he was gunned down

Knowing that her father must be dead, Sonja grabbed a semi-automatic rifle and opened fire, emptying the magazine

Mr Dressel is the second civilian victim of terrorist attacks in the northern white farming area in three days

On Wednesday night, a 57-year-old railway employee and father of six, Mr Andries van der Bank, was bayoneted to death at the desolate Uchab siding in the Tsumeb district



# Sonja, 15, down terrorists' guns

275

Sum. Trib. 24/2/80

because  
be seen in increa

## SONJA, 15, SHOOTS DAD'S SWAPO KILLERS

• From Page 1

from the two women.  
Shortly after the attack Mr Dressel's son, who is serving in the security forces at Ondangwa in Ovamboland, arrived on the farm with his wife for a weekend visit.  
He immediately alerted the security forces, who launched a massive follow-up operation of police and the military.  
Sonja and her mother spent the night in Grootfontein, but returned to the farm yesterday.  
Earlier in the week terrorists attacked the farms of Mr Jan Louw, north of Grootfontein, and Mr Kallie du Preez, north of Tsumeb, but on both occasions the insurgents were driven back. One was killed and at least three injured.

Later Sonja said modestly "I have handled a rifle before and although I cannot be classed as an excellent shot, I generally hit what I aim at."

By Jan van Ree

**Tribune Africa News Service**  
A 15-YEAR-OLD girl emptied the magazine of her rifle on a group of Swapo terrorists, killing two as her father lay dead beside her.

Sonja Dressel's ordeal started at 6.50pm Friday when she looked out of the kitchen window and saw a group of armed men approaching her father's farmhouse in the Grootfontein district of Northern SWA/Namibia.

Her father, 56-year-old Eberhardt Dressel, went to the window to investigate and was gunned down.

Minutes earlier she had said to her father: "They really are terrorists, dad". Then he lay dead on the floor.

Calmly telling the story of the terror attack yesterday, Sonja said that during the 15-minute battle with the five-man gang she was calm "but afterwards reaction set in".

"At 6.40pm we noticed that something was wrong with the telephone. We thought it might be terrorists as we know the dangers here at the moment. The dogs started barking and I went to the front door. About 100 metres from the house I saw a black man with a gun. He was dressed in a type of army clothing," Sonja said yesterday from Hairibib Farm.

She turned to her father and said: "They really are terrorists dad." Her father ran to the bedroom, grabbed his revolver and went to the kitchen window. A shot rang out from outside and Mr Dressel collapsed on to the floor.

"I heard the shot and saw him collapse. I went to the safe, grabbed a rifle and crawled out the front door onto our large stoep."

"I saw one of the attackers and I shot him. He also collapsed and then I heard my mother (Mrs Helga Dressel, 51) scream from the bedroom that there was another one near her window."

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tion to improved  
She crawled out further  
onto the stoep and when  
she caught a glimpse of  
the attacker she fired at  
him.  
"I did not know at that  
stage whether I had hit  
him. We only found this  
out later," the Grootfontein High School Standard 8 pupil said.

The shootout lasted only a few minutes before the surviving terrorists fled

10 PAGES

Mercury Africa  
Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — Security forces spent the weekend hunting a group of Swapo terrorists who shot a farmer on Friday night and then had two of their group shot dead by the farmer's 15-year-old daughter.

Sonja Dressel shot one terrorist as her father lay dead beside her

Mr Eberhardt Dressel was the second civilian killed by terrorists in two days in the Grootfontein - Tsumeb - Otavi triangle

Every available man spent the weekend scouring rugged terrain in a joint army and police hunt for the group of terrorists who have been causing havoc in the area in the past 10 days

A spokesman for South West Africa Command said last night no contact with the Swapo infiltrators had been reported yet

The terrorists are believed to be some of Swapo's top men

Sonja said she first saw a group of armed men approaching her father's farmhouse about 7 p m Mr

# Massive hunt for terrorists

Dressel fetched his revolver

My father went to the kitchen window but one of the terrorists shot first and my father collapsed

I then went to the safe and grabbed my father's commando rifle and went on to the front step where I saw another two terrorists

I opened fire and they fired back I carried on firing until I could not see them anymore

The Grootfontein schoolgirl killed one of the attackers

My mother then shouted to me there was another one near the bedroom window I crawled outside further and when I sighted

him I opened fire

Sonja shot dead the terrorist

The shootout lasted about 15 minutes and the rest of the gang fled

Sonja, a Standard 8 pupil, said she managed to keep her head during the attack but the shock of it all hit her afterwards

Her brother, who is a member of the security forces at Ondangwa in Owamboland, arrived at the farm soon afterwards and alerted the security forces A full-scale follow-up started

On Wednesday night a 57-year-old Railways employee and father of six, Mr Andries van der Bank,

was bayoneted to death at a desolate siding at Uchab near Tsumeb

The chief of the Railways, Mr J Loubser, flew from Johannesburg to visit the area after a complaint about the safety of Railways employees

Mr Loubser said every precaution would be taken

He said Mr van der Bank should have been staying in Tsumeb on the night he was murdered, but he had felt tired and decided to stay at the lonely siding

The Railways chief also said that some of the locomotives in the operational area would be armoured

## DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for white Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the difference in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramid of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows a high proportion of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. When this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, differences are experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mortality rate in their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These data should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Tsumeb among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the complete areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world where medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

# Girl kills terrorists after dad dies

(221)

RPM 25/2/80

WINDHOEK - A 15-year-old Grootfontein schoolgirl shot dead two terrorists at the family farm near the town on Friday night after her father had been killed in a Swapo attack.

But she only learnt of their deaths next day.

The girl is Sonja Dressel. Her father was Mr E F Dressel 54.

Sonja's mother was also in the farmhouse at the time but was not injured.

Shortly after the attack ended, Sonja's brother, on leave from the army, arrived with his wife.

She said her father noticed about 7pm that the telephone was not working. The family became suspicious because they knew terrorists were active in the district.

A dog began barking and Sonja opened the front door to find out why. She saw a number of terrorists at a fence about 100 metres from the house.

Her father fetched his revolver and went to the kitchen window. He was shot dead before he could open fire.

Sonja grabbed a rifle and fired at two terrorists standing outside the house. Then her mother shouted that there were more at the back.

She ran there and fired again. The terrorists then fired volley after volley while Sonja and her mother hid in the bedroom.

When help came, the family was taken into the town for the night. They returned to the farm the next day — and that was when Sonja was told she had killed two terrorists — Sapa

It appears then, that either farmers' estimates of payment in kind in the agricultural census are well below

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*Nov 24 2180*  
**Swapo aim may be bases**

**The Star's Africa News Service**

**TSUMEB** — Swapo insurgents in Northern SWA/Namibia do not seem intent on moving any further south than the so-called white farming area.

This has led observers to believe that the main aim of the infiltration which began 10 days ago might not be to spread terror but to establish bases in or round the white farming areas of Grootfontein, Otavi and Tsumeb.

The Insurgents appear to be sticking to the same pattern as Swapo groups which entered the area last year. They are taking advantage of the rugged, inhospitable countryside in the "triangle," and also the heavy rains over the area at this time of year, to cover their tracks.

They have used the arrival in Windhoek of the United Nations Commander-designate, General Prem Chand, to stake their claim to a presence further south than the proposed 50 km. wide demilitarised zone.

"They have to spread terror just to make the world aware they are still around. But it is probable that the latest insurgents are here to establish a base or bases to impress the United Nations," one source said.

c) is shown in the table below.

TABLE 18

Distribution of workers according to total payment, weekly R

<u>Total payment (R per week)</u>	<u>Number of workers</u>	<u>Cumulative %</u>
0 - 2,50	0	0
2,51 - 5,00	2	1,54
5,01 - 7,50	5	5,38
7,51 - 10,00	14	16,15
10,01 - 12,50	17	29,23
12,51 - 15,00	34	55,38
15,01 - 17,50	26	75,38
17,51 - 20,00	10	83,08
20,01 - 22,50	14	93,85
22,51 - 25,00	3	96,15
> 25,00	5	100,00
total	130	
<u>Mean:</u>	R14,79	
<u>Range:</u>	R3,50 to R31,60 a week.	

WINDHOEK — Talks on United Nations supervised elections in South West Africa would probably begin in Cape Town next Monday reports in Windhoek said yesterday

It was earlier predicted that the talks would start this week

Yesterday's reports said the commander of the UN Transitional Assistance Group Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, was expected to complete his programme by next Thursday

Gen Chand is in Windhoek to examine military and technical aspects of the implementation of a demilitarised zone on both sides of the Angolan border prior to UN supervised elections

Reports said Gen Chand would be joined in Cape Town by the three assistant Secretaries-General of the UN involved in the talks

They said Mr Martti Ahtisaari, Mr Brian Urquhart and Mr M Farah would fly to Cape

220  
Talks on  
RDM  
SWA poll  
26/2/80  
start on

Monday

Town from New York

Meanwhile, the Namibia National Front, a political group in SWA, yesterday cabled the UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim requesting an audience with his representatives in Cape Town once Gen Chand left SWA for South Africa

In its cable the NNF said it requested the meeting because Gen Chand had no intention of having talks with political parties while in SWA — Sapa

RDM 26/2/80

(22) **Owambo praise for  
young girl fighter**

WINDHOEK — The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, yesterday congratulated whites living in the Grootfontein and Tsumeb districts in northern South West Africa for the way they had resisted the terror onslaught in past weeks

Speaking from his hospital bed at Oshakati, where he is recuperating after a mild heart attack, Pastor Ndjoba specially commended Sonja Dressel, the 15-year-old schoolgirl who shot dead two terrorists while defending her parents' home. Her father, Mr Eberhard Dreg-

sel, was killed in the attack

Another terrorist has been killed and one more wounded by farmers since Swapo infiltrated the northern white farming areas more than a week ago

Pastor Ndjoba said Sonja's action should serve as an example to all the people of SWA — especially those of Owambo

"If all the local population act as Miss Dressel has against terrorists, they will soon eliminate Swapo completely," he said — Sapa

# More die in SWA <sup>Star</sup> skirmishes

221 27/2/80

Two South African soldiers have been killed in skirmishes with Swapo insurgents in the SWA/Namibia operational area and a third has died of wounds suffered there a week ago.

Defence headquarters in Pretoria said today the men were Staff Sergeant Almerindo Murao da Costa (35), who is survived by his wife, Mrs E S da Costa of 340 Susan Street, Wierda Park, Pretoria, Rifleman Leon Grobler (25), survived by his wife Mrs S E Grobler of Bankpan Farm in the Bethal district, and Rifleman Jacobus Andries Petrus Bosman (28), survived by his wife, Mrs M E Bosman of 5 Hull Street, Primrose Extension 2, Germiston.

In the past fortnight Swapo insurgents have

attacked three farms, killing one farmer.

In these attacks and in skirmishes with security force members they are believed to have lost at least 12 killed or wounded

Two were shot down by 15-year-old Sonja Dressel after they had killed her father, Mr Eberhardt Dressel, on their farm in the Grootfontein district.

Swapo also attacked a small railway station halfway between Grootfontein and Otavi, murdering SAR employee Mr Andries van der Bank (57).

The attacks coincide with the visit to the area by the United Nations monitoring force commander-designate, Major-General Prem Chand

# Shipanga confident of UN get-together

221

RDM 27/2/80

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said yesterday he was confident that top United Nations officials who are to meet in Cape Town next month to discuss the UN plan for South West Africa would later meet the internally based parties for discussions.

Mr Shipanga said he was aware the Namibia National Front had sent a telex to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, asking to be represented at the Cape Town talks

He said he had been in touch with diplomats from the Western Five who had assured him the UN would meet the internal parties for discussion either in Cape Town or Windhoek

Among those who will be present at the Cape Town talks will be the UN Secretary-General's special representative for SWA, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN Under-Secretary for political affairs, Mr Brian Urquhart and the UN military leader presently in SWA, Lieutenant-General Prem Chand



RWM 2/2/84  
Churches  
slam SA  
on DMZ  
hurdles (221)

WINDHOEK — South African preconditions for the acceptance of a demilitarised zone on the South West African border as a run-up to United Nations-supervised elections could only hinder a settlement in the territory, the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) said yesterday.

The CCN was replying to criticism by the SWA Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, of an earlier statement issued by the church organisation.

In it the CCN had said South Africa was the only negotiator on SWA which had set preconditions to the acceptance of a DMZ.

Dr Viljoen had asked the CCN last week to clarify its statement which he said, had been misleading.

Dr Viljoen said the CCN had indicated South Africa had not accepted the DMZ plan and that only Swapo and the Frontline states had accepted it.

Clarifying its statement yesterday the CCN said Swapo and the Frontline states had accepted the DMZ "in principle".

The South African Government had however set specific conditions for acceptance. These conditions can only hinder the speedy acceptance of an agreement embracing all parties, which alone could lead this country and all its people to peace, the CCN said.

Dr Viljoen's statement that Swapo had not followed the Frontline states in going beyond the concept of the DMZ was misleading as it implied other parties to the dispute had also attached conditions to their acceptance of the plan, the council added.

If so, the council is not aware of such conditions.

The council does not, therefore consider its appeal as unfair or incorrect, the statement concluded — Sapa

DOM 29/2/80  
 (22)

# SA soldier is killed during Angola fight

WINDHOEK. — A Defence Force sergeant was killed 3km inside Angolan territory during a follow-up operation this week in which four terrorists died

This was announced in Windhoek yesterday by the Chief of Staff of the SWA Command, Brigadier Willie Meyer

Brig Meyer said the security forces made contact with terrorists near the Angolan border on Monday afternoon and were caught in an ambush when they launched the follow-up into Angola

Staff Sergeant Almerindo da Costa was killed when he stepped on a landmine during the fighting

Brig Meyer disclosed that five terrorists involved in a recent Swapo infiltration of white farming areas of northern South West Africa have been killed so far and the hunt for the others is continuing

Two members of the security forces and two civilians also died

In the latest incidents, two terrorists were killed by security forces in the Grootfontein-Tsumeb area.

Two of the terrorists were shot dead by 15-year-old Sonja Dressel after her father, Mr Eberhard Dressel, was killed in a terrorist attack on his home

Brig Meyer said security forces had the situation in the area under control, and the search, although hampered by rain, was continuing

At least three terrorists had been wounded in incidents in the northern districts, possibly more — the fleeing terrorists had taken their wounded with them.

A vehicle exploded a homemade landmine in the Mangetti bloc north of Tsumeb this week. There were no casualties

Brig Meyer said a total of 16 terrorists were killed in the past week in the operational area and the northern white farming districts

He gave this summary of incidents in the past week

● On Thursday last week, security forces discovered a Swapo ambush just south of the Angolan border and immediately launched an attack. In the ensu-

ing exchange of fire one Swapo terrorist was killed

● On the same day, security forces walked into a terrorist ambush in northern Owambo. A skirmish ensued and two terrorists were killed. The remaining terrorist fled across the Angolan border

● Last Friday, security forces were following terrorist tracks in the northern border area of Owambo when they came across a fleeing terrorist at a water hole. He was shot dead

● Then came last Monday's follow-up incident

● Last Tuesday, two terrorists and one member of the security forces were killed in a skirmish

Two Owambo children were wounded when a handgrenade exploded after they picked it up

They were taken to hospital in Oshakati.

One lost an arm and the other had shrapnel wounds

A heavy lorry caught fire when it was shot up in a Swapo ambush in the operational area. One black civilian was killed and five injured — Sapa

# Chand off for talks with Govt

(221)  
WM  
29/2/80

WINDHOEK — Lieutenant-General Prem Chand is expected to leave South West Africa today for talks in Cape Town with the South African Government.

Gen Chand, the commander of the military component of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group has been visiting SWA to investigate military and technical aspects of a demilitarized zone (DMZ) between SWA and Angola prior to UN-supervised elections.

Officials in Windhoek said Gen Chand would hold a Press conference today before flying to Cape Town, reports Sapa.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN Secretary-General's special representative to SWA and Mr Brian Urquhart, the UN special under-secretary for special political affairs will join Gen Chand and his staff in Cape Town.

Political aspects of the proposed DMZ are expected to be discussed in Cape Town.

Observers say there is a possibility of further talks between the South African Government and SWA political leaders.

**RICHARD WALKER** reports from New York that four days have been allotted for the talks in Cape Town, in a bid to win South African acceptance of the UN's SWA independence plan.

Whatever the outcome, the UN cavalcade, headed by Mr Urquhart is scheduled to move on to Botswana and Angola by March 9 and 10, then to continue their pilgrimage to Zambia and Tanzania the following week. They are not expected to return to UN headquarters before the middle of March.

With super caution, a UN spokesman described the Cape Town parley as "consultations to find out what was the outcome of the consultations" with Gen Chand. But there are fears that Cape Town could prove an empty exercise if the outcome of the Rhodesian elections spells further crisis.

The crucial issue remains the proposed DMZ to secure SWA's northern flank, and where and how Swapo's forces are to be contained.

NAMIBIA — GENERAL

1 MARCH 1980 — 24 MAY 1980

Tongaats employment, will receive a payment of twelve month's wages.

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13/80 (22)

## UN men arrive in SA

secretary-general's special representative in SWA/Namibia

Mr Urquhart said he could not yet say anything substantial, but that he hoped "useful progress would be made on the whole Namibia question" during his visit

After talks with Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, the UN military commander for SWA/Namibia, Mr Urquhart's team will meet SA Government representatives

The UN team was met at the airport by Mr Adriaan Eksteen, South Africa's UN Ambassador

The members of the team are Mr Abby Farah, under-secretary-general for political affairs, Mr Urquhart, Mr Ahtisaari, and Mr Bernard Muganda, executive assistant for political affairs to Mr Ahtisaari

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employed, man's company number, which district manager or recruiter should be contacted by the family in an emergency, etc.

Medical aspects of the migrant labourer at Tongaat are covered by an article written by one of Tongaat's medical officers, Dr. N. McE. Lamont and attached. (see Appendix 4)

The Induction and Training Centre introduces the Pondo the the concept of a correctly balanced diet, which he receives in the hostel to which he is posted. (see Appendix 5).

### JOB OPPORTUNITIES

The Pondo worker has in the past been confined to the lower grade jobs in the Sugar Industry. There has been little or no opportunity for advancement into the better paid, more rewarding jobs traditionally held by permanently resident Zulu or Indian males from the area. To overcome this, a driver training programme has been considerably expanded and Pondos are being trained in driving and also in supervision. Men taking up such opportunities are required to sign a contract for the full season.

Because of the high training and skill investment, it is obviously desirable to get as many as possible of the past employees to return to Tongaat for further contracts. In order to encourage

# A prayer for the <sup>221</sup>RDM DMZ 1/3/80

By PETER KENNY  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, the leader of the United Nations military team which left Windhoek for Cape Town yesterday after 10 days in South West Africa, said he was "not pessimistic" that a force of 7 500 UN troops could monitor the proposed 100km DMZ on the border.

He was answering questions yesterday on whether he thought the proposed 7 500 UN troops would be able to effectively monitor the DMZ across the SWA-Angolan border.

After saying he was not pessimistic, Gen Chand added "But we will go around with hope and prayer."

The proposed DMZ will cover an area of 150 000sq km — an area bigger than England — along a 1 400 km border.

The main concentration of military personnel during the ceasefire would be in the northern parts of South West Africa.

General Chand said he had seen and visited all the places he wanted to and the visit had been carried out in a spirit of understanding and co-operation.

On the question of whether the UN visitors had seen any permanent Swapo bases General Chand said "I cannot say."

He did, however, say his team had covered more ground than they expected with the South Africans.

# Chand at Cape for DMZ talks

WINDHOEK - The United Nations Commander-Designate for SWA/Namibia, General Prem Chand, has flown to Cape Town to join other top-ranking UN officials for what are expected to be tough talks with South Africa on the proposed demilitarised "peace zone" for the territory.

General Chand completed a 10-day stay in SWA/Namibia in which he and his military experts were given a first-hand look of the terrain along the borders with Angola and Zambia, which has been earmarked for the DMZ.

## CO-OPERATION

General Chand is to join the UN Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and Under-Secretary-General Mr Brian Urquhart in Cape Town today to prepare for the political phase of discussions on the DMZ.

Before his departure from Windhoek, General Chand said the success and implementation of the UN settlement proposals depended on "the good faith and goodwill and the support and co-operation of all those concerned with the proposals."

"Everything I had set out to cover and see was covered, even more so than I had expected," he said, praising the South African military authorities for their co-operation during his mission's visit to the territory.

Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

### CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

Mrs Futter, East London

- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

### STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leave form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thin leaves of the cabbage leaving the stem pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage, salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double circle, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

### EGG POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

Ethne Board, Fort Elizabeth

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

### EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- saladonnaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat saled platter; cut side down. Pour over saladonnaise.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

### CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

S. Drury, East London

French dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

- tomato
- fresh
- radish

221

# SWA talks in Cape 'critical'

A FRESH attempt to break the South West African deadlock will be made in Cape Town this week — at the same time as South Africa digests the result of the Rhodesian settlement

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative, and a top UN team arrive in Cape Town today for a critical negotiating round on the South West African issue with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha

A team of representatives of the Western contract group which negotiated the original settlement plan have also arrived for the talks which will try to overcome South African reservations on the feasibility of a demilitarised zone on the Angolan-SWA border during the runup to the independence elections

The UN mission includes two Under Secretaries-General, Mr Brian Urquhart, and Mr Abulrahman Farah, Mr Ahtisaari, and the UN military commander for territory, General Prem Chand

The concept of a DMZ was devised as a compromise last year when the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, excluded the monitoring of Swapo bases from the settlement plan

Critical to next week's talks will be the report of Gen Chand, who arrived in Cape Town at the weekend after a

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

visit to SWA and extensive talks with South African military commanders there

South Africa, which has profound doubts about the efficacy of a thinly patrolled DMZ against infiltration by Swapo forces, would have to be convinced that technically the DMZ could be made to work, diplomatic sources said yesterday

The South African view was still that only effective monitoring of the Swapo bases in Angola, on the same pattern as the monitoring of South African camps in SWA would stop infiltration

Electronic border surveillance to assist the 7 500-strong Untag (United Nations Transitional Assistance Group) force, a key element in the UN plan, is rejected as unworkable in the SWAfrican terrain

The UN team would have to come up with a pretty persua-

sive argument on the feasibility of the DMZ before South Africa would change its mind, I was told

Next week's talks and Gen Chand's visit to SWA are the first on the SWA settlement issue since the Geneva conference last year

At a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday, Mr Urquhart said that the UN mission would meet with the SA Government after being briefed by Gen Chand, writes Colleen Hendriks

The UN mission might hold talks with the frontline states after the Cape Town deliberations, Mr Urquhart said

The mission would "probably not" hold talks with Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement

"We will only be talking to the legal governments of the countries involved," said Mr Urquhart

Unita, which controls large parts of southern Angola, could be a thorn in the side of any monitoring force if it not included in a settlement

Asked why Gen Chand had suddenly replaced the former military commander of Untag, Mr Urquhart said that Gen Hannes Philippe was required back in Switzerland

Government sources believe that Gen Philippe was replaced because he was "too objective" about SWA

Said one official: "When last I spoke to Gen Philippe he gave me no indication that he was to be replaced"



Guardian  
11/3/80

# UK gets secret uranium cargo

By Patrick Keatley,  
Diplomatic Correspondent

The secrecy surrounding the shipment of processed uranium ore from the Rossing Mine in Namibia to a nuclear fuel factory in Lancashire is being imposed at the insistence of the customer, according to Granada Television last night.

The £150 million deal, negotiated by the Labour Government in 1968-70 and later confirmed by the Conservatives, guarantees about half the total supplies required in this country for the generation of electric power.

The World In Action programme has turned up a fresh aspect by tracing the method of delivery. Camera teams filmed the secret supply line via France and Belgium. It begins with cargo flights of the French airline UTA and South African Airways which do not exist on the official timetables.

The report showed aircraft stripped of their company identification unloading cargoes of uranium concentrate. The heavy lorries awaiting them in Paris belonged to two British firms and purported to be removal vans or the delivery

trucks of a kitchen equipment firm. A small sticker, filmed in close-up, showed that the ship pers were, however, complying with the legal requirement that cargoes be labelled 'Radioactive—Dangerous'.

The Minister for African Affairs at the Foreign Office, Mr Richard Luce, was seen answering questions about the legality of the contract, in the light of the UN resolution requiring member states to cease trading with Namibia, because South Africa is occupying it illegally. Mr Luce said: "We do not recognise South Africa

as the lawful government there. But the contract between British Nuclear Fuels Limited and RTZ is an ordinary commercial relationship.

The programme revealed that since the filming began there had been a switch. Container ships were now coming into the Belgian port of Zeebrugge to be met by the same British lorries. The producer, Michael Ryan, and researcher, Ian McBride, concluded that it was fear of legal action which led to the clandestine operation.

# Aktur will be in Assembly today

# Untag and SA men meet on SWA today

(221)

WINDHOEK. — The South West African National Assembly convenes in Windhoek today for its first sitting this year

The SWA National Party front, Aktur, will take its place again as the main opposition group in the Assembly after walking out last year because of dissatisfaction over the functions of the Assembly

Since then the Aktur executive has decided they should return to the Assembly and the same team, led by Mr A H du Plessis, will take its place in the Turnhalle today

A month has been set aside for the sitting, but it might not sit that long

Political observers said Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and chairman of the Administrator-General's finance committee, would table the main budget for South West this session

A fully-fledged budget debate would follow

Observers said legislation on the establishment of an independent public service for South West was regarded as a priority issue and might be dealt with during this session.

The President of the DTA, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, will not attend the session. He is still recovering from a mild heart attack.

Delegates are expected to convene briefly this afternoon and then adjourn until tomorrow. — Sapa

CAPE TOWN — Representatives of the United Nations and South African delegations to today's talks on South West Africa met separately in Cape Town yesterday

The talks will be yet another attempt in the ongoing struggle to find an acceptable solution to the problem which has held the world stage for a number of decades

The UN delegation is led by that body's special representative to South West, Mr Martti Ahtisaari. He will be assisted by two deputy secretaries-general of the UN, Mr Brian Urquhart and Mr Abdulrahman Arah

Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, Commander of Untag, who has just completed an extensive visit to the proposed demilitarised zone on the border with Angola, is also part of the delegation

The South African delegation will be led by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha

It is possible the talks may be expanded to include the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, but no confirmation or

denial of such a move could be obtained

The DMZ and composition of Untag have been among the main stumbling blocks to a mutually acceptable solution

In the past South Africa has insisted that a number of points be clarified before any agreement could be reached

The main points of contention appear to be

- The number of South African bases which will be allowed in selected locations in the DMZ,

- The disarmament of Swapo forces seven days after an election has been certified and the restriction of Swapo forces to bases in Angola and Zambia where they will be monitored by those countries,

- The clarification of certain practical aspects of the DMZ and the fact that South Africa did not regard it as supplementary to the monitoring of bases across the border, but as a substitute for it;

- South Africa will also want confirmation that the question of Swapo bases inside South West will not be resurrected — Sapa

# Nat slams Viljoen refusal

WINDHOEK -- South West Africans will pay for the Administrator General's rejection of the Legislative Assembly's appeal to maintain a status quo in the territory until after white elections.

This was said yesterday by Mr Eben van Zijl, a member of the executive committee of the NP controlled SWA Legislative Assembly.

He was commenting on the Administrator General, Dr Gerat Viljoen's rejection of a motion passed by the Assembly last week.

The motion appealed to Dr Viljoen to maintain the status quo on matters on which consensus had not been reached -- such as the opening up of white areas and facilities to other races -- until after white elections in the territory.

Dr Viljoen said on Monday night that he believed the greatest possible measure of consensus had been reached during discussion with SWA political parties including Afrikaner (the National Party election front) last year.

But yesterday Mr Van Zijl said Dr Viljoen's rejection of the Assembly's motion was not a defeat for the NP -- it was an act against SWA itself.

The leader of the NP, Mr A Hendriks, said the rejection of the motion for the white election results in Rhodesia could bring about a new feeling of unrest among whites in the territory.

A final constitution for SWA had not yet been written and the NP would ask white voters for the strongest possible mandate in the proposed elections, Mr Du Plessis said.

Mr Du Plessis said what the NP accepted during talks with Dr Viljoen last year had been agreed on in the hope of a compromise with the provision that a vote would be taken at election.

Dr Viljoen had said it was impossible to refer to the assurances without taking into account the drastically changed situation which the South African Government as well as the leaders of SWA accepted together under pressure of international facilities.

Mr Du Plessis said there were no international or internal developments which could affect his party's stance on the assurance.

Had Dr Viljoen agreed with the motion he would have contributed toward a greater stability and confidence in SWA, Mr Du Plessis said. -- Sapa

# It's separate taxation — in SWA/Namibia

5-14R  
6/3/80

221  
~~320~~

her husband after 35 years of marriage because she wanted to be taxed separately. Now I hope they will get married again.

"It should also bring the better qualified and professional women back into the labour market," said Mrs Schoeman.

She is president of the SWA/Namibia National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and has been working for a system of separate taxation since 1964.

SWA/Namibia Building Society and immediate past chairman of the Windhoek Afrikaanse Sakekamer.

"This is a triumph. It will encourage couples to get married. Last year a friend of mine divorced

"We've got separate taxation effective from March 1 for married working women," said a jubilant Joey Schoeman, a top South West Africa/Namibia businesswoman from Wind-

hoek yesterday. "From now on the ordinary salaried, married, working woman will be taxed as an individual on the same basis as her male counterpart," said Mrs Schoeman who is an executive director of the

From March 1 this year, salaried married working women in SWA/Namibia will be taxed as individuals on the same basis as their male counterparts. SUE GARRETT reports.

"I have not the slightest doubt that our representations have resulted in this change of policy."

Mrs Schoeman said there were certain drawbacks however as executive working women, and women with their own businesses were excluded from the new system of separate taxation.

Further details about this were provided by Mr Bill Irwin, promotion manager of Liberty Life which has a branch office in Windhoek. "The amendment to the tax law does not include

any amount received by a married working woman from her own business, or from a business in which she is a partner, or from a private company in which she or her husband is a main or principal shareholder or director.

Mr Irwin said he didn't think it fair if a woman was successful in a business of her own, quite apart from her husband, that she should be excluded from separate taxation.

Mrs Adele van der Spuy of Johannesburg who has been campaigning for se-

parate taxation for married working women in South Africa for six years now, exclaimed, "This is really positive news."

"I now see separate taxation as something definitely in sight for South Africa."

"Oh I don't know about this year, but I'm hopeful about the future. It will have to come in," said Mrs van der Spuy.

"I'm sure that for Rhodesia it will only be a question of time before it is introduced there. After all Mozambique and Angola have separate taxation."

"Joint taxation is a real thing. It is a throw-back to the days when women were ladies sipping tea and not working."

(271)  
Restriction  
claim by ~~78~~  
STAR 6/3/80  
South West  
church body

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — One of the largest churches in SWA/Namibia, the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church, has accused the authorities of deliberately restricting its activities

The head of the church, Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, has said in a statement that the SWA/Namibian authorities were deliberately refusing entry permits to expatriate Finnish missionary staff

"While the people of Namibia are being warned about the restrictions on churches placed by marxist or so-called marxist governments, the Government which confesses to be a Christian one is taking similar actions," said Bishop Dumeni.

"Although there were in the past, incidents of refusal of visas and withdrawals of residence permits, there are indications now that a new policy is being applied, to the detriment of the church"

In the past 10 years the number of missionary staff of the church has dwindled from 112 to 54.

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General said today that each visa application was treated on merit

PDM 6/3/80  
221

# UN officials ignored us — DTA

WINDHOEK — United Nations-supervised elections in South West Africa will not succeed unless the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has accepted the agreement leading to them

This was said by the DTA yesterday in a telexed message to Mr Brian Urquhart, one of the United Nations officials currently holding talks in Cape Town with the South African Government on the election proposals

The DTA said it had again been ignored in favour of

Swapo  
The message said Swapo had been consulted on the matters being discussed in Cape Town, but not the DTA

"It is beyond comprehension why, in each case where your group is concerned with talks on the SWA question, Swapo is considered as a party to such talks but the DTA, which will most definitely be involved as an opponent party in any UN-supervised election, is completely ignored," the message said.

"The DTA wishes to make it

clear that no effort to come to any agreement on the question of UN-supervised elections in SWA or any component part thereof can succeed, or be carried out, unless the DTA, which has a proven majority support, has accepted such agreement"

The DTA said the Cape Town talks would end at the weekend and the UN officials would return to New York

But sources in Windhoek said the UN representatives might fly to Windhoek for further talks there — Sapa

SWA/NAMIBIA <sup>221</sup>  
7/3/80  
**After Zimbabwe . . . ?**

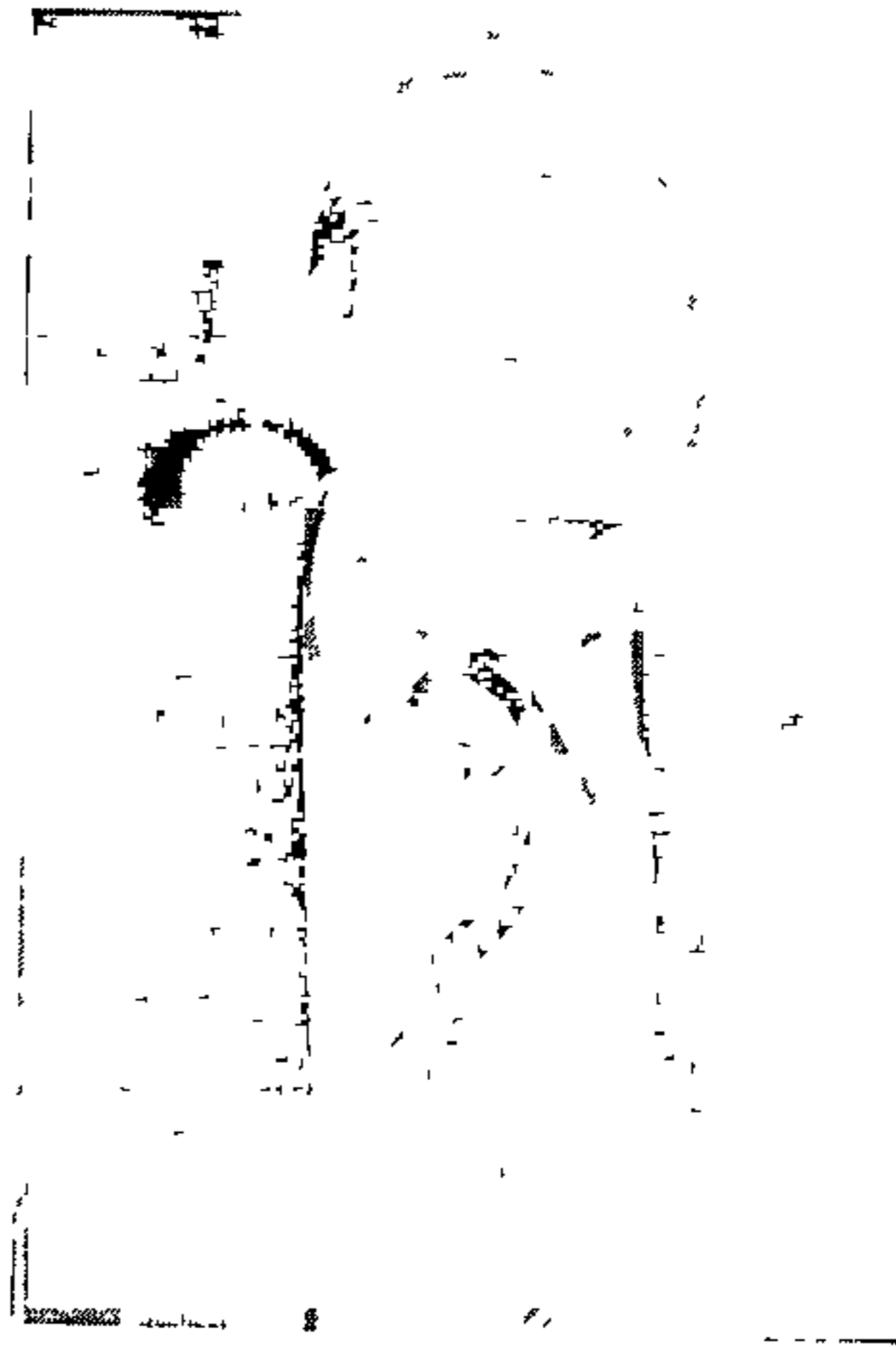
The trouble with free elections, as former Russian Foreign Minister Molotov used to say, is that you can never be sure of the result. Even the British stiff upper lip has quivered of late.

The extraordinary landslide win scored by Robert Mugabe in Rhodesia is certain to raise similar doubts in the minds of Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his negotiating team who conclude a week of talks with UN representatives on the practical implementation of the SWA settlement agreement.

SWA Administrator-General Gerrit Viljoen, a key member of the team, did not bother to conceal his apprehension about the uncertain outcome of elections supervised and monitored by outside agencies. Intimidation, he said, gave Mugabe his victory, so precautions against this practice in a SWA poll will have to be doubly effective.

At high-level briefings with members of government this week, a different story emerged. Intimidation was a factor, but according to the most reliable information reaching government from Salisbury, no one side monopolised this oldest of election tools.

Stunned by the disastrous showing of



**Foreign Minister Botha . . . where  
now for Namibia?**

Bishop Muzorewa's UANC, Pretoria is taking stock of the SWA situation and the extent of genuine support so-called moderate political leaders in the territory can command.

According to the best advice received

# Savimbi threatens the UN on plan for Angolan DMZ

STAR 7/3/80

221

LONDON — The Angolan guerilla movement Unita yesterday threatened to turn its guns on United Nations troops if the world body pressed ahead with plans to establish a demilitarised zone across the SWA/Namibian border with Angola without consulting the guerillas. Sapa-Reuter reports

The UN is attempting to set up a DMZ stretching 50 km on each side of the frontier, including territory in southern Angola that Unita claims to control

Unita's external representative Mr Jeronias Chitunda, issued a statement in Paris saying that unless the movement was consulted about the DMZ plan the UN proposed peace-keeping force would be regarded as allies of the Cuban invaders and treated as such

Unita is waging guerilla warfare to topple Angola's marxist MPLA administration, which is backed by about 20 000 Cuban troops

Mr Chitunda said a meeting of Unita's central

committee under its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, in the liberated zones of Angola's southern Cuban go province had sent messages to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

Dr Savimbi asked Dr Waldheim to pass on the contents to the five Western states involved in the search for an internationally acceptable settlement in SWA/Namibia

Our political correspondent writes that the latest round of talks between UN negotiators and the South African Government on SWA/Namibia ended in Cape Town today with little progress having been made



STAR 7/3/80  
Swapo raiders  
quit farms as  
six more die

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Indications were that some of the Swapo insurgents in SWA/Namibia's white farming areas were moving out and were heading further north, a senior officer of SWA command said here yesterday.

Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second-in-command of SWA Command, said, however, that he did not believe that all the insurgents were leaving.

"There may still be small groups moving around in the Tsumeb-Otavi Grootfontein triangle," he said.

During the past week security forces in the area shot and killed six insurgents. This brings the total shot so far after the initial contact between a large group of infiltrators and the security forces near Tsintsalus early last month, to 11. Three of these were shot by local farmers.

The latest infiltration has become known for the determined way in which the border community retaliated. Whenever the terrorists attacked a farm they came off second best. Because of this they are now hitting softer targets like railway lines," Brigadier Bosman said.

Meanwhile in the far northern operational area

17 insurgents were shot dead by security forces in six separate incidents.

On February 28 two were killed after a group of men were seen near a shop and fled.

Two days later a patrol drew fire from a kraal and in the follow-up action three insurgents were killed.

On March 2 three men were killed after a patrol spotted a group of insurgents.

The next day five were killed after security forces received information that a group was hiding in a shop.

On March 3 three infiltrators were killed in a security force ambush.

One insurgent was killed by a patrol which went to investigate the sound of someone chopping wood.

# Swapo men <sup>(221)</sup> RDM 7/3/80 killed in mop-up

WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed six Swapo insurgents trying to make their way out of the white farming area in the Tsumeb district of northern South West Africa, the second-in-command of the SWA Command of the Defence Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said yesterday.

This brings to 11 the number of guerrillas killed in the white area by security forces and civilians since infiltration of the Tsumeb district.

Another 17 guerrillas have been killed in the northern operational area since last Thursday, the brigadier said.

The insurgents who had infiltrated the Tsumeb district were now showing a tendency to move northwards back to Angola, he said. The security forces have executed a cut-off action and laid ambushes along their return route.

Two members of the security forces have been killed since last Thursday, said Brig Bosman. They are Rifleman Pieter Jacobus Geel and Rifleman Abraham Christoffel van Niekerk.

Outlining incidents in the northern operational area since last week, Brig Bosman said five guerrillas were killed on Monday when security forces, acting on information from local civilians, flushed out a group sheltering at a shop.

Security forces ambushed and killed another three guerrillas the same day. A group walked into the an ambush shortly after crossing the border into Owambo.

On Friday, a security force patrol came across a number of guerrillas lounging outside a shop. They fled, but two were killed two in a follow-up operation.

Another guerrilla was killed the next day, but three of his companions escaped.

On Saturday, a security force patrol attacked a group of guerrillas who had fired on them from a deserted kraal complex. The group fled and three were killed.

Security forces killed another three insurgents the next day when a patrol attacked a small group who had infiltrated the northern white farming area of the Territory and been attacking "soft" targets to make their presence known.

The targets included a railway track, which was blown up two weeks ago — Sapa . . .

# SWA is standing by to repel the pirate fishermen

STAR 7/3/80

3 Fishermen

221

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia authorities are expected to step-up measures to prevent large-scale pirate fishing by foreign vessels off the coast here as the new fishing season for the territory begins next month.

But despite indications that a crisis was looming in the industry, fishing factories operating from Walvis Bay generally recorded higher profit, from their operations during 1979 — in one case as much as R400 000 — in which intervention by "pirate" operations reached a new peak.

Factory operations were

quick to point out that the higher profit trend was out of proportion due to surpluses of fish meal carried over from 1978, and which were sold last year. There was also a rationalisation of canning operations.

The Director of Economics in SWA/Namibia, Mr Piet Kruger, said he expected renewed activity from foreign fishing fleets but that counter measures and patrolling of the fishing waters would be stepped up.

Although much talk of crisis in the fishing industry has again been heard, the situation is not a new one for Walvis Bay fish-

ing factories which have begun diversifying into other areas of the fishing industry, away from the dwindling traditional pelagic catches.

One fishing factory operator in Walvis Bay said that although fishing companies were "having quite a battle" the future looked brighter than it had done for some time because of ventures into more lucrative snoek and mackerel catching.

"For the past six years now we have had the problem of foreign fishing fleets operating off the coast. Whereas we are compelled by law to a season and off-season, they are not. But a lot of them are having problems with bunker fuel due to high oil prices and maybe this will keep some of them away from our fishing grounds this year," he said.

## DANGER

Despite the fact that the total pelagic fishing quota is expected to remain more or less the same as last year around 300 000 tons, the quota for pilchards — which has long been in danger of overfishing — is expected to be cut by about two-thirds to 4000 tons canned.

Mr Kruger said although he suspected that foreign vessels had caught some fish during the off-season, catches by authorities for research purposes were also made, "but there was no fish to catch."

He hoped through international agreement and stepped-up patrolling of the fishing waters would effect a better control on the catches made by foreign vessels.

# Namibian church feels 'deliberately restricted'

Post 7/3/80  
221

ONE of the largest churches in Namibia the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo Kavango Church, has accused the authorities in Windhoek of deliberately restricting its activities

The head of the church, Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, has said in a statement that the Namibian authorities were deliberately refusing entry permits to expatriate Finnish missionary staff

"While the people of Namibia are being warned about the restrictions on churches placed by Marxist or so-called Marxist governments, the Government which confesses to be a Christian one is taking similar actions," said Bishop Dumeni

"Although there were in the past incidents of refusal of visas and withdrawal of residence permits, there are indications now that a new policy is

being applied to the detriment of the church," said Bishop Dumeni

In the past 10 years the number of missionary staff of the church has dwindled from 112 to 54

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General said yesterday that each visa application was treated on merit and there was no question of general policy regarding a specific group or church

He said in any event the regional authorities in such cases were consulted about foreign workers in their areas and that they — in this case the Ovambo Government — had the final say

# Security forces shot 23 guerillas

221  
7/3/80

# Savimbi demands to join DMZ talks.

Political Staff

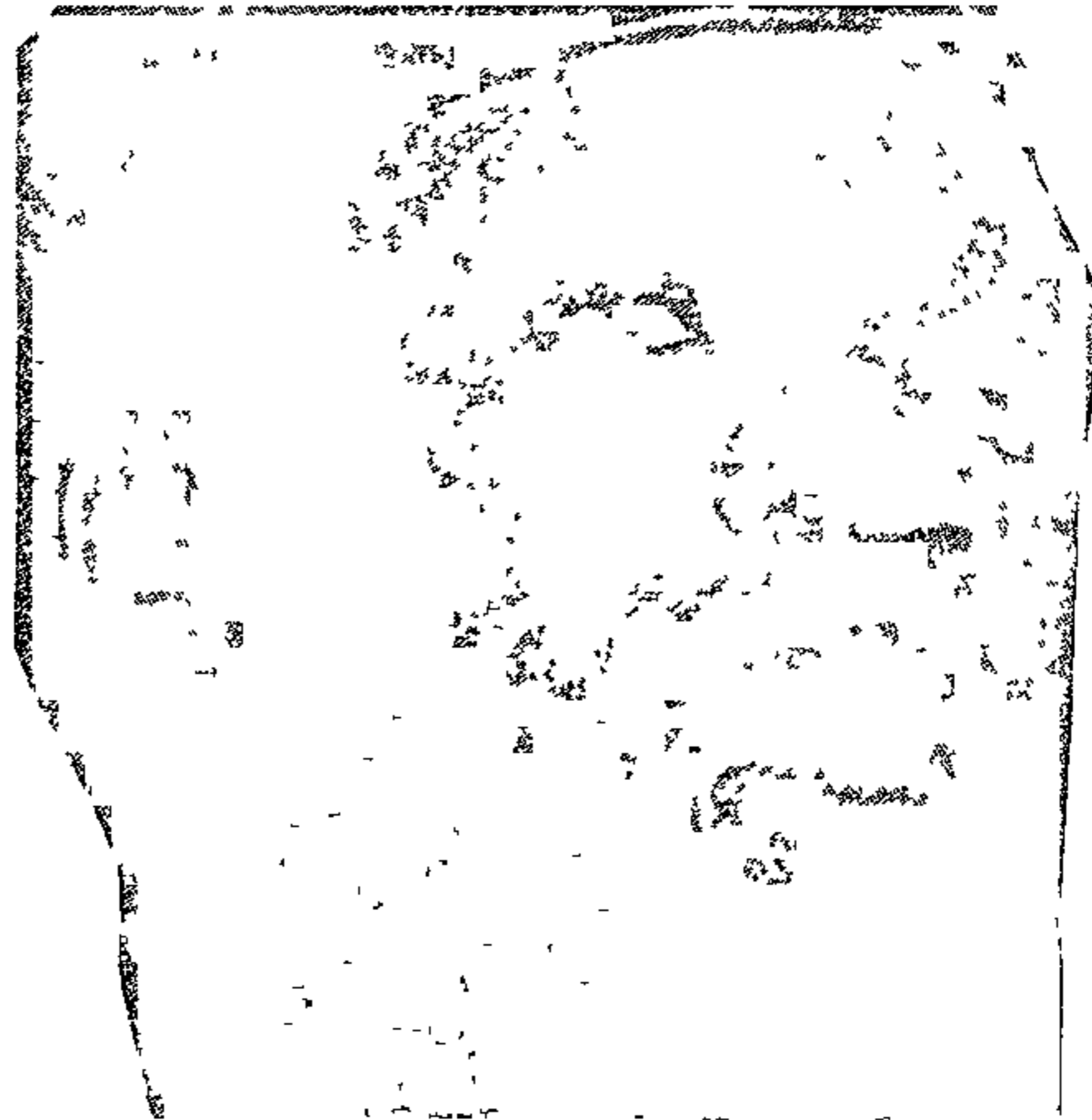
THE LEADER of Unita Dr Jonas Savimbi has demanded to be included in talks on a demilitarized zone on the SWA Namibian border with Angola.

In a letter addressed to the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha Dr Savimbi couched the demand with a threat that Unita would take appropriate measures if the UN force interferred in Unita territory without authority.

Dr Savimbi bases his demand on the fact that he controls the southern Angolan area which would be swallowed up in the 30km-wide zone.

In his letter Dr Savimbi says Unita would not tolerate a new intervention of foreign forces in the territory if it had been involved in a struggle against Portuguese colonialism and Russian-Cuban intervention. If the UN forces attempted to interfere with the people in southern Angola without Unita's authority, the movement would take measures, he considered necessary, Dr Savimbi said.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said yesterday he did not wish to comment on the letter at this stage.



Dr Jonas Savimbi

Dr Savimbi's objection, however, was understood to suit the South African Government as they are unhappy about the concept of a demilitarized zone. They are also extremely unwilling to be branded as the wreckers of an independence plan for the territory.

The SWA Namibia settlement prospects have suffered a severe setback as a result of the Rhodesian elections as the government will come under far more severe pressure to prevent a Swapo government in the territory.

Already at high government level an increasing number of people are arguing that a realistic assessment shows that Swapo could win an election there as it draws the majority of its support from the majority Ovambo tribe.

The National Party will put severe pressure on its leaders to stop any such outcome. There is little hope of progress being made during the present round of talks under way in Cape Town between the Department of Foreign Affairs and a UN delegation in the wake of the Rhodesian election.

The Savimbi letter could provide a welcome reason for a breathing space.

Sapa reports that officials of the United Nations and the South African Government completed the third day of talks on the constitutional future of SWA Namibia yesterday.

The talks are scheduled to end today.

Earlier the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, received the four senior members of the UN mission for a 30 minute courtesy call. Neither the prime minister nor the minister of foreign affairs have so far joined the talks.

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The Second in Command of South West Africa Command Brigadier Pietrus Bosman, announced yesterday that 23 insurgents had been killed in contacts with the security forces in the past week.

In the same period, two members of the security forces had been killed. They were Private Jacobus Geel and Sergeant Christoffel van Niekerk.

Brigadier Bosman said the security forces had been successful in breaking the strength of a group of Swapo guerillas who had been causing havoc in the Tsumeb area in east three weeks and who murdered two civilians.

Of the Swapo group who had infiltrated the Tsumeb district 11 had been shot, three by the local population and eight by the security forces.

A 15-year-old schoolgirl, Sonja Dressel, had accounted for two of the dead when she shot them after they had murdered her father, Mr Eberhard Dressel.

Brigadier Bosman said it looked as if the group which had infiltrated the Tsumeb-Groenfontein Otavi triangle was heading north after the successes of the security forces in tracking them down.

# Failure of talks may lead to UN sanctions

MICHAEL ACOTT

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA has moved appreciably closer to the imposition of United Nations economic sanctions following the apparent failure of negotiations on SWA (Namibia).

The UN negotiators, who left Cape Town for Windhoek today after four days of inconclusive talks with the South African Government.

The UN negotiators will hold talks in Windhoek with political parties there but there is little hope at the time that the talks and subsequent communications with the government will enable them to report in detail progress on the issue.

The discussions were aimed at reaching an agreement leading to UN supervised elections and internationally recognized independence for the territory.

No statement was received after the Cape Town talks ended yesterday. But indications are that the two sides could not reach agreement on key issues in the dispute.

There is increasing concern in diplomatic circles that if the UN team is unable to report any progress in talks with South Africa, a security council resolution calling for the imposition of sanctions will be introduced.

Sanctions could then only be avoided if one of the western powers vetoed the resolution in the belief that real progress was still possible.

The government faces an even narrower negotiating position and last week's landslide win for a Marxist party in the Palestinian election is believed to have made the government more cautious.

# No-go zone:

W/E ARGUS 8/3/80

# DTA asks for

# UN clarity 227

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Party in South West Africa was 'extremely unhappy' about talks it had here with a United Nations delegation on a demilitarised zone (DMZ) on the border with Angola, a statement said.

The statement was issued after the hour-long talks with the UN delegation this afternoon.

The DTA also said it had not received one reply to questions, sent through the South African Government to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, regarding the DMZ.

'On the contrary, more questions arose as a result of these talks,' the DTA said.

## BASES

Among the points which the DTA said had not been clarified were:

- The number of South African military bases to be allowed in the DMZ;
- The disarmament of Swapo after the certification of UN supervised elections in the territory;
- Satisfactory control of the DMZ by the UN transitional assistance group which is to deploy an acceptable number of forces;
- Co-operation between the military commanders of Untag and the South African Defence Force;

● The confirmation that the settlement proposals accepted by the South African Government on April 25 1978 have remained unchanged;

● Confirmation that the plan to allow Swapo military bases inside the territory had been abandoned; and

● Departure of the UN forces after elections. — Sapa.

# Nujoma in sneak trip <sup>221</sup> <sub>RDM</sub> 8/3/80 to SWA

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo's top officials — including its president, Mr Sam Nujoma — had sneaked into South West Africa recently with Cuban and MPLA soldiers, according to an interview published in the Windhoek Observer today.

In an interview with the newspaper's editor, Mr Hannes Smith, Swapo's administrative secretary in Luanda, Mr Moses Garoeb, said: "Members of the national executive of Swapo visited various places in northern Namibia and had consultations with their military commanders in the area."

Last night Mr Smith said he had telephoned Swapo's Luanda office after he heard a top official had disappeared from Swapo's New York offices.

Mr Garoeb told him that Swapo's movements would no longer be limited to the northern parts of SWA.

He claimed the Swapo officials had spent 18 hours in the territory, and had gone as far as the border of the northern tribal area and the former white farmlands.

Mr Smith said Swapo had asked him not to reveal the areas they had visited.

"You have to realise that either the movement is going to win through the muzzle of the gun or by means of the ballot paper," Mr Garoeb told him.



# We'd win elections, says

SWAPO could match Mr Robert Mugabe's landslide victory in Rhodesia if free elections were held in Namibia, Mr Shapua Kaukungua, the movement's representative in Western Europe, said this week

His prediction coincided with a Swapo appeal to Mr Mugabe for material help in the armed struggle to free Namibia

Speaking in Brussels, Mr Kalkungua said that the Rhodesian election result was not good news for white South Africa, but to Swapo it was "our own victory".

Mr Kalkungua challenged South Africa to allow the United Nations to organise free and fair elections in Namibia

"We are confident that Swapo has the vast support of the majority of the people, and we too could win a landslide victory"

From Luanda the Angolan news agency Angop reports that the Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma has sent a message to Mr Mugabe saying that Swapo hoped an independent Zimbabwe would give "material assistance and political and diplomatic support to the people of Namibia and South Africa to speed up the struggle for the liberation of all South Africa"

Mr Nujoma said the results of the Rhodesian election had encouraged the people of neighbouring Namibia and proved that "the forces of national liberation will always win over those of colonialism and fascism"

## SUNDAY POST Correspondent

on Namibia's border with Angola, and of South African raids into Zambia

A South African denial this week did little to allay the unease

"Of course they have got to deny it," the Angolan ambassador in Paris, Mr Luis de Almeida, said

"They also denied the raid on a factory in Lu-bange last September, but we took the British and French ambassadors to see the results of that act of aggression for themselves."

Mr de Almeida accused South Africa of stalling for time in order to give its "puppets" a better chance to establish a power structure in Namibia.

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# Swapo

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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

# UJET

A top-level United Nations delegation arrived at Windhoek's JG Strijdom airport yesterday for talks with Namibian political leaders

Nine UN officials landed at the airport in a UN executive jet shortly after 10 am.

They were met at the airport, amid security precautions, by officials of the Administrator-General of the territory.

tion, exploitation and "re-  
action."  
Our correspondent in  
London reports that diplo-  
mats closely associated  
with the four-year-old bid  
by the United Nations to  
clear the Namibian pol-  
itical logjam have echoed  
the belief that Swapo  
would win U N controlled  
elections in the territory.  
But the diplomats were  
particularly concerned  
about reports of South  
Africans troops massing

## Nujoma in Namibia? Officials refuse to comment

THE Defence Force in Windhoek has refused to comment on reports that Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma and members of the Swapo national executive sneaked into SWA/Namibia a few days ago.

The Windhoek Observer, a weekly newspaper, quoted Swapo's administrative secretary in Lüüanda, Mr Moses Garoeb, as saying Mr Nujoma and other Swapo officials had visited various places in Northern SWA/Namibia for consultations with military commanders in the area.

Swapo's New York representative, Mr Theo Ben

## Officials refuse to comment

Guribab, was one of the organisation's officials who had crossed the border, the newspaper claimed.

The Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, declined to comment on the report.

The paper said the aim of Mr Nujoma's visit was to make a total assessment of the situation in the territory.

All the "comrades" had been visited and conferences had been held to set out new plans.

Swapo's activities would soon spread throughout SWA/Namibia, the paper quoted Mr Garoeb as saying. — Sapa.

Sunday Post  
9/3/80

# DTA 'unhappy' with UN over SWA talks

By PETER KENNY  
Windhoek

THE search for a United Nations settlement in South West Africa turned sour in Windhoek yesterday when the executive of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said it was "extremely unhappy" about talks held with UN representatives

The UN negotiating team on SWA headed by the Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Mr Brian Urquhart, arrived in Windhoek yesterday for talks with the major internal parties in SWA

Afterwards the DTA said it did not receive a single reply to questions on the proposed demilitarised zone (DMZ) along the Angolan border.

## Bases

The statement said these points were not clarified.

- The number of South African military bases in the DMZ
- The disarmament of Swapo after the certification of a UN election.
- Satisfactory control of the DMZ by the UN force, UNTAG, to deploy an acceptable number of their forces
- Cooperation between the military commanders of UNTAG and the South African Defence Force
- Confirmation that the settlement proposals of April 25 1978 had remained unchanged

- Confirmation that the plan to admit Swapo bases inside SWA had been abandoned
- Departure of United Nations forces after elections.

The DTA said it had serious reservations as to whether the UN could be regarded as an "impartial arbiter" as long as they recognised Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of SWA.

The DTA was never permitted to state its case as a political party in its own right, but as a result of a procedure determined by the Western Powers and the United Nations

"The DTA is of the opinion that this purposeful attempt by the Western powers and the UN to discredit and humiliate the alliance is aimed at undermining the DTA's chances in an election."

The DTA said it considered the meeting with the UN officials as "nothing more than a waste of time and a futile exercise"

A surprise delegation to the talks were five members of the internal wing of Swapo headed by the Rev E S Tjirimuje, a member of the party's national executive

The delegates said they had decided to attend the talks because there was a lack of communication between the internal and external wings of Swapo.

Mr Tjirimuje said "We do not know what is going on in Luanda."

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# SWA feared 'slavery', says Botha

221  
S name 9/13/80

THE Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has accused the Marxists of trying to turn SWA/Namibia into a slave colony.

Speaking in Cape Town yesterday, Mr Botha referred to this week's talks with a UN mission on SWA/Namibia and restated the Government's position.

"Over the last couple of days we have had difficult negotiations with the UN. It has been directly said that time is running out.

"Our point has always been that the people themselves and the leaders of the territory must decide.

"The people had said they were being threatened by terrorists backed by a big power. They had expressed their fear that chaos would be created, that murder would be widespread and that religious freedom would be wiped out.

"The people of SWA/Namibia were afraid of being turned into a slave colony of the Marxists and for this reason they had asked South Africa for protection.

"This had been given because South Africa cared for the stability of her neighbours, and we will keep on although it costs us millions of rand per year," Mr Botha said.

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# UN peace moves 'stretched'

ARGUS  
10/3/80  
221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — International peace moves on South West Africa has been stretched to their limits, 'not exhausted,' a United Nations said here yesterday.

It was now up to South Africa and Swapo — if they wanted to — to decide whether they wished to go ahead not only with the proposed demilitarised zone (DMZ), but the settlement proposals as a whole

This was the message of top United Nations adviser, the under-secretary-general for polit-

ical affairs, Mr Brian Urquhart.

He was speaking at a news conference here as hopes of an internationally-accepted peace drive in South West Africa stumbled because of resistance from internal political groups, particularly the democratic Turnhalle Alliance

It also followed indications that the South African Government had apparently not received 'satisfactory answers' to questions on clarification it had raised with the UN.

Mr Urquhart said after meeting local parties following discussions with the South African Government in Cape Town 'There comes a time when everyone has to judge what they believe their future course would be.

## 'DMZ VIABLE'

'It seems we have more or less — if not exhausted — had an adequate process of efforts to clarify our side and the other people's side in what we hope we can do.'

The United Nations she said, felt the DMZ to be a viable proposition.

'And the only way to make it work is for everyone to want it to work.'

● See page 9.

**GENERAL NEWS**

# UN spells out its recipe for DMZ success

221  
RDM 10/3/80.

**WINDHOEK** — The only way to make a South West Africa-Angola demilitarised zone work was to ensure everybody concerned wanted it to, and would contribute towards its success, Mr Brian Urquhart, a United Nations Under Secretary-General, said in Windhoek yesterday.

And he said it was these essential conditions his UN team was trying to establish "with these very exhaustive discussions".

Mr Urquhart was addressing a Press conference after the UN delegation held talks with SWA political parties and groups in the capital at the weekend.

Later yesterday the team flew to Botswana for further talks. Angola and Zambia are the next stops on the round of discussions.

Mr Urquhart pointed out that many parties were involved in the SWA question, and they all had to evaluate the present talks.

"We would certainly not wish to pressurise anybody into an

arrangement which they think they cannot live with or with which they think they cannot co-operate," he said.

He was not in a position to report points of progress after the talks in Windhoek and in Cape Town — nor could the South African Government, he said, because it was evaluating the position in the light of the discussions in Cape Town.

The UN was trying to accommodate, as best it could, the difficulties of all the parties involved in reaching a peaceful settlement in SWA.

Replying to a question, Mr Urquhart said he did not think the UN delegation would return to the territory during this particular mission.

Negotiations on the territory had been going on for a long time and there was a feeling within the international community that there should now be some progress.

His delegation, therefore, was under pressure to report back to the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Mr Urquhart could not give a

definite date when the Secretary-General would report to the Security Council on the talks, but said it would probably be within the next two or three weeks.

Asked what the mission's forthcoming talks in the Front-line States would entail, he said there were a number of outstanding issues to be discussed and the attitudes of these countries had to be sounded out.

If all parties decided to go ahead with the DMZ plan and the UN settlement package, the UN Secretariat would do its best to live up to its obligations to help achieve success.

"If they decide to do otherwise, then I'll not be in a position to prophesy what will happen," he said.

Mr Urquhart was not certain to what extent the Unita insurgent movement in Angola posed a threat to the DMZ.

The UN dealt with sovereign, recognised authorities, he said, and "we merely take note of what has been said and that is as far as we can go" — Sapa

\* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

POST

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
152337J	MAKULU	DEWILE	1-1-1-2-2	ORANA I	AS-S
152366N	POGUNDU	JENNIFER SOLANGE	11-1-1-1	FRENCH I	F (45)
					152337J
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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
140980P	BURRING-UHLE	URSEL	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF N.E. I-UP	140940P	1
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF N.E. I UP	159075H	3

\* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

# POST

TRANSCVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

## Learn to live with the realities

Post  
10/3/80  
221

WE CAN clearly understand the serious dilemma in which the South African Government find themselves over a speedy resolution of the Namibian situation. For months now they have been assuring their supporters that both Zimbabwe and Namibia will be ruled by what they termed as "moderate governments". Whatever that means.

Jolted by Mugabe's massive poll win in Zimbabwe, we suspect that they will now be stalling in coming to grips with the Namibian situation. After all, their own newspapers have now conceded that blacks will always vote with what they again call "the more radical leadership". Again whatever that means.

Only a fool living in a fool's paradise can deny that Swapo has a massive electoral following in Namibia. For this reason the Government and South Africans in general must accept the inevitable. They must begin to adjust their thinking mechanisms and learn to live with the realities.

It would be in South Africa's long term interests, therefore, if a speedy agreement is arrived at with the United Nations and plans are implemented in executing UN-supervised elections.

Let the people of Namibia decide once and for all, who they want as their leaders in a free and fair election.

Coupled with this, there must be a genuine soul-searching as to the future of South Africa herself. There has been far too much pain, agony and suffering in this part of the world. We need, all of us, to take a very close and critical look at ourselves.

POST

# Savimbi may be awkward factor in DMZ

CAPE TIMES  
10/3/80

221 By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi is the rock on which the proposed United Nations demilitarized zone will founder — unless he acquiesces to it

Information from reliable sources indicates that Dr Savimbi was not making an idle threat when he promised Mr P W Botha this week that he would implement "appropriate measures" if the UN tried to impose a DMZ without Unita's co-operation

Much of southern Angola, I was told, is dominated by Unita insurgents, with the government forces virtually confined to a number of heavily-defended enclaves

Many roads are virtually impassable because of neglect mines, or the possibility of Unita attack, and most supplies are ferried in by big Cuban-piloted transport helicopters

So difficult is the situation, in fact, that substantial doubt exists whether Lieutenant-General Prem Chand's DMZ fact-finding mission actually carried out much on-the-spot inspection of the 50 km-wide strip of border territory which will be covered by the DMZ if it ever takes concrete form

One of the sources said yesterday that at no time during General Chand's meetings with journalists in Windhoek had he said he had actually visited the scene of the proposed DMZ. At most he said he had been shown around and the Angolan officials had been very helpful

It is likely he visited some of the government strongholds," the source said yesterday. "But I wonder if he really saw anything"

In mid-February, around the time of General Chand's visit to Angola it was reported that Unita insurgents had overrun several small towns in south-eastern Angola which has long been Dr Savimbi's stamping-grounds

It was believed at the time that Unita had mounted a special effort to show General Chand that without its participation, a UN-supervised DMZ could not be established successfully

South African officials have long had doubts whether the 7 500-man UN supervisory force, Untag, would be able to ensure that the DMZ was kept free of either Swapo or South African forces. It is difficult territory where Unita and Swapo members have operated for years in spite of exhaustive efforts by the Angolan and SWA/Nambian governments to wipe them out



# 3 SADF

men die

lifting <sup>STAR 11/3/80</sup>

landmine

the Star's African  
News Service

(221)

WINDHOK -- Three South African Army engineers have been killed in an explosion while trying to lift a Sappo landmine in the SWA/Namibia operations.

Defence Headquarters today confirmed the deaths on Friday of two friends, Sergeant Pieter van der Vyter (21) of Herode Street, Loebbeck, Stadsaal Welkom, and Sapper Willem Johannes Prinsloo (22) of Krasnus Street, Odendaalsrus. Lance corporal Antonio Obicholoy (19) of Hornhill Avenue, Port Alfred was the third victim.

The three men will be buried with full military honours.

Sergeant van der Vyter was to have become an engineer by Miss Esterle Prinsloo of Welkom on his return from border duty. He leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs J H van der Vyter, his three sisters, Elsie (24), Jessie (18) and Mita (16), a half brother and two step brothers.

He will be buried from the NG Church in Victoria on Thursday.

Sapper Prinsloo, a Welkom borderer, leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs W Prinsloo, his sister, Hilde (20) and brothers, Johannes (16) and Francois (2). He will be buried from the NG church in Odendaalsrus.

Lance corporal Obicholoy, who worked as a Railway's engineers' assistant for the last two years, was stationed in Bloemfontein.

⊗ Sapa reports that a South African Force vehicle detonated a landmine on the road between Oukiep and Ondonville. The mine was northern SWA/Namibia. Light night SWA Command said the vehicle had been badly damaged but no one was killed in the attack.

CAPE TOWN  
11/3/80

# Illegal uranium deals alleged

221  
280

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Thousands of tons of uranium — known as yellowcake — worth hundreds of millions of rand is being shipped from SWA/Namibia to Britain in an operation which dodges United Nations sanctions and defies international law

This claim was made here last night in a television programme, "Follow The Yellowcake Road". The programme investigated the controversial background to this deal in which uranium, it alleged, was being supplied to Britain's nuclear power stations by a secret backdoor route.

The yellowcake comes from a mine in SWA/Namibia. Yet, the programme points out, for nearly two years Britain and other Western powers have been negotiating to get South Africa out of SWA/Namibia

## Compromised

Mr Sean MacBride, Nobel peace prize winner and former UN commissioner for SWA/Namibia, alleged in the programme that Britain's position in the negotiations over SWA/Namibia had been compromised by the government's uranium contract

The International Court of Justice has also warned governments against such deals

Despite this, the programme pointed out, Britain continued to buy uranium supplies from the Rossing Mine in SWA/Namibia, in which the South African Government is a major share-holder

• Asked to comment, the Minister of Mines, Mr F W de Klerk, said in Cape Town last night that yellowcake uranium was "just ordinary uranium", and that the metal was sold on the world market every day

The... southern Angola between Unita and MPLA government soldiers has been given a new dimension by the proposed demilitarised zone (DMZ) along the SWA/Namibia border with Angola.

Several South West African and South African officials and politicians have warned that talks will have to be reckoned with in the talk on the DMZ and the leader of the resistance movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has already said that without his organisation the DMZ will never become a reality.

He has sent messages to this effect to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Unita claims to have substantial influence much further into Angola than the southern border area, and this is substantiated by their proven ability to keep the Benguela railway inoperative.

Along the SWA/Namibia border Unita is active mostly in the east, where for the past few years the three towns of Cuangar, Calat and Diticó have been won and lost several times by each side.

From Diticó further east to the Zambian border Unita is said to be in full control.

People are on their farms and crops are planted and harvested each year.

The battles for the three towns have become an annual event.

The first sign comes when the local tribesfolk are told by Unita to leave the area. The MPLA, when it takes a town, lets the people move on around it on smallholdings. Once these people begin to leave they know Unita is going to start its softening up process.

This consists of harassment of patrols — several patrols out of Calat and Cuangar have been attacked by Unita forces during the past two months — and also lobbing the odd mortar bomb into the towns themselves.

This makes the MPLA soldiers nervous and rifle fire can often be heard coming from Calat during the night.

The harassment usually starts just before the full moon. Then when the moon is thoroughly soaked and aircraft can no longer land on the earth landing strips Unita goes over to its main offensive.

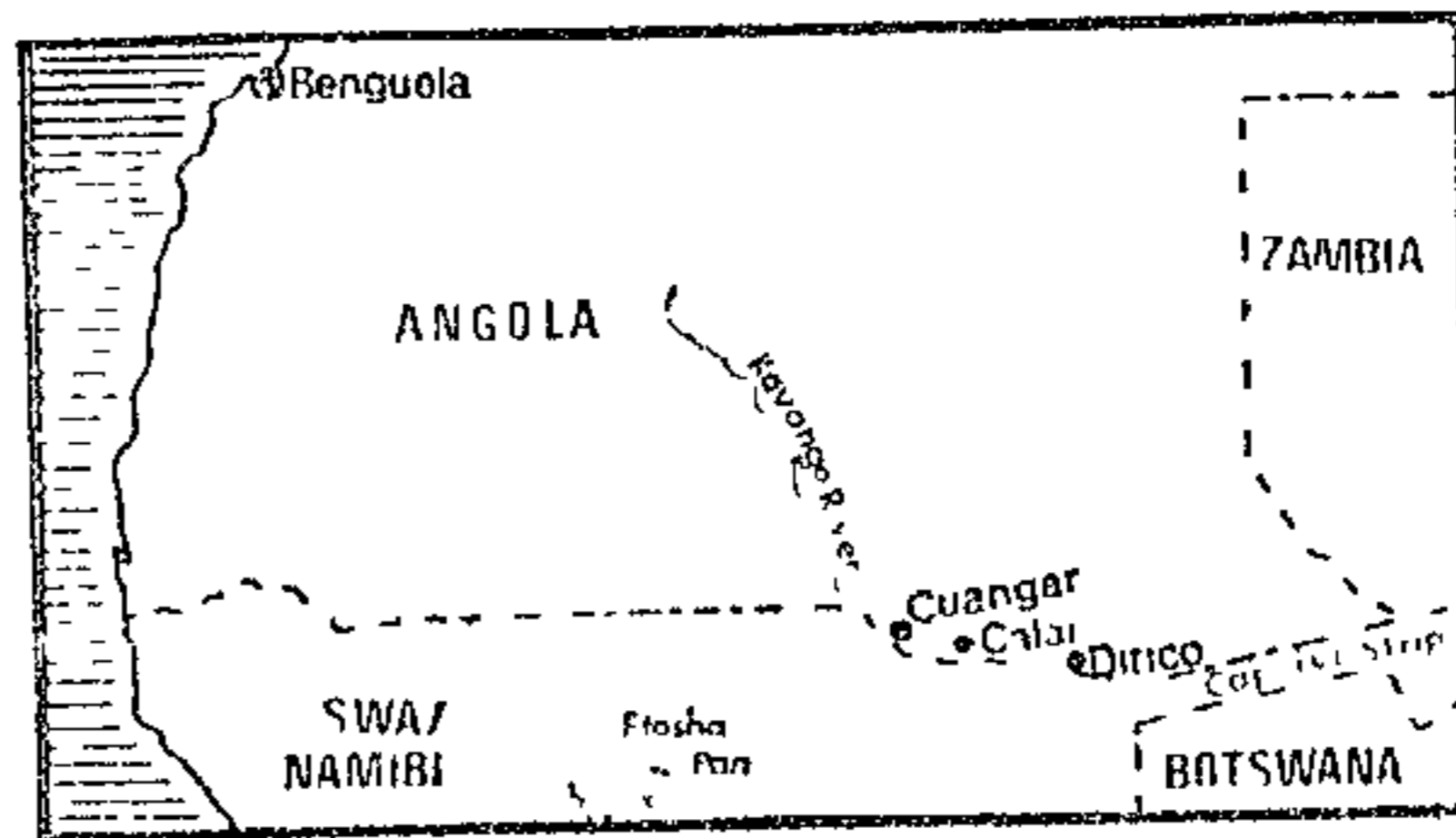
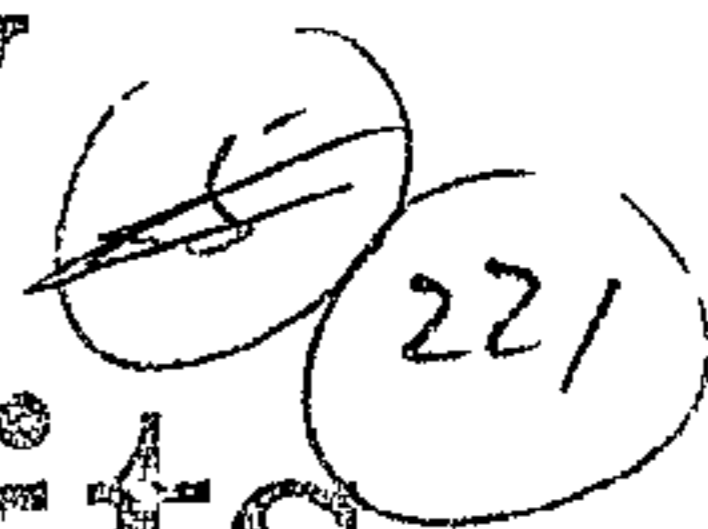
# Angolan

STAR 11/3/80

## seesaw

## war hits

## DMZ plan



Without the support of the Angolan resistance movement Unita, the demilitarised zone will never become a reality, reports JAN VAN RIE of The Star's Africa News Service.

MPLA morale sinks because of a lack of food and being cut off. After a battle usually lasting only a few days Unita occupies the town.

The soldiers who die in the fighting are thrown into the Kavango River and if the crocodiles do not get them first a police patrol from the Kavango has the job of fishing them out of the river.

Unita allows the local population to move into the town with them but after a while the troops move out back into the bush and people remain. When the MPLA returns in full force during the dry season the people flee and the border towns are once again occupied by MPLA.

Unita is the oldest resistance movement in the area and over the years has become more effective due to experience and more sophisticated weapons. They also have the traditional support of the local population in the area.

If Unita were to start a full-scale, do-or-die offensive to stop the establish-

ment of a DMZ they would create serious problems for SWA/Namibia.

The Kavango, in the far north of the territory and the actual border area with Angola, is already experiencing a food shortage and the Kavango authorities have been forced to ask for aid.

Mr Aloys Hashpna, the Kavango Minister of Interior, told me on a recent visit to the area that there was "very little food on our side of the river."

"If we suddenly get an influx of several thousand refugees it would mean big problems," he said.

The Kavango Government in many ways feels it has to help the refugees for most are of the same tribe.

"The Kavango river was never our real border — this lies about 80 km into Angola," he said. "It was only when the white man came that the river was made the border. Most of the people in Angola speak our language and have friends and relatives in Kavango."

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's National Assembly has become the first representative body to process the territory's entire Budget planning a record R520-m expenditure for 1980/81.

When Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, got up to present his Budget speech in the assembly yesterday, it was seen as a milestone for the National Assembly, becoming the first elected body to decide on all the financial fortunes of the territory.

In the past the South African Parliament and recently the Administrator-General by proclamation, were responsible for preparing the Budget.

When he tabled the legislation providing for 23 percent more to be spent in the territory during

# Milestone as SWA assembly

STAR 12/3/80 221

## Presents budget

the coming year, Mr Mudge also indicated that SWA/Namibia would benefit from an expected upswing in the economic fortunes of South Africa.

Of the amount budgeted, the major slice would go to the running of the internal machinery of state, or almost 33 percent of the total amount.

Other planned expendi-

tures were economic services — 27,9 percent constitutional matters — 30,7 percent and social services — nine percent.

The largest amount of R557 million has been set aside for constitutional development with the major portion of this going on capital expenditure in the various black areas. Of this amount R25-million is to be spent

on roads in the north as a measure to minimise the security risks in the areas

Black and coloured education also receives a major boost with schools grabbing the major share of the R23-million set aside.

The expenditure on economic affairs shows a massive 31 percent increase on last year to R28-million including the purchase of

a R4-million patrol boat for the protection of the territory's fishing zone.

In reviewing the economic situation Mr Mudge said income showed signs of a continued drop, mainly due to poor trading results of diamond mines, the largest contributor to State coffers.

But following initial production problems the Rossing uranium mine had now entered a good production phase.

"Uranium can be seen as the substitute for diamonds in the economy in the long run.

Mr Mudge also promised more help than has so far been passed to farmers, such as subsidies to prevent depopulation of farms, when they are faced with factors outside their control. No adjustments would be made for the present to personal tax

**Eleven**

NM 12/3/80

**die in**

(22)

**mine**

**blasts**

WINDHOEK—Eight black civilians had died instantly in Owambo when their van detonated a landmine laid by Swapo terrorists, an Owambo Government official said at Oshakati yesterday.

The other two passengers were injured and were being treated in hospital.

The incident had occurred about 25 km north of Oshakati on the road to Oshikango near the Angolan border.

In Pretoria, Defence Headquarters confirmed yesterday the deaths of three South African Army engineers in an explosion on Friday while they were trying to lift a Swapo landmine in the operational area.

The engineers were Sgt. Deon van der Vyver, 21, of Van Riebeeckstad, near Welkom, Spr Willem Johannes Prinsloo, 22, of Odendaalsrus, and L-Cpl Anthonie Oberholzer, 22, of Port Alfred.

Ten Swapo terrorists had murdered an Owambo headman and another black civilian near Oshikango last week, an Owambo official said at Oshakati yesterday — (Sapa)

# Defence <sup>(221)</sup> engineers die in <sup>RDM</sup> blast <sup>12/3/80</sup>

PRETORIA — Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday confirmed the death of three South African army engineers in an explosion on Friday while they were trying to lift a Swapo landmine in the South West operational area

The men were Sergeant Deon van der Vyver, 21, of Van Riebeeckstad, near Welkom, Sapper Willem Johannes Prinsloo, 22, of Odendaalsrus and Lance-Corporal Anthonie Oberholzer, 22, of Port Alfred

The three men will be buried with full military honours

Sgt Van der Vyver was to have become engaged to Miss Estelle Prinsloo of Welkom on his return from border duty. He is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs J H van der Vyver, his three sisters, Hilda, Jessie and Alta, a half-brother and two step-brothers

He will be buried from the NG Kerk in Virginia tomorrow. Sapper Prinsloo, a Welkom boilermaker, is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs W Prinsloo, his sister, Hanlie, and brothers, Martiens and Fransie. He will be buried from the NG Kerk in Odendaalsrus, but no date has been set

Cpl Oberholzer, who worked as a railways engineer's assistant for the last two years, was stationed in Bloemfontein.

Eight black civilians died instantly in Owambo when their vehicle detonated a landmine

Two others were injured and were being treated at the state hospital at Oshakati, a spokesman said

The incident occurred about 25km north of Oshakati. No further details were available — Sapa

Mudge

tables

R520m

budget

in SWA

221

WINDHOEK — A national budget for South West Africa — the first since an interim authority was established in the territory — was introduced in the National Assembly in Windhoek yesterday

The budget, totalling R520-million, was tabled by the leader of the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and chairman of the Administrator-General's Council, Mr Dirk Mudge

Almost a third of the appropriated amount will go towards constitutional development in SWA, considered an important step towards eventual independence

Mr Mudge said in his budget speech he hoped SWA would end the financial year with a cash residue of R24 500 000

Mr Mudge said South Africa would most probably again grant SWA R40-million from the State Income Account for the new financial year

He said SWA had had offers of loans from sources in the United States amounting to R50-million

Political stability in the territory could only be ensured by improving human relationships, he said

This implied a system of government which would attempt to satisfy the political aspirations of the majority of the people. Such a system of government should allow the population of the SWA to develop to their maximum and to contribute their maximum to the general welfare of everybody

This should also apply to economic stability. There were still many people in SWA who, apart from their personal possessions, had nothing to call their own.

"We will have to help these people to share in private land ownership, be it in the agricultural sector or in the urban areas," Mr Mudge said. "In this way, we shall be giving them something to live for or and, if necessary, to die for."

Mr Mudge said the recession in SWA had not been as severe as in South Africa, but it had had a profound effect on the economy

Mining activity in the territory had mainly been responsible for the better position in SWA

On the other hand, South Africa was moving into a growth phase and the South African

to stimulate the economy. Economic measures taken in South Africa did not always work as well in SWA because of inherent differences between the two countries

This was illustrated by the excellent position of state finances in South Africa, while state expenditure in SWA was showing a downward tendency.

There were, however, indications better times were ahead for SWA as well, Mr Mudge said

The mining sector in SWA supplied by far the greatest part of the gross national product — about 37,2% in 1978

The Rossing Uranium Mine had overcome its initial difficulties and was at present in a favourable production phase, Mr Mudge said

Uranium would, in the long term, become a substitute for diamond production in SWA, provided resistance against nuclear power was overcome

Mr Mudge said he was, however, optimistic about the future of uranium mining in the territory

It was of the utmost importance SWA become as self-sufficient as possible in the manufacturing sector

The territory should, in this respect, guard against achieving too much too soon, as this might further increase the already high prices of consumer goods — Sapa

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

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# Report tells of Broeder boom

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Broederbond cells are located in nearly all major concentrations of white population in South West Africa according to a social sciences journal published by the University of Cape Town

Discussing the spread of the Broederbond in the area, a paper in the latest issue of Social Dynamics says that the first cell was established in Windhoek in 1949. Since then, this had "multiplied five-fold" with 13 other cells being established throughout the territory. The estimated total of Broeders was about 325.

Broeder cells were in nearly all major centres with the exceptions of Oranjemund, Swakopmund and Luderitz. The reason for this was that Oranjemund was an Anglo-American company town while the other towns were tourist-

retirement centres in which German speakers made up a large proportion of the population.

The most Broeders were to be found in Windhoek, followed by Grootfontein, Otjivero and Walvis Bay.

As in the Republic, farming and education were sectors in which most Broeders could be found.

The paper predicted that the greatest opposition to political change in SWA would occur in rural farming areas where the Broederbond had most influence.

"In these circumstances, without an unlikely about-face in white rural attitudes or an exodus of the white farming community, the current prospects for 'acceptable' non-revolutionary rural change and land reform in Namibia can only be rated as exceedingly low," the paper said.



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UJET

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	REGISTRATION (ACADEMIC)
13030	BACHELOR OF ARTS					
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2- (63)	4
113116C	HANNENHURTS	MOIRA MARJA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)UP	(51)	4
096146F	WENIGPOLE	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F (45)	5
096560G	WILLIS-SATHI	GRANT	906205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)ABS	ABS	4
103278J	NYUGARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F (43)	4
114463K	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS	5
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29						
LEAN						
REGISTRATION (ACADEMIC)						

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

AS AT 29 02 80

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# Britain getting SWA 'backdoor' uranium

(221) (250) (15) DM 12/3/80.

**London Bureau**  
**LONDON** — Thousands of tons of uranium — known as yellowcake — worth hundreds of millions of rands — is being shipped from South West Africa to Britain in a secret operation which dodges United Nations sanctions and defies international law

This claim was made in London in a television programme called "Follow the Yellowcake Road", the programme investigated the controversial background to this deal in which uranium, it alleged, is being supplied to Britain's nuclear power stations from the Rossing Mine by a secret backdoor route

The programme points out that for nearly two years Brit-

ain and other Western powers have been negotiating to get South Africa out of SWA

Mr Sean Macbride, Nobel Peace Prize winner and former UN Commissioner for Namibia, alleged in the programme that Britain's position in the negotiations over SWA had been compromised by the government's uranium contract

He claimed the deal is in breach of a UN decree outlawing removal of SWA mineral resources, approved by the UN General Assembly more than five years ago

The programme claimed that nearly half of the uranium supplies for Britain's nuclear power stations are being shipped in this clandestine operation. Uranium, they alleged, is flown into Europe by specially char-

tered jet, then hauled to Britain by ferry

Former Energy Secretary, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, said Britain should not have bought the uranium. He believed civil servants secretly switched a supply contract from Canada to SWA — an assertion strongly denied by Rio Tinto Zinc

Mr Benn said at first he thought the uranium was coming from Canada. It was only later he found out it had come from SWA. He said he did not do anything then because he felt once the papers had been signed and sealed, "you accept it"

Spokesmen for the Rossing Mine could not be reached for comment

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
135656C	BALLIES	EDUARD STEPHANIS	116120	DRAMA I	F	135656C
1542494	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F	154249M
1542494	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP	156702U
142343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP	162343K
						154426P

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UJET

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# Mugabe's

## win sets

STAR  
SWA 3/3/80

221

## plan back

The Star's Africa  
News Service

LUSAKA — Mr Robert Mugabe's election victory in Rhodesia has set back plans for an internationally acceptable settlement in SWA/Namibia, according to Western diplomatic sources.

The five-nation contact group on SWA/Namibia, now visiting Zambia after talks in South Africa has been given a new list of Pretoria's objections to the settlement proposals which could hold up the initiative for six months, say the sources.

Two United Nations officials working with the contact group, Under Secretary General Mr Brian Urquhart and Commissioner for Namibia Mr Martti Ahtisaari, are understood to have come from Pretoria with the strong feeling that South Africa is playing for time.

### SUSPEND

Western diplomats believe the best course now is to suspend the SWA/Namibia initiative for long enough to allow South Africa to regain her balance after Mr Mugabe's win.

Diplomats say that Pretoria's primary concern now is that white-backed black leaders in SWA/Namibia could suffer the same sort of defeat at the hands of Sam Nujoma's SWAPO.

They say South Africa's objections to the SWA/Namibia peace plan include a demand that United Nations monitors monitor Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia during the transitional period leading to supervised elections.

South Africa had previously accepted Zambian and Angolan monitoring of Swapo camps on the condition that a 100 km demilitarised zone be created along SWA/Namibia's northern border.

(CONCERNED)

UN officials are said to be concerned about the South African insistence that the UN consult directly with Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement which is fighting the Luanda regime in southern Angola. Such direct negotiation would imply UN recognition for Unita, the officials fear.

But despite concern over the new holdups, most Western diplomats are not seriously alarmed.

They argue that euphoria in black Africa over Mr Mugabe's victory should give the West some breathing space too and they do not foresee African attempts to stir up the SWA/Namibian issue at the UN for a while.

While Swapo is expected to denounce South Africa's "delaying tactics," it is also noted that Swapo, hit by disorganisation and division in its top ranks, could use the time to regroup.

# 13 Swapo killed arms caches found in Ovambo

STAR 13/3/80

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces had killed 13 Swapo insurgents in the border area of Ovambo in northern SWA/Namibia during the past week, SWA command announced here today

The second in command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said security forces also uncovered a quantity of terrorist arms and ammunition in Ovambo

"The arms were pointed out to us by the local population. They included mortars, AK 47 assault rifles and rocket propelled grenades.

"These weapons had been hidden by three terrorists in their flight towards Angola," said Brigadier Bosman

On March 9 security forces followed a small group of insurgents to a shop in Ovambo. An ambush was laid and when the group returned from the shop, two of them were shot dead

In an incident on March 11, a patrol spotted a large group of insurgents while they were trying to cross the border into Ovambo from Angola. An attack was launched and in the ensuing battle, 11 insurgents were shot dead. The rest of the group fled back

# UN team under fire from SWA parties

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Namibia National Front lashed out yesterday at the United Nations team that visited South West Africa at the weekend, describing it as "highly unco-operative, if not incompetent and deliberately insulting"

The UN team, which left for Botswana on Sunday after brief talks with the major political parties, also came under fire from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

After their talks with the UN visitors, headed by UN Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, Mr. Brian Urquhart, the DTA issued a statement saying the meeting was "a waste of time and a futile exercise"

The executive of the NNF met yesterday and afterwards

the party's publicity secretary, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, issued a statement saying the NNF executive took "serious exception" to the behaviour of the UN team

Mr Rukoro said the UN team refused to brief the NNF, saying they had already been briefed by the South Africans.

The UN team also refused to answer questions put to them by the NNF

Furthermore, it was made very clear to us that we should in fact be getting information from the South Africans, implying that we belong to that camp

"As far as the UN team was concerned, we, as representatives of the Namibian people, are not regarded as participants in the process," Mr Rukoro said

He said the NNF did not

regard the South African Government as the conveyor of the UN position

"The fact that South Africa, for its own diabolical purposes, informs us does not absolve the UN team from its moral and political obligation nor its terms of the mandate"

"As far as our understanding of the mandate of the mission is concerned, we regret to say that the UN team was at best highly unco-operative, if not incompetent and deliberately insulting," Mr Rukoro said

He said the UN team was successful only in conveying the impression it was in SWA under duress

"Such behaviour is most certainly unbecoming of a mission which is supposedly representing an office as high as that of the Secretary-General of the United Nations"

## Namibia: it is and it isn't

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Namibia — as yet unborn — is about to become the most diplomatically active pre-nation in history.

From a Geneva meeting on

the international banana trade to a Rome conference on world forestry, it will be there — as represented by the UN council that claims legal responsibility for the territory

The council has been invited

to Belgrade for a Unesco conference, to Amsterdam for an international seminar on an oil embargo against South Africa, to Rome for a conference on forestry and to Geneva for the banana meeting

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS		YEAR : 1	COUN
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	
153982X	SIRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	10510
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	11710
153547Z	WAIN	VINGENT CHARLES	00410 10210 10710
156838Z	ZACHERL	SAYINE RUTH	00410
157915X	ZACKON	JEFFREY	10210 10710
		* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	30
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UCT

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221

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

# SA and Swapo in stalemate

STAR 14/3/80 (221)  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa and Swapo are at stalemate over the issue of bases in the proposed demilitarised zone along SWA/Namibia's northern frontier.

## Prisoner in good health

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Sapper Johan van der Mescht, the South African soldier taken prisoner by Swapo in 1978, was seen in Angola this week by officials of the International Red Cross and was "in good health."

This was disclosed by Swapo's administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, in Luanda yesterday.

Mr Garoeb said in a telephone interview there were no moves at this stage from the Swapo side to release Sapper van der Mescht — who was 22 when taken prisoner — and that he was being held as a "prisoner-of-war in accordance with the Geneva Convention"

International Red Cross, Swapo and Angolan government officials visited Sapper van der Mescht this week

"I saw him myself," said Mr Garoeb, "and he is in very good health"

Sapper van der Mescht's wife, Cheryl, is visiting friends in Cape Town and is expected back at her father's Boksburg home tomorrow or Sunday.

According to Swapo sources, South Africa, "in a spirit of compromise," is now only claiming 20 bases in the proposed 100 km-wide strip which will be larger than England

But Mr Moses Garoeb, Swapo's administrative secretary, telephoned in Luanda from here yesterday, said the South African claim was unacceptable

Originally only five South African bases in the DMZ were provided for and yesterday Mr Garoeb said, "Once you have bases inside the DMZ it ceases to be a DMZ"

But he repeated Swapo's demand for bases inside SWA/Namibia, south of the DMZ, which South Africa has rejected outright.

Mr Garoeb said Swapo did not believe South Africa was keen on supervised elections in SWA/Namibia.

"We on the other hand have nothing to lose in the short term or long term and will win power whether by bullet or ballot"

Insisting that Swapo be entitled to bases south of the DMZ, he added, "We are not going to allow our soldiers to be disarmed either by the SA Government or the UN."

# Terrorist killed at SWA mine

14/3/80 (221)

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A policeman was wounded last night and a terrorist was killed at the Kombat copper mine in northern South West Africa.

The shooting took place after police had surrounded the mine's compound at 8 pm.

The policeman, Detective Constable J J Marais of Otjivarongo, was shot in the cheek, according to the Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA, Brigadier Dolf Gouws.

Kombat is halfway between Otavi and Grootfontein and forms part of the so-called 'triangle of terror.'

The railway line near the mining town has been sabotaged twice in the past month and a white railway worker was murdered at an isolated station 10 km from town.

## PISTOL

Brigadier Gouws said Sergeant Marais was not seriously injured and that a second terrorist had managed to escape. He said the dead man had been carrying a pistol when confronted by the police cordon.

The two terrorists were dressed in civilian clothes and the shooting occurred as they tried to leave the compound.

Brigadier Gouws added that police investigations were continuing.

# 13 insurgents shot in SWA

From PETER KENNY  
WINDHOEK — Thirteen  
Swapo insurgents were  
killed by the Defence  
Force in the northern  
border area of Owambo in  
the past week, the second  
in command of South  
West Africa command,  
Brigadier Pieter Bosman,  
announced yesterday

On Tuesday a Defence  
Force patrol came across a  
group of insurgents trying  
to cross the border from  
Angola into Owambo and  
in this contact 11 Swapo  
men were shot Brig  
Bosman said

In a second incident on  
Sunday a security force  
patrol followed the trail of  
a group of insurgents to a

shop where traditional  
beer is sold

He said because of the  
food shortage in southern  
Angola the beer shops  
were popular with in-  
surgents

The security forces laid  
an ambush and two Swapo  
men were shot in the skir-  
mish

The security forces had  
also found quantities of  
arms after receiving infor-  
mation from the local pop-  
ulation

In the past week nine  
civilians and three army  
engineers were killed in  
land mine explosions in  
the northern operational  
area, it was reported  
earlier



POST Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Robert Mugabe's election victory in Rhodesia has set back plans for an international acceptable settlement in Namibia according to Western diplomatic sources.

The five nation Contact Group on Namibia, currently visiting Zambia after talks in South Africa, has been given a new list of Pretoria's objections to the settlement proposals which could hold up the initiative for six months, say the sources.

Two United Nations officials working with the Contact Group, under Sec-

# MUGABE'S VICTORY CHANGES THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

22.1

retary General Brian Urquhart and commissioner for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtissari, are understood to have come from Pretoria with the strong feeling that South Africa is playing for time.

Western diplomats here believe the best course now is to suspend the Namibia initiative for long enough to allow South Africa to regain her balance following Mr Mugabe's win.

They say this could take as much as six months since Pretoria must digest the lessons of the Rhodesian election and apply them to the Namibia situation.

Diplomats here say that Pretoria's primary concern now is that history could repeat itself and that white backed black leaders in Namibia could suffer the same humiliating defeat at the hands

of Sam Nujoma's Swapo as Bishop Abel Muzorewa did at Mr Mugabe's hands in Rhodesia.

Diplomats here say South Africa's objections to the Namibia peace plan include a demand that United Nations forces monitor Swapo guerrilla bases in Angola and Zambia during the transitional period leading to supervised elections.

South Africa had previously accepted Zambian

and Angolan monitoring of these camps on the condition that a 100-kilometre wide demilitarised zone be created along Namibia's northern border.

UN officials are also said here to be concerned about the South African insistence that the UN consult directly with Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement which is fighting the Launda regime in southern Angola. Such direct negotiation would imply UN recognition for Unita, the officials fear.

But despite concern over the new holdups, most Western diplomats here are not seriously alarmed.

They argue that the euphoria which exists in black Africa over Mr Mugabe's victory should give the West some breathing space too and they do not foresee African attempts to stir up the Namibian issue at the UN for a while.

While Swapo is expected to denounce South Africa's "delaying tactics", it is also noted here that Swapo, hit by disorganisation and division in its top ranks, could also use the time to regroup.

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PAGE 7

AS AT 29 02 80

RESULTS RESOLUTION IN FACULTY ARTS

STATUS OF RECORDS 01031

# Swapo in protest <sup>(221)</sup> over <sup>ROM</sup> 14/3/80 detentions

WINDHOEK — Swapo protested yesterday against the detention without trial of several of its prominent members and supporters

In its first statement since reopening offices in Windhoek, the organisation, describing itself as the "vanguard of the struggle of the Namibian people for true and genuine independence", said the detentions once again underlined South Africa's unwillingness to give SWA independence

Apart from being a violation of basic human rights and dignity, the detention without trial of SWA people was a gross violation of the Western proposals which provided for the creation of a conducive atmosphere for the holding of United Nations supervised elections.

South Africa was enacting the detentions through "her agent", the Administrator-General and the "oppressive machinery at her disposal"

"Nowadays it has become common for the agents of Pretoria in Windhoek to arrest and detain any active Swapo member or supporter anywhere, not to talk, of course, about those who, by any means, try to organise meetings in order to promote their legal movement's aims and objectives," the organisation charged

"The detention of people without trial and the subsequent banning of people is a serious encroachment on personal freedom and democracy, and those who commit these acts in the name of democracy cannot expect political credibility in the eyes of the Namibian people"

RDM 14/3/80

# 13 Swapo men shot dead

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Thirteen Swapo insurgents were killed by the defence force in the northern border area of Ovamboland in the past week, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, announced yesterday

On Tuesday a defence force patrol came across a group of insurgents trying to cross the border from Angola into Ovamboland, Brig Bosman said

In this contact with a large

group of infiltrators, 11 Swapo men were shot

Brig Bosman said in a second incident on Sunday, a Security Force patrol followed the trail of a group of insurgents to a shop where traditional beer is sold

He said because of the food shortage in southern Angola, the beer shops were popular with groups of insurgents

The Security Forces laid an ambush and when the insurgents were returning from the

shop, they were cornered. Two Swapo men were shot in the skirmish

The Security Forces had also found quantities of buried arms, including AK47 rifles, mortar bombs and other ammunition. Brig Bosman said they had found these weapons after receiving information from the local population

In the past week, nine civilians and three army engineers were killed in landmine explosions

SWA/NAMIBIA

Time wanted

221  
16/3/80

SA needs time to decide on SWA Robert Mugabe's victory in Rhodesia has knocked most of Pretoria's calculations on the head It needs time to adjust On the other hand, international pressure to get movement on SWA is mounting

Alarmed by SA moves to give Windhoek's National Assembly executive powers, the Western contact group has made two demarches, reminding Pretoria that moves resulting in changes to SWA's international status would be in breach of the settlement agreement SA accepted in April 1978

In New York, pressure is mounting on the three black African members of the Security Council (Tunisia, Zambia and Niger) to demand progress To these efforts the USSR is lending its weight because it is keen to promote issues which would divert attention from its own poor international standing

The Bothas face tough choices If a UN-supervised election were taken now, Dirk Mudge and his ethnic following would

suffer the same fate as Muzorewa And there is no guarantee that a Swapo PM would be as magnanimous in victory as Mugabe has been so far

On the other hand, if SA decides that a Swapo victory is inevitable (particularly with the whites in SWA strongly divided) then a UDI is the obvious alternative

A UDI will bring sanctions resolutions in the Security Council — and the war will intensify The big question is will the US, Britain and/or France veto a sanctions resolution? The odds are that they would

On the question of the war there is less doubt A SWA UDI would deny black nationalism the opportunity to contest (and probably win) a free and fair election In the anger and frustration that followed, many permutations of violence are possible, including the intervention of "outside" forces A UDI would be tantamount to issuing a licence for anyone to attack SWA and the West would not intervene because it would not want to be seen to act in defence of an illegal move by SA

That is a "worst-case" situation The future course of events may be different. According to high level Western sources, there is clear understanding of SA's position among leaders of the frontline states There may even be a measure of sympathy If this is so, then they may be inclined to allow SA the time it needs to reflect on Mugabe's victory

In addition, the black frontline states would not want to sponsor moves against SA at this stage which would upset the delicate balance of national reconciliation in Rhodesia SA is probably just as keen to preserve the promise of impeccable relations with the new state

What Pretoria therefore needs is time to reflect and time to spread goodwill and conciliation in SWA itself — before agreeing to go ahead with UN elections

It could start the process by freeing the 53 Namibians imprisoned on Robben Island and by releasing Swapo officials arbitrarily locked up in terms of Windhoek's AG 26 proclamation

1044

SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE 2-2)  
AFRICAN HISTORY II  
ECONOMICS

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COUR
133470N	PEARCE	GAREY SUSAN	11410
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	10220 11020
133499H	PLAATJIES	NANCY	10110
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	60150
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	10510
052892R	KOSS	SALLY MARY	10330 10420 11030
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	10620
133333C	SFAKLANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	10720
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA MERLE	10710
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	11410
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	00420
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	00410 10350
111532E	VERHEEK	DEVON CLARE	00410 10110 10710 11010
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULTNER	10210
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	11020
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS			37

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ENGLISH II  
ENGLISH I  
RELIGIOUS  
PSYCHOLOGY  
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SOCIAL ANTH  
PSYCHOLOGY  
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ENGLISH I  
HISTORY I  
AFRIKAANS  
HISTORY II

# Church leader expelled

(221)  
ROM  
15/3/80

WINDHOEK — The Administrator of the Council of Churches in South West Africa, Mr Kelwyn Sole, was served with a deportation order in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Sole, a 28-year-old South African citizen, said yesterday the order had been served on him by members of the security police on behalf of the office of the Administrator-General.

No reasons were given for Mr Sole's expulsion.

He said he had been granted seven days in which to leave the territory. He planned to appeal to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, personally, to reconsider the order.

Mr Sole said he wished to discuss the order with church leaders and he might issue a statement next week.

He added that the move was not entirely unexpected in view of Fanni missionaries whose visas to work in SWA had not been renewed last week.

Mr Sole, who attended university in South Africa and Britain, joined the Council of Churches two years ago after his arrival in SWA.

His predecessor, Mr Justin Ellis, was also expelled from the territory. — Sapa

# DTA backs HNP in surprise move,

221

RDM  
15/3/80

WINDHOEK — In a surprise move in Windhoek yesterday, the ruling moderate Democratic Turnhalle Alliance supported a motion by the Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party calling for the prohibition of foreign financial assistance to South West African political parties.

At the same time, the DTA leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, assured the 50-member National Assembly that the DTA had never received funds from foreign groups and that the alliance was not a front for the South African Government.

The HNP motion, tabled by the party's leader in SWA, Mr Sarel Becker, was unanimously adopted by the House.

Mr Becker alleged during his speech on the motion that foreign groups were supporting certain political parties financially so that they could gain a foothold in the territory for 'sinister reasons'.

There were also a number of black politicians in SWA, he alleged, who were on the 'paylist' of the UN.

Because of this, certain political parties had an 'unfair

advantage' over other parties and, at the same time, the future and welfare of the territory were being endangered.

In his motion, Mr Becker called upon the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to promulgate legislation prohibiting local parties from receiving funds from foreign governments, churches, political parties or other groups.

He also requested that restrictions be placed on the amounts of money spent by political parties and candidates in future elections and that they should submit certified financial statements on their election expenses.

Mr Mudge said the DTA supported the motion, but suspected it was levelled at his party.

He had also noted that no specific mention had been made of Swapo in Mr Becker's motion and of the millions of rands that that organisation received from 'sinister sources'.

'But Swapo's headquarters are in Lusaka and there is no

way we can get them to submit a financial statement on their source of funds,' Mr Mudge said.

From our side, however, I can categorically state that the DTA does not obtain foreign financial assistance.

But we are concerned about the millions of rands being given by sinister foreign powers to Swapo,' he added.

Replying to a question from the floor, Mr Mudge said an amount the DTA had received from West German sources through a group of German-speaking SWA businessmen did not even amount to two weeks' expenditures for the DTA.

On the question of overseas trips by local politicians, he said 'Swapo travels extensively overseas to put its case, so I suppose we have to do the same'.

Mr Mudge rejected 'insinuations' from Opposition members that the DTA was a front for the South African Government.

'If you believe these stories, why don't you confront the

South African Prime Minister personally with them?' he asked.

'As far as submitting certified financial returns is concerned, the main thing is that one need not necessarily know how a party spends its money, but where it comes from,' Mr Mudge said.

Mr Becker was visibly astounded that his motion was adopted. It was the first time he had ever managed to elicit support for any of his motions.

He reiterated in his reply that the motion was no reflection on the National Assembly and the parties within the body and added that it had also been levelled at Swapo, whom he regarded as being 'busy with deeds of high treason and rebellion' against the people of SWA.

Although it did not oppose the motion, the chief Opposition group, Aktur, did not participate in the debate. It continuously interjected during speeches by DTA members, however, and particularly during Mr Mudge's speech — Sapa

**SOUTH AFRICA'S REAL BLACK LEADERS ARE MOSTLY IN JAIL OR EXILE, BUT IN THE END THEY MUST BE RECKONED WITH**

22  
Express 16/3/82

**Will  
Swapo  
do  
a  
Zanu...  
and  
Mandela  
a  
Mugabe?**

**I REMEMBER** well a meeting in a Johannesburg hotel with Bishop Abel Muzorewa while he was prime minister

It was a few months after the Salisbury agreement — and he had just announced a committee to 'investigate' race discrimination

I put it to him that some observers were saying that the time for committees on discrimination was past. If a joint Black-White government wanted any credibility at all, he should have removed discrimination quickly, then got on to real social planning for his own constituency — Blacks

He looked at the floor. Fair comment," he said. I was flabbergasted

The Prime Minister (acting) of an important country had just agreed that he'd failed. He'd been spending all his time trying to get a ceasefire to work, he explained

But surely the two go together?" I persisted. "If you can show you have muscle that you can remove discrimination, which is a large part of what they were fighting for, then you will cut down on the fighting. That is the only way the ceasefire has a chance."

Fair comment," he said again

There was a silence. There was really nothing more to be said, and the interview ended soon afterwards

That is the one view of how political leaders are made and unmade

The other is Mr A J Engelbrecht's. He is director-general of the Information Service, and he believes White governments can make Black leaders, or break them, by propaganda

Pleading for a "national information centre" to co-ordinate and disseminate information from the Government and other bodies on the attitudes of different groups in Southern Africa, he told the Steyn Commission on Defence and Police-Press matters this week

"Mugabe's election success is an example of how the psychological aspect of a war can be neglected. If we had a system to analyse how these people see the world, and how they view the future, and how a person can increase his resistance to Marxist influence, then that case might have gone differently"

Simultaneous with the arrival on my desk of that wisdom appeared a publication from one of the Information front organisations still in operation, the South African Freedom Foundation

Called "Southern Africa — Potential Giant" it extolled the virtues of the regions' leaders, prominent among whom were the leaders of the former homelands

So perhaps the Information Service is now catching up on the psychological aspect of the war it feels was neglected in the past

But Rhodesia did not neglect that side of the war. The radio and TV were hardly supporting Robert Mugabe. And nor were the newspapers for that matter

Yet the result is history. In South West Africa/Namibia, the "psychological war" has been conducted with greater vigour. There has been ra-



● Dr Ben Africa oblivion?



● Sam Nujoma likely winner



BY JOHN MATISONN  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

dio, off-shore radio, and all but one newspaper belongs to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, DTA supporters, or Aktur (the National Party alliance)

And in the internal election the DTA victory matched Muzorewa's Rhodesian result

Yet there is no doubt that as far as such things can ever be predicted, Swapo, led by Sam Nujoma, would win an equivalent election in SWA now. It would have won it in the past and will in the future

That is because it has most of the Ovambo support, which amounts to nearly 50% of the population, as well as a significant number of political parties centred around other ethnic groups, which have disbanded in toto and joined Swapo

With that kind of support, the victory can be expected to be conclusive, especially now that DTA leaders have been in long enough for it to be apparent that they have moved painfully

slowly if at all and within a framework and timetable that seems to have been set by Whites

Black DTA leaders Pastor Ndjoba and Dr Ben Africa will be lucky if they are remembered as well as Bishop Muzorewa. But I doubt it. Of all the DTA leaders put out by the South African Government media as leaders only Chief Kapuuo's successor may do well enough to rate as the bishop now does in Rhodesia

If you manipulate one Swapo leader to switch sides he will lose his credibility. Because his erstwhile supporters will see that he is supping with the opposing leaders and because he is claiming to be able to deliver what is soon clear he cannot — dignity and demonstrate political muscle for the Black man.

The message is that you cannot appoint your own leaders

That is what happens in difficult industrial disputes. In a tough conflict situation with workers, you (the management) cannot choose who shall represent the workers. If you do, you will negotiate an easy agreement but industrial troubles will continue

If you sit down with the leaders the workers have chosen, who may seem to you fanatical and intemperate negotiations will be hard. But at the end of the day the agreement sticks. They can enforce it, because they are trusted. Their supporters accept they got a fair deal

The same applies in politics, in an intensifying conflict situation like South Africa

You cannot create leaders out of Mphahlele, Matanzimas and Mangopes. Their support will not stand the test of tension. Then you gain nothing. South African money poured into the DTA and the bishop was used to throw party jamborees where free food was offered in large tents

In both cases, the food was eaten by the party's opponents. They didn't change their politics over a hotdog

Mugabe, Sithole, Nkomo were attacked for their views and actions for years while they were in jail. They were let out and now old enemies are forced to talk to them

If they had been spoken to earlier, the talks would have been tense. There would have been brinkmanship on both sides. But the outcome would surely not have been worse for worried Whites

And it would have been better in one clear respect. There was a time when they wanted to talk, and opposed violence

Most of South Africa's historic Black political leaders are in jail, or exile

If South Africa is serious about learning the lesson of Mugabe's victory, avoiding the deaths, and the painful moves into exile of both the politically motivated and the simply frightened, there is one thing it can do

Start facing up to the fact that they cannot simply ignore these people

This is not simply a Black view. Nationalist Editors have also pointedly urged the Government to recognise the fact that it cannot simply talk to only those Blacks it prefers

Painful as it will be for erstwhile foes, this almost certainly means it will have to talk to the likes of Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo

# Crusader for Namibia is murdered

By ANTHONY RIDER: Washington

A FORMER US Congressman with close links to South Africa, Mr Allard K Lowenstein, died in his New York office yesterday after being shot five times.

Mr Lowenstein, 50, last visited South Africa on a study tour in February 1979.

He was a leading liberal and a supporter of the late President Kennedy. In the 1960s he wrote a book "Brutal Mandate" fiercely condemning South Africa's Namibian policies. Mr Lowenstein was in his legal office when a man walked in and shot him. Police named the gunman as Dennis Sweeney who



MR LOWENSTEIN  
A caring man

had once worked for Mr Lowenstein.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said yesterday she was distressed to hear of the death of "this extremely bright, caring man".

She said "He devoted a great deal of his life to the battle for civil rights. He was a moderate seeking peaceful solutions."

Senator Ted Kennedy said in Chicago where he is campaigning:

"As one whose family has been touched by violence, I deplore this senseless act."

On his last visit to South Africa Mr Lowenstein met many of the country's most eminent political figures.

Separated from his wife, he was accompanied by his two children and an aide

*Economic Hist. HONS 1 80%*

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

\* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101795A	CHAIKIN	SHEILA JASPERINE HOWARD	105705	LATIN HONOURS	2
1207750	PHUIN	VIVIENNE	109701	HEBREU HONOURS	3
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					101795X
					120776D

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

PAGE 2

AS AT 29 02 80

15016

YEAR : 1

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15016 B.A./LL.B.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
153982X	SIRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	105104	LATIN I	F (39)
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZAFETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (50)
153547Z	JALINE	VINGENT CHARLES	107101	AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS { 2A } F { 4A }

# Nujoma ready to talk to SA

18/3/80  
221

Staff Reporter

THE president of the South West Africa Peoples' Organization (Swapo), Mr Sam Nujoma, has offered to participate in immediate, bilateral negotiations with the South African Government on independence for SWA/Namibia

Mr Nujoma, who was interviewed in Amsterdam while at a three-day meeting organized by the Holland-Southern Africa Committee and the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, said that all the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had to do was to pick up the phone and contact Swapo's London offices.

"I am ready for negotiations anywhere and at any time - tomorrow if he likes. My only condition is that the negotiations should be about ending South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia," he said.

The Cape Times political correspondent reports that Mr Nujoma's latest offer is unlikely to be received with any more enthusiasm than previous attempts to involve the government in negotiations with Swapo.

The government has said consistently that, while the UN might recognize Swapo as the sole representative of the people of the territory, it is only one of many political parties and has rejected democracy.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, has refused to have direct talks with Mr Nujoma in negotiations in New York and elsewhere.

This led to Western diplomatic moves devising "proximity talks" in which they met the South African Government and Swapo representatives separately and then put the views of each to the other.

Mr Nujoma has also set a precondition which would mean the government accepting its administration of the territory was illegal.



Mr Sam Nujoma

\* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

DEAN

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# Nujoma offers face-to-face talks with SA

**Own Correspondent**  
**AMSTERDAM** — Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has offered immediate, bilateral negotiations with the South African Government on independence for South West Africa.

"My only precondition", he said, "is that the negotiations should be about ending South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia."

In one of the most extensive interviews he has ever granted to a South African publication, Mr Nujoma told the Rand Daily Mail that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, could initiate direct negotiations simply by picking up the phone and contacting Swapo's representative in London.

"It is an open offer I am ready to begin negotiations anywhere, and at any time — tomorrow if he likes," Mr Nujoma said.

The grey-bearded supreme military commander of Swapo's guerrilla forces was in Amsterdam at the weekend for an international seminar on a proposed oil embargo against South Africa.

Over a light meal, he outlined his view of the stalemate in SWA settlement moves.

He alleged that more than half the funds channelled through Dr Eschel Rhoodie's secret info apparatus had been used to prepare SWA for a docile and obedient government.

He was not prepared to divulge details of Swapo's strength in troops or arms. Nor would he say very much about where the arms come from.

Training was carried out in certain member states of the Organisation of African Unity, he said. He denied Swapo had training establishments in Angola.

"We are very grateful to the People's Republic of Angola for the support it gives us, but it has not been independent for long and cannot offer us material support or training for our men."

The major arms supplier was the OAU's Liberation Committee, a co-ordinating group that collects and distributes arms donated by countries friendly to Africa's insurgent movements.

"But we do receive direct military aid from some socialist countries," Mr Nujoma said. "Yes, from the Soviet Union, too."

He denied that any aid accepted, either humanitarian or military, was given with strings attached.

Swapo did buy some of its military equipment from Western arms manufacturers, he said, "but not with the blessing of those governments."

He insisted it was irrelevant to Swapo who provided the arms. A military donation from a Western country would be accepted as willingly as one from Russia.

Swapo's arms, he said, were largely light weapons, suitable to a highly mobile force which had to keep on the move to avoid detection and attack.

He said he regularly visited the war zone to consult with his commanders and to boost the morale of his men.

"I receive regular reports on the war when I am away from the front, but Swapo has a defence department and a strong administrative foundation, that means the war can go on whether I am in contact or not."

"I am not Swapo, I am just a small part of a collective operation. I do not worry about being assassinated or killed, because I know that it will make no difference to Swapo if I am not there."

Swapo was not a "government in exile", he said. However, an organisation divided into departments not unlike Ministries meant the organisation could move into Windhoek at any time and assume immediate control.

"We are training people in administration at a college run by the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka. The first graduates left after a three year

course in December last year. "We have sent them to work with friendly governments or to continue their studies at universities around the world. And another intake has just started training," Mr Nujoma said.

Turning to the current status of settlement negotiations he laid on South Africa the full blame for failure to implement a demilitarised zone.

Swapo fully accepted the plan he said, and would adhere to the letter and the spirit of a UN supervised ceasefire agreement. He was confident that 7 500 UN troops in a 100km wide DMZ zone along the SWA-Angola border would be able to prevent contraventions of the ceasefire.

"South Africa has to trust someone, and if they don't feel they can trust the UN, then I don't see who they will trust," he said.

He said the existing proposal already favoured South Africa. Swapo forces in SWA would be confined to base while South Africa would be responsible under UN supervision for policing the territory prior to and during elections.

He rejected outright, however, South African demands for bases in the DMZ and for UN supervision of the Swapo bases in Angola.

"Angola has the full right to accept Namibian refugees and I reject and condemn the South African demand that Swapo be confined to base in Angola as well. That is not negotiable," he said.

Swapo would stay clear of the DMZ and would accept confinement to base in SWA.

He also rejected suggestions that the leader of the Unita rebel movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, should be drawn into DMZ negotiations.

"Savimbi is nothing but an element of the racist South African regime. I do not see why I should negotiate with someone who does not exist as a factor except as a creation of South Africa."

Mr Nujoma was full of praise for Mr Robert Mugabe's election victory in Rhodesia, but refused to acknowledge any close connection between Mr Mugabe's fight and his own.

Swapo would not request any immediate assistance from Zimbabwe, he said, and did not expect help from that quarter. Though he was aware of and appreciated Mr Mugabe's support for Swapo, the new country would need "two or three years" to settle down and establish its own administration and defence force.

After that, he said, Swapo might request its assistance.

STU13-9
13010 BACHELOR
STUD NO
160942M FOLLETT
157568V FRIEDLA
1502960 GARISCH
158290E LARNETT
154026V GEFFEN
154362K GIANNAKA
153941W GILL
155173R GILL
159186F GUSS
158211U GREEN
153855J GRUSSE
162285X HALLIER
161662V HANCOCK
162109F HARRIS

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The immediate future for Swapo and for SWA would be continued war, he predicted. He said that failing a genuine South African attempt to renew the negotiations, Swapo would intensify the war.

Swapo would not concentrate its attention on civilian targets at any stage, he said, but would continue to aim at the civil administration infrastructure and the Defence Force.

"We will do everything to make sure that life for the white settlers in Namibia is not comfortable, but it is no part of guerrilla warfare to aim at civilian targets. Of course, civilians will be hit or affected by the war, but we will continue to concentrate on military targets."

Mr Nujoma said that to his "certain knowledge" the recent UN talks in Cape Town and Windhoek had achieved no positive results.

Mangope  
visit <sup>221</sup> ~~197~~  
RDM 18/3/80.  
angers

Swapo-D

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — The visit of the President of Bophutha-Tswana Chief Lucas Mangope to South West Africa had ominous and sinister implications for the future of Namibia the leader of the Swapo Democrats Party, Mr Andreas Shipanga said yesterday  
President Mangope arrived in Windhoek yesterday with a party of 11 and was greeted at the airport with a guard of honour and a 21 gun salute  
Shortly after his arrival Mr Shipanga released a statement on behalf of Swapo saying his party denounced in the strongest terms 'Mangope's intrusion into our country'

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESC
153982X	SILACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	105104	LATIN
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLIT
1555477	VAINE	VINGENT CHARLES	004101 102101 107101	PSYCH AFRICA ENGLT
1568348	ZACHEZL	SARINE RUTH	104101	PSYCH
157915X	ZACKUN	JEFFREY	102101 107101	AFRICA ENGLT

\* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

DEAN

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS  
YEAR : 1

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# SWA gets tough on racial discrimination

WINDHOEK — Owners of public amenities who discriminate against patrons on racial grounds are to face a R300 fine or three months' imprisonment, the National Assembly decided in Windhoek yesterday.

The Assembly adopted an amended motion by the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance requesting the Administration

for General that the penalty clause in the Abolition of Racial Discrimination Act be enforced three months as from yesterday.

It also asks the Administrator General that owners of public amenities be assisted financially to enable them to provide the facilities to cater for people of all races.

STAR 9/3/80 (221)

PAGE 5

AS AT 29 02 80

## EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

STU13-9 BACHELOR OF ARTS

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	UP
159454V	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	UP
152965K	MEHL	ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	104102 905102 916103	GERMAN INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY IB ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)	UP
157093D	MERCURIO	GIANCARLO	110101	HISTORY I	UP
155747Q	MICHAELS	KAREN	003101 004101 107101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP
158460Z	MITCHELL	JANE	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP
157815W	MORRIS	CATHERINE MARIA	004101 107101 115103	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP
150180P	MORT	MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP
150763V	MULLER	SUSAN LORENCE	110101	HISTORY I	UP
157521U	MURPHY	ESTELLE	116120	DRAMA I	ABS
157983G	NAKIDIEN	MOGAMAT TOYER	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3N3
157560L	NASH	JENNIFER ANNE	004101 115102	PSYCHOLOGY I FRENCH INTENSIVE	2-
155924H	NEUBAU	JEANIFER ANN	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP
157913V	NORMAN	HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP
155878H	O'CONNOR	SHIPLEY ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP
162116N	PAM	JONATHAN RICHARD	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3
154187V	PAIERSON	IAN JAMES STEWART	107101 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	3N3 F
154286C	PETERSEN	DESIRE SHIRLEY	102103 116120	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I DRAMA I	UP UP
156134L	PHEIFFER	FREDI CHRISTIAAN	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	F
150154L	POIGIETER	FELICITY ANGELO	117101 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	3N3 UP
133406G	PRITCHARD	ROBERT STEPHEN	115102 115103	FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F UP

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# Nujoma 'still willing to discuss end to the war'

**Own Correspondent**  
**AMSTERDAM** — Swapo president Sam Nujoma says he is still willing to discuss with "the racist regime in South Africa" an end to the war in SWA/Namibia.

Interviewed in Amsterdam, where he has been attending a three day seminar on an oil embargo against South Africa, he said "I have already told UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim that Swapo is ready to sign a peace treaty, if South Africa agrees to co-operate with the UN in its efforts to implement a Security Council resolution on Namibia.

"But as yet the Pretoria regime is unwilling to co-operate" This left Swapo no choice but to intensify the war against the "occupying forces," he said

During the seminar Mr Nujoma described to the 200 delegates and journalists ways in which he claimed members of the South African forces had been torturing Swapo members and sympathisers

Methods included, he claimed, throwing victims out of helicopters while their friends were forced to watch and imprisonment in detention camps.

Mr Nujoma said the ratio of the security forces to the Namibian population was the highest in the world.

While in Amsterdam Mr Nujoma has been holding talks with various groups that sympathise with his cause.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NA
135656C	BANJES	EDUARD SIENNAF
154249M	COPION	MATTHYS CHRIS
156762U	KRUSKAL	MEGAN
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE CUPIDO

\* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UJCT

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

# Threats over meat inquiry

STAR 20/3/80

**Threats** **221**

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Mr Eric Lang, the SWA/Namibia farmer who first called for an inquiry into the alleged irregularities in the territory's meat industry, says he has decided to drop all further investigation because he and his family have been threatened.

Mr Lang said today the threats were mainly aimed at his three-year-old son. Two unknown men once

tried to give the boy a lift from his primary school but a teacher saw the incident and stopped the boy.

Last Thursday two men called the boy to the wall of the Lang garden and tried to speak to him but Mr Lang intervened.

"I invited them into the house but when I went to the gate to let them in they had gone," he said.

On Monday he received a threatening telephone call at home from an unknown man.

"What he said was well planned because I could hear him read it from several pages. If the threats are carried out it would make life totally unbearable."

"Under these circumstances I have decided to withdraw myself from the meat affair," Mr Lang said.

"I feel I have done my share. Enough has come out to show the manipulation that took place. I can't do battle if my family is threatened," he said.

STUD ID	SUR NAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	1
10252	DAVID	PETER	107301	ENGLISH III	UP	(57)	4	102521E	
077201	ANDREWS	DAVID	107301	ENGLISH III	3	(56)	4	07/201P	
101875	BOUSSE	PETER	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	3	(52)	4	101875J	
115416	COUPINO	ODILE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II	UP	(50)	4	115416E	
114057	SHAKUN	SLEY	911103	MATHMATICS IS	F	(41)	5	100997E	
605301	JUHAN	JUSTATIOS	605301	RUWIAN LAW II	UP	(63)	4	113612R	
115103	GERPLINCE	NGRIN	115103	ITALIAN I INTENSIVE	UP	(60)	4	102301J	
105301	DINANT	ILLEN	105301	ECONOMICS III	ABS	(63)	5	101158E	
107301	RETTY	NADINE	107301	ENGLISH III	ABS	(53)	4	094855G	
102131	JANE	AMANDA	102131	MISI & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS	UP	(53)	4	103519M	
102302	ISAIL	FAROU	102302	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS IIIIF	5	(58)	5	102257Z	
102101	MARKIA	GILDA	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	4	116606M	
107301	MARKIA	ANDEL	107301	ENGLISH III	2	(67)	4	134130Z	

UCPT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13030

# Talk of killing rulers 'common in SWA units' 19/3/80

By PETER KFNKY  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A young army officer told the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday that talk of killing political figures in South West Africa — like the former Administrator-General Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn and Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader, Mr Dirk Mudge — was once 'common' in many commando units in the territory.

Lieutenant Bernardus Williams, 24, was giving evidence in his defence at his trial on nine charges ranging from terrorism to illegal possession of dangerous arms and ammunition.

Judgment will be given today.

The young training officer is alleged to have possessed a large arsenal intended to endanger the State.

Among the weaponry allegedly found in his possession before his arrest 10 months ago were 1500 handgrenades, 700 claymore anti personnel landmines, an unknown number of dynamite sticks, a sub-machinegun, seven cases of 7.62mm cartridges, and other unauthorised ammunition.

Lieut Williams has pleaded not guilty to all the charges before Mr W F Kruegel, a magistrate sent to Windhoek from Pretoria for the hearing.

Yesterday Mr Kruegel refused an application by defence counsel Mr Johann Els for the acquittal of Lieut Williams on certain of the charges.

Lieut Williams said in his evidence yesterday that he was a training officer at the SWA military school at Okahandja.

He had received half a truckload of ammunition which he

had handed over to Captain Okker Britz of the Foshia Commando at Tsumeb in northern SWA for training purposes.

He said that in his own possession he had an R2 rifle and a sub-machinegun which had been a general issue to him, and three handgrenades and seven cases of R1 ammunition for training purposes.

He gave one of the grenades to a friend, Mr Rousseau, for protection against 'undesirable elements'.

He had no intention of using for terror activities six electronic detonators in his possession.

Lieut Williams was asked about an allegation that he had 500 handgrenades and 700 claymore mines on a truck and told some soldiers he would use them to blow up Mr Mudge's house.

He said these were the weapons taken to Captain Britz. He denied there were such quantities.

He might at one time have said at one time he would blow up Mr Mudge's house.

Lieut Williams admitted he had also said something to the effect that he would like to blow up the car of the former Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn. But he had never meant it.

This sort of thing was conversation at every commando unit he had been involved with in SWA.

Lieut Williams told the court he was a member of the Herstigte Nasionale Party. He was politically-oriented and talked a lot.

He said he did not have a 'private army' and that he was not a member of the Wit Weerstandbeweging.

STUD NO	RACHELOR OF ARTS	EXAMINATION RESULT	SURNAME
1620048	MURNE		SUZANNE
158955C	CARO		SALLY-AN
162195Z	CHAIT		CHERYL
1539650	CLARKE		PENELOPE
157789K	COHEN		DAVID
156503M	COLLIER		LINDSEY J
1539990	COLLINS		BEVERLEY
153621E	COUCHEN		ROBERT GE
158572X	COURIE-WAY		COLETTE
153796V	DAVIS		CASSANDRA
140457W	DELAHUNTY		ANNA-TERE
162384E	DOMAN		MICHAEL EI
1559310	DU PLESSIS		MARCIA ELIZABETH
158919N	DUNCAN		ANDREW SYMON
156415R	ERASMUS		ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS
162310Z	EVANS		GAVIN MARK READ
161480X	FAPAK		GIULIETTA
153865T	FAMUHAR		GILLIAN DEBORAH
152866J	FAPRELL		MICHAEL BRUCE
157359T	FINLAY		RAMELA JOAN
159744K	FIUKAVANTI		LJIGINA

STUD NO	EXAMINATION RESULT	SURNAME	QUALIFICATION	MARKS
162384E	F	MICHAEL EI	PHYSICS I	( 8 )
1559310	3	MARCIA ELIZABETH	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	( 57 )
158919N	F	ANDREW SYMON	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I	( 49 ) ( 49 )
156415R	F	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	COMMERCIAL LAW A STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	( 35 ) ( 48 )
162310Z	3	GAVIN MARK READ	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (X1980A)	( 57 )
161480X	3NX	GIULIETTA	ENGLISH I (PRL-1980)	
153865T	UP	GILLIAN DEBORAH	ENGLISH I	( 57 )
152866J	UP	MICHAEL BRUCE	PSYCHOLOGY I	( 55 )
157359T	UP	RAMELA JOAN	EGUATIONS I FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	( 52 ) ( 58 ) ( 54 )
159744K	UP	LJIGINA	PHYSICS I	( 58 )

UJET

# Church deportation appeal

RDM 20/3/80

(221)

WINDHOEK The Council of Church in Namibia appealed yesterday to the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen to withdraw a deportation order served on the council's administrator, Mr Kelwyn Sole

The order was served last week. No reasons were given and he was afforded seven days to leave the territory.

In an open letter to Dr Viljoen the CCN said it had decided after its general meeting to

express our grievance to you (the Administrator General) as chief representative of the South African Government" in the territory.

"We had hoped that the appointment of the Administrator General would help to bring about peace in our country, but what we experience now is the continuous deportation of church workers," the letter said.

Among the member churches of the CCN are the Anglican

Church the Owambo Kavango Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Roman Catholic Church

It is with grave concern that the council views the attitude of the Government towards the church," the letter said.

As Christians, we clearly foresee that deportations will never bring peace to this country but that reconciliation and prudence will."

- Sapa

## EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
162004R	BURNE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F
158955C	CAKO	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) DRAMA I CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	F F 2-
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP
153965D	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101	ARCHAEOLOGY I HISTORY I	2- F
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103	MATHEMATICS I M102 ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP)	UP UP
153999Q	COLLINS	BEVERLEY RAYMOND	116120	DRAMA I	F
153621E	COUCHEK	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
158572X	COURRIENAY	COLETTE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
140457W	DELAHUNTY	ANNA TERESA	904101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS
162384E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F
155931Q	DU PLESSIS	MARGIA ELIZABETH	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101 004101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I	F F
156415R	ERASMUS	ANNO JACQUES ERASMUS	901101 910106	COMMERCIAL LAW A STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	F F
1623107	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (X100A) 3	3
161480X	FAFAK	GIULIETTA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
153863T	FAMUNHAR	GILLIAN DEMORAH	115101	FR-FREN I	UP
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
157359T	FINLAY	PAMELA JOAN	103104 115102 115103	ECONOMICS I6 FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP UP UP
159744K	FIORAVANTI	LUIGINA	214102	PHYSICS IA	UP

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157359T  
159744K

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221

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. R. 528 21 March 1960

WYSIGING VAN DIE REELS WAARBY DIE VER-  
RIGTINGS VAN DIE SUIDWES-AFRIKA AFDEL-  
LING VAN DIE HOOGGEREGSHOF VAN SUID-  
AFRIKA GEREEL WORD

Kennis word hierby gegee dat die volgende wysi-  
gings aan die reëls waareby die verriegings van die  
Suidwes-Afrika-afdeling van die Hoogge geshof van  
Suid-Afrika gereel word soos aangeprengel. Ooewer-  
mentskennisgewing R. 528 van 12 Maart 1960,  
kragtens artikel 43 (2) (b) van die Wet op die Hoog-  
gereshof, 1959 (Wet 59 van 1959), deur die Regter-  
president van daardie Afdeling aangebring.

Die vervanging van reël 2 deur die volgende reël

- "2 (1) Vir die afhandeling van siviel aangeleent-  
hede is daar jaarliks vier sittingsstermyne, naamlik van —
- (a) 1 Februarie tot en met 31 Maart;
  - (b) 15 April tot en met 15 Junie;
  - (c) 1 Augustus tot en met 30 September; en
  - (d) 15 Oktober tot en met 15 Desember.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. P. 528 21 March 1960

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES REGULATING  
THE BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF  
SOUTH AFRICA

Notice is hereby given that the following amend-  
ment to the rules regulating the conduct of the pro-  
ceedings of the South West Africa Division of the  
Supreme Court of South Africa, published under  
Government Notice P. 528, dated 12 September 1960,  
have, in terms of section 43 (2) (b) of the Supreme  
Court Act, 1959 (Act 59 of 1959), been made by the  
Judge President of the Division.

The substitution for rule 2 of the following rule

- "2 (1) For the despatch of civil business there shall  
be four sittings, namely, from —
- (a) 1 February to 31 March, inclusive;
  - (b) 15 April to 15 June, inclusive;
  - (c) 1 August to 30 September, inclusive; and
  - (d) 15 October to 15 December, inclusive.

(2) Gedurende die termyn kan verdedigde aksies,  
spesiale sake, eksepsies, siviele appelle en hersienings  
en ander sake waarvoor nie spesiaal voorsiening gemaak  
word nie, vir verhoor op enige hofdag ter rolle geplaas  
word soos deur die regter goedgekeur word. Met dien  
verstande dat bestrede aangeleenthede nie sonder die  
voorafverkeerde goedkeuring van die Regter-president vir  
verhoor op die laaste dag van 'n termyn ter rolle  
geplaas mag word nie.

(3) Gedurende die tydperk 10 Januarie tot 15 Desember  
kan onverdedigde aksies, aansoeke en dagverriegings  
vir voorlopige vonnis ter rolle geplaas word vir ver-  
hoor op 10 Januarie en daarna op elke Vrydag tot  
15 Desember. Met dien verstande dat van 10 Janu-  
arie af 'n hofdag is nie, die verriegings aangeleenthede  
op die laaste hofdag voor sodanige Vrydag vir verhoor  
ter rolle geplaas kan word.

(4) Dringende aansoeke en aansoeke om verpleeg-  
sekwestrasië kan op enige hofdag aangehoor word.

(5) Vir die afhandeling van strafbaar aange-  
leenthede, insluitende straf-appelle en beroepings, is  
daar jaarliks twee sessies naamlik van —

- (a) 15 Januarie tot en met 15 Junie; en
- (b) 10 Julie tot en met 15 Desember.

(2) During the terms, defended actions, special cases,  
exceptions, civil appeals and reviews and other cases  
not specially provided for may be set down for hearing  
on any court day as approved by the registrar. Pro-  
vided that opposed matters shall not without the prior  
approval of the Judge President be set down for hearing  
for the last three days of a term.

(3) During the period 10 January to 15 December,  
undefended actions, applications and summonses for  
provisional sentence may be set down for hearing on  
10 January and thereafter on every Friday until 15  
December. Provided that when 10 January is not a  
court day the aforementioned matters may be set down  
for hearing on the last court day of a term, such as  
Friday.

(4) Urgent applications and applications for commu-  
nity sequestration may be heard on any court day.

(5) For the despatch of criminal business, including  
criminal appeals and reviews, there shall be two ses-  
sions yearly, namely, from —

- (a) 15 January to 15 June, inclusive; and
- (b) 10 July to 15 December, inclusive.

1	157724P	32
1	117046Z	30
1	162594H	28
1	153665R	26
1	155374K	24
1	157349G	22
1	154509U	20
7	152249N	18
1	065917J	16
1	13010	10
1		8
1		6
1		4
1		2
7	115210D	42
1	153940B	40
1	142809K	38
1		36
1	159729U	44
1	155052K	46
1	136311N	48
1	161780Y	50
1	157700N	52
1	153399N	54
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# More insurgents killed in SWA

221

RDM 21/3/80

WINDHOEK — Nineteen insurgents were killed in northern South West Africa by security forces in the past week, it was announced in Windhoek yesterday.

The second in command of the SWA Command of the Defence Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said two of the insurgents were killed trying to leave the farming area around Tsumeb.

Ambushed by security forces in the Mangetti Block they were among the few left in the white area infiltrated by insurgents more than a month ago, he said.

Bosman said that on Saturday security forces opened fire with mortars on a group of 11 resting at a waterhole in the northern operational area.

Five insurgents died in the mortar fire, while another three were killed by a security force patrol which moved in behind the enemy to cut off their escape.

On Monday, security forces, searching an area near the Angolan border drew small-arms

fire from insurgents. They returned the fire while another group charged the insurgents in mine resistant vehicles, also firing.

Security forces followed drag marks and tracks after the incident and found the bodies of two more insurgents apparently killed by their companions who did not want to die further, he added.

Another insurgent was killed last Friday in a compound in the mining village of Kombat in Northern SWA. Brig Bosman said.

A police statement at the time said the insurgents had wounded a black woman and a policeman before he was shot by police.

Replying to questions, Brig Bosman said Swapo did not control any area in SWA as the organisation's leader Mr Sam Nujoma alleged.

"The whole (operational) area is quiet," he said. "In fact, Swapo are avoiding the security forces and all the latest incidents took place on our initiative." — Sapa

## EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

FIRST NAMES COURSE

SURNAME

STUD NO

152163V	VAN NIEKERK	MURIEL GIANNE	107101
159757Z	VAN WAGENINGEN	ANNEMARIE	107101
155815P	VISSER	ANHELJZE	107101
153767N	WACHER	GUY STEVEN	115102
160740L	WESSELS	CHARLENE	107101
158400Z	WHITAKER	ANDREW	909105
115228Y	WHITING	ROBERT GEORGE CURZON	107101
157399L	WILLSHER	MELANIE GABRIELLE ROSANNE	115101
154408K	WOLFE	ANGELA KILWARDEN	107101
159697J	WOOD	NICHOLAS	107101
155858L	WYNGAARD	GAVIN WILLIAM ERIC	103202

\* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 137

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

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# I wo stable choices

221 pm 21/3/80

The SA "chancery" in the hills of Klein Windhoek offers stable political alternatives. Investors may choose between the stability of a SWA/Namibia settlement with international recognition, or the stability of the *status quo* along with SA's protection.

Bureaucrats are telling businessmen to have confidence. Pretoria will not tolerate "disorderly transfer of power."

The message is clear: after Rhodesia, SA is more determined than ever to conduct international negotiations on SWA/Namibia in such a way as to ensure a "best-case" outcome — transfer of power to a friendly, even phant regime which would have international recognition.

The investment community is not entirely convinced. SA big business and the multinational mining houses continue to hold back. After Rhodesia, they don't trust scenarios which ignore the forces of black nationalism.

## New activity

It shows. Although prospecting activity has never been more feverish or widespread, leases with proven finds are merely being kept alive by performing the minimum degree of development in terms of agreements with the Mining Commissioner. Multinationals with ambitious mining and development projects have sailed over the horizon to await developments.

From stagnation in the first half of 1979, the gdp began to gather pace in the third and fourth quarters and may now be growing at 3% in real terms. But the public sector continues to generate most of the activity.

The "national" budget, presented in the National Assembly last week by "interim prime minister" Dirk Mudge, is edging towards R500m, just under 50% of gdp. Capex, which includes transfers to development corporations and other agencies, is estimated at R149,2m. Most of it will go to bricks and mortar to provide housing and office accommodation for the burgeoning bureaucracy.

Despite golden investment opportunities in the construction sector, housing development remains spasmodic and seldom exceeds five units at a time. The average asking house rental in Windhoek's "white" areas is R350 a month. This makes it difficult to attract and keep scarce skills in the territory.

A banker who bought a couple of houses, for key management, towards the end of last year has been offered 50% more by another institutional buyer. Hotels are permanently full, their occupancy lifted by "permanent boarders," mostly

newly-arrived bureaucrats.

Private consumption spending is soaring. So is inflation. By the end of the year, it could go as high as 18%, according to bankers' estimates. Non-mining company tax collections are expected to rise R3m to R24m in 1980/81.

Although consumer confidence has been rising in sympathy with SA levels, personal and corporate savings remain high. Bank deposits grew 20% last year, but bank lending is lolling at around 52%-55% of total deposits, despite incentive interest



SWA/Namibia . decreasing activity

rate differentials of 0.5% below SA banks on money up to a year and 1% on two-year loans.

Owing to anticipated lower sales by CDM, diamond taxes are expected to yield only R133m in 1980-81, compared with R188m last year. Non-diamond mining company taxation, on the other hand, is expected to rise threefold from last year's R5m, due to a couple of copper mines coming out of mothballs and resuming production, and because of expected improved copper prices being maintained.

SWA/Namibia's other golden goose, Rossing Uranium, is still enjoying a tax holiday against the write-off of its R300m capital investment. Production is reportedly at planned capacity of 5 000 t a year, so earnings may well be close to R250m.

Gloom in the farm sector is lifting. Fairly general rains have fallen and improved prices for beef and karakul pelt exports are evident. It is, therefore, possible that the value of farm exports may exceed R160m this year.

In the wake of the SWA/Namibia beef

scandal and the subsequent inquiry which disclosed widespread corruption and extortion under the permit system, SWA/Namibia beef ranchers are determined to reduce their reliance on the SA market.

In association with French interests, a R10m export-class abattoir is to be commissioned at Gobabis and a new meat-processing plant has been brought into operation at Otavi. At the same time, a R2m refrigeration plant is being built at Walvis to facilitate the export of perishables.

Unremitting gloom pervades the SWA/Namibia fishing industry. With money-spinning species like the pilchard faced with commercial extinction, the SWA Fishing Industry Advisory Council has recommended stringent conservation measures which the authorities have accepted and made even tougher with refinements of their own.

As a result, the pilchard canning pack for 1980 is unlikely to be more than 500 000 cartons, 52% down on last season. This implies landings of raw pilchard of not more than about 10 000 t. Landings of anchovy will be pegged to about 180 000 t, so total landings of raw fish will hardly reach 200 000 t, about 70% less than last year.

Walvis Bay could become a kind of ghost town, run on a care and maintenance basis. Shoreside activity is to be rationalised drastically. Only one canner and three fishmeal reduction plants will operate. Most of the catching activity will be conducted by six trawlers.

In the halcyon years of inshore fishing, when the shore-based companies used to take more than 1m cartons of pilchards, there were nine operating factories and a catching fleet of about 90 purse seine trawlers. The industry used to employ over 6 000 black contract workers in the canneries and reduction plants alone. Now, no one knows where they have gone to make a living.

## Placing the blame

Earnings from inshore fishing, once nearly R100m, may not even reach R30m this year.

The political implications of unemployment cannot be underestimated. Rightly or wrongly, the "moderate" SA-backed interim regime (DTA) will get the blame because, like Muzorewa, it is not delivering the goods.

Concealed unemployment is running at 30% out of a potentially economically active population of 320 000, of whom about 30 000 may be officially classed as unemployed.

According to official sources in Windhoek, the unemployment situation is clouded by a substantial, though unquantifiable, shift in the demographic pattern. Thousands of men and women traditionally engaged in subsistence agriculture (and therefore underemployed) appear to have been driven south to seek work in the sophisticated cash economy where work opportunities are limited. The war has contributed to this shift in no small measure.

SWA's labour force is growing at about 2,6% (9 100 a year or 35 a day). In a small economy such as SWA, it is impossible to create additional employment on this scale. Even a massive undertaking like Rossing Uranium employs only 2 900 non-whites or 32% of one year's work-seekers.

Political uncertainty only aggravates existing distortions in the capital market: low levels of private non-mining investment on the one hand, and a continuing drain of bank money out of the territory.

Private individuals and companies depositing money inside the country have

three options: banks, building societies or the Post Office. Subsidiaries of foreign companies maintain working balances and funds appropriated for specific projects, but repatriate residual profits. So, in view of the low internal demand for loans and the lack of institutional investment opportunities within SWA, there is an outflow of funds to SA.

The reverse flow stems from two sources: foreign subsidiaries (mainly mines) and the SA government. The funds are earmarked for specific application but ultimately flow into the market via suppliers and wage-earners, and so become deposits. Net receipts of actual funds are considerably less than the value of the initial investment as many of the materials required are imported. Therefore, the injections of capital into and leakages from the system are considerably greater than the internal circulation, and the distinct nature of the two flows prevents the domestic market from becoming self-generating under the present uncertain conditions.

# Broeders have key role in changes in Namibia

THE BROEDERBOND'S strong representation in the rural areas of Namibia makes prospects for nonrevolutionary change and more particularly land reform in those areas "exceedingly low", according to a recent study.

The study, done by academics from the University of the Witwatersrand, investigates the geographic distribution of the secret Afrikaner organisation in Namibia and finds the greatest concentration of Broeders are away from the towns.

"Most striking is that the highest location quotients occur in the military-operation zones of Namibia," says the study, "in Ovambo, Kavango and, especially, in Caprivi.

"Although the absolute number of Broeders is low among the small resident white pop-

ulation in these areas the ethos of the Broederbond is strongly represented here"

According to the study, the weakest representation is in the diamond mining area of Oranjemund — where Anglo American influence is great — and in the resort town Lüderitz — where German influence is high

The study, by Mr C M Rogerson, Professor K S O Beavon and Mr G H Pirie, all of the department of geography and environmental studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, has been published in "Social Dynamics", the University of Cape Town's journal of the social sciences.

By IVOR WILKINS

They have based their study on information taken mainly from the name lists of the Broederbond exposé, "The Super Afrikaners", as well as other recent publications on the organisation

The study says there seems little doubt that the Broederbond — they estimate there are between 300 and 325 members in the territory — is closely involved in events surrounding the unfolding independence struggles in Namibia.

They quote a passage from "The Super Afrikaners" which records a secret Broederbond document claiming that the Turnhalle conference took place "under our direction"

DT Times 23/7/40

921

# THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN

## BRING OFF THE MEAT PROBE

### Phone threats to family force farmer to drop SWA meat probe

AT LEAST two prominent South West Africans who have been investigating alleged malpractices in the territory's meat industry have been threatened by anonymous callers.

By BRUCE PAGE

One call forced farmer Eric Lang to abandon his independent two-year probe this week — just as he was about to "crack it".

Luderitz magistrate Frans Heydenrych refused to pass a threat which he received during the time he was leading an en-

quiry before the Van Zyl Commission of inquiry into the industry.

The threats follow the death of former SWA Meat Board manager Frans Heydenrych whose body was found at the foot of a stairwell in his Windhoek office block on October 22 last year.

Mr Heydenrych appeared before the commission on October 15 and indicated to answer questions about more than R150 000 deposited in his bank accounts.

Police have said they found no evidence of foul play, but there has been intense speculation that he was pushed.

#### Calls

Mr Lang has ignored several anonymous calls during the past year, but he decided to drop his investigations after receiving a serious warning on Monday from a man who



for times and he sort of understood it, that's the impression I got from him. "I don't know if the

THE END: Frans Heydenrych at the foot of a stairwell in Windhoek

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ARTS

smooth lawyer"

The man politely issued threats aimed mainly at his three-year-old son

"It makes me absolutely powerless," Mr Lang said

"I took it to the police and they also advised me to lay off"

He said previous callers had threatened him crudely "and one ignores that type of threat — I mean it's very easy to pick up a telephone and threaten somebody"

Two unknown men once tried to give his son a "lift" from his pre primary school, but a teacher prevented him from taking it

Last week two men called the boy to the garden wall the the Langs' town house in Windhoek and tried to speak to him.

Mr Lang went to talk to the men.

### Garden

"I invited them into the house, but when I went to the gate to let them in they had gone"

He said he had no doubt there was a link between these incidents and Monday's call

Mr Lang was the man behind the formation of a farmers' action group to investigate the meat industry in SWA and South Africa

He addressed a farmers' meeting at Dordabis at the weekend and repeated allegations against members of the Meat Board and also said important evidence in the hands of the commission was never led

The commission completed its hearings last month



Frans Heydenrych

Reports of Mr Lang's speech appeared in the local press on Monday and the threatening telephone call was received a few hours later

"It's a hell of a frustrating feeling when you've put two years of time and energy into this and you're right at the end — I mean it's just a matter now of cracking it."

But he said he could not do battle if his family was threatened

Mr Greyling refused to be drawn into a discussion with the Sunday Tribune

### Finished

"Let me put it to you this way I'm not prepared to comment on anything about this commission any more because people are phoning me these days asking 'Did this happen? Did this happen? Did this happen?'"

"As far as I'm concerned, I've finished my job, I'm back at the office and I don't want to have anything to do with it," he said.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office in Windhoek said he did not think Mr Greyling had taken the threat seriously

"It's apparently something that happened a

police will be able to do anything because it's anonymous threats and that sort of thing. It's an impossible sort of situation"

South West Africa's Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Dolf Gouws, said he knew nothing about threats received by Mr Greyling but would find out which police station was dealing with Mr Lang's case and would look into the matter.

S. Tribune  
23/3/80

# Federals will snub a white SWA poll

## Corporal killed

WINDHOEK — Corporal Renier Stefanus van Zyl 24, of Krupp Street, Suderhof, Windhoek was killed in a skirmish near the Angolan border in the South West African operational area at the weekend

Major-General Jammie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding the SWA Command of the Defence Force, announced this in Windhoek yesterday

Cpl Van Zyl is survived by his wife, Hettie, and his parents, Mr and Mrs R S J van Zyl of Okahandja. Cpl and Mrs van Zyl had no children

It was reported that the telephone service to Owambo, in northern SWA, was disrupted yesterday after five telegraph poles were damaged about 70km south of Ondangwa, a Post Office spokesman said. Sabotage was strongly suspected, he said — Sapa

WINDHOEK — The Federal Party of South West Africa-Namibia would not take part in the proposed white election for an ethnic, second tier authority in Windhoek later this year, the party executive said yesterday

A statement issued after an FP executive meeting at the weekend said a white election would contribute nothing to the elimination of SWA's problems

It would simply cause another period of political stagnation and cause more disenchantment towards the whites among the majority of the population

The executive pointed out that the FP was a multiracial organisation which believed that a white election would detract from top priority issues such as an international acceptable settlement, peace, the socio-economic development of the territory and the total elimination of racial discrimination

The executive expressed doubts about the level at which a white election campaign would be fought, an apparent reference to the bitter rivalry between the SWA National Party and the Republican Party

within the white population group

Politicians should rather devote the time at their disposal to concentrate on priority issues, otherwise some members of the population would become more extremist. Violence would increase the security situation would deteriorate and the economy would suffer

Other decisions taken by the executive were

• The party would, in the immediate future, remain an independent political organisation and did not plan to join any other alliance or party

• It remained willing to have frank discussions with any party or political group to promote mutual understanding

• The party rejected violence but warned that more and more political groups would revert to violence if drastic political and socio-economic changes were not made soon

• It would not take part in the proceedings of the SWA National Assembly in terms of existing conditions for joining it

• It would continue to work for an internationally acceptable solution based on clear and reasonable stipulations — Sapa

RDM 25/3/86 221



**BUSINESS MAIL**

# Poor catches ahead for Willem Barendsz

*3 Fishing*  
*221 RDM*  
*25/3/80*

By ELIZABETH ROUSE  
WILLEM Barendsz managed to lift earnings a share by 1c to 12c in 1979 and has maintained the dividend total at 11c, but

fishing prospects are not bright this year and lower profits are on the cards  
Taxed profit for the year to last December is R1 153 578

(unaudited) compared with R1 058 504 in 1978  
Limitations set on South West African fishing quotas have been stringent The fish-

ing area has been divided into three zones

A quota of 150 000 tons has been set for the area between Palgrave Point and Luderitz North of Palgrave Point fishing is unrestricted, but is limited to a maximum of six vessels at any given time

Between Luderitz and the Orange River mouth a maximum of 30 000 tons may be caught Up to 5 000 tons of pilchards may be canned and a limited by-catch will be permitted

Maasbankers and mackerel are free of quota in all areas

In line with other fishing companies, Wilbarz will have to buy pilchards from overseas producers to supply both home and export markets

Unless there is an abundance of free-from-quota fish, Wilbarz will barely have sufficient fish meal for local buyers, and it is unlikely that the company will be exporting in 1980

The result is an inevitable drop in profits and a fall in the dividend

The fishing sector is unfortunately a declining industry for the time being, and the shares are best left alone because of other industrial sectors are in such a strong uptrend

WELISSA JOHN PRICE	14101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(62)	1	150190P
MARIE LURENCE	11102	HISTORY I	UP	(50)	1	150783V
ESTELLE	11120	DRAMA I	ABS	(59)	1	157521U
MARGARET TOYER	11701	ENGLISH I (PRE-1930)	3MX	(49)	7	137983G
JF. V. FERARVE	11102	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(47)	1	151560L
LEWIS FERARVE	11101	PHILOSOPHY I (PRE-1930)	UP	(55)	1	154924H
HANSBOURG	11701	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(52)	1	157913V
SHIRLEY ANNE	11101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(57)	1	155478M
JOHN RICHARD	00101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(52)	7	162116N
JAMES STEPHEN	11101	PHILOSOPHY I (PRE-1930)	3MX	(40)	1	154127V
DESIREE SHIRLEY	10203	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	UP	(50)	1	154206C
FREDI CHRISTIAN	00104	CHEMISTRY IM	F	(49)	1	156134L
FRIGGIE ANNE	11101	PHILOSOPHY I (PRE-1930)	3MX	(50)	1	150154L
ROBERT STEPHEN	11102	ENGLISH INTENSIVE	F	(40)	1	133406G
		ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(54)		

**UJET**

# UK defends right to receive Viljoen

5-19R  
26/3/80

221

By Jean-Jacques Cornish,

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Foreign Office has insisted that it is not tacitly recognising the legality of the South African administrator of SWA/Namibia by receiving the territory's Administrator General Dr Gerrit Viljoen next week.

Dr Viljoen, who arrives on Friday for a six-day private visit, will see the Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and junior minister Mr Richard Luce who has special responsibility for southern African affairs.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the call on Lord Carrington on April 2 would be a brief courtesy after Dr Viljoen's longer talks with Mr Luce.

He refuted claims by Swapo and the Anti-apartheid Movement that this treatment of Dr Viljoen implied some recognition of the South African administration in SWA/Namibia which has been declared illegal by the United Nations.

## "PROMINENT"

"It does not imply recognition at all," said the spokesman, Dr Viljoen is just seen as a prominent South African politician."

Sources close to the Foreign Office pointed out that ministers frequently saw people who claimed to be heads of governments or administrations, without recognising such a status.

This month, for example, the Cambodian lead-in-exile, Prince Sihanouk, and Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, have both been received by Foreign Office ministers.

South African sources said Dr Viljoen's visit to Whitehall was merely a courtesy. The South African Government would not claim that it implied any recognition of its status in SWA/Namibia.

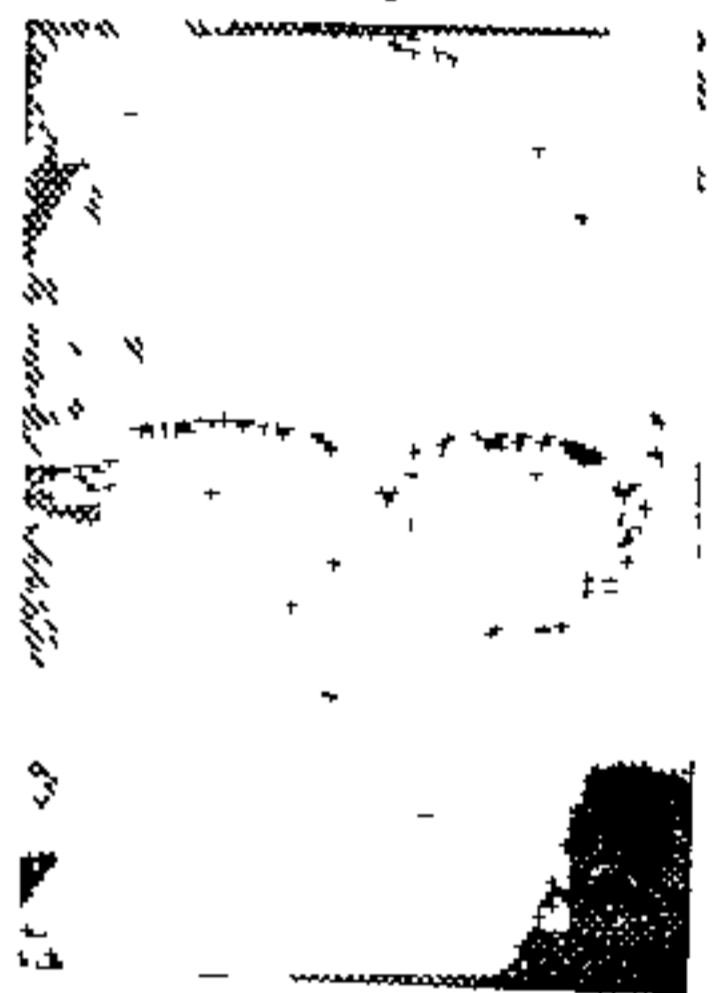
Dr Viljoen was of ministerial rank, they explained. It would thus be discourteous of him to visit without calling on the Foreign Office.

In exactly the same way, South Africa's Energy Minister Mr de Klerk, who has nothing to do with foreign affairs, is expected to call on the Foreign Office when he visits London next month.

Swapo and the AAM are not convinced. "There is general fury about the



Dr Gerrit Viljoen . . . courtesy call.



Lord Carrington . . . not recognition.

visit," according to Mr Peter Manning, the Swapo spokesman. "Whether the Government likes it or not, the fact is that they are behaving as though they recognise the legality of the South African occupation."

He said Swapo would have demonstrations during the visit.

Labour MP Mr Bob Hughes, the honorary chairman of the AAM, has written to Lord Carrington protesting against Dr Viljoen's visit.

The movement has also protested to the president of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Zambian Ambassador Mr Paul Lusaka, in New York.

Mr Mike Terry, the AAM general secretary, said the timing of the visit was opportune for his movement which had just completed a three-week countrywide campaign with the Swapo secretary for legal affairs, Miss Lucia Hamutenya, who fled the territory last year.

"We will be staging demonstrations," he said. "Viljoen's visit will be a focus for action on Namibia."

Dr Viljoen's main task will be his speech next Tuesday to 340 members of the South Africa Club at the Savoy Hotel.

He will also be briefing members of the Foreign Press Association in London.

# Viljoen's UK visit sparks off protests

London Bureau

LONDON — As pressure mounts in certain circles in the UK against the intended visit of Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator-General of South West Africa, it appears the United Nations will be drawn into the dispute

A cable has been sent to the president of the UN Council for Namibia alerting this body to the intended visit, and protesting at "this blatant act of recognition by the British government for the illegal regime"

The telegram was sent by the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, with the backing of Swapo's representative in London and of Labour MPs.

The South African Embassy is keeping its plans for Dr Viljoen's itinerary very much under covers for fear details reach pressure groups which are known to be planning demonstrations

Militant anti-apartheid organisations and Swapo are "outraged" at what they describe as the recognition by the British government of the chief representative of "the oppression of the people of Namibia by South Africa".

During his one week stay in the UK, Dr Viljoen will be seeing at least one senior member of the Foreign Office and may be making an unofficial call on Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. Dr Viljoen is coming to Britain at the invitation of the pro-South Africa British group, the South Africa Club. They are paying his expenses and he will be addressing them while in London.

A Labour MP, Mr Bob Hughes, has written to Lord Carrington asking that Dr Viljoen should not be allowed into Britain.

UJERT

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* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1							
DEAN							
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)							

# Merger plans <sup>(221)</sup> have hit new snags

RDM 26/3/80

WINDHOEK — The merger between two South West African black nationalist political groups, the Namibia National Front and Swapo Democrats, appeared to be in the balance yesterday.

Although both organisations had agreed in January to a merger — scheduled to be established during a national congress over the Easter weekend — difficulties have now arisen.

The publicity and information secretary of the NNF, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, said yesterday afternoon that next month's congress was definitely still on.

"But whether Swapo-D will be represented is not certain at this stage," he said.

Both Mr Rukoro and Mr Andreas Shupanga, the Swapo-D leader, confirmed yesterday that representatives of their groups had met in Windhoek yesterday to discuss the proposed merger.

"Whether Swapo-D will take part in the inaugural congress next month depends completely on the NNF reaction to what we told them yesterday," Mr Shupanga said.

He would not divulge what had been discussed, but added that Swapo-D wanted clarification on some points concerning the merger before committing itself to taking part.

Political observers here believe that Swapo-D is no longer satisfied with the original agreement, that it would only have nine representatives out of 45 at the inaugural congress.

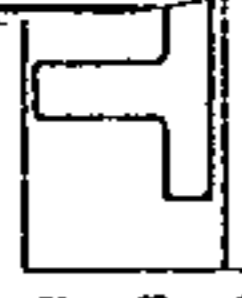
Swapo-D now wants 50% of the available seats, and this was put to the NNF yesterday.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, former publicity and information secretary of Swapo-D, said this afternoon he and his wife, Ottillie, would definitely still take part in the inaugural congress.

Dr and Mrs Abrahams were ousted from Swapo-D last month because of internal differences. Mrs Abrahams was secretary-general of the party.

— Sapa

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
101795X	PERAIED	SHEILA JUST-PLINE	105705	LATIN HONOURS	2	29 02 80	1
120776D	MUHIN	VIVIANNE	109701	HERKEN HONOURS	3		
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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

BACHELOR OF ARTS

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1620048	BURNE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F (43)
158955C	CAKO	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 116101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) DRAMA I CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	F (40) 2- (60) 3- (56)
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)
153965D	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	1- (60)
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101	ARCHAEOLOGY I HISTORY I	2- (62) F (23)
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103	MATHEMATICS I ANIMAL HUSB.	
153999D	COLLINS	BEVERLEY RAYMON	116		
153621E	COUCHEK	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	0041		
158572X	COURTYE JAY	COLETTE	1071		
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	1071		
140457W	DELAHUNTY	ANNA TERESA	9081		
162384E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	10610		
1559310	DU PLESSIS	MARCIA ELIZABETH	10718		
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	00310 00410		
156415R	ERASMUS	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	90110 91010		
1623107	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101102		
161480X	FAFAK	GIULIETTA	107101		
153863I	FARQUHAR	GILLIAN DEBORAH	115101		
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101		
157359I	FILLAY	CAMELA JOAN	104104 115102 115103		
159744K	FIUMAVANTI	LUIGINA	214102		

**Demilitarise demand**  
 STAR 27/5/80  
 Judge (221)

The Star's Africa News Service  
 WINDHOEK - An 'almost purely military' election in Rhodesia - was described as 'night by the chairman of the OPA' that 'will be the first in the country since 1974'.

Mr Mudge had a public meeting in Windhoek that the OPA went to the court to demand that the election be held on the territory because the OPA had held an election with thousands of armed troops in the territory.

All students heading out that the OPA should hold a referendum on the territory and that the OPA should pay a 'war tax' to support the OPA.

Mr Mudge said that the OPA should pay a 'war tax' to support the OPA.

He said that each time he met representatives of the United Nations involved in negotiations for international supervised elections in the territory he saw more evidence of their failure.

The proposal for a referendum between SWAPO and the OPA was made in 1974 and the OPA had agreed to the proposal of the referendum but the OPA had not held a referendum.

The OPA was aware of the consequences for South Africa and SWAPO of military confrontation but the OPA was not aware of the consequences for the OPA.

Mr Mudge said that the OPA should pay a 'war tax' to support the OPA.

**UJET**

8

# Nujoma spent 10 days in SWA says aide

DAILY DSP 28/3/80

221

NEW YORK — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma did visit South West Africa and it was a relaxed, successful 10-day jaunt, according to Swapo's United Nations representative, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab.

Mr Gurirab, who said he accompanied his leader, denied they had visited Windhoek, but confirmed rumours of the visit that had circulated about the time of the Prem Chand mission to the territory.

He dismissed speculation that there had been private meetings with South African military leaders, but emphasised direct contact would be welcome.

For some time, West-

ern sources have speculated over a possible high level meeting. "I don't know whether this was wishful thinking or what, but nobody has contacted us," Mr Gurirab said.

Mr Gurirab said that the daring Nujoma expedition had had resulted in "very successful talks with our people". Their tour included Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo and other areas.

"We took advantage of the goodwill meant for Prem Chand to get inside." The South African authorities "were not aware of it. It was a friendly visit, though we didn't announce it," he chuckled.

"I initially had some

apprehensions" he admitted, "but after a few hours I realised there was nothing to worry about."

"We didn't have any difficulty in contacting the people we wanted — they were readily available."

Mr Gurirab resumed his duties here on Wednesday after issuing a militant statement expressing Swapo determination to intensify its activities on the political, diplomatic and military fronts.

"It is entirely up to the Boers whether that victory will come through the bullet or the ballot," the statement declared. —  
DDR

SWA/NAMIBIA

# Viljoen's private trip

*221*  
*RM 2813180*  
The Administrator-General for SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, is arriving in Britain at the end of the week for what is officially described as a private five-day visit. Nevertheless, he will see the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, to discuss the future of Namibia in the light of recent events in Rhodesia.

The Foreign Office in London stresses that Viljoen's visit is very much a SA initiative. Britain is familiar with the apprehensions of the internal Namibian parties, that the Rhodesian election results might be paralleled by a Swapo victory — these views were fully aired at the recent Cape Town talks with the UN team.

Although Britain was the leading member of the Western Five until last year, the London government now seems less anxious than the other four members of the contact group to press Pretoria for an early commitment. Viljoen's mission is likely to be an attempt to enlist Britain's help to gain more time for SA to make a final decision on the UN plan. SA circles in London regard this as a make-or-break period as far as Namibia is concerned, and there are suggestions that in the light of mounting international pressures a show-down is imminent. UN Secretary-General Waldheim is expected to report to the security council after Easter.

Opposition MPs have protested to Carrington about Viljoen's visit, demanding that he should not be allowed into Britain because of SA's "illegal occupation" of Namibia.



Viljoen . . . off to Lord Carrington

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# Viljoen to see Carrington and Luce

LONDON — The British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, will hold talks in London next Wednesday, with the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

And Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office with special responsibility for African affairs, will join the discussions, a Foreign Office spokesman has confirmed.

Britain is a member of the five-nation Western contact group, working alongside the United Nations to secure an internationally acceptable settlement in South West Africa.

Dr Viljoen arrives in London today for a week-long visit during which he will also meet the Press and other opinion-formers.

The announcement of the British Government's planned talks with Dr Viljoen drew

sharp criticism from Swapo.

A statement issued in London by the guerrilla movement described the move as "provocative" and in defiance of international law.

The premise on which the UN was conducting negotiations on SWA rested on universal acceptance of "the fact that South Africa is in illegal occupation of Namibia", the statement said.

"Thus Viljoen's reception in this country constitutes a further violation of international law and once again exposes the farce of Britain's self-proclaimed role as an impartial party to international negotiations.

"The hypocrisy of Britain's position has only recently been highlighted in revelations concerning the British government's theft of Namibian uranium in defiance of the United Nations.

um in defiance of the United Nations.

"Apart from the implications for a peaceful solution in Namibia, Viljoen's visit as Broederbond chief is in itself enough to warrant public outrage."

The statement continued: "The British government's feeble position that Viljoen is on a 'private visit' is belied by the fact that his entire schedule, including meetings at the Foreign Office, are in his capacity as head of South Africa's illegal administration in Namibia.

"Although the British Government may make statements to the contrary this constitutes a form of recognition which is against both the spirit and letter of numerous UN resolutions, and serves only a contribution to the South African regime's propaganda campaign in the Western World" — Sapa

# Nujoma did take jaunt to SWA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma did visit South West Africa.

It was a relaxed, "very successful" jaunt that lasted 10 days, top aide and United Nations representative Mr Theo Ben Gurirab said this week.

Mr Gurirab, who said that he accompanied his leader, denied that they had visited Windhoek, but otherwise confirmed rumours that had circulated about the time of the mission by Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, UN-designated military commander of SWA, to the territory last month.

He dismissed speculation that there had been private meetings with South African military leaders but stressed that direct contact would be welcome.

For some time, Western sources have speculated over a possible high level meeting.

"I don't know whether this was wishful thinking or what, but nobody has contacted us," Mr Gurirab told me.

Mr Gurirab said that the daring Nujoma expedition had had resulted in "very successful talks with our people".

Their tour had included Grootfontein, Otjivarongo and other areas, he said.

"We took advantage of the goodwill meant for Gen Prem Chand to get inside."

"The South African authorities were not aware of it. It was a friendly visit, though we didn't announce it."

# Four Swapo insurgents killed

'Mail' Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — Security Forces in South West Africa have killed 10 Swapo insurgents in the past week.

At the weekly Press briefing in Windhoek yesterday, Brigadier Willie Meyer (Chief of Staff, SWA Command, said the 10 Swapo men had been killed

in two contacts.

One member of the Security Forces, Corporal Renier van Zyl, was killed in a skirmish at the weekend, and was buried with full military honours at Okahandja 70 km north of Windhoek yesterday.

In the first contact, a Security Forces patrol came across a

Swapo group preparing an ambush. The Security Forces attacked and six of the Swapo men were killed.

In another contact at the weekend a Security Force patrol followed a small group of insurgents. Both groups opened fire, but the Swapo group dispersed and fled, leaving four dead.

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15036 R.A.A./L.L.R.A.  
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS  
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PRUDENCE IUP		(54)	100344V
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28/3/80



# New era for Walvis

W/E ARGUS  
29/3/80  
221

Weekend Argus Reporter

**A NEW era begins in a few weeks for Walvis Bay, the little South African enclave in South West Africa when it effectively attains new status as a sort of verligte fifth province with its own director, who will have especially wide powers.**

The man chosen for the job is Mr Dormehl Vosloo, deputy Secretary of the Interior, and also chief of the Directorate of Publications

Mr Vosloo has declined to discuss his new job, but does concede that the post will certainly involve 'much feeling in the dark'

At present, Walvis Bay with its 20 000 inhabitants falls under jurisdiction of the Cape Province

This latest move will make the controversial port semi-autonomous. Its 'government' is expected to be more verlig than the rest of South Africa

### More power

When Mr Vosloo takes up his appointment he will, in a sense, have more power than an administrator

A January 18 Government Gazette states that whereas an administrator has to seek approval from higher authority with regard to certain decisions, the Walvis Bay director will be able to function 'without such deliberation'

Walvis Bay has been subjected to much dispute.

The position of director has been gazetted and the creation of this post is seen in some circles as an

apartheid brough about by the Turnhalle were applied there

Then it swung to, verkramptheid when the town council decided to bar coloured people from living in white areas, and other apartheid steps were reintroduced

Mr Vosloo will obviously have a difficult and controversial job and will probably have to make some unpopular decisions — at least as far as some whites are concerned

### Welcomed

Mr Japie Basson, Opposition spokesman of Interior affairs, this week welcomed the appointment of a director of Walvis Bay

'We have always been unhappy about the Provincial Administration controlling the territory and preventing its normalisation

'In fact, we urged the Government, to do just what they have now gone and done. It is good news'

day-to-day policies in the town more into step with those of South West Africa itself

There have been cases of mixed-marriage couples (mixed marriages are legal in South West Africa) being evicted from white group areas

This sort of thing, it is understood will stop when Mr Vosloo takes over.

### Apartheid

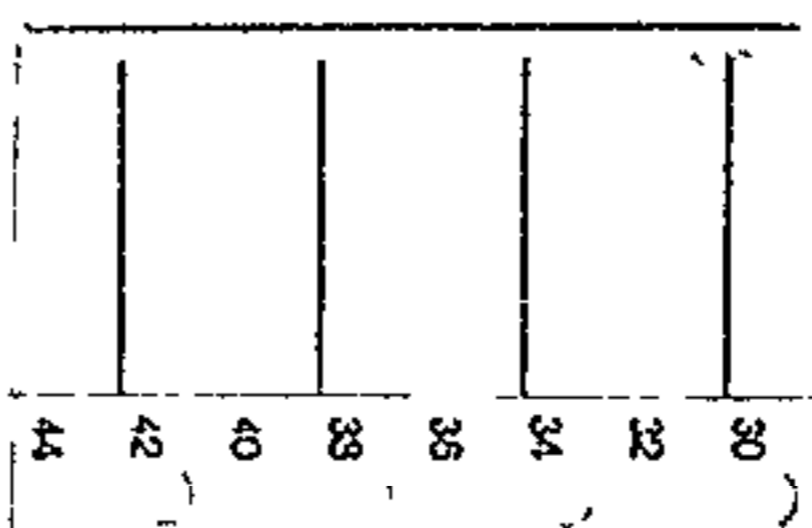
Walvis Bay has swung between verligtheid and verkramptheid a number of times in recent years. It turned decidedly verlig — in South African terms — when relaxations in



MR Dormehl Vosloo 'feeling in the dark'

**Verligte 'fifth province' will have a head with wide powers**

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# Viljoen hints at deal with Swapo

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London

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today that if current international efforts failed, South Africa might seek direct negotiations with Swapo and the black Frontline States to secure a settlement in the territory.

Addressing the Foreign Press Association, Dr Viljoen said he expected the course of settlement negotiations to become clearer within the next six months. He believed an accord was possible before the end of the year.

"I would say that if we do not succeed in getting the present process off the ground, then it would be important to try more direct negotiations with the Frontline states hosting Swapo.

"It may also be useful to hear what Swapo has to say," said Dr Viljoen.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Lusaka that the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said today his movement now had better logistic facilities, made possible by the independence of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, to wage a successful battle against Pretoria.

But he stressed that Swapo was after political objectives. The struggle could last anything from five to 100 years, said Mr Nujoma.

"Now that South Africa is completely isolated, the people of Namibia are encouraged to fight on until final victory."

## Struggle

Did he think the Zimbabwe Government's decision to maintain economic ties with South Africa would hinder or assist his struggle?

"I do not want to speak on behalf of Prime Minister Mugabe or Zanu (PF)," said Mr Nujoma.

In the event of a Swapo victory in Namibia, would his government retain its present economic links with South Africa?

"The people of Namibia have no commitment towards racist South Africa. We have no obligation towards the minority white regime in South Africa which illegally occupies our country.

"We want South Africa to get out of our country and we don't want to have any business with South Africa. It's obvious we cannot have any dealings with our enemy."

Namibia, he added, did not need South Africa. "It is South Africa that needs Namibia. Namibia has enormous mineral wealth to feed itself and probably other countries as well."

But Swapo was prepared to co-operate with South Africa and other interested parties to achieve "a genuine negotiated settlement."

He was also prepared to sign a ceasefire as a step towards a negotiated settlement based on elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations, Mr Nujoma said.

For the time being, expected only political and diplomatic support from the Zimbabwe Government.

"I think we ought to give time to the comrades of the Patriotic Front to form a government first and secondly to consolidate their administration and start the reconstruction of the economy before we can expect the Zimbabwe Government to give us material aid."

DR GERRIT VILJOEN

# US told that SA may be stalling on SWA

From ANTHONY RIDER

WASHINGTON. — A former defence aide under President Ford has warned American policy-makers that South Africa may be stalling on SWA/Namibia in the hopes that a conservative Republican government will oust the Carter administration

The warning comes from Dr Kenneth Adelman, who was assistant to the Secretary of De-

fence in 1976

But at the same time Dr Adelman has a word of advice for Mr P W Botha's government

South African perceptions, he says in an article in the March issue of Current History, of British and American conservatives — "as of so many things — are often appallingly naive"

Dr Adelman says Pretoria will probably under-estimate

the concessions it must provide to SWA/Namibian blacks to elicit Western support, or the extent to which its own deep involvement in the territory must end

Dr Adelman noted his belief that South Africa would continue to seek Western recognition for SWA/Namibian independence, but would wait till the US presidential election for dramatic initiatives

It would do so in the hope that conservative governments in London and Washington might accept a political solution in SWA/Namibia that would include most internal black movements but would exclude Swapo, on terms that the current British and American administrations could not easily swallow.

South Africa, he says, desperately wants to retain a large role in SWA/Namibia

He says South Africans have a deep sense of commitment towards SWA/Namibia which was lacking in their attitude towards Rhodesia

Even more basic, he adds, are South African security and economic interests in SWA/Namibia. The South African Army does not want to retreat to a longer defensive perimeter nor to give up its large base in Walvis Bay.

Dr Adelman says there is also a genuine fear of a Marxist regime next door and the realization that South Africa can reach its goals in SWA/Namibia with small amounts of money and manpower

CAPE TOWN 31/3/80  
221 227  
221

# Thirteen Broeder cells in Namibia

BROEDERBOND cells are located in nearly all the major concentrations of white population in Namibia, according to a social sciences journal published by the University of Cape Town

Discussing the spread of the Broederbond in the area, a paper in a recent issue of Social Dynamics says that the first cell was established in Windhoek in 1949. Since then this had "multiplied five-fold" with 13 other cells being established throughout the territory. The estimated total of Broeders was about 325.

Broeder cells were located in nearly all major concentrations of white population with the notable exceptions of Oranjemund, Swakopmund and Luderitz. The reason for this was that Oranjemund was an Anglo-American company town, while the other towns were tourist/retirement centres in which German speakers made up a large proportion of the population.

The most Broeders were to be found in Windhoek followed by Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo and Walvis Bay.

As in the Republic, farming and education were the sectors in which most Broeders were found.

The paper predicted that the greatest opposition to structural change in the Namibian political dispensation would occur not in urban areas, where the Broederbond was weakest but in the rural farming areas where it had most influence.

In these circumstances, without an unlikely about-face in white rural attitudes, or an exodus of the white farming community, the current prospects for 'acceptable' non-revolutionary rural change and land reform in Namibia can only be rated as exceedingly low," the paper said.

# Fish: Harrier to hunt the Snark

221  
St. 4/30

By Jan van Rie,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOLK** — The SWA/Namibia fishing industry has entered a "survival" situation and drastic steps must be taken if it is to be saved, according to Mr. Piet Kruger, Director of Economics for the territory.

The pilchard (sardine) catch is down to less than one percent of a catch of 10 years ago. He said in an inter-

view that future quota cuts would have to be "to the bone".

"We will have to do this to keep the industry going and to give the fish a chance to recover," he said.

"There are signs — noticed during the past few weeks — that pilchards might be returning in larger numbers, but the 1980 quota will remain the same in spite of this."

The 1980 quotas — which have been announced by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Ger-

rit Viljoen — already reduce some drastic

The fishing season opens on April 7, but those close to the industry believe that it will only be towards the end of May that there will be a clearer picture on the number of fish available.

The pilchard quota — the so-called canned tonnage — for 1980 is 4 000 tons. In 1979 this quota was 12 500 tons. To catch 4 000 tons of 'canned' fish it means a total catch of about 16 000 tons, which is

still much lower than preceding years.

For anchovies this year's total catch is about half that of 1978, when 400 000 tons was granted.

For Mackerel and mackerel — classed as pelagic fish in their early stage but later as white fish — the total world tonnage as established by the International Commission for the South East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) has been pegged at 500 000 tons of mackerel and 200 000 tons of mackerel.

Foreign fishing vessels concentrate mainly on white fish, of which about 1-million tons were caught last year.

Of this South Africa and SWA/Namibia caught about 20 percent.

The scarcity of fish off the coast here has also created serious financial problems for the South African coastal enclave of Walvis Bay.

seems that each year the conservation measures are just not strict enough."

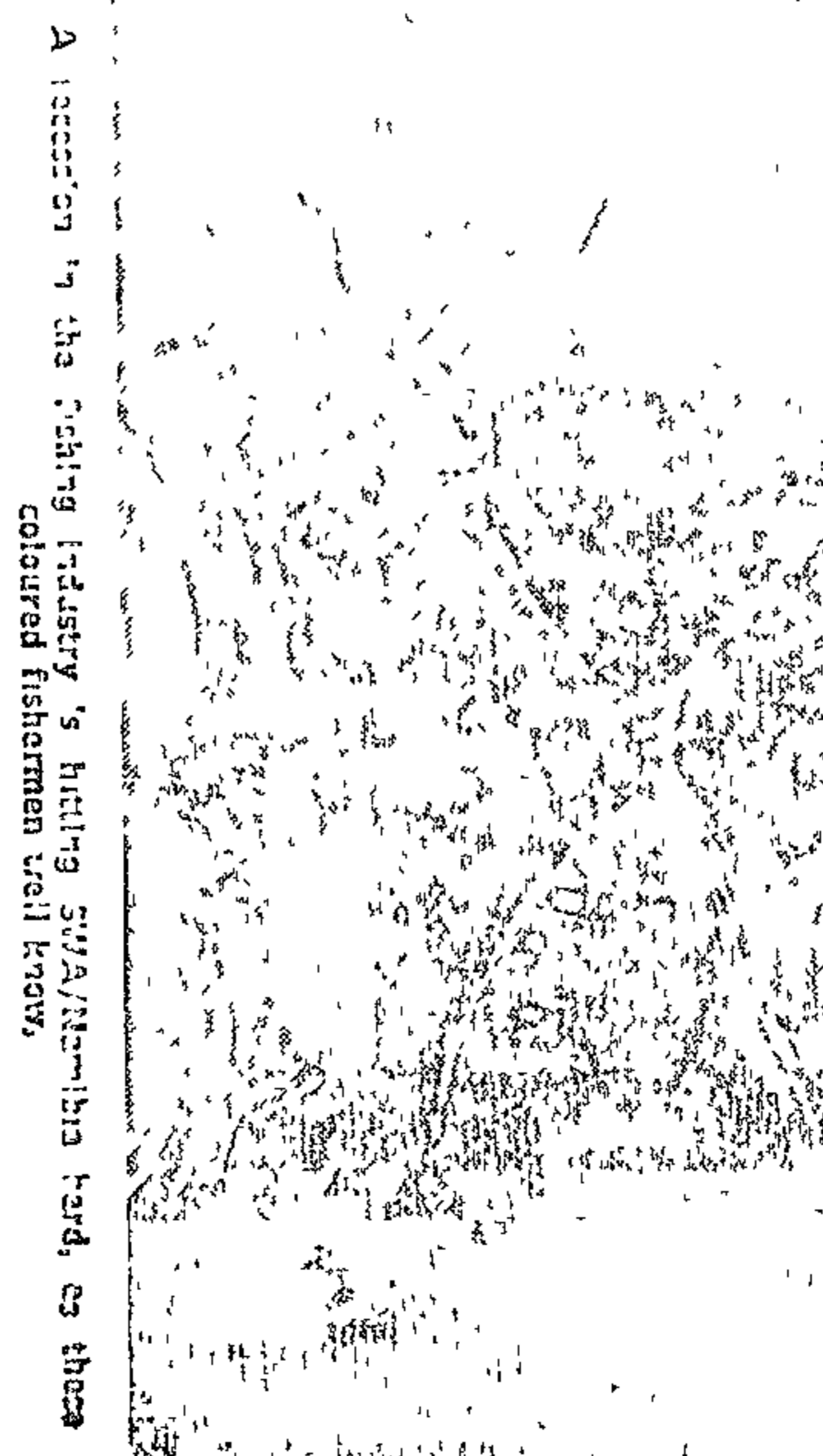
He said the slump started in the early '70s after the South African factory ships — the Suderkrus and the Willem Barends — had been given concessions to fish off the coast.

"When they stopped their improved a bit but it seems that it was too late. Then foreign fishing vessels moved in to aggravate the situation," he said. Several years ago

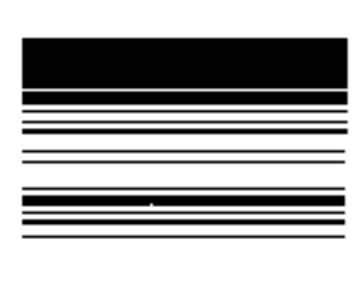
there were six German factory ships in Walvis Bay. Last year there were only one or two in operation.

Mr John Deceula, manager of a private fishing company in Walvis Bay, said the 1979 quota was just what was needed.

He said that foreign vessels in their own step entering operations had definitely disturbed the situation but that it was difficult to say if they were solely responsible for the present situation.



A reception by the fishing industry's hitting SWA/Namibia coast, as these coloured fishermen well know.



# 'More clarity' soon on SWA

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13030 BACHFELD DE JANS  
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARIS

LONDON — The Administrator General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerit Viljoen, has forecast the possibility of "much more clarity" on the question of that disputed territory in the next four to six months.

It was possible, he said that there would not be a solution this year. This took into account the seven month election period provided for in the United Nations settlement plan.

But a start to the implementation of that plan could not be ruled out.

The UN has proposed June 15 as the date for putting the plan into action, the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, said yesterday.

### DETAILS

Dr Waldheim cited the date in a report to the UN Security Council on the latest negotiations with South Africa for establishing a demilitarised zone on SWA/Namibia's northern border.

A UN delegation headed by the Under-Secretary General Mr Brian Urquhart, met South African officials in Cape Town from March 4 to 7 to discuss military details of the DMZ proposal.

The South African Government, which has administered SWA/Namibia since World War I,

## Viljoen's visit 'will not advance UN negotiations'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The visit to London by SWA/Namibia Administrator-General Dr Gerit Viljoen will not advance the United Nations negotiating process over the territory, Foreign Office officials have said.

Dr Viljoen, who is here on a private visit, will be seeing the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, and junior minister Mr Richard Luce tomorrow.

According to Foreign Office officials yesterday Mr Luce, who will be handling the substantive part of the meeting, will not be trying to take the deadlocked UN negotiations any further.

Any activity on this front will have to be at UN level, they said.

was to advise Dr Waldheim of its decision on the proposal as soon as possible," the report said.

It quoted Mr Urquhart as saying it was desirable to set a target date for implementation of the independence plan, and added that he pointed out that a date not later than June 15 would avoid further delays due to climatic factors in SWA/Namibia.

It said Mr Urquhart had expressed serious concern in the international community concerning reported internal developments in the territory, which, if pursued, could prejudice the implementation of the independence plan.

Dr Viljoen, who is on a 6-day "private" visit to London, told foreign correspondents yesterday that if the current stalemate was not dissolved "it would be important to try more direct negotiations with the parties immediately concerned."

Asked if this meant the South African Government might cut talking directly to Swapo, he replied: "There could have to be direct contact with Swapo's host states and that means a discussion with Swapo."

He said all efforts had to be directed at getting an internationally acceptable solution for SWA/Namibia. If this were not possible, the maximum

amount of international recognition had to be attained.

But he emphasised that "the possibility of an internal solution or a UN deal does not present itself."

"It would cause more problems than it would solve."

Dr Viljoen said any pressure from the United Nations or the five Western powers on South Africa in the immediate future might be counter-productive.

### SUCCESSFUL

He said the Lusaka meeting today of nine African states wishing to shake off their economic reliance on South Africa was "natural."

"One of my goals is to assist Namibia to develop more economic links than only with South Africa," he said.

Dr Viljoen said the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, could, like the leaders of other southern African states, make a successful contribution to an internationally acceptable solution in SWA/Namibia.

Dr Viljoen said Mr Mugabe's "welcome and balanced press" since his election victory had "enhanced his standing in South Africa very considerably." — The Star Bureau, Sapa-AP

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UOCT

# Nujoma is ready to negotiate with PW

221

Star 1/4/80.

The Star's Africa News Service

Lusaka

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma said today he was ready for immediate talks with the South African Government on the SWA/Namibia issue if Prime Minister P W Botha wanted them.

Speaking in Lusaka, where he is heading the Swapo delegation to the constellation of states' economic summit, Mr Nujoma said he was prepared to meet South African Government representatives anywhere except Pretoria. He suggested Lusaka as a possible venue.

Mr Nujoma was reacting to remarks by SWA/Namibia's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in London yesterday in which he hinted at direct negotiations perhaps even with Swapo.

Dr Viljoen said that should the UN peace initiative fail, such direct negotiations also including Zambia and Angola, could not be ruled out.

"If it were in the interests of the case, one would also have to consider involving Swapo," he said.

Mr Nujoma said he was cautious about becoming too enthusiastic over Dr Viljoen's remarks until he had a firmer indication whether they indicated a shift in South African Government policy.

And in Windhoek, SWA/Namibia's interim ruling party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said it did not rule out direct negotiations with Swapo — "but only on whether to vote or to shoot."

But speculation about possible direct negotiations with Swapo to reach a settlement in SWA/Namibia was described as "hypothetical" today by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand.

In Windhoek, the D.T.A.'s chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said his party was willing to negotiate with Swapo, but not on matters of principle.

"All we are prepared to negotiate on is whether an election should take place in the territory or whether the fighting continues."

But Mr Mudge said he doubted whether Swapo would negotiate on elections other than through the United Nations.

"Swapo would be vulnerable if it discarded the world body which has so far acted as its lawyers," added Mr Mudge.

But in an intriguing admission in a recent interview in Lusaka, Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, hit out at the UN for its inability to implement its own decisions on SWA/Namibia.

Without mentioning direct negotiations, Mr Nujoma said South Africa and Swapo agreed that SWA/Namibia should become independent.

The only difference now was the type of independence.

● Page 31: More clarity soon on SWA.

# Swapo vows to step up war of liberation

Also post

LUSAKA — The impending independence of Zimbabwe has paved the way for black Africa to divert both diplomatic and military attention to Namibia.

In this land Swapo guerillas, led by Mr Sam Nujoma, have been waging an armed struggle against "South African occupation" since 1966

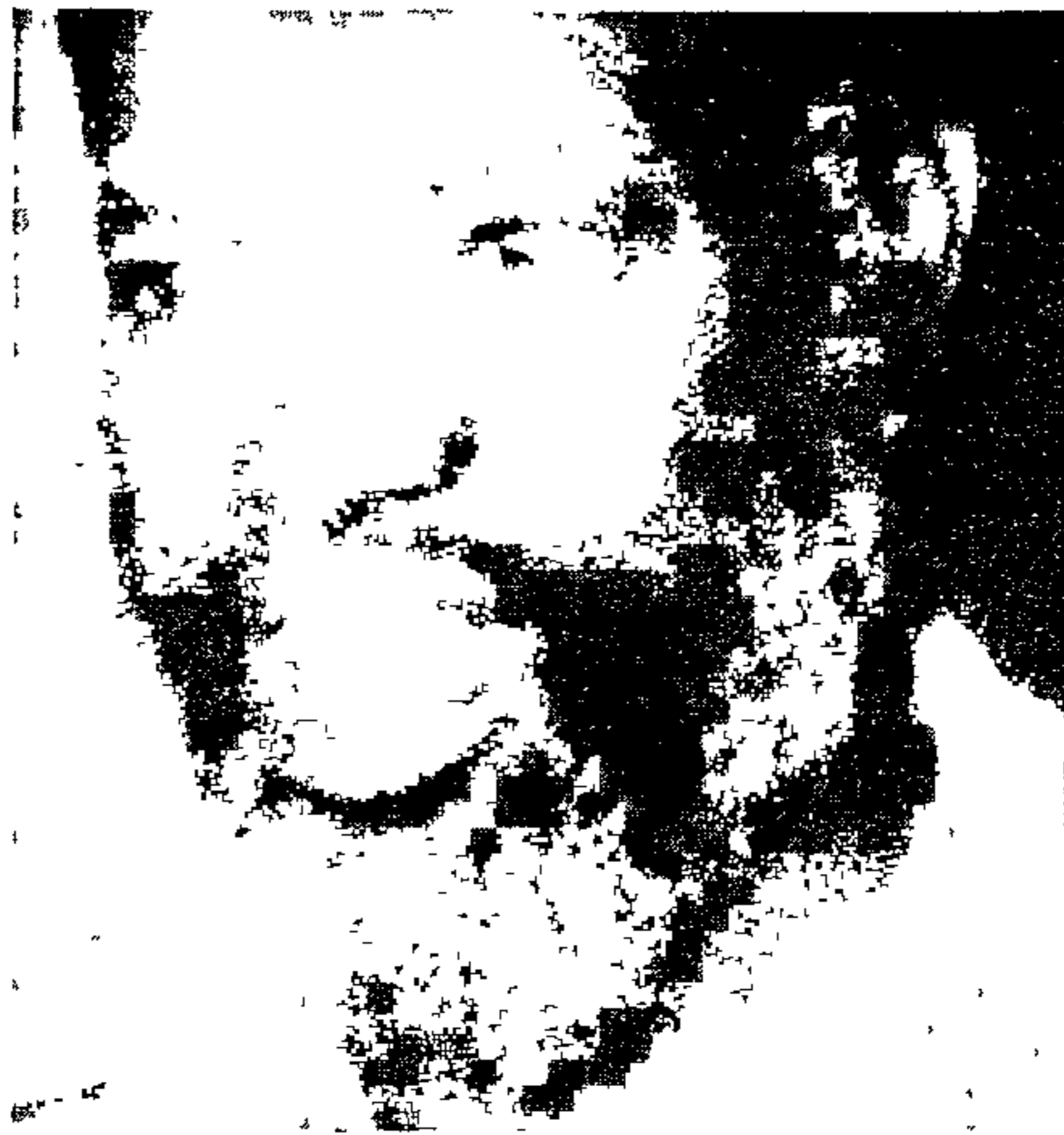
The "liberation of Namibia" is becoming a major priority of the Organisation of African Unity Liberation Committee, as the Swapo leader vows to intensify guerilla warfare in Namibia, saying his movement has acquired "political inspiration" from the victory of the former Patriotic Front alliance in Rhodesia.

In an interview here, Mr Nujoma said his movement now had better logistic facilities, made possible by the independence of Angola, Mozambique and now Zimbabwe, to wage a successful battle against Pretoria.

## POLITICAL

But he stressed that Swapo was after political objectives, adding that the movement had been compelled to resort to military methods to realise its objectives because of South African intransigence

"So we have now to fight — intensify the national war of liberation as well as increase our efforts at political mass mobilisation" The struggle could last anything



Mr Sam Nujoma

from five to 100 years, said Mr Nujoma

The bearded leader felt South Africa has been further isolated by the achievement of independence in Zimbabwe "This is further isolation of the Fascist Pretoria regime which of course, is the backbone of all Fascist and minority regimes in Southern Africa.

"Now that it is completely isolated, the people of Namibia are encouraged to fight on until final victory."

Emphasising that it was for the people of Namibia to fight for their own freedom, Mr Nujoma said Swapo for the time being expected only political and diplomatic support from the Zimbabwe government

## TIME

"I think we ought to give time to the comrades of the Patriotic Front to form a government first and secondly to consolidate their administration and start the reconstruction of the economy before we can expect the Zimbabwe government to give us material aid."

Did he think the Zimbabwe government's decision to maintain economic ties with South Africa would hinder or assist his struggle?

"I do not want to speak on behalf of Prime Minister Mugabe or Zanu (PF)," said Mr Nujoma, "but I would rather say that we should give the government of Zimbabwe time before we can say that is correct or whether it reinforces our position or not"

In the event of a Swapo victory in Namibia, would his government retain its

present economic links with South Africa?

The people of Namibia have no commitment toward racist South Africa We have no obligation towards the minority white regime in South Africa which illegally occupies our country

## NO DEALINGS

"We want South Africa to get out of our country and we don't want to have any business with South Africa It's obvious we cannot have any dealings with our enemy"

Pressed on the subject Mr Nujoma pointed out that no country could exist without trade links with others, "but Swapo does not have any obligation to make statements that we will trade or have diplomatic relations with South Africa so long as that regime occupies our country and is massacring our people"

Namibia, he added, did not need South Africa It is South Africa that needs Namibia which has enormous mineral wealth to feed itself and probably other countries as well.

## WILLING

But Swapo was prepared to co-operate with South Africa and other interested parties to achieve "a genuine negotiated settlement."

The guerilla movement was also prepared to sign a ceasefire as a step towards negotiated settlement based on elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations Mr Nujoma said

He said the United Nations should be in charge of the transitional government in Namibia and that Swapo would not

be guilty of any violations of a ceasefire agreement

Saying there were 70 000 South African troops and 100 000 "settlers armed to the teeth" in Namibia, Mr Nujoma hit out at the United Nations for its inability to implement its own decisions and resolutions concerning his country.

## UN VOTE

He singled out resolution 435 of September 1978 which spelt out the process of the peaceful transition of Namibia to independence as an example of the UN's failure to implement its decisions

He blamed this on "the selfish economic interests" of the Western powers, naming Britain, West Germany, the United States and France as being responsible for blocking UN moves to resolve the Namibian political problem

"The United Nations can only be effective if member states, particularly those which are permanent members of the Security Council, back the decision of the General Assembly," said Mr Nujoma

At the same time he expressed appreciation for the efforts of the UN, the OAU and the Frontline States

Mr Nujoma said Swapo guerillas had heavily infiltrated the northern, north eastern, north western and central regions of Namibia They were also in the urban centres, he added

## BLOCKED

He said Swapo's achievements included the complete frustration of Pretoria's policy to carve Namibia into bantustans. "Namibia was earmarked as the show-piece of how homelands and Bantustans can work"

But South Africa had now accepted the principle that Namibia should become independent as a single nation, said Mr Nujoma The only difference now was on the type of independence

Mr Nujoma, here for the Southern African Economic Development Co-ordination Conference, said the meeting was very significant because Africa could not be fully independent politically if it remained economically dependent on other countries — POST Bureau



Post 14680 (R21)

# SA might negotiate with Swapo—Viljoen

POST, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

Page 7



The Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

LONDON — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said here yesterday that if current international efforts failed, South Africa might seek direct negotiations with Swapo and the black frontline states to secure a settlement in the territory.

Addressing the Foreign Press Association, Dr Viljoen said he expected the future course of settlement negotiations to become clearer within the next six months and

added that he believed an accord was possible before the year ended.

"I would say that if we do not succeed in getting the present process really off the ground, I think it would be important to try more direct negotiations with the parties immediately concerned — the Frontline States hosting Swapo and it may also be useful to hear what Swapo has to say," said Dr Viljoen.

South Africa has said in the past that it would not hold direct negotiations with Swapo over the future of Namibia.

Questioned whether his remarks represented a de-

parture from this policy, Dr Viljoen said "I am afraid I cannot give a definite answer. The question is hypothetical — namely that should the stalemate prove insoluble, what then?" "My reply is that we should try anything possible — for instance direct contact with the host and this might also involve Swapo."

Dr Viljoen said South Africa's current negotiations with the United Nations centred on whether the world body could ensure free and fair elections to lead Namibia to independence.

"The United Nations General Assembly has publicly shown its partiality for one party and the question is whether it can be impartial towards the other parties taking part in free and fair elections"

# Viljoen picketed by SWA demos before his speech

*Star 2/4/80 (221)*

## The Star Bureau

LONDON — About 40 anti-apartheid and Swapo demonstrators, many armed with loud hailer, braved rain and the lingering English winter to picket the South Africa Club dinner attended by SWA/Namibia Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen last night.

They were kept at bay by a strong contingent of police.

Dr Viljoen's visit has raised the anger of anti-apartheid circles because he is being received by both Government and Opposition officials.

Dr Viljoen said at the dinner that the latest proposal by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim that a date be fixed for implementing the UN settlement plan for SWA/Namibia was "a positive step".

Dr Viljoen said it would be clear how positive the

step was only after Dr Waldheim had spelled out the solution to the two major problems which South Africa sees in the UN plan.

These are the provision of armed Swapo bases inside the territory and the omission of UN monitoring units for Swapo bases inside Angola and Zambia.

In his speech Dr Viljoen steered well clear of

any suggestion that the South African Government might be willing to talk to Swapo if the deadlock on UN negotiations was not cleared.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Lusaka that the frontline states appear unlikely to agree to direct talks with South Africa on the future of SWA/Namibia without the approval of the United Nations.

# Yes, we can talk, Nujoma declares

POST Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma said yesterday that he was ready for immediate talks with the South African Government on the Namibia issue if Prime Minister Botha wanted them.

He suggested Lusaka as a possible venue.

In Windhoek, Namibia's interim ruling party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said it did not rule out direct negotiations with Swapo — "but only on whether to vote, or to shoot."

Swapo and DTA were reacting to an address in London by Namibia's Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in which he hinted at such direct negotiations.

DTA chairman, Dirk Mudge said he doubted, however, whether Swapo would negotiate on elections other than through the United Nations.

#### VULNERABLE

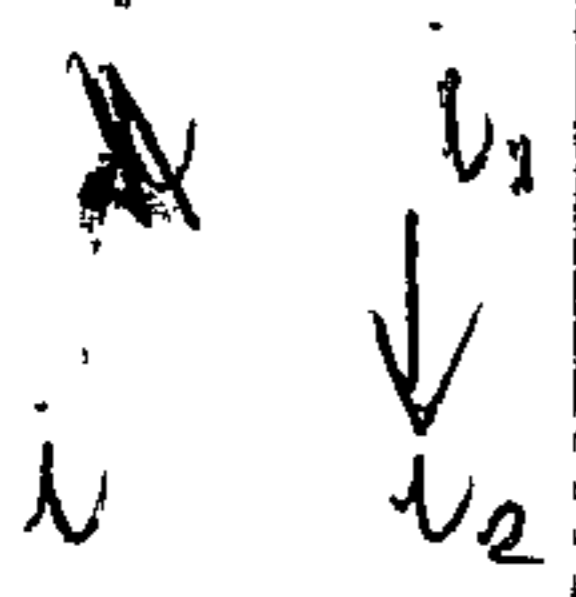
"Swapo would be vulnerable if they discarded the world body which has so far acted as their lawyer," he said.

But in an intriguing admission recently, Mr Nujoma hit at the UN for its inability to implement its own decisions on Namibia.

Without mentioning direct negotiations, Mr Nujoma said both South Africa and Swapo agreed that Namibia should become independent. The only difference now was the type of independence.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary-General has proposed that a UN presence in Namibia be established by June 15.

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# POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

## Goodwill is the key for Namibia

Handwritten notes: '121' in a circle, 'Post', and '2/4/80'.

THE dramatic statement by the Administrator of Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that South Africa might have to negotiate the future of the territory with the South West African People's Organisation must have stunned political observers.

Dr Viljoen said that this was the best course if present international attempts to find a solution in this area fail.

We believe that Swapo does believe in negotiating a settlement. We believe they have no intention of continuing with the loss of limb and life that is going on in the armed struggle.

Nobody believed that Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe would sit around a conference table and work out a peaceful solution. Nobody believed that Zanu would emerge the ruling party in the country because everybody thought that all the leaders were interested in was "power through the barrel of a gun, not the ballot box".

We believe the same situation exists in Namibia. If a solution is worked out in Namibia between Swapo and the other internal organisations, and a United Nations-supervised election is then held, we are convinced that peace will come to this territory.

We can only hope that Dr Viljoen's views will be supported by everybody who is concerned about the situation in Namibia. We can only hope that no obstacles would be put up by South Africa in its blind attempts to "keep out the commies".

Because, if that is done, much goodwill will be lost. Both parties in this conflict must realise that it will be hard bargaining, compromise and goodwill that will make a solution work. If that is not the spirit with which South Africa will approach the problem in the first place, all the good words will come to nought.

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# SWA fear: Swapo could win

One of the unwitting consequences of Mr Robert Mugabe's crushing win in the Zimbabwean general election seems to have been to cast a dragnet over an acceptable solution for the South West African question

Speak to anyone ranging politically from far right, to centre, to far left in SWA and they are likely to say the Zimbabwean experience proves for SWA that if a United Nations supervised election were held in the territory tomorrow Swapo would win

That more-than-nagging fear for SWA whites, and equating its situation with Zimbabwe, has given many people the feeling that South Africa is bracing hard on the road to a UN settlement

The internal wing of Swapo presently claims it would win 80 per cent of the votes in a United Nations supervised election

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, in recent speeches has indicated the stance of the powers-that-be by saying his alliance is fast losing patience with the UN in its efforts to reach a settlement for the territory — a settlement exercise that has become one of the longest this century

According to informed sources here the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs, shaken by the Zimbabwean election result, feels the safest medium-term policy for SWA is to develop a strong internal government in the territory — known in some quarters as "creeping UD"

In 1978, when it looked as if there might be a breakthrough in the settlement quest for SWA, a number of former Swapo exiles and exiles from the other major black political party, the South West Africa National Union,

returned to the territory. But it has turned out to be the same old story — SWA on the brink of a settlement, but not achieving one

The question many people are asking now is this: Will the fate of the exiles who returned to SWA be similar to that of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev with Mr Herman Ja Toivo

Ndabaningi Sithole and Mr James Chikerema in Zimbabwe? No say most of them, but with some reservation

One of those who returned in 1978 was Mr Andreas Shipanga. He was responsible for the formation of the Owambo People's Organisation with Mr Herman Ja Toivo

in Cape Town. This was later regrouped to form Swapo. Mr Ja Toivo is imprisoned on Robben Island

The young Shipanga fled SWA in 1963. He rose to become Swapo's Secretary for Information and Publicity. When he and others became dissatisfied with Mr Sam Nujoma's leadership in 1976, they were put in "protective custody" in Lusaka for a couple of months and then spent nearly two years imprisoned in Tanzania without being tried

After an unexpected release in May, 1977, Mr Shipanga and others, including Dr Kenneth Abrahams (who fled SWA in 1963 with Mr Shipanga's assistance) launched the Swapo Democrats party in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1978

Mr Shipanga returned to Windhoek in August, 1978, after 15 years in exile, saying "There is a time to fight and there is a time to talk. Now is the time to talk"

When I spoke to him he was not optimistic about the future role of his party in SWA politics. "Swapo-D cannot fit into the South African Government's arrangements for this country. Anyone who embraces the South African system has no hope. At the same time, we cannot associate with any form of violence. When we came back to this country we accepted resolution 435 of the UN for a settlement," Mr Shipanga said

The longer South Africa stalled on a settlement the more it would increase the chances of Nujoma's Swapo winning an election. If the exiles who had returned in 1978 were to play a meaningful role in

the politics of an independent Namibia, South Africa would have to opt for a United Nations settlement immediately

But Mr Shipanga saw the analogy drawn between Zimbabwe and SWA as "sometimes false". "Sam Nujoma is not Robert Mugabe. He has neither the intellectual capacity nor the charisma of the Zimbabwean leader," he said. "Mugabe has few dissidents within his ranks, but Nujoma's dissidents number thousands both outside and inside the territory"

Another factor Swapo would not have on its side, Mr Shipanga said, was that it would not be able to return with armed troops — as Zanu-PF did after the Lancaster House Settlement. This was because of the proposed 100km demilitarised zone on either side of the SWA-Angola border — part of the UN package

But Mr Shipanga warned "The longer the war increases in intensity the more our chances decrease. We are fast losing a convincing platform"

Another exile who returned to Windhoek in mid-1978 was Dr Zedekia Ngavirue, a founder-member of Swapo, who filed in 1961 to petition the UN on behalf of his party in the days when Swapo had the ear of the international body

He also feels it is wrong to draw exact parallels between Zimbabwe and SWA in predicting the result of an election — also basing his opinion on Mr Nujoma's personality

He said the Namibia National Front — an alliance of six parties of

and we are continually gaining support from both Swapo and the DTA," Dr Ngavirue (who is known as Dr Z) said.

He agreed with Mr Shipanga that Nujoma had destroyed much of the true leadership of his party by purges of people whom he saw as threats to himself. The Zanu-PF leadership on the other hand, was of a very high calibre and most of the political battles were kept inside the party

Another of the 1978 exiles who returned, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, is in the political wilderness after being suspended from the executive of Mr Shipanga's Swapo-D

He said the present situation was one for re-drawing strategies, but was not sure which direction he would take

Dr Abrahams and his wife, Ottilie, were both Swapo stalwarts who threw in their lot with Mr Shipanga in Stockholm

The Cape Town University educated doctor, who went on to specialise in tropical medicine at Liverpool and in industrial medicine in Uppsala (Sweden) said he believed Mugabe's victory had effectively stymied the holding of UN supervised elections in SWA in the foreseeable future.

"Most Namibians would vote for Swapo as a vote for liberation and against apartheid. When a party stands for liberation and independence and its ideology does not extend beyond that — as with Swapo — you cannot beat it in this phase of the country's history. It does not matter what kind of picture of Nujoma is painted or what kind of man he is," Dr Abrahams said

**PETER KENNY, until recently a senior reporter with the Daily Dispatch, is now the representative of the South African morning group of newspapers in Windhoek. Here he assesses the political mood in South West Africa after Mr Robert Mugabe's sweeping victory in the Rhodesian general election.**

which Swanu forms the strongest block — could not be compared to the parties of the Sitholes, Muzorewa and the Chikeremas in Zimbabwe.

"After all, we did not participate in the election in SWA in 1978 and destroy our credibility as they did by taking part in an internal election. We have always guarded against this in the NNF, just as we did when last year we were offered 15 seats in the National Assembly — which would have put us in the same boat as the DTA

"Turning down those seats has assisted our credibility enormously

Swapo might turn out to be pragmatic, like Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF had. But he believed one of the stumbling blocks to a UN settlement at present was the Western Five itself, who he did not think wanted one

He had gained this impression from talks he had with Western diplomats. They feared Swapo entry into SWA might open floodgates for a Russian invasion from southern Angola. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was a major factor influencing this theory

Dr Abrahams said the South African Government would not dare to make any hasty decision on SWA while it still had the verkramppte-verligte battle to sort out in the National Party. A wrong move on SWA could prove to be Mr P. W. Botha's Achilles tendon

He had noticed also there was increasing debate from groups other than Swapo on the possibility of armed conflict being the only way to get a solution in the territory. This talk was becoming increasingly common among young people

Prospects for an acceptable settlement appear bleak if one goes on what the internal politicians say. But if South Africa heeds the lesson of Zimbabwe it will not try to hang on for a "thousand years" for what can be lost in three.

A more positive hint came this week from the Administrator-General, Dr Viljoen, in London, when he said there might be direct negotiations with Swapo, with the front-line states assisting.

If, however, this proves to be another delaying tactic, South Africa will continue to dig the graves of many people in a war that will be fought for the result the Rhodesian whites fought for — for nothing.

# SWA Sakekamer <sup>221</sup> now multiracial <sup>Star</sup> 3/4/80.

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Afrikaanse Sakekamer of SWA/Namibia has opened its membership to all races in a step which is described as being part of the "uncoupling process" from South African commercial bodies

Mr Hendrik Venter, chairman of the Sakekamer, said today the step was also just a question of adapting to new circumstances.

"So far there has been no real interest and although we can and will enrol any black businessman who applies to be-

come a member the main aim of the step is more to encourage these businessmen to join their own organisation.

"We do not want to take their leaders away from them. We will supply advice and help in their efforts to get their own chamber, the Namibia Chamber of Commerce, on a better footing," Mr Venter said

All the commercial bodies in SWA/Namibia will be attending a conference in Windhoek this month and several black businessmen are expected to attend

# Nujoma invites SA to talk

By Brendan Nicholson  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

LUSAKA — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma has invited South Africa's Prime Minister to talks "anywhere in the world but Pretoria" to break the SWA/Namibia negotiations deadlock.

"I extend the invitation to Mr P W Botha through your newspapers," he told The Star's Africa News Service in Lusaka.

Mr Nujoma earlier told a Press conference he intended taking power "either through elections or through the barrel of a gun."

He said he was ready for United Nations-supervised elections in the territory but he refused to consider the possibility that Swapo might lose.

When it was pointed out that Mr Robert Mugabe agreed on the eve of his return to Rhodesia to accept a defeat at the polls if he lost, Mr Nujoma retorted "That is the philosophy of Zanu PF, not of Swapo."

He said Mr Mugabe had faced the opposition of another recognised nationalist leader in Mr Joshua Nkomo "The only opposition we would face in

Namibia would be from those who have accepted a compromise settlement and they are in the same position as Bishop Muzorewa was when he lost nearly all his seats.

"We are a force and if we face intimidation we will meet it with intimidation. Force will be met with force."

"One way or another we cannot lose — Swapo will not entertain that possibility."

Mr Nujoma said Swapo already had equipment to defeat South Africa on the battlefield with a protracted campaign of scientific guerilla warfare.

He led a Swapo delegation with observer status at this week's economic liberation summit and is known to have had discussions with frontline leaders including Mr Mugabe.

Mr Nujoma said he did not expect any open offers of help from Mr Mugabe until "after the British flag falls on the floor" later this month.

He said he was sure he would then receive considerable help from other black southern African states but would not say if he had come to a concrete agreement to this effect.



Mr Sam Nujoma . . . won't think of defeat.

# No bypass of UN's SWA plan — Viljoen

*Star 3/4/80*

*221*

LONDON — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has reaffirmed South Africa's commitment to getting the United Nations settlement plan for the territory implemented.

At a Press conference after talks with the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, and Foreign Office Minister Mr Richard Luce, Dr Viljoen emphasised there was no question of bypassing the UN to get an internationally recognised settlement.

And he carefully explained that there was no change in the South African policy of not talking to Swapo.

Dr Viljoen refused to react to reports from Luanda quoting the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, as saying the guerilla organisation would talk to Pretoria officials if they came to the Angolan capital.

Lord Carrington warned Dr Viljoen that South Africa faced the threat of sanctions and increasing

## SWA third force talks break down

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Plans for unity between Swapo-D and the Namibia National Front as a third force party in SWA/Namibia have collapsed after NNF leaders announced yesterday afternoon that Swapo-D was no longer going to take part in the unity conference which starts tomorrow.

The secretary for publicity and information of the NNF, Mr R V Rukoro, said at a Press conference the decision was taken because Swapo-D demanded parity in the new party.

"The NNF is an umbrella body for five political parties and groups and some of these are bigger than Swapo-D. Every one is taking part in the unity conference on his own and is negotiating for the best position," Mr Rukoro said.

The leader of Swapo-D, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said last night that as far as Swapo-D was concerned there could be no negotiation for unity without parity for his party.

Mr Shipanga: No talks.

guerilla warfare unless there was quick progress towards a settlement.

Diplomatic sources said Lord Carrington urged South Africa to give a positive reply to the proposal by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that all parties to the dispute should agree to the early implementation of the UN plan.

"The Foreign Secretary took the opportunity of impressing on Dr Viljoen the need for progress in negotiations and the unfortunate consequences of delay or indeed failure in negotiations," one source said.

"The feeling among Western nations involved in the SWA issue is that further delay will lead to demands in the UN Security

Council for sanctions and that the black frontline states will back a stepping-up of the guerilla war."

The British Ministers urged patience on Dr Viljoen during their hour-long meeting at the Foreign Office, and judging from his measured statements at the Press conference their message seems to have gone home.

Mr Luce joined Dr Viljoen for lunch at South Africa House, much to the anger of anti-apartheid demonstrators who picketed both the embassy and the Foreign Office.

British officials repeated that they did not recognise the South African administration in SWA/Namibia and were seeing Dr Viljoen as a prominent South African politician, as the Administrator-General.

Dr Viljoen's response was "It doesn't affect the de facto situation. Negotiations with both the United Nations and the five Western powers have been going on for some years."

He said South Africa's response to the latest report by Dr Waldheim would come within the next month.

He reiterated that the concept of a demilitarised zone along the SWA/Namibian borders with Angola and Zambia was an attempt to get round UN monitoring of Swapo bases in these countries.

The question of Swapo being allocated bases inside the territory was negotiable for the South African Government.

"We will not have one," he said "It is a point of principle."

# SWA unsure of SA's new

THE Administrator-General of South West Africa/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, sent hopes soaring in many quarters with suggestions in London this week that South Africa might in future try to deal directly with Swapo and the Frontline States for a solution in the territory if international efforts fail.

But in the territory itself Dr Viljoen's statement has not ushered in a burst of optimism about a solution on the horizon. Local political parties seemed very wary of what Dr Viljoen had to say. The Namibia National Front said they did not want to comment on what he said because they could not take it seriously. The internal wing of Swapo and Akatur, likewise, were unwilling to comment.

Some saw the new tack as a back door for South Africa to pop the SWA/Namibia question through when they are unable to allow the UN independence plan for the territory to go into action on the date proposed, June 15.

They saw it as a move by South Africa to confuse the issue and buy more time for the international saga that seems to have unending sequels.

One of the unintended consequences of Mr Robert Mugabe's crushing win in the Zimbabwe general election seems to have been to cast a dragnet on an acceptable solution for the South West African question.

Many people have the feeling litically from far right, to centre, to far left in SWA/Namibia and they are unanimous that the Zimbabwean experience proves for SWA/Namibia that if a United Nations-supervised election were held in the territory tomorrow, Swapo would win.



Mr Dirk Mudge

South Africa is braking hard on the road to a UN settlement. The internal wing of Swapo presently claims it would win 80 percent of the votes cast in a UN-supervised election.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, has in recent speeches indicated the stance of the powers-that-be by saying his alliance is fast losing patience with the UN in its efforts to reach a settlement for the territory that has been involved in

one of the longest games of international ping pong since World War II.

According to informed sources in Windhoek the South African Department of Foreign Affairs was shaken by the Zimbabwe election result and feels the safest medium-term policy for the territory is to develop a strong internal government in the territory — known in some quarters as "creeping UDI".

In 1978, when it looked as if there might be a breakthrough in the settlement quest for SWA/Namibia, a number of former Swapo exiles and exiles from the other major black political party, the South West Africa National Union, returned to the territory.

But it has turned out to be the same old story — SWA/Namibia on the brink of a settlement, but not achieving one.

One of those who returned in 1978 was Mr Andreas Shipanga. He was responsible for the formation of the Ovambo People's Organization with Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo in Cape Town, who later re-grouped to form Swapo. Mr Ja Toivo is at present imprisoned on Robben Island.

The young Shipanga fled the territory in 1963 during the period when thousands of his black countrymen absconded. He rose to become Swapo's secretary for information and publicity in 1969. When he and others became dissatisfied with Mr Sani Nujoma's leadership in 1976 they were put in "protective custody" in Lusaka for a couple of months and then spent nearly two years imprisoned in Tanzania without being tried.

After an unexpected release in May 1978, Mr Shipanga and others, including Dr Kenneth Abrahams, who fled SWA/Namibia in 1963 with Mr Shipanga's assistance, launched the Swapo Democrats party in Stockholm, Sweden in 1978.

Mr Shipanga returned to Windhoek in August 1978 after 15 years in exile saying "There is a time to fight and there is a time to talk. Now is the time to talk."

When I spoke to him he was, not optimistic about the future role of his party in SWA/Namibia.

South African system has no hope. At the same time we cannot associate with any form of violence. When we came back to this country we accepted resolution 435 of the UN for a settlement in this country," Mr Shipanga said.



Dr Gerrit Viljoen

He said the longer South Africa stalled on a settlement the more it would increase the chances of Mr Nujoma's Swapo winning an election. If the exiles who had returned in 1978 were to play a meaningful role in the politics of an independent SWA/Namibia, South Africa would have to opt for a United Nations settlement immediately.

But Mr Shipanga saw the analogy between Zimbabwe and SWA/Namibia as sometimes being false.

"Sani Nujoma is not Robert Mugabe. He has neither the intellectual capacity nor the charisma of the Zimbabwean leader. Mugabe has few dissidents within his ranks, but Nujoma's dissidents number thousands both outside and inside the territory," said the man who was once one of the enigmatic Mr Nujoma's chief lieutenants. He mentioned the names of

Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Mr Mokganedi Thlabanello and Miss Lucia Matenga, the up-and-coming members of Swapo's internal wing who have recently been left in the cold by Mr Nujoma's Swapo.

Another factor Swapo would not have on its side believed Mr Shipanga was that it would not be able to return with armed troops as Zanu-PF did in the event of a settlement. This was because of the proposed 100 km demilitarized zone extending on either side of the SWA-Angola border — part of the UN package for a settlement.

But Mr Shipanga warned, the longer the war increases in intensity the more our chances decrease. We are fast losing a convincing platform.

Another exile who returned to Windhoek in mid-1978 was Dr Zedekia Ngavane, a founder member of Swanu who fled in 1961 to petition the UN on behalf of his party. In the days when Swanu had the ear of the international body.

He also felt it was wrong to draw exact parallels between Zimbabwe and SWA/Namibia in predicting the result of an election also basing his opinion

on an unacceptable solution for the South West African question.

Speak to anyone ranging po-



# Tack on her future

on Mr Nujoma's personality compared to that of Mr Mugahe

He told the Namibia National Front — an alliance of six parties of which Swann forms the strongest block — could not be compared to the parties of the Sitholes, Muzorewas and the Chkeremas in Zimbabwe

After all, we did not participate in the election of 1978 and destroy our credibility as they did by taking part in an internal election. We have always guarded against this in the NNF just as we did when we were last year offered 15 seats in the National Assembly, which would have put us in the same boat as the DTA

Turning down those seats

Mr Sam Nujoma

has assisted our credibility enormously and we are continually gaining support from both Swapo and the DTA, Dr Ngavine, who is known as Dr Z,

said

He agreed with Mr Shupanga that Mr Nujoma had destroyed much of the true leadership of his party by purges against people he saw as any form of threat to him

Zanu-PF leadership was of a very high calibre. Most of the political battles were kept inside the party — unlike Swapos

One of the 1978 exiles who returned, Dr Kenneth Abraham, is at present in the political wilderness after being suspended from the executive of Mr Shupanga's Swapo-D

He said the present situation was one for re-drawing strategies, but was not sure which direction he would take

Dr Abraham and his wife, Ottilie, were both former Swapo stalwarts who threw in their lot with Mr Shupanga in Stockholm after they fled SWA/Namibia in 1963

The University of Cape Town-educated doctor, who went on to specialize in tropical medicine at Liverpool in England and in industrial medicine in Uppsala in Sweden, said he believed Mr Mugahe's victory had effectively stymied the holding of UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia in the foreseeable future

He also felt the majority of the population in SWA would support Swapo and would continue to do so until they gained power

Most Namibians would vote for Swapo as a vote for liber-

ation and against apartheid. When a party stands for liberation and independence and its ideology does not extend beyond that as Swapo's does, you cannot beat it in a certain phase in a country's history. It does not matter what kind of picture of Nujoma is painted or what kind of man he is

Mr Daniel Tongarero

Dr Abraham said it would only be possible to diminish Swapo's support once they had gained power. Swapo, he said, might also turn out to be pragmatic like Mr Mugahe had

But he believed one of the stumbling blocks to a UN settlement at present was that he did not believe the Western Five wanted one

He had grasped this from talks he had with Western diplomats and on the basis that they feared Swapo entry into

SWA/Namibia might open the floodgates for a Russian invasion from southern Angola. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was a major factor influencing this theory

Dr Abraham said the South African Government would not dare to make any hasty decision on SWA/Namibia while it still had the verkrampde-verlitte battle to sort out in the National Party. A wrong move on SWA/Namibia could prove to be Mr P W Botha's Achilles heel

He had also noticed there was increasing debate from groups other than Swapo on the possibility of armed conflict being the only way to get a solution in the territory. This talk was becoming increasingly common among young people

Prospects for an acceptable settlement appear bleak if one goes on what the internal politicians say

But if South Africa heeds the lesson of Zimbabwe it will not try to hang on for a thousand years for what can be lost in three

Dr Viljoen's statement on direct negotiations with Swapo and the frontline states could possibly be interpreted as a positive sign. If, however, this proves to be another delaying tactic, South Africa is going to continue to dig the graves of many people in a war that will be fought for the result the Rhodesian whites fought for — nothing

(220)  
**Herero**  
Star 5/4/80  
**convoy**

## attacks Ovambos

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — An Ovambo man was shot dead and four seriously injured near Windhoek when a large group of Hereros attacked nine Ovambos who were on their way home for the Easter weekend.

A spokesman said the incident happened yesterday about 10 km outside Windhoek on the road to Okahandja.

A large group of Hereros were travelling in a convoy to Okahandja for the unveiling of the headstone of assassinated Herero leader, Clemens Kapuuo.

### BEATEN

The Herero convoy stopped just outside Windhoek. A truck in which nine Ovambos were travelling was stopped by the Hereros and the occupants were beaten with rifle butts.

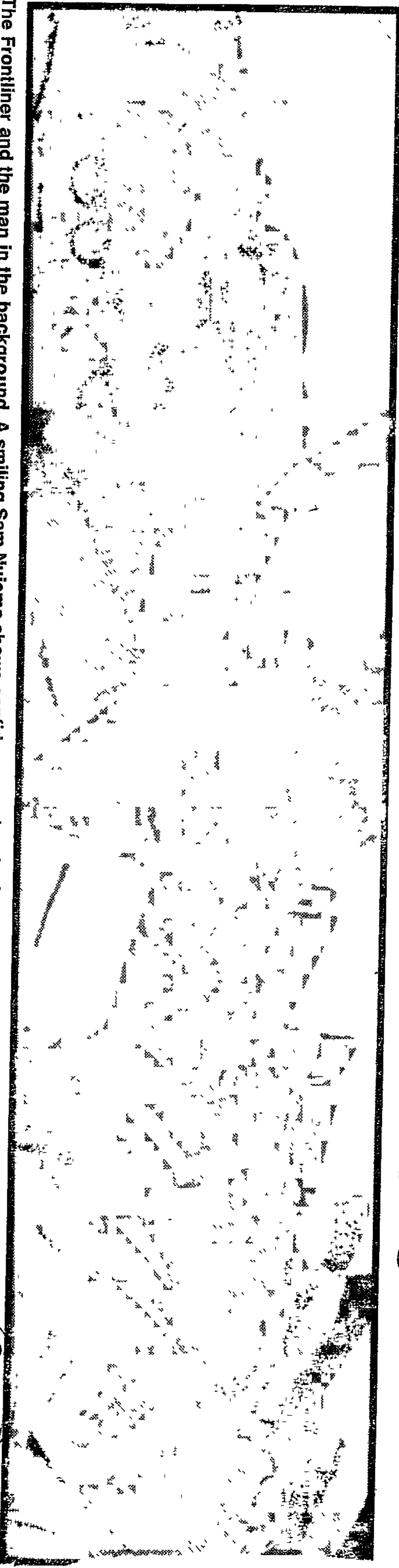
One of the Ovambos tried to run away but he was shot down.

"He has so many bullets in him it is difficult to say which one killed him. We are investigating but no-one has yet been arrested," said the police spokesman.

After the shooting all the Hereros got into their cars and continued the journey to Okahandja.

Four other Ovambos were later treated in hospital for various injuries.

**'It is true that Sam Nujoma is not as bright as Robert Mugabe — but he is nevertheless a clever politician, a man of education and a pragmatist.'**

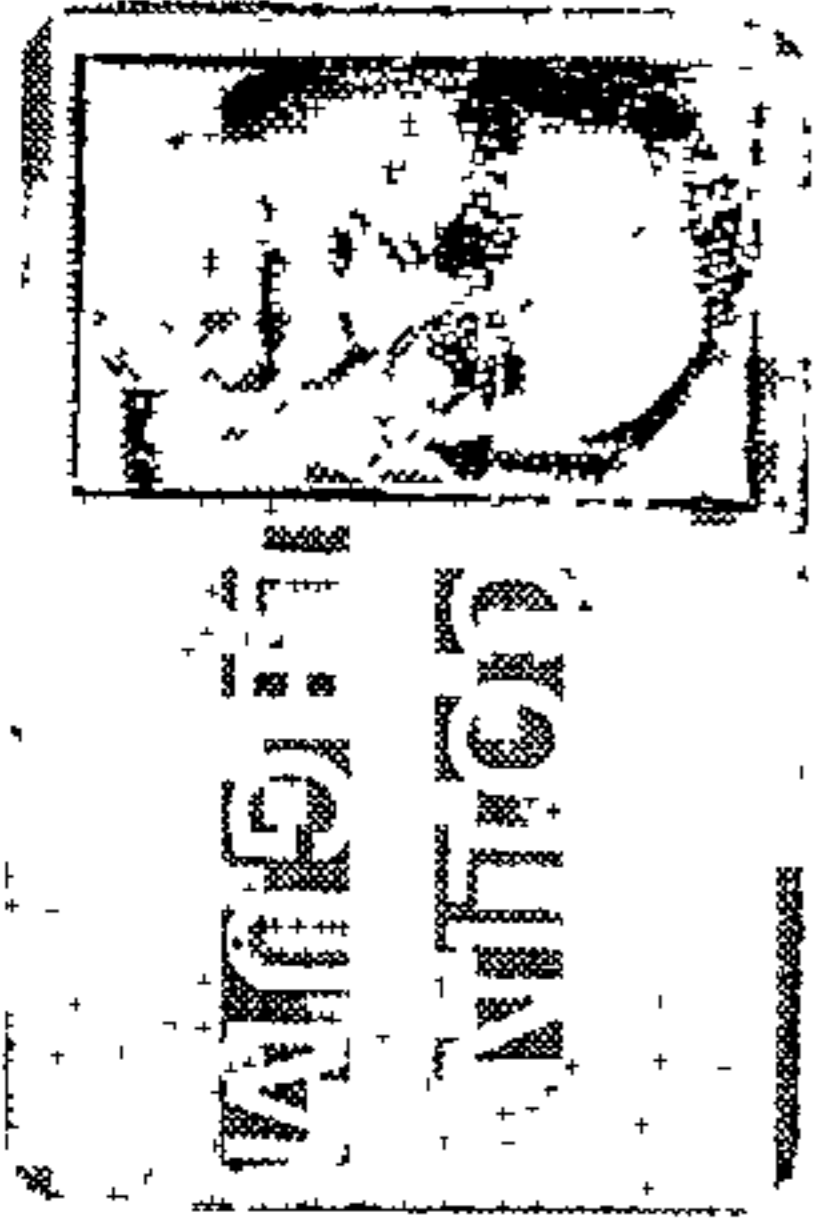


The Frontliner and the man in the background. A smiling Sam Nujoma shows confidence as he shadows Kenneth Kaunda at a recent meeting

22-1

# YOU'RE WRONGS

# DR



**The six - day 'private' trip that changed the tune of our man in Namibia**

SWA/NAMIBIA'S Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, sounded like a changed man when he ended his six-day visit here that included talks with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington

He arrived breathing fire against the United Nations settlement plan and going directly to the frontline African states and possibly even Swapo.

Correspondents lapped it up and Dr Viljoen's "private" visit here became as private as Brighton's new nudie beach

**From Jean-Jacques Cornish in London**

# Viljoen

## Dr Gerit Viljoen . . . at the centre of the latest crisis

LONDON: The West's misjudgment of African leaders — such as Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister designate of Rhodesia —

is of special significance now that the international community has begun to turn its attention to the next crisis spot in Southern Africa — SWA/Namibia.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has proposed June 15 as the date for South Africa to begin to implement the world body's proposals for bringing the former German territory to its independence.

Although the UN plan has been accepted in principle by both the South African Government and the challenging guerrilla independence movement, Swapo, the details of its implementation are still being strongly contested by Pretoria.

Its representative in SWA/Namibia, the Commissioner-General, Dr Gerit Viljoen, has been in London this week explaining to the British Government and others why South Africa feels unwilling to accept the UN

plan as it stands. The details of his objections are less important than the attitude he has displayed in his private and public statements in London.

From a political leader with the foresight and obvious intelligence he displays, one might have expected that he would draw the proper conclusions from the recent election experience in Rhodesia.

No less important, one might have expected Dr Viljoen to have been ready to use the moderation shown by Mr Mugabe since his victory to instil greater confidence into his fellow whites.

Unfortunately, this has not proved to be the case. While he has shown some appreciation of Mr Mugabe's qualities, he has done so only to disparage those of the Rhodesian Prime Minister's counterpart in Swapo — Sam Nujoma.

Mr Nujoma, he tells his London audiences, is "no Mugabe" — and his lieutenants are "not very bright either."

Of course, Dr Viljoen has never met either Mr Nujoma or his lieutenants about whom he makes such a sweeping judgment.

As somebody who knows both Mr Mugabe and his lieutenants as well as Mr Nujoma and his lieutenants, I can only say that Dr Viljoen is wrong.

It is true that Sam Nujoma is not as "bright" as Robert Mugabe — but he is, nevertheless, a clever politician, a man of education and a pragmatist.

He is no more "a communist" (as he is usually described in South Africa) than is Mr Mugabe — possibly even less so.

Mr Nujoma is essentially an independent minded nationalist with strong socialist (not marxist) views. If he ever came to be Prime Minister of Namibia, his policies would be similar to those of Mr Mugabe — except perhaps that he would be even more moderate.

And although there are a couple of duds among his lieutenants, they are on the whole a very bright bunch indeed. Scores of them are highly-trained men with doctorates and other degrees obtained in the best universities in Britain, the United States and Sweden.

Dr Viljoen has also been at pains to assure his London audiences that if elections were held in SWA/Namibia, Swapo would not win them. The victory would go to the parties that support the present regime in SWA/Namibia.

There are two comments to be made about this. The first is that if he is really so certain that Swapo would not win free elections, why then refuse to put the issue to the test of

the ballot box and so end once and for all Swapo's claims to being the true representatives of SWA/Namibians?

The second comment is to remind Dr Viljoen that his colleagues in Pretoria were so convinced that Bishop Abel Muzorewa's party — the counterpart to those now holding office in SWA/Namibia — would win the Rhodesian elections that they spent millions of rands on his election campaign.

Just how many millions nobody can be sure. It was certainly not less than R54 million and some estimate it at more than twice that amount.

The Bishop ended up by winning three of the 80 seats in the Rhodesian election.

If there is any lesson for South Africa to learn from Rhodesia, it would appear that not even so intelligent an Afrikaner as Dr Viljoen has grasped it.

Dispiriting thoughts for the future of SWA/Namibia and South Africa.

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6/4/80

His mood was not appreciated in Whitehall where officials were having a tough enough time insisting they did not even recognise him as Administrator General.

They never intended advancing the UN negotiating process by seeing him here. But during his hour with Lord Carrington and junior Foreign Office minister Richard Luce he was given the message: Patience and restraint.

Mr Luce pressed this home when he joined Dr Viljoen and Ambassador Dawie de Villiers at lunch in South Africa House. Dr Viljoen emerged from these talks with a seemingly new found confidence that agreement on the United Nations plan could be reached

There were still matters to be "ironed out" including the demilitarised zone, the return of Swapo dissidents jailed in Zambia and Tanzania and the composition of the United Nations force for the territory.

of stumbling blocks or "stalemate".

In his final television interview, Dr Viljoen was positively enthusiastic about the UN plan.

"Every possible effort should be made to make it work," he said. "It would be a great pity if it founders."

He acknowledged that his Government had faced the possibility of having black nationalist governments in both Zimbabwe and SWA/Namibia within a short space of time. But he hastened to add that he didn't believe Swapo would win free and fair elections.

Swapo remains the cold spot in his otherwise warmer attitude. The question of allowing any Swapo bases to be established inside SWA/Namibia during the transition to UN controlled elections was "not negotiable", he said.

And there is certainly no change in his Government's iceberg policy on direct talks with Swapo.

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6/4/80

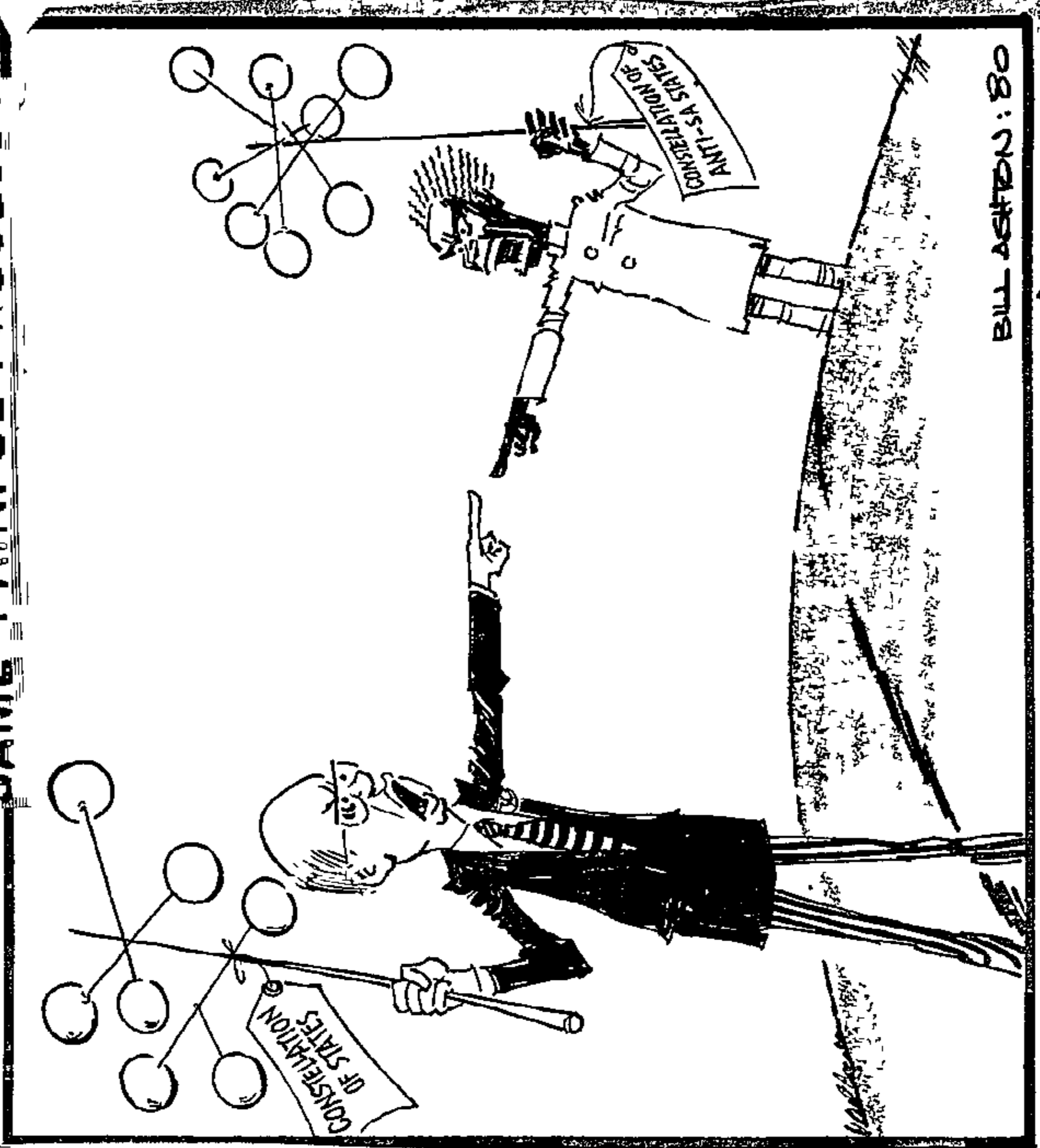


ONE COUNTRY HAS LEARNED ABOUT CHANGE — WILL THE OTHER HAVE TO GO THROUGH THE

# Namibia's race aggainst time...

221  
Send Express  
9/19/88

THE OTHER HAVE TO GO THROUGH THE  
SAME PAINFUL PROCESS?



DISCRIMINATION!

**PROUD** new house-owners in the White suburbs of Windhoek include a mixed couple who fled from Cape Town and South Africa's Apartheid and Mixed Marriages Acts, broke, to live in freedom.

Now they own a house, have a baby and are invited to dinner by Dr Gerrit Vijoer, Administrator-General of South West Africa — and to head of the Broederbond in South Africa.

The dinner proceeds naturally without undue comment, though some of the most right-wing Nationalists are present on this occasion. That is just one of the signs of change in SWA/Namibia — there are not nearly enough of them.

The result is a race against time — a race to bring change to South Africa for her part to agree to United Nations-supervised elections in the territory. And while Dr Vijoer is creating stars on his current overseas visit with tantalising promises of what new political South Africa might have in its sleeve, much of SWA/Namibia's future must nevertheless hang on what is happening back home in Windhoek, and the Bay of Heuthe's Bay.

From what I saw, the answer is not enough. There are still at least one well-known hotel and one well-known restaurant in Windhoek which have resisted moves to remove racial discrimination. Three holiday resorts are still reserved for whites.

But that could change soon. I

**BY JOHN MATISONN**  
*221 Sunday Express*  
**Political Correspondent**  
 6/4/80



months, will be implemented in June.

This move fits in the face of resistance from Aktur, the National Party alliance led by Mr A H du Plessis. It will force those National Party and Her-stigte Nasionale Party hang-outs of discrimination to change their ways or face prosecution.

Dr Vijoer's visit to London this week is seen by diplomats as an attempt to bring a more sympathetic approach from Mrs Thatcher's Conservative government in the light of the victory of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu party in the Rhodesian elections.

Dr Vijoer made headlines in the United Kingdom when he said that it was possible that South Africa would talk directly to Swapo in an effort to hasten a resolution of the SWA/Namibian conflict.

Meanwhile the Government is to go ahead with second-tier ethnic elections in the territory in the second half of this year, I was told.

This is despite the disapproval of the Western Five and the UN, who see it as an attempt to implement the international strategy of the South African Government.

The West and the UN see the

**● Dr Gerrit Vijoer making UK headlines**

learnt that Dr Vijoer has decided to fine civil servants and owners of public amenities who try to maintain race discrimination.

The fines up to R300, or imprisonment of up to three

elections as a continuation of the South African "two-stream strategy" of talking to the UN on the one hand, while further strengthening the ethnic structure in SWA/Namibia on the other.

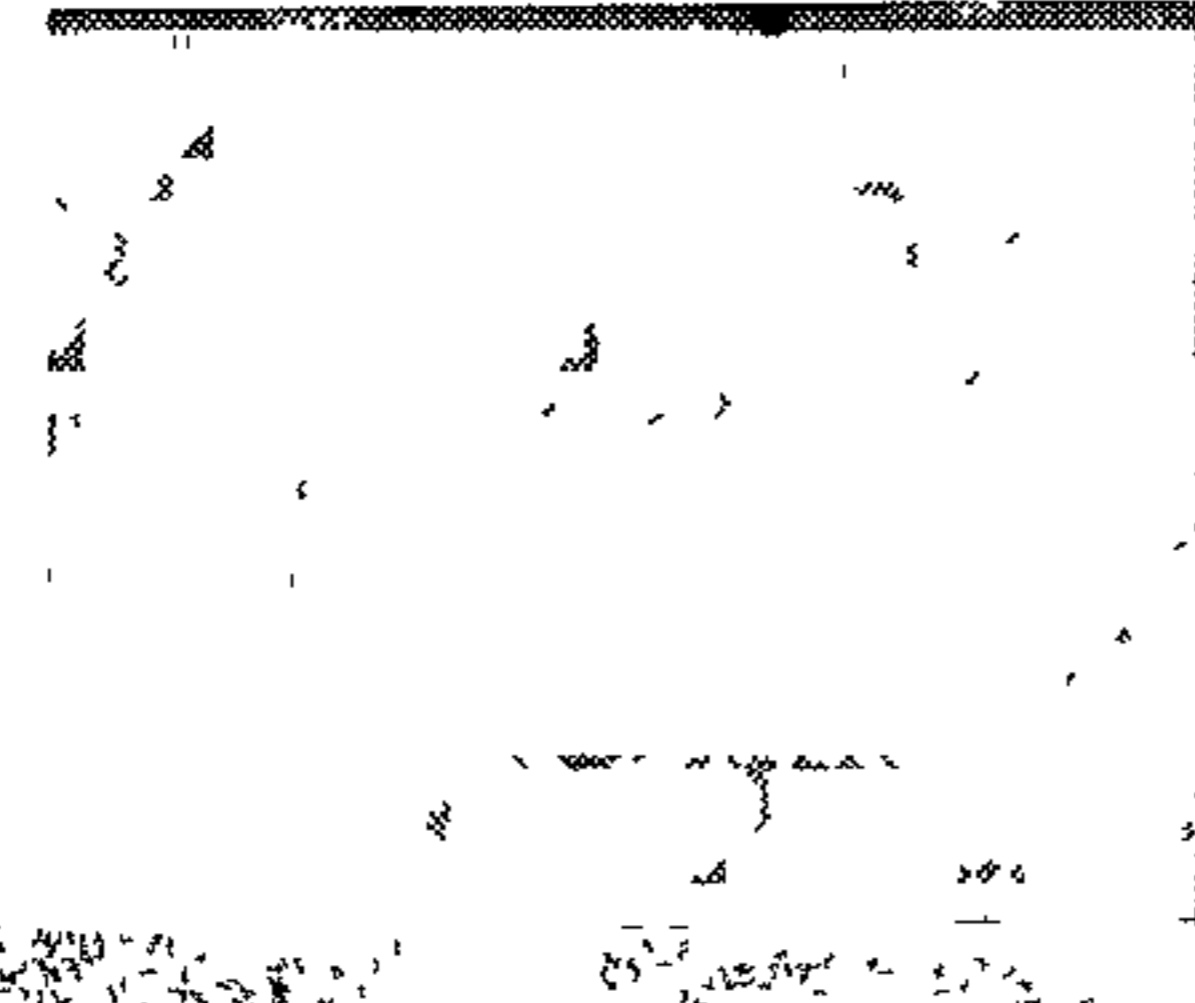
There is considerable confusion in Windhoek over what the actual position of the UN is over the two outstanding disputed issues — Swapo bases inside SWA/Namibia and monitoring of Swapo bases on the Angolan side of the border.

The visit to SWA/Namibia last month of a UN team did not serve to clear up the confusion. UN sources said the international body wished to ignore the two issues — and regarded them as minor, fit to be left for resolution after "main settlement issues" had been settled.

The second-tier elections are planned for some time in August. Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which dominates the National Assembly, has probably suffered setbacks among the Blacks because of the tardiness of government moves to implement DTA promises to remove race discrimination.

Nor does Mr Mudge's White support match that of Mr Du Plessis, whose party dominates the White Legislative Assembly. DTA support among Whites is especially strong among the German-speaking residents of SWA/Namibia, but not very strong elsewhere.

This could have led to the humiliating position where Mr Mudge, who is chairman of the executive committee of the National Assembly, was shown not to have the majority support of his own ethnic group, but that has now been ruled out by a



**● Dirk Mudge DTA setbacks**

Proclamation by Dr Vijoer that the chairman of the executive of the National Assembly, or of an ethnic council, cannot be a member of any other council at the same time.

This means that Mr Mudge himself will not be able to stand for election in the elections, unless he chooses to resign as chairman of the Administrator-General's executive council.

The Proclamation also bars Mr Du Plessis from the National Assembly unless he resigns his position as chairman of the executive committee of the Legislative Assembly — the proposed White second-tier government.

The territory has moved, albeit haltingly, towards removing some racial discrimination. How else do you explain the sight of HNP leader Sarel Becker, sitting in the National Assembly, in the old Turnhalle building, in the plush blue chair



**● A H Du Plessis resistance to change**

next to Andrew "Kloppie" Kioppers, former leader of the Coloured Labour Party of South West Africa?

One can easily be struck by the similarities of appearance, watching the two for the first time, alongside each other.

Both are thick-set and cut their hair very short in the South West way. Neither seems particularly uncomfortable, and the heavens haven't come tumbling down.

The Group Areas Act has gone, allowing journalists and other visitors to take their first

legal visit to Windhoek's Katura township.

The end of the Act which the South African Cillie Commission report said was hated by Blacks, has also brought some other changes.

Blacks are buying houses in White suburbs. About seven have done so already, and most of them are politicians. But more are finding rented accommodation in White areas near the towns.

Most hotels and all but three tourist resorts are fully integrated. "But all the bookings for December were made in January — by Whites — so it stays White in practice," say the cynics.

The Kaiserkrone Hotel, famed for its racial fights in the early days of integration, has settled down. The manager now shows a firm hand to both Black and White.

The change cannot be doubted, though it has sometimes been slow in coming.

Some of the dozens of Swapo leaders detained under Proclamations 9 and 26 have been released. Others have left the country. So, active evidence of the Black nationalist movement is minimal in the towns.

But the question is, will the government risk an election in which Swapo could openly campaign?

# But the government does not seem to be a front runner

# Instanews just

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MY colleague Godfrey wasn't enthusiastic about the announcement

"It's the beginning of the end for journalists," he said gloomily "Once you get a machine that knows all the answers, watch out — automatic reporters next

"People like talking to newspapermen because we're so well informed about everything," he explained carefully. "Maybe we're not all that accurate a lot of the time, but nobody can claim that stops us from giving an opinion. And now the machines want to take over, the glib sods."

Personally, I thought he was taking the statement by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs about plans for a Videotex system in South Africa a bit too hard. An automatic device on your telephone and TV set to answer your questions and provide all kinds of information seemed to me the answer to a newspaperman's prayer. Especially in a country like this

Just imagine — no more battling to extract information from reluctant public relations



## MY EYE

An irreverent column by  
**ALEXANDER DE KOK**

Sunday  
Express

6/4/80

officers who believe they are the keepers of the Queen's personal diaries. No more wasted hours trying to obtain statistics from a government department that pays its spokesmen huge salaries to hide anything the Press might want to know. No more arguing with private secretaries of ministers who even



# Swapo joins Mandela call

S Post 6/6/80

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**SUNDAY POST  
Reporter**

**THE** president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, was among the thousands of people who this week added their support to the Free Mandela campaign

Speaking from Lusaka where he attended a summit meeting with leaders of the Front Line states, Mr Nujoma said "The imprisonment of Mandela is

illegal. I fear that South Africa will continue to detain Mandela until the whole apartheid system is overthrown. It is clear to all peace-loving people that Mandela must be released," Mr Nujoma said.

The one-month-old campaign, started by **SUNDAY POST**, to free Mandela and other imprisoned leaders from Robben Island, and to allow those in exile to come back, has received massive support from all over the world.

The number of people who have signed the petition has grown in the last week to 30 905

In the north-western Cape the Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, the Rt Rev Graham Chadwick, said in this week's issue of his church's newsletter that the Free Mandela campaign was a "real attempt to ensure peaceful change for South Africa."

"As such it deserves our genuine support," he said. The Ciskei Minister of

Agriculture and Forestry, Rev W Xaba, who is a former member of the ANC, also came out in support of the campaign this week.

"I joined the ANC through Mr Mandela. If he can be released from jail I will be very happy."

The Editor of **SUNDAY POST**, Mr Percy Qoboza, has appealed to people who have petitions to send them in as soon as possible.

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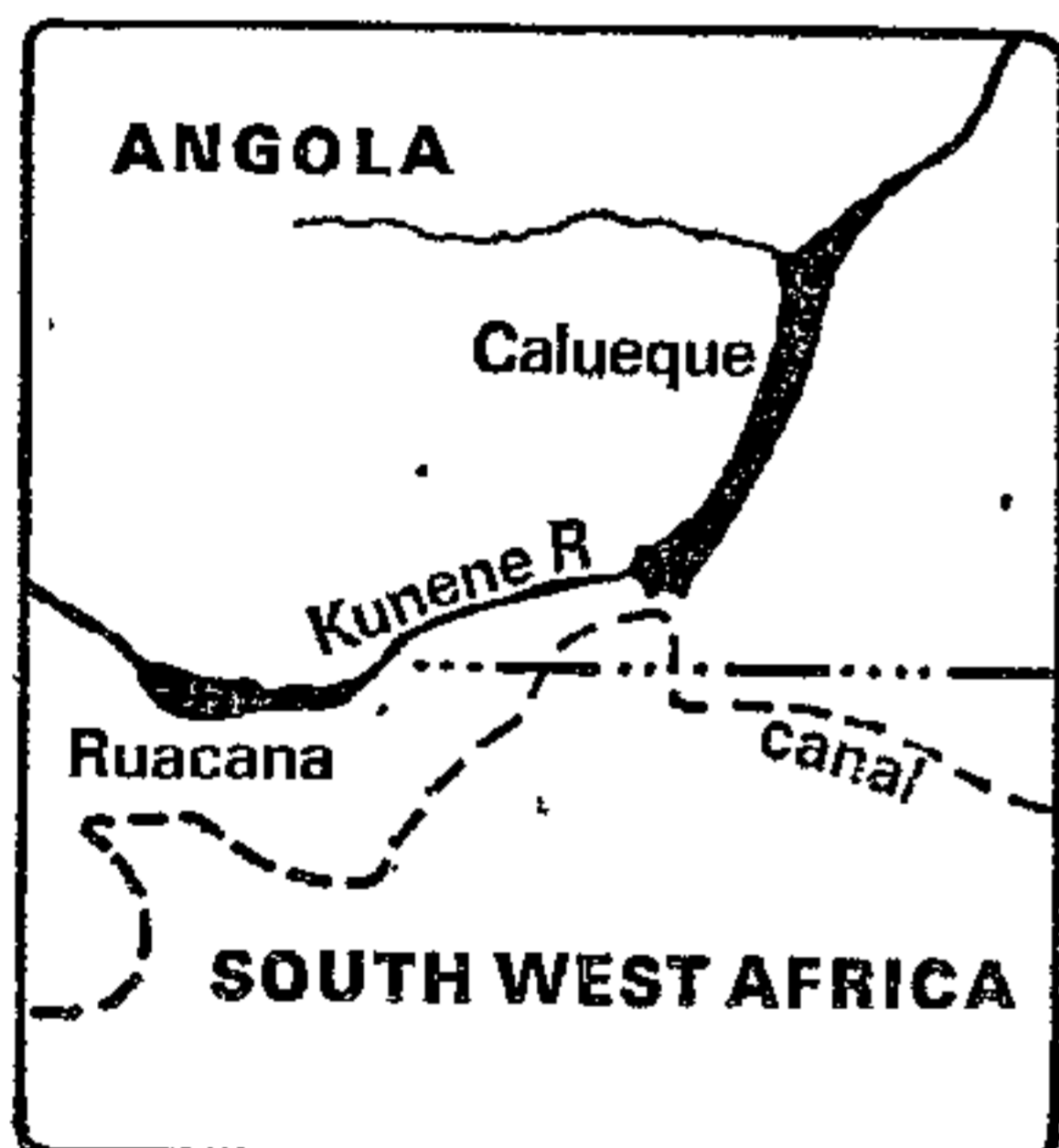
# Pilot hero restores power to SWA

5 STAR  
8/4/80

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By Alan Dunn and Jan van Ree, The Star's Africa News Service  
Windhoek

In an astonishing act of daring, a French Foreign Legion veteran flew 12 men into Angola to jam the Calueque Dam's gates shut, restoring SWA/Namibia's hydro-electric power supply.



The bold foray took place on January 9 this year after the R261-million, 240 Mw Ruacana hydro-electric station on the Kunene River had stood inactive since the end of the Angolan civil war. The team, which apparently acted without official sanction, was led by Captain Jacques Migeotte, the corporate pilot of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, and a former French Foreign Legion paratrooper

With him were Mr John Langford, site engineer at Ruacana, two other officials and eight Portuguese workmen from Ruacana. In a 4½-hour operation the team, by hand, cranked two scour gates closed at the Calueque Dam, thus diverting water down a pressure canal to turn the massive turbines at Ruacana some way down the river.

As a parting shot the team removed vital equipment from Calueque to prevent the Angolans from opening the gates again

It is understood that Captain Migeotte, "for patriotic reasons" took Mr Langford and two other officials from Ruacana to the dam wall 1,5 km into Angola by jet helicopter to assess the feasibility of their scheme.

## Flew back

Captain Migeotte stood guard atop a concrete bunker as Mr Langford and the others discovered that Cuban troops had destroyed the electric mechanism for lowering the

gates

Realising it had to be done by hand, they calculated it would take 2 000 turns to lower the big gates by even one metre

The gates had to be lowered 6 m and 8 m respectively for them to be fully closed

Captain Migeotte then flew back to Ruacana and ferried eight Swawec workers, all Portuguese, back into Angola to begin the task

## Big saving

At a saving since then of hundreds of thousands of rands Swawec switched its power network back to Ruacana within two days of Captain Migeotte's deed, supplying 90 per cent of SWA/Namibia's power needs

News of the foray only came out when Swapo insurgents late last week blew two power pylons south of Ruacana, which carried three others with them as they fell, cutting the hydro-electric power supply for at least two weeks.

Swawec immediately switched back to two coal-fired power stations

# Smuggled diamonds 'financing Swapo'

STAR  
10/4/80

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The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Security Police are investigating the possibility that money derived from diamonds smuggled from SWA/Namibia's 'fabulously rich Forbidden Zone' is finding its way to Swapo's war coffers.

The Forbidden Zone is the huge stretch of coast, about half of the Namib Desert, containing the Consolidated Diamond Mines, a De Beers subsidiary, and other rich diamond resources.

Colonel Johan van der Merwe, head of SWA/Namibia's Security Police, said today an investigation was launched after the appearance in court of a CDM worker, Paa'vo Amwele (24), who spoke of a threat that if he did not participate in the smuggling operation, he would die.

Amwele, who was found in his Oranjemund hostel with 810 diamonds worth R214 000, said he was approached by an unknown man who gave him diamonds on several occasions.

The man allegedly told him that if he ever revealed details of the transactions he would suffer the same fate as his brother-in-law who was killed by Swapo in Ovamboland recently.

Colonel Van der Merwe said today that although the court had rejected Amwele's evidence (he will be sentenced on May 5) the allegation still had to be investigated.

## Security

The bulk of CDM's labourers are contract workers from Ovamboland and it is known that Swapo has a heavy influence among them.

In a statement today, CDM said "CDM spends much time and money on ensuring the effectiveness of its security operation

This does not of course prevent diamond theft altogether.

"After such diamonds leave our claim area, the gold and diamond branch of the South African Police deals with the matter."

Security precautions are extremely tight.

However, it is understood that diamonds that are smuggled out are routed through South Africa and the money obtained from them here or overseas may be routed to Swapo.

# The face of SWA

# under Swapo

(281)  
RDM  
11/4/80



Mr Sam Nujoma both black and white will have to obey the laws of the land

Q Mr Nujoma, the obvious question is how do you feel about elections in Namibia after the outcome of the elections in Zimbabwe. Do you have more confidence now in going to the polls?

A Swapo has always been, and still is, ready to participate in genuine fair, free and democratic elections under the supervision and control of the UN.

I want to emphasise that racist South Africa is attempting to create the impression that Swapo fears to participate in fair, free and democratic elections. I challenge the Botha regime to accept full implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, and I am sure that — if that resolution is implemented — no sensible Namibian patriot will vote for the continuation of South Africa's illegal administration and its repressive machinery in Namibia. The Turnhalle puppets, under the leadership of Dirk Mudge, will certainly be surprised when the hour comes.

Q Have you taken any definite decisions on further negotiations for the immediate future, and do they involve specific issues, such as the position of Swapo bases during the transition period?

A Swapo's policy is to cooperate with the UN in order to implement Security Council Resolution 435. Stipulated in that resolution is the whole decolonisation process, which includes the confinement of Swapo guerrilla forces — as well as the South African enemy forces — to bases that will be monitored by the UN.

We have agreed to stand by the implementation of Resolution 435 — and we have no intention of having that changed.

South Africa, in their attempt to dishonour what they have already agreed upon, prove insincerely on the part of the Boer regime. They are now trying to have Swapo guerrilla forces confined to bases in Zambia and Angola. The guerrillas are neither Zambians nor Angolans.

South Africa has failed so far to solve the problem within Namibia and are now trying to use the international community to drive Swapo guerrilla forces from the country.

We will not allow that to happen. Namibia is our country — the only we have — and we are not going to accept being pushed out of it.

We will put our forces at the disposal of the UN for confinement and monitoring during the transition period. Why does South Africa assume that it will be Swapo forces who will violate the ceasefire agreement?

I can tell you now that we will honour the ceasefire agreement. I hope you will be there to witness who the violators of the ceasefire will turn out to be.

Q The Administrator-General has recently made certain statements regarding a change of attitude, and mentioned fresh discussions on the Namibia issue. Will you be prepared to talk to the South Africans?

A I have always been prepared to discuss such questions with them and I am willing to do so now at any time — and any place, providing it is not Pretoria.

But I must emphasise that I am not getting too excited about these statements. I will only seriously consider the issue once there has been a statement of a more official nature by the South Africans.

Q Do you think the war is forcing South Africa to reconsider further negotiations?

A Yes, I think they are definitely beginning to feel the pinch. The South African forces in Namibia have been thoroughly demoralised.

That is why the South Africans are using their jets for raids into Zambia — it proves the morale of their troops.

Q It has been said that, if there are not elections in Namibia soon, the war might escalate to the magnitude of a Vietnam. Do you agree?

A All I can say is that the war of national liberation will continue and intensify, until we have liquidated South Africa's illegal occupation of our country.

The whites in South West Africa will not be robbed of their property if Swapo comes to power. Nor will a Swapo government carry on a direct war with SA, although it will support Marxist organisations such as the ANC. These are two of the announcements by Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma in an exclusive interview recently with the Windhoek Advertiser. Political Correspondent ANNE MARIE DU PREZZ. The interview went like this

Q: What is your opinion of the pragmatic stance Mr Mudge has taken after his victory, and will you follow the same policy of peaceful co-existence with South Africa?

A Each country has to form its own national and foreign policies. Namibia is today illegally occupied by South Africa. South Africa oppresses and exploits the people of Namibia.

Therefore we do not see how peaceful co-existence will be possible. However, much will depend on the attitude of the Pretoria racist regime towards Namibia.

First we would like to see South Africa immediately relinquish its colonial domination of our country and resolve the present dangerous and explosive situation. Then we will answer those questions.

We cannot talk of peaceful co-existence before the war ends, or we have achieved a negotiated settlement.

At the same time, Swapo has no commitment or obligation towards South Africa after their exploitation and oppression of Namibia and their people.

Q: Do you feel that it is necessary to give assurance and guarantees to ally White farmers, and do you intend doing so once you have come to power?

A Let me make it quite clear that our struggle has never been a struggle against individual, minority white settlers. It has been a system which

denied our people basic human rights. It is for that reason that we took to arms in 1966 — in that representative situation. Therefore, I want to assure the minority white settlers in Namibia that there will be no question of robbing individuals of their properties or their belongings. We are fighting also for the liberation of the whites — not forgetting the majority Africans who are oppressed by a privileged white minority.

We would welcome the whites who want to live in peace with us — provided of course that each individual obeys the rules of the government of the day.

This will also be applicable to the blacks. Nobody will be allowed to break the rules or take the law into his or her own hands.

Q: In the light of certain statements made by Mr Mudge about non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and President Kanunda, that he is willing to make national sacrifices in fighting for an ideal, where do you stand, for instance, with regard to providing aid to the ANC?

A A Swapo government will most certainly not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

As far as the struggle of the people of South Africa is concerned — that is, the ANC who is the leading political organisation in that country — the form of struggle they will en-

gage in, in order to change the repressive apartheid laws that exist in that country, will be entirely their own decision.

The people of Namibia will most definitely support those who are fighting for peace, justice and human dignity in South Africa but no Swapo troops, or Namibian troops, will cross the border to fight for their freedom.

We today enjoy support, given to us by Zambia and other Frontline States. I cannot think of any reason why we should deny such support to those who are struggling for freedom in South Africa.

Q: Namibia is widely considered as being a stepping stone for communist countries to obtain access to South Africa. Will you allow Namibia to be used for such a purpose?

A Namibia will not be used as a base by any foreign country. (I know the ruling creed in South Africa like to brand all people who resist racial oppression and apartheid as communists.) In Namibia we will consider any struggle aimed at bringing peace — and a solution to the apartheid policies in South Africa — as a struggle worth of support. But we will not be used by anyone.

Q: When liberation movements accept aid from communist countries it is generally the view that they will be expected to "deliver the goods". In exchange for such aid, what is your opinion on this assumption?

A We consider our struggle to be a just struggle and therefore feel that we deserve assistance from peace-loving people the world over.

We receive aid from socialist countries, from OAU member states, the Non-Aligned Movement and even from Western countries such as Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Finland, etc. But all of this aid is completely without any strings attached.

We have no commitments towards any country or organisation just because they have sup-

plied us with aid or assistance.

I would like to single out an interesting fact. During the Second World War General Smuts sat in meetings with the commanders and army officers of the Soviet Union, South Africa, together with the other allied countries, collaborated with the Russians to fight and eliminate a common danger that threatened entire mankind — Nazi Hitler. And their victory was a united victory over Nazism.

We therefore accept and appreciate the support given to us by any country in our struggle against a similar kind of regime that oppresses and exploits our people.

We are fighting to liberate the oppressed people of Namibia from racist South Africa and its illegal administration of our country, and in achieving that objective, we will collaborate with peace-loving nations anywhere in the world.

Q: In a nutshell, what will happen in Namibia after elections in the way of reforms and the practical implementation of real change, the repatriation of Namibian refugees and changes to the political infrastructure?

A: We are fighting in the first place to destroy the colonial institutions that were imposed on our people, so it goes without saying that there will be changes.

There will be reforms after liberation in order that the people, both black and white, will know that they are true citizens of Namibia.

Of course we will repatriate all the Namibian patriots that have spent years in exile because they were forced by the repressive laws to free their country.

And we will substitute the present colonial infrastructure with the people's infrastructure and laws that will serve the interests of Namibia and its people — irrespective of race or colour or place of authority.

Those are our main aims and objectives.

STAR 11/4/80  
**'Distressing'  
attendance  
at SWA (221)  
high schools**

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Only 12,5 percent of SWA/Namibia's pupils were attending secondary school, the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said last night.

Addressing a Chamber of Mines dinner in Windhoek last night, he said that of the 27 738 pupils who reached high school last year, only 1 387 matriculated. Of these, 437 were black.

Turning to the teaching position he said, "The situation in respect of properly qualified teachers is most distressing, especially at the black schools."

About 82 percent of the 4 429 teachers at black schools in SWA/Namibia had Standard 8 certificates or lower. Only 140 had Standard 10 qualifications or higher, and a further 651 possessed Standard 8 qualifications and teaching certificates.

"This matter is receiving the highest priority in our national planning and policy, but improving the standard of teachers' qualifications is obviously going to be a long and arduous task," Dr Viljoen said.

# SWA tightens up on diamond laws

By PETER KENNY  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Legislation is soon to be passed in South West Africa introducing much stiffer penalties for illicit diamond dealers

This is to counteract a big increase in diamond smuggling, including recent allegations that Swapo is engaged in the racket

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office in Windhoek said yesterday the legislation was being drafted

The Attorney-General in SWA Mr Donald Brunette, said the CDM diamond mining operation in the Oranjemund area

had increased its security and it was to this that he attributed the recent increase in the number of diamond cases

He said it was suspected there was a highly organised racket in the area

It was also suspected Swapo might be engaged in it, using the gemstones to swell its coffers

The head of security of the Security Police in SWA, Colonel Johan van der Merwe, said police were investigating the Swapo connection but at present had no proof of it

Most of CDM's 5 300 black workers are Ovambos among

whom there is believed to be a core of Swapo support

CDM's public relations manager Mr Clive Cowley said CDM had no first hand knowledge of Swapo involvement in illicit diamond dealing

In the Windhoek Regional Court this week a young worker, Mr Paavo Amwele, from Oranjemund, was found guilty of illicit diamond dealing after 810 diamonds, worth R250 000 were found on him at his hostel in Oranjemund

Mr Amwele told the court Swapo terrorists had killed his brother-in-law in Owamboland and forced him to engage in diamond smuggling from the

mining area

Judgment will be passed on May 5

Mr Brunette said that at present the Department of Justice was dealing with 14 cases from the area involving diamonds ranging in value from R30 in one case to R210 000 in another case

Last year there had been 170 cases involving diamond theft or smuggling in SWA

Because the value of the stones had risen so sharply Mr Brunette had recommended to the Administrator General that the fines in sentences be increased as he felt the present ones were inadequate

# Diamond thefts 'are organised'

221

STAR  
11/4/80

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — There had been a "substantial" increase in IDB offences in SWA/Namibia during the past year and it seemed as if "organised stealing" was taking place in the territory's diamond-rich areas, Mr Don Brunette, Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia said today

Mr Brunette was commenting on reports that either stolen diamonds or money from their sale ended up in Swapo's war coffers

"It is difficult to say

whether the increase in cases means that more people are stealing or whether it is just better security

"It does seem, however, that stealing is taking place on an organised basis," Mr Brunette said

The office of the Administrator-General is preparing legislation to increase the penalties for IDB

Police are looking at two possible routes for diamonds smuggled from SWA/Namibia

The first is through Karasburg and Upington to Johannesburg and the other through Ovambo

of 5 films and 5 lectures, will be ersrand University who recently ethnographic film. The cinéma eddy Ogterop of the Provincial wledgeable experts in this field y selected films and lectures ion available in this exciting

nother may be regarded as an the texture of human life on as a people and their surroundings, interpersonal relationships, the s not only a valuable historical vledge of the present There is, ilm material in South Africa.

This course will suggest some of the strategies and problems involved in ethnographic film-making.

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Lecture One   | The need for context. Film. <i>The Nuer</i> (70 min.)          |
| Lecture Two   | Whole acts. Film <i>Rivers of Sand</i> (88 min)                |
| Lecture Three | History as it happens. Film. <i>Chulas Fronteras</i> (59 min)  |
| Lecture Four  | Backyard Ethnography Film <i>Daguerrotypes</i> (78 min.)       |
| Lecture Five  | The local scene. Film <i>Bushmen of the Kalahari</i> (50 min.) |
|               | OR a selection of local films                                  |

## CINÉMA-VÉRITÉ

Some people think of cinéma-vérité, or direct cinema, as a modern version of candid camera, that is, recording life as it is lived by means of hand-held cameras and natural sound. It was, interestingly, a film style born out of technological developments and then evolved into a social concept. Largely applicable to documentary film-making, the phrase was coined to describe Jean Rouch and Edgar Morin's *Chronique d'un Été* and has since been applied to many films that employed the techniques without necessarily subscribing to the philosophy. The first 2 lectures in this series will explore the idea of cinéma-vérité as it emerged in France, Canada and the United States and the third will discuss possible applications to a relatively recent development, the committed, local-issue advocate

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Lecture One   | The observer The fly-on-the-wall approach<br>Film. <i>Chiefs</i> (20 min.) or <i>A happy Mother's Day</i> (26 min) <i>Running fence</i> (57 min) |
| Lecture Two   | The catalyst Acknowledging one's presence<br>Film <i>The moontrap</i> (84 min)   |
| Lecture Three | The militant Fighting the good fight<br>Film <i>It's ours whatever they say</i> (39 min)   |

NOTE Additional films related to this course will be screened each afternoon at 5.30 p.m. It is advisable to see as many of these as possible. Fee 50c per session. The programme will be available in the final Summer School programme

The organisers may change some of the film material listed above, depending on what is available from abroad

# Doubts grow over Ruacana

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — The R195-million Ruacana hydro-electric power scheme, which has so far failed to meet SWA/Namibia's electricity needs will be overtaken in less than three years by a new R70-million emergency project.

Already written off in certain quarters as a "white elephant," the giant installation on the SWA/Namibian border with Angola will almost certainly become redundant once the new plan takes effect.

Political uncertainty surrounding the hydro-electric scheme, has been a point of delicate diplomatic negotiation between the South African and Angolan Governments for some years.

It has forced authorities to avoid a power crisis in the territory by adopting an alternative plan — the piping of Escom power from the Cape to Windhoek.

The operation of Ruacana's generator turbines was irregular and unreliable because the scheme depended on the co-operation of the hostile MPLA regime, until 12 men led by a local pilot, Captain Jacques Migeotte, sneaked into Angola in January this year, without authorisation, to divert the Kunene River's waters towards the turbines.

"The importance of the Ruacana scheme will very definitely decline once the cable from Aggeneys in the north-western Cape to Windhoek is completed at the end of 1982" Mr J

## power STAR 11/4/80 plant

221

P Brand, head of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, said in an interview

"Ruacana will then not really be necessary to run SWA/Namibia for the next 10 years at least. We could do without it

"But to say that it is a white elephant is wrong. Any source of energy can never be permanently redundant in a world facing an energy crisis," he said

Mr Brand said Swawec could perhaps look in the 1990s to exporting energy if the uncertainty plaguing the hydro-electric scheme could be settled

"With the cable bringing in Escom power and the Van Eck coal-fired power station near Windhoek, Ruacana running full time would mean an excess of electricity," he said.

Mr Brand said Escom would finance the 800 km, 160 megawatt cable from

Aggeneys to the Orange River where SWA/Namibian authorities would take over the costs to pipe it to Windhoek.

"The cable's primary value will be that it will provide a sure source of power to SWA/Namibia. It will also provide the main towns in the south of the territory with much cheaper electricity"

Centres such as Keetmanshoop and Mariental, which rely on diesel power and are not on the Ruacana power grid, are currently paying about 15c a unit for electricity.

The blowing up of two pylons south of Ruacana last week by Swapo saboteurs highlighted the threatening power crisis in SWA/Namibia.

Swawec immediately switched to the Van Eck station, which costs about R30 000 a day to run, and the Windhoek and Walvis Bay power plants, which are generally regarded as too old to be reliable



# SWA political wedding is still going on

221  
NDM  
11/4/80

WINDOEK. — The unification of the member parties of the political umbrella organisation, the Namibia National Front, is not all cut and dried.

This was made clear yesterday by the NNF's publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro

And the two parties which walked out of the "unified" NNF's founding congress claimed yesterday they did so not over the issue of a name for the new party — to remain the NNF — but over a motion tabled at the congress

The walkout by the Rehoboth group and the National Independence Party, and the earlier withdrawal of the Swapo Democrats from the solidification process, were seen as setbacks for the new NNF

In a statement to Sapa, Mr Rukoro said yesterday that although regarded as a formality, the process could take a few more weeks before unification became a reality

The remaining parties in the NNF were fully committed to the formation of a unitary par-

ty, and there was no chance of the move "falling flat", he said

The remaining parties are the South West Africa National Union, the Damara Council, the Mbanderu Council and the Progressive Party of Namibia

Swapo-D withdrew from the merger plan because of a dispute over the degree of its representation at the congress

The new party was supposed to have been formed at the inaugural congress in Windhoek over the Easter weekend, and NNF executives told SWA newsmen afterwards that this had come about

Yesterday's NNF statement was aimed at dispelling these "incorrect impressions"

In a joint statement yesterday, the Rehoboths and the National Independence Party, which both came under the original NNF umbrella, said they had in fact never resigned from the NNF

They had walked out of the congress strictly because they had felt morally obliged to do so after a motion proposed by

Swanu — the most influential party in the old NNF — was adopted by congress "in spite of opposition by half of the participating groups"

The statement did not say what the motion was about, but political observers in Windhoek thought it had to do with policy amendments

Earlier reports had speculated that the two parties had walked out over a dispute concerning a new name for the party

"Because of the position of authority of the founding congress, we had questioned the validity of the motion," the statement said

"In spite of opposition to the motion by half of the participating groups at the congress, it was still pushed through and we were morally obliged to leave the congress"

It indicated that the two dissident parties had gained support out of the move and had decided to evaluate the present situation before making any final plans on their political future

DOES the Government any longer have a policy for South West Africa?

It seems not. And the troubling thing is that this policy vacuum occurs just when international pressures on South West Africa are about to start building up towards a climax. With the Rhodesian issue out of the way, the spotlight is going to swing to SWA as the next priority issue — indeed as the last unliberated colony on the African continent.

This intensified pressure is going to bear down on South Africa — at a time when the Government appears to have nothing better than an Ian-Smith-type policy of stall and delay.

Until a few months ago the Government had a clearly discernible policy indeed it had two, which it kept going simultaneously to keep its options open. It was essentially a policy aimed at achieving a "Muzorewa solution" in SWA. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was the instrument whereby it was hoped that a moderate government could take over the territory in circumstances that could gain at least a measure of international recognition.

The first prize — to borrow again from Ian Smith — would be to have an agreement with the United Nations leading to internationally supervised elections, the outcome of which the international community would then be committed to recognising.

The Government, with its deep-rooted belief that ethnicity is the real driving force in black politics, was confident the DTA could win such an election — just as the white Rhodesians were confident Muzorewa would win.

Its assessment was that Swapo's support was confined to the Ovambos in the north, who constitute just under half the population. Therefore an alliance of other ethnic groups could win. Particularly since the Government was also convinced that Swapo was rapidly on the decline in Ovamboland, too, as ethnic politics took root there and the DTA gained in prestige.

Moreover, an incumbent internal administration would surely enjoy a further electoral advantage — and so the DTA was eased into this position while the negotiations with the Western Five and the UN dragged on.

But there was also an alternative to this first prize which the Government carefully nurtured — both to strengthen its hand in the negotiations and to keep its own options open.

Thus was the concept of an "internal settlement" or UDI. It was based on the assessment that both the Thatcher Government and the United States Congress were moving towards straightforward recognition of

(221)  
RDM  
12/4/80

# SWA policy is in ruins as the spotlight shifts there

the "internal settlement" with Bishop Muzorewa in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Once the major Western powers had done that, the thinking went, it would be a short step to their being prepared to do likewise in SWA. There would be a surge of Western opinion in favour of deals which handed over power to black moderates to the exclusion of the "Marxist" guerrilla movements.

But this entire strategy has now disintegrated in the wake of events in Rhodesia.

The disintegration began when the Thatcher Government decided not simply to recognise the Muzorewa Government but to go for the Lancaster House deal instead.

Although the clear intention was that a Muzorewa Government would still emerge, possibly in coalition with Joshua Nkomo, this decision put paid to the prospect of Britain and the United States setting the all-important precedent of recognising an "internal settlement".

Indeed it amounted to an acknowledgement that this was not on — and so eliminated the hope of a follow-through on SWA.

This explains why the South African Government was so upset when it first heard about Lancaster House, even though Britain was assuring it that everything would still be alright.

But it was, of course, Robert Mugabe's landslide victory and the annihilation of Bishop Muzorewa that finally shattered the Government's SWA policy. The stark message from Rhodesia is that black leaders who collaborate with the white overlords become fatally tainted, while the leaders of the guerrilla struggle become popular heroes.

The "internal" leaders may get the votes when there is no-one else to vote for, but in an election in which all parties participate it is the African nationalists who are going to get the mass support.

So suddenly the prospect of the DTA winning internationally supervised elections looks remote. Even



Allister Sparks

allowing for the much more complex ethnic structure of SWA, the expectation now must be that the Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, would win — if not exactly as Mugabe did, then at least comfortably.

Indeed even the Government has publicly acknowledged that the outlook has changed. A year ago it claimed Swapo had only about 5% support, in London last week the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said it might have 40%.

And Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, South Africa's leading academic specialist on SWA, who has just returned from a visit to the territory, has no doubt that Swapo would win more than 50% of the vote — and that the DTA is now tainted with a Muzorewa image.

This confronts the Government with a difficult choice. Must it allow an election to take place with the likelihood that Nujoma would win, or must it hang on in SWA and become ever more deeply involved in a no-win war?

Either way the implications are unattractive for Mr P W Botha.

To hand over this territory to any black régime, however moderate, would be difficult enough for a Nationalist Government which has steeped its followers in the racial ideology and political machismo of apartheid. But to hand it over to a leader who has been portrayed as a Marxist monster is almost unthinkable.

Not only would it allow the "Red menace" to close in on yet another frontier of South Africa, but it would be seen as an act of betrayal of the white Afrikaners of SWA.

These people have close ties with the National Party of South Africa. And Mr Botha has troubles enough as it is in the party with a growing revolt against his verligte leadership, it is doubtful whether he could survive a "sellout" to Nujoma.

Yet the alternative of hanging in there is hardly more attractive. South Africa's military commanders have always accepted that there could be no "military solution" in SWA. They have seen the army's task as being merely to hold the line while a political solution was worked out.

But if the only possible political solution is an unacceptable one, what then?

It means South Africa will become locked in to an endless defensive operation beyond her own borders, the cumulative human cost and sheer aimlessness of which must eventually take its toll on morale.

No government facing the prospect of an ultimate assault on its own home base could want to get into such a situation.

It is because both these alternatives are so unattractive that Mr Botha is baulking at making a choice. He is simply playing for time, nit-picking in negotiations to drag them out, hoping like Mr Micaewber that something will turn up — a Reagan Administration in the US perhaps, although even that would not alter his dilemma to any meaningful extent.

But it is no good playing for time when time is not on your side. With every month that passes the pressures on SWA are going to intensify now that it is the number one target. And as those pressures intensify, so will Swapo's status increase and the DTA's decline — and the military situation grow more sticky.

Such a situation would be difficult enough for any Government in South Africa, but it is doubly so for one which over the years has inculcated such rigid attitudes among its own followers that it cannot now move to meet the challenges of these difficult times without splitting.

So in SWA as in South Africa itself Mr Botha will sooner or later have to make a decision either the interests of South Africa or of National Party unity must come first.

# KAPT. MIGEOTTE SE

13/4/80

(221)

# LEWE IN GEVAAR

## 'n heldedaad verrig nie

Van BUKS PIETERSEN

WINDHOEK

**KAPT. JACQUES MIGEOTTE, 40, vlieënier-held wat saam met elf ander op kordate wyse Ruacana-krag vir Suidwes bewerkstellig het, verkeer in lewensgevaar.**

Hy en sy makkers is ka se probleme met 'n vroeër vangaar met 'n helikopter oor die grens om swise te verstel sodat die groot hidro-elektrese kragentrale by die Kunene krag kan lewer. Die sentrale was 'n wit olifant weens Suid-Afri-

dink word dat hy besonder hede verklaar het oor die ekspedisie op 9 Januarie oor die grens.

Hy het RAPPORT die week moel gevra om nie 'n foto van hom te plaas, of om hom op enige wyse te identifiseer nie. Hy vrees ... nie

net vir sy eie lewe nie, maar ook vir dié van sy gesin indien Swapo-terroriste sou besluit om wraak te neem.

Kapt Migeotte is deur die hoofbestuurder van Swawek, mnr J P Brand, met afdanking gedreig as hy iets oor daardie ekspedisie sou vertel.

Dit blyk nou dat sekere top-manne van Swawek destydes geweet het van die twaalf manne se planne Nou-dit besonderhede bekend geword het, is daar talke rooi gestigte. En die held, kapt. Migeotte, word tot sondebok gemaak.

Hoewel daar nog geen amptelike reaksie van die Angolese regering was nie, hou die onthullinge gevaar in vir onderhandelinge wat al langer as vier jaar tussen Suid-Afrika en die MPLA-regering gevoer word oor die gebruik van water uit die Caluqueuskema

..Dit kan Suid-Afrika en Suidwes miljoene rande kos," het 'n erg omgekrapte mnr. Brand dié week aan RAPPORT gesê. Mnr. Brand, wat eers alle kennis van die voorval ontken het, het uiteindelik toegegee dat dit wel plaasgevind het.

Vir hom is dit nou geen heldedaad meer nie, eerder 'n roekelose, onbesonne daad .., waarvan niemand die gevolge kan bereken nie". Vir hom gaan dit nie net om geld nie, maar ook om menselewens wat o 3 die sel replaas

less of the firm's fortunes. sured employment at an lower than otherwise) rett bears more of the risks of tuations in the net value the relatively constant, as puts The employer maint ployment by using fluctu inventories of goods and demand for products of (the owner hopes), he rel at various probably less- transiently high demand these arrangements have part not to leave the firm wages that might be av

There is an understa usual transient shocks, each would stay with the bearing the risks of thos Ing a relatively steady in higher-security employe erval During short rece so quickly lay off thos maintain their wages. C would, of course, like jobs during that transiel

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Volgens mnr. Brand is kapt. Migeotte en die amptelike helikopter van Swawek, nou duidelik telkens vir die vyand wat sal wil wraak neem. Daar is al 'n keer op dié helikopter geskiet terwyl dit op 'n inspeksievlug was. Geen skade is angertig nie. Die Helikopter en kapt. Migeotte is hierna tydelik onttrek.

..Ek is nie net oor my vliegtuig en my vlieënier bekommerd nie, maar ook die tien-talle Swawek-werkers wat

# DMZ plans

is upset <sup>SAR</sup> 2/11/80

## by Umiltan (271)

The Star & Africa News Service

WINDHOLE. Plans for the demilitarized zone along the S.W.A./Namibia border, initiated a serious setback yesterday when Unita forces captured the town of Curingar from M.P.A. government troops.

The attack on the town which is an important base for the M.P.A. forces, was a surprise move and a blow to the M.P.A. scheme.

Units of the Unita moved into the town and according to reports there was no fighting before the M.P.A. were defeated.

Observers here believe that Unita will now aim their next attack at either another border town. This attack is expected within the next three to four weeks.

### Standard

Unita's progress in the province of SWA has been rapid. He created a new province for the planning of the demilitarized zone. It is also a blow to the M.P.A. and a setback to the M.P.A. without Unita's cooperation there will be no DMZ.

The Battle for the town of Curingar, 5 days and

Dirico has been raging to and fro between the M.P.A. and Unita since the Angolan war and neither force has been able to hold any of the town for very long.

A Unita takeover of the town has been in the making since late last year.

The capture of the town is a major step towards the Unita takeover of the town. The town is a major base for the M.P.A. and has been a major base for the M.P.A. since the M.P.A. takeover of the town.

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South African forces

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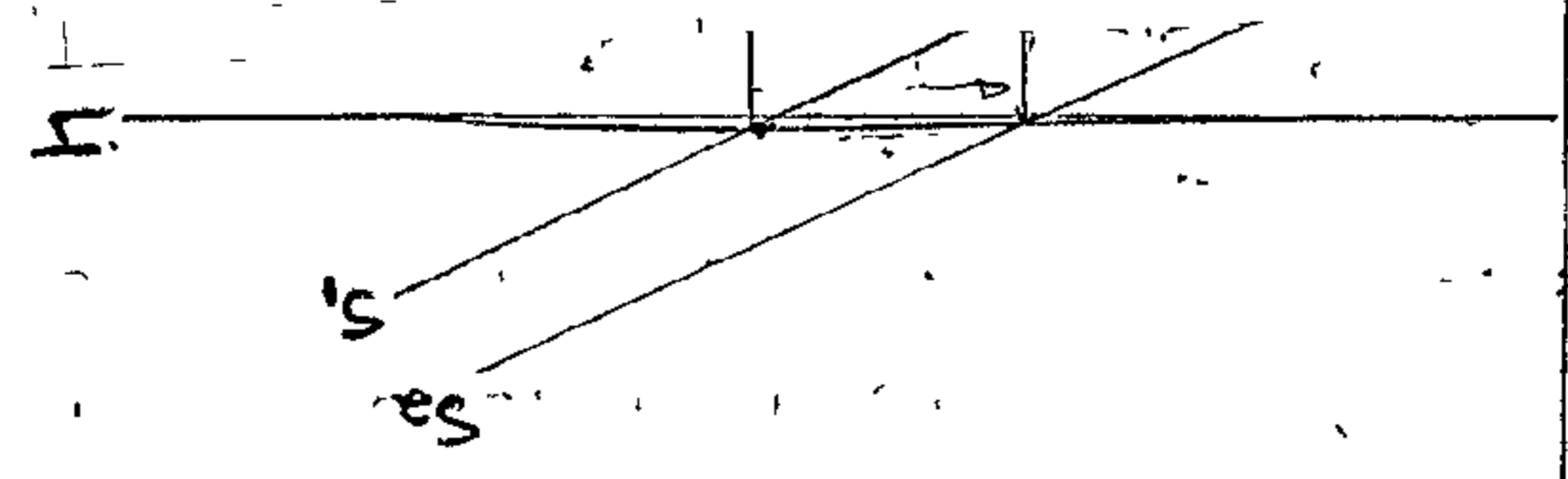
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# Swapo men abduct 55 students

221  
STAR  
16/4/80

The Star's Africa  
News Service  
WINDHOEK — An armed Swapo group bluffed 55 Ovambo schoolboys into accompanying them to Angola by telling them that they should leave their mission school 50 km from the SWA/Namibia-Angola border for their own "safety"

Since the abduction on Monday night, 15 of the boys have escaped and returned to the school.

The school principal, who asked not to be named, said today the group of between 30 and 40 Swapo arrived at the school — about 25 km north-east of Ondangwa — at 9.15 pm. "I was in my office when three men dressed in uniforms and carrying guns, walked in. They were very friendly. Although they did not say so, they were obviously making sure that I did not leave the office. I discovered afterwards that the other teachers had also been guarded in the same way," the principal said.

Though many hazards are not formally insurable, other methods are used to escape the risks. You can't buy insurance against your oil well going dry, or not finding gold on your land, or having other people's tastes and demands shift away from your services, or divorce, or dull children, or marital infidelity. You can't buy insurance against these risks, yet you can insure for some of these events. For example, the risk of an oil well's unexpectedly drying up can be transferred to someone else. Just sell the well to him. You will not get the present value of that oil that other

Risk Allocation by  
Ownership Allocation

the insurance premiums an insurance company could get from voluntary insureds.

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They share losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers of insured, actual losses. In general, insurance trades each person's small chance of a large loss for the certainty of a small loss—the insurance premium.

Insurance also may induce people to change the probability of the contingent event. Each insured person is often required to take special precautions as a condition of getting insurance. Otherwise, precautionary incentives might be reduced with insurance, for without insurance we may devote more resources and care and to protection than with it. So insurance may decrease or increase total social losses. Yet even if total losses are great, insurance than without (as they may well avoidance of precautionary resource-use reduction of anxiety may exceed the increase in accident losses.

Some accidental losses are not insured because they are not accidental enough. Insurance against bad business or loss of customer entice a retailer to be less productive while on the insurance to indemnify him for increased shirking. He could too easily and "influence the chances of the loss." This hazard diminishes the feasibility of insuring. Claims for indemnity against losses would

Insurance: Pooling Risks

# You talk, we rule — DTA

221

RDM 16/4/80.

WINDHOEK — South Africa could continue negotiating over the future of South West Africa with the West and the United Nations for as long as it wished but, in the meanwhile, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance intended going ahead and ruling the territory

This was said at a meeting in Otjiwarongo on Monday night by the DTA's leader, Mr Dirk Mudge

He warned, however, that this should not be misconstrued as a unilateral declaration of independence

Mr Mudge indicated that the constitutional development in SWA could not be impeded by "delaying tactics" employed by the UN and the five Western powers concerned with the SWA question

He said it was essential that the Administrator-General's Council be given executive powers as soon as possible so that it could start examining the territory's problems

He said the DTA — which enjoys an 80% majority in the SWA National Assembly — distrusted the West and the UN, saying it was apparent that their strategy was to delay SWA's independence for as long

as possible. And, if constitutional development in SWA was delayed any further, "we won't need an enemy any longer. we'll defeat ourselves", Mr Mudge said

But he said the DTA intended avoiding this and would, in the interim, forge ahead on its own

"South Africa can continue speaking to the West and the UN for as long as it wishes, but the DTA is now going to begin ruling the territory"

Referring to the proposed establishment of a 100km wide demilitarised zone along SWA's northern borders during the run-up to independence, Mr Mudge said internal parties had been informed that the success of the DMZ depended on the cooperation of all parties concerned

"But I am not prepared to accept Swapo's word I distrust the Western world and I distrust the UN"

Mr Mudge said there was a great deal of dishonesty involved in the issue and he doubted that an agreement could ever be reached between the negotiating parties — Sapa

encl. / m/

could be greatly appreciated. Any assistance that suggestions they might In particular, however, Deans regarding the suggestions they might In particular, however, Deans regarding the suggestions they might

The attached invitation has been sent to all members of staff and to student bodies soliciting submissions on the question of decision-making and on communication

Commission to investigate the students' role in decision-making and on communication with students.

Dear Professor Krutzinger,

The Dean,  
Faculty of Commerce.

March 12, 1980.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES LOVERS WALK RONDEBOSCH

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

221 ODM 17/4/80.

# Swapo guerrillas abduct 40 pupils

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo guerrillas abducted 40 pupils of the Oshigambo High School in northern Owambo this week

Twenty pupils managed to slip away and returned to the school, which has been closed until next Monday

Miss L. Lehtonen, principal of the school situated near On-

dangwa, about 50km from Angola, said the pupils, all boys, were taken by the guerrillas at about 9.30pm on Monday

She said the 70 girls in the nearby girls' hostel were left alone

By Tuesday afternoon 20 of the boys had returned to the school, some after as long as 18 hours in the bush

About 40 guerrillas were in-

involved in the abduction

A spokesman for the Owambo Government at Oshakati said security forces were still busy with follow-up operations yesterday, but it was believed that the guerrillas and their hostages had already reached Angola

He confirmed that in another incident Swapo guerrillas at-

tacked the home of Senior Headman Kalipi Mundjele, in the Ombalutu tribal area

A bodyguard was killed and a woman injured during the attack

In an incident near Ondangwa, an Owambo boy was killed and a friend of his seriously injured when a handgrenade exploded while they were playing

# LEARNING TO LIVE WITHOUT RUACANA

221  
18/4/80  
Argus

THE R195-million Ruacana hydro-electric power scheme, which has so far failed to meet SWA/Namibia's electricity needs, will be overtaken in less than three years by a new R70-million emergency project.

Already written off in certain quarters as a 'white elephant', the giant installation on the SWA/Namibian border with Angola will almost certainly become redundant once the new plan takes effect.

Political uncertainty surrounding the hydro-electric scheme, which has been a point of delicate diplomatic negotiation between the South African and Angolan governments for some years, has forced authorities to avoid a power crisis in the terri-

tory by adopting an alternative plan: the piping of Escom power from the Cape to Windhoek.

The operation of Ruacana's generator turbines was irregular and unreliable because the scheme

Brand head of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, said in an interview.

'Ruacana will then not really be necessary to run SWA/Namibia for the next 10 years at least. We

## ALAN DUNN of Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.

depended on the co-operation of the hostile MPLA regime, until 12 men led by a local pilot, Captain Jacques Migeotte, sneaked into Angola in January this year without authorisation to divert the Kunene River's waters towards the turbines.

'The importance of the Ruacana scheme will very definitely decline once the cable from Aggeneys in the north-western Cape to Windhoek is completed at the end of 1982,' Mr J P

could do without it. But to say it is a white elephant is wrong. Any source of energy can never be permanently redundant in a world facing an energy crisis,' he said.

Mr Brand said SWAWEC could perhaps look in the 1990s to exporting energy if the uncertainty plaguing the hydro-electric scheme could be settled.

'With the cable bringing in Escom power and the Van Eck coal fire power

station near Windhoek, Ruacana running full-time would mean an excess of electricity,' he said.

Mr Brand said Escom would finance the 800 km, 160 megawatt cable from Aggeneys to the Orange River where SWA/Namibia authorities would take over the costs to pipe it to Windhoek.

'The cable's primary value will be that it will provide a sure source of power to SWA/Namibia. It will also provide the territory with much cheaper electricity.'

Centres such as Keetmanshoop and Mariental, which rely on diesel power and are not on the Ruacana power grid, are currently paying about 15c a unit for electricity.

The blowing up of two pylons south of Ruacana recently by Swapo saboteurs highlighted the threatening power crisis in SWA/Namibia. SWAWEC immediately switched to the Van Eck station, which costs about R30 000 a day to run and the Windhoek and Walvis Bay power plants which are generally regarded as too old to be reliable.

'These stations, which have a total output of 160 megawatts, will be sufficient in this territory for no more than two years,' Mr Brand said. 'The cable from Aggeneys is vital because the Ruacana scheme is too uncertain.'



# DTA mounts major diplomatic offensive abroad

5782  
18/4/88  
(221)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's roving ambassador Mr Jamiretundu Kozonguizi, has been appointed to head a major external diplomatic offensive for SWA/Namibia and its National Assembly.

The creation of a Division for Interstate Relations and Mr Kozonguizi's appointment as its head was announced here last night by the Director of Political Development, Mr J P Uvogie.

The move has come as a surprise to internal political groups who expressed fears that the Division could be used to try and entrench and consolidate the DTA's position in SWA/Namibia.

While renewed fighting rages between the MPLA and Unita in southern Angola, the low intensity war in Ovambo, has been "relatively quiet" in the last two weeks.

Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second in command of South West Africa Command, said at a Press briefing yesterday that Security Forces had killed seven Svaapo insurgents in only two significant clashes since April 3.

On Sunday a South West African Defence Force patrol killed four in a small group of guerillas and seized weapons, ammunition and equipment.

On Tuesday, Security Forces, acting on information from the local population, led an ambush at an abandoned base.

(11)

34 310  
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A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months. Further jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.

Required:

- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

**Schools in SWA**  
**set to go mixed**

22.1  
18/9/80  
ADM

By ANDRÉ VILJOEN  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK - South West Africa will probably get its first multiracial schools next year, the chief secretary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Mr Billy Marais said in an interview this week.

The move on schools would follow the expected granting of executive powers to the DTA-dominated National Assembly during its sitting which starts on May 27.

While hotels and residential areas in SWA opened its doors to all races, schools have remained ethnically divided. This is because they are controlled by second tier ethnic authorities.

Mr Marais said that from next year the provision of new state schools was expected to be a priority of the National Assembly. But control of existing schools would remain in the hands of ethnic authorities.

The National Party-dominated white Legislative Assembly is opposed to the opening of its schools.

Mr Marais said that if the Republiken Party won the white election, which some say might be held in August, it would open existing schools if asked to do so by parents.

At least one Windhoek high school principal is in favour of ending segregation at his school. Private schools and tertiary education facilities in Windhoek are open to all.

In a recent speech in Windhoek, the Administrator-General Dr Gerrit Viljoen said a campaign to improve teachers' qualifications, particularly at black schools, was receiving national priority.

In general, however, the assumption that marginal utility is only negligibly affected by changes in the production decision of a firm is unsatisfactory. For example, suppose the only way for individuals to increase their holdings of state's claims is to purchase a larger shareholding in firm f. (Firm f thus has a monopoly over state's claims.) Then an increase in the size of this firm will have a significant proportional effect on the total supply of state's claims and hence tend to lower the marginal utility of firm f. (Firm f thus has a monopoly over state's claims.) Then an increase in the size of this firm will have a significant proportional effect on the total supply of state's claims and hence tend to lower the marginal utility of firm f.

In general, however, the assumption that marginal utility is only negligibly affected by changes in the production decision of a firm is unsatisfactory. For example, suppose the only way for individuals to increase their holdings of state's claims is to purchase a larger shareholding in firm f. (Firm f thus has a monopoly over state's claims.) Then an increase in the size of this firm will have a significant proportional effect on the total supply of state's claims and hence tend to lower the marginal utility of firm f.

7 Swapo (221)  
 terrorists  
 are killed

WINDHOEK — Security forces had killed seven Swapo terrorists in the South West African operational area in the past two weeks, the second-in-command of the SWA Command of the Defence Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said yesterday.

Outlining the incidents in which the terrorists were killed, he said four died on Sunday when security forces attacked a small group of insurgents they came across while on a search operation. The security forces seized a number of terrorist weapons as well as ammunition and other equipment after the contact. Three more terrorists were killed in a security force ambush on Tuesday. Acting on information from civilians that a group of terrorists was hiding in an abandoned village, the security forces launched a sham attack on the village. The terrorists fled into the ambush. — Sapa

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inability of insurers to monitor perfectly the behavior or identify  
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 also assume away "social risk," in order to isolate another force  
 We now turn back to the simple assumption of state-independent utility, and

Adverse selection and moral hazard

with respect to income, or with respect to utility.  
 surance terms will move to certainty positions -- either certainty

# Refugees turn up at SWA army camps

*(221) RDM 19/4/80*  
'Mail' Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — The second-in-command of South West Africa Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, confirmed this week that 134 refugees from southern Angola had turned up at military bases in SWA

Brig Bosman said the refugees gave actions against them by Swapo forces as their reason for fleeing

He said Swapo forces had recently been waging a campaign of terror against the local population in Angola who are mainly Kwanyamas

Swapo had been intimidating the local population by burning down their kraals, stealing food and assaulting the people. They had also slaughtered and stolen cattle on a large scale, Brig Bosman said

He attributed these actions by Swapo to an extensive famine in Angola and an inability to control and feed Swapo forces in Angola

Brig Bosman acknowledged that it had come to the attention of the security forces in SWA that Unita forces were attacking MPLA forces in southern Angola and moving eastwards as they have done periodically in the past

According to reports reaching Windhoek, troops from Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement who have continued fighting since the Angolan civil war captured the MPLA town of Cuangar across the Kavango River from Nkurenkuru on Monday

Soon after heavy bombardment of Cuangar early on Monday, Unita soldiers took the town after fierce fighting

The Unita forces are believed to have left Cuangar then and headed for the town of Calais which is about 2km into Angola from Rundu on the Kavango River

In the past, when Unita forces have captured Cuangar they have followed it up with the temporary capture of Calais

If Unita attack Calais they are likely to do it within the next month

Unita's presence in southern Angola is an aggravating factor for the proposed United Nations demilitarised zone which is to extend 50km across both the Angolan and SWA border

Unita has said it will not allow the UN to implement the DMZ in southern Angola unless they are allowed to take part in the negotiations for the DMZ

But the UN delegation which visited SWA recently said it could only deal with sovereign and recognised bodies when asked if they would draw Unita into negotiations

Brig Bosman also said that South African and SWA units of the security forces had killed seven Swapo insurgents in the northern operational area in the past two weeks in two separate contacts

Since Sunday Swapo raiders have twice attacked the home of the Owambo Minister of Agriculture, Chief Josia Taapopi, killing one of his drivers

Of course, the owners of the firm as individuals do also face the possibility of emergency problems and adjustment costs as the result of (single period) variability of their income. They have to take into account these costs and balance them against the cost of devices helping to contain this risk (e.g. "precautionary" savings), precisely as analyzed for the firm before. Taking into account these costs, they would then maximize expected profit. This element of an aversion to risk is not an element of an aversion to risk. This element of an aversion to risk is not an element of an aversion to risk.

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20/4/80

# Nujoma shops for arms in Zimbabwe

By DAVID FORRET

SWAPO'S president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was shopping for sophisticated arms in Zimbabwe this week to fight an "effective war" against South African troops in South West Africa.

His mission was revealed at a Press conference yesterday, when Mr Nujoma said he had been lobbying some of the 100-odd delegations from eastern and western bloc countries to give increased material assistance to Swapo's "liberation struggle"

Though he said the armed struggle would be intensified, Mr Nujoma added that Swapo was committed to the United Nation's settlement plan

"The armed struggle is most effective against the enemy, but we are also ready to seriously engage in a peaceful solution."

Mr Nujoma hedged on the question of Robben Island prisoner, Mr Herman Toivo ya Toivo.

He said: "He is a leader . . . one of the leaders of Swapo and we are fighting to release him as with all the others"

Zimbabwe's long-awaited independence did not come without birth pains this week

Two blacks were killed and at least 30 were wounded in three hand-grenade incidents a few kilometres from Salisbury's Rufaro stadium, where heads of state and other foreign dignitaries were returning to

their hotels after the ceremony

And at Bulawayo's Barbourfields Stadium, riot police with batons and shields had to make several charges to disperse unruly crowd at the main gates.

These were the major violent incidents as war-torn Rhodesia was transformed into a delicately peaceful Zimbabwe, from the pariah of the world to the international darling

A notable absentee from the midnight ceremony presided over by Prince Charles, was Mr Ian Smith, who led Rhodesia into UDI and a seven-year bush war which claimed the lives of an estimated 22 000 people, including guerillas, Rhodesian soldiers and civilians.

He was visiting South Africa

# moet die sanksies kan SA seermaak

1980/04/18  
221

# DOOPUIT VIR SWA

kor het by navraag gesê sover hulle weet, het mnr Dick om persoonlike redes selfmoord gepleeg. Daar is niks sinisters aan sy dood nie en na Brittanje

at hy ook aan dedigingspro- tise weermag vrou rek het hy by uid-Afrika ge- terugkom, het l van Krygkor ings-projek

## RAAK ONTSL 70 tot 120

kommissie is dan 'n noodwendigheid en dit kan uitloep op selektiewe sanksies teen die Republiek wat op teer plekke baie seer sal maak.

Aan RAPPORT is gesê dit is wensdenker om te meen en te hoop dat die VVO se belangstelling in die Suidwes- geskil sal verflou. Dit is nog meer wensdenker om te dink dat Swapo self sal ophou baklei.

Die Suidwes-dispuut is die oudste internasionale probleem op die VVO se agenda. Sedert 1946 is letterlik honderde besluite in die Algemene Vergadering, die Veiligheidsraad en in komitees van die liggaam geneem. Nou, na die onafhanklikheid van Zim-

babwe, staan die Suidwes-geskil uit soos nog nooit voorheen nie.

### Deur JOHAN VOSLOO

enkele weke, moontlik dae, moet kom, word gesê. Die uitglas het uitgehoop.

Daar word kommer uitgespreek dat die binnelandse leiers in Suidwes nog nie 'n nasionale strategie op politieke gebied begin nastreef het nie. Klem word steeds op persoonlike verskille gelê. Die indruk bestaan dat dit juis die Republiek se onderskringsaksie en sambreel van beskerming is wat veroorzaak het dat van die leiers hulle sielkundig vry voel om rusie te maak.

Na die Mugabe-corrwinning en die Russiese optrede in

Afghanistan is die skaal teen Suid-Afrika gelaai. Rusland sal ná die aftak wat hy in die VVO van 'n groot deel van die derde wêreld gekry het oor sy optrede in Afghanistan, agteroor lê om Swapo tegenmoet te kom om sodoende invloed in Afrika te herwin. Amerika sal op sy beurt selfs probeer om die Russe te oor- bte deur nog meer pro-Swapo te probeer wees, word gesê.

Intussen het die hele wêreld besluit dat Swapo reeds die wenner in Suidwes is 'n Ver- gelyking met wat in Zim- babwe gebeur het, word klakkeloos deur waarnemers getref.

Hoewel ingeligtes glo dat Sam Nujoma van Swapo op die huidige tydstep 'n goeie kans gegun moet word om in 'n verkiesing bo uit te kom, word tog op die volgende belangrike verskille tussen Suidwes en die ou Rhodesiese gewys.

- \* Nujoma het ooglopend nie dieselfde intellek en leierhoedanighede as Mugabe nie.
- \* Geen enkele bevolkingsgroep in Suidwes het so 'n oorweldigende meerderheid soos Mugabe se Sjonas, wat ongeveer 80 persent van die bevolking uitmaak nie.
- \* Die grootste groep in Suidwes, naamlik die Ovambo's, waarvan Nujoma 'n lid is, vorm ongeveer 45 persent van die bevolking.
- \* In Suidwes is die verde- lingslyn tussen die noorde en die suide op vele terrene bu- ten die geografiese sterker ge- trek as dié in Zimbabwe tus-

van gebiede naby Windhoek wat vreesgebiede genoem kan word nie. Die intimidasie is hoofsaaklik beperk tot 'n nou strook aan die noordgrens.

\* Die bevolking van Zim- babwe is ses tot sewe miljoen en dié van Suidwes slegs ongeveer 900 000. Die blote feit van getalle beteken dat die probleem kleiner in omvang is of behoort te wees. Dit is 'n statistiese argument, word gesê.

Die enkele gevaarlikste parallel wat wel getrek kan word, is dat die Rhodesiese les vir ons is dat die mag- man, die man met die gebalde vuus, die skaal na sy kant gehaai vind.

## Swapo vra beter wapens

Van FRIK BADENHORST SALISBURY

SWAPO het sy borge om meer gesofistikeerde wapentulge vir die oorlog in Suidwes gevra. Onder meer ver wag mnr. Sam Nujoma nou grond-tot-lug- misiele om teen Suid-Afri- kaanse vliegtuie te gebruik. Die terreurveldtog gaan verskep word en burger-

## teen SA

like telkens sal daar onder moet by, sê mnr. Nujoma, president van Swapo, gister in Salisbury. Tydens die onafhanklikheids- vierings van Zimbabwe het hy steun gewerf en het hy

'n oes van beloftes geën. Terselfdertyd sê mnr. Nujoma op sy perskonferensie dat hy bereid is tot direkte onderhandelinge met Suid-Afrika om die VVO-besluit 435 ten uit- voer te bring. Hy sal die uitslag van 'n vrye, regver- dige, demokratiese verkie- sing onder toesig van die VV aanvaar, sê hy.

sen Matabele- en Siona-spre- kendes. In Suidwes is groot mag gekonsentreer in die hande van minderheidsgroepe in die Suid.

\* In Zimbabwe is die ver- houding tussen wit en swart 1 tot 25 en in Suidwes 1 tot 8.

\* In Zimbabwe was groot gebiede naby die hoofstad en groter plekke intimidasiege- biede en die terroriste het met redelike gemak opgetree. In Suidwes is geen sprake

# Sabotage may force Ruacana shutdown

STAR  
21/4/80  
221

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The immediate future of the R195-million Ruacana hydro electric scheme lies in the balance following a suspected sabotage incident which plunged SWA/Namibia into darkness last night. SWA/Namibian authorities are now considering whether repairs of the overhead powerline, which has become a Swapo target since the scheme was reactivated in a daring sortie into Angola in January this year, are worthwhile.

It is understood that the matter is now receiving the attention of the Administrator-General Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

"It is senseless playing this silly game," Mr J P Brand, head of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, said today.

"To keep on fixing the line costs a massive amount of money — the indirect costs alone are at least R30 000 a day — and it leaves us able to do little else," he said.

Three pylons were blown up by Swapo saboteurs south of Ruacana shortly before the Easter

weekend, causing four more to collapse.

Temporary repairs cost an estimated R300 000.

Mr Brand said a team of investigators started out at 6 30 am today to find the cause of the breakdown which hit towns in northern and central SWA/Namibia at 7 15 pm yesterday.

"But there seems little doubt at this stage that it was sabotage," said Mr Brand.

Mr Brand said that if the authorities decided not to repair the damage, SWA/Namibia would run on power supplied by the stations at Windhoek and Walvis Bay.

"People here will just have to pay more for their electricity. Prices will go up because the difference in costs between the hydro-electric power and that supplied by the three local stations comes to about R40 000 a day," he said.

The Ruacana scheme was reactivated on January 9 this year by a group of 12 men who flew 1.5 km into Angola to jam the scheme's scour gates shut, thus forcing the water down the diversion weir.

e actual productivity of any dictated perfectly First, natural

ility

explainable.

and hence of measuring performance only mandated for government control access to the television magnetic spectrum, air space tal service, highways, national nd beaches, airports, harbors, applied to federal forests, off-eral land. Zoning commissions ee of land (such as how con- re similarly instructed to max-ness. But hardly any govern- nstructed to maximize profits; or the water, electricity, gas, ll are instructed to "serve the even"—with consequences

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a social waste. The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because it fits the authorities wide latitude

However, if our easier and doesn't he lose? The loss whole. But who is an incentive as detect opportunities duty? In contrast authority suffers wealth in being gains. And if there rial catch on board ple on board if the enhanced his hold his personal life as too few on board working hours for and earlier in the the boat as fully as we shall see how about future potential fluences on method trolling joint product But when has a posed to maximize

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

STAR 22/4/80

# Viljoen underlines vast mineral wealth in SWA

221

The Star's Africa News Service

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SWA/Namibia, thinly populated but much fought over, holds a disproportionately vast share of the West's strategic mineral resources.

Statistics outlined in Johannesburg yesterday by the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, show clearly why the large and arid land is at the heart of a decades-old, international tug-of-war.

SWA/Namibia, Dr Viljoen said, was Africa's fourth-ranking nation in terms of mining output value.

Its one operational uranium mine, Rossing, last year produced 5 000 tons of uranium oxide, 16,6 percent of the West's total production.

This oxide went mainly to Britain, France and West Germany.

One drum of it, the Administrator-General said, contained the energy equivalent of 23 000 drums of oil.

Exploration had indicated that at least one more uranium deposit in the territory would be a viable mining proposition.

SWA/Namibia was also the continent's largest producer of refined lead, the second largest of cadmium and the third largest of zinc.

It was the world's second-biggest producer of lithium and exported considerable quantities of copper, tin, diamonds, salt, silver and tungsten.

All this, Dr Viljoen said, in

a country with a population smaller than that of Johannesburg and with one of the lowest population densities in the world — just over one person for each square kilometre.

The total budget of the emerging central government of the territory was less than that of the Johannesburg City Council.

The gross domestic product, probably the best single indicator of the size of the economy, was only about 4 percent of South Africa's, Dr Viljoen said.

But the mineral resources were not the only ones to be considered strategic.

In the African context food production was perhaps

even more important than mineral production.

In 1979 the territory produced a total of 421 983 head of cattle.

Only 45 159 head were consumed locally. Nearly 90 percent was exported.

The potential was there for this production figure to be more than doubled.

Dr Viljoen said it was urgently necessary for the international business world to use its influence on governments to help ensure that genuinely free and fair elections were held in the territory.

"Only in this way," can we be sure that the coming independence will have a favourable rather than a disastrous effect on strategic resources."

1 4 008 fish But whatever is done at least a third

who more than had be fished from shore

Anyone fishing from shore catches four fish, and there are 1000 people.

Net Social Product	Average Product (on board)	Marginal Product (on board)	Total Catch (on board)	Number of Men on Board
4000 + 0 = 4000	0	0	0	0
3396 + 6 = 4002	6	+6	6	1
3392 + 16 = 4008	8	+10	16	2
3388 + 24 = 4012	8	+8	24	3
3384 + 30 = 4014	7.5	+6	30	4
3380 + 34 = 4014	6.8	+4	34	5
3376 + 36 = 4012	6	+2	36	6
3372 + 36 = 4008	5.14	0	36	7
3368 + 32 = 4000	4	-4	32	8
3364 + 27 = 3991	3	-5	27	9
3360 + 21 = 3981	2.1	-6	21	10

Table 9-1. Catch of Fish on Board



# Walvis Bay staggers as the nets come in empty

220  
RWM  
22/4/80

By PETER KENNY  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WALVIS Bay, once a boom fishing port on the South West Africa coast, is in danger of becoming a dying town after the heavy blows it has been dealt by the rapid decline of the fishing industry

Businessmen and residents have become despondent over the small fish quotas and plummeting catches which have forced factories to close, peo-

ple to leave, and shops to board up

With much of SWA's fishing reserves plundered to almost nothing by foreign fishing vessels, residents see one way out of their depression the declaration of the area as a free port

Others want SWA, or the South African Government, to subsidise the deep-sea fishing industry, which is dominated totally by foreign vessels operating in SWA waters

Up till now, the town's indus-

tries were fuelled by pelagic fishing, which got its lion's share from pilchards and anchovies

In 1975, the pilchard quota for SWA was 568 000 metric tons. Today the quota for 1980 is a mere 15 000 metric tons, of which only 4 000 tons may be canned

The eight firms operating at Walvis Bay have been forced to share or rotate canning facilities

The latest blow to the port came with the announcement that the large Metal Box canning factory is to close at the end of this month

The town clerk, Mr Jan Wilken, says the number of job opportunities in the town has dropped by 6 000. The town's population has dropped from 28 000 in 1976 to 21 000

Speaking from the plush municipal building, built in the fishing port's boom days, Mr Wilken would not admit the town was dying, but said it was facing tough times

Mr Wilken said he believed it was essential for the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to promulgate the proposed 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for SWA

At present, South Africa has a 200-mile EEZ, but SWA still has only a 12-mile EEZ

Though it might be difficult to maintain the 200-mile EEZ in SWA waters, because it is not a recognised country, Mr Wilken believes that if the zone was declared, member nations of the International Commission for the South East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) might recognise it for practical reasons

The chairman of the Walvis

Bay Publicity Association, Mr Boet van der Merwe, said he believed Walvis Bay had a great future if it was declared a free port

Because the Walvis Bay enclave is administered by South Africa and not SWA, Mr Van der Merwe said that if it was a free port, it would be far easier for the Government to do away with certain legislation, such as Group Areas and gambling laws

In Swakopmund, 50 km away, the sound of cash jingling in one-armed bandits can be heard in every bar. There is also no Group Areas Act or legislation hindering people from mixing

Many Walvis Bay citizens regard themselves as South West Africans, and resent the imposition of apartheid in their town while their fellow countrymen around them can move and mix freely

revisions are called for), adhering order as that used for the data above, (actor) prefer, with short notes les and any calculations. Both jobs jobs are being done or are likely

A revised budget as far as possible explaining your world last 12 to be offered

Required:

- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

# Viljoen: <sup>(221)</sup> Freedom coming to SWA

RDM 22/4/80.

SOUTH West Africa's independence was indeed coming, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator General of SWA, said yesterday

Addressing the National Committee for Monetary Reform conference in Johannesburg, Dr Viljoen said the main aim of the protracted diplomatic negotiations since April 1977 between South Africa and the United Nations had been to ensure that the proposed UN-supervised elections would "be free and fair"

Circumstances in Zimbabwe and SWA differed, "in that Nujoma is clearly more of a Soviet tool and client and much more committed to a policy of Marxism than is the case with Mugabe

"The quality of leadership in Zimbabwe at present is also much higher than in Swapo's case"

He said SWA's independence would see an internationally accepted, democratic government coming to power

"That this government might perhaps be less mindful of South African interests than South Africa would like it to be, is beside the point"

The point was not to ensure

who would win the elections, "but to ensure that, given the kind of supervisor agreed upon, the modalities of the elections are such that they will be really free and fair

"Only in this way can we be sure that the coming independence of SWA will have a favourable rather than a disastrous effect on world strategic resources"

With free and fair elections, the possibility of a landslide victory for the far Left was much smaller in SWA than it was in Zimbabwe

"The reason for this is that the whites in Zimbabwe tried to hang on to their sheltered political position, whereas in the case of SWA they have abandoned this attempt quite some time ago and accepted one-man-one-vote elections for the population as a whole

"The political stage is now dominated by a nationalistic centrist political alliance containing elements from all the population groups and demonstrating effective and efficient multi-ethnic political co-operation as found perhaps nowhere else in Africa"

The uprooting of multinational companies or any other enterprises in SWA did not seem imminent.

"But then these international companies, which have already done so much for SWA's development, will have to continue along their chosen course and show confidence in the future of that country, which is at present going through such a difficult phase, by providing capital, know-how, entrepreneurial talent, assistance with education and training and whatever else may be conducive to confidence and stability

"Perhaps even more urgently necessary is that the international business world should exert its influence with governments to help ensure that the independence elections to be held in SWA will be really free and fair" — Sapa

# Church denial

221  
22/4/80

WINDHOEK — The Council of Churches in Namibia yesterday denied that it had channelled funds from the World Council of Churches to an organisation called the Namibian Workers' Union in Windhoek.

In a brief statement, the CCN said it had never been associated with such an organisation and it had not channelled funds to it.

The CCN was commenting on Press reports last week, in which it was alleged the NWU had received funds from the CCN — Sapa

built in the early fifties throughout the country. approximately 1500 men and women respectively. Two compounds not included of light, power

are those run by Escom and e middle 1960's houses he distribution of labour approximately 1500 men was

Monthly rent per man varies from R2.60 (6 bedrooms) to R3.40 (2 bed rooms)

including a ration of Marwau. employer may ensure that his employee gets breakfast and an after work meal, meals paid for either by themselves or their employers. For 22 cents a day an in all the hostels there are canteens — open 24 hours a day — where men may get 6 in a room. Coal is provided for the men to cook on stoves if they wish to but migrants are in hostels each housing approximately 4000 men living between 2 and rooms whilst the fourth is used as a communal kitchen. The other 40%-50% of the can be readily converted for family occupation. Three men sleep in each of 3 Of the 29,000 migrants in the two areas between 50% - 60% are in houses that

accommodation. 1971 a total population of 103,233 blacks of whom 21,714 were in hostel a host of municipalities (including Johannesburg) around it had at the end of 7,544 are housed in hostels. Tembisa, a township (began in 1958) which serves Germiston's Katlehong (including Elsburg) has a population of 85,699 of whom R2.00 per man per month. electric or on coal stoves. There are 8 men to a room. Rent is approximately far smaller than it had become in 1971. Fuel is provided for cooking either on at a time, is added to as the need arises. Five years previously the hostel was expansion but the hostel, which houses mainly contract workers coming for a year in a hostel which was begun in 1958. There are no formal plans for further Alberton's township has a population of 30,715 blacks, of whom 9,015 live

22/9/81  
More refugees  
flee from Angola

WINDHOKK — Hungry and bedraggled Angolan refugees — including babies — some clad only in animal skins, were still arriving in Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the Owambo Chief Minister, said at Ondangwa yesterday.

There were now 143 refugees from southern Angola at Eenhana in north eastern Owambo and another 60 had crossed the border and were on their way. Many were reported to be still hiding in the bush.

Pastor Ndjoba said refugees at Eenhana had told him Swapo terrorists had forced them to flee their homes.

They were hungry and all their possessions had been taken or destroyed.

Pastor Ndjoba confirmed that a number of Bushmen had also crossed the border into Owambo.

They would be allowed to settle in predetermined areas, but they would have to undertake not to take part in terrorist activities and to immediately report the presence of terrorists to the security forces.

Pastor Ndjoba said the latest action by Swapo against the people of southern Angola was further proof of that organisation's callousness.

"Swapo says it will bring peace and independence, but in the process they rob the people and destroy their food," he added.

Pastor Ndjoba said an Owambo civilian, Mr Titus Ka-

	1936	1970
Transvaal	7.0	3.1
Natal & Zululana	4.9	1.5
Swaziland	2.2	1.3
Cape	39.2	17.9
Lesotho	14.5	17.7
O.F.S.	1.1	1.7
Botswana	2.3	4.1
Mocambique	27.8	28.2
N. of Lat. 22°	1.1	24.5
<b>Total ('000s)</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>401</b>

**Power lines repairs will be delayed**

By PETER KENNEDY  
Mail Africa Correspondent

**WINDHOEK** — The sabotaged electricity transmission line from Rucana, on the Angolan border, to Windhoek will probably not be repaired until adequate protection against repetitions of sabotage can be provided.

This was confirmed yesterday by the general manager of the South West Africa Water and Electricity Corporation, Mc Polla Brand.

The line was sabotaged — apparently by a Swapo gang — for the second time in three weeks on Sunday night. Most of SWA was plunged into darkness for almost five hours.

Mr Brand said it would not be worth repairing the line if it was only going to be put out of action again.

Sunday night's explosion apparently took place 50km south of Rucana, near the spot where Swapo blew up seven pylons on April 3. The line was repaired on Tuesday.

Windhoek and other centres in the territory were yesterday getting power from the rest stations in the territory.

The R105-million Rucana hydro electric project, which has been hit by snags since the 1974 Angolan civil war, will, in any case, be overtaken by a R70 million project linking SWA with the Northern Cape.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerit Viljoen said in February the new line was expected to be completed in 1977.

It will put SWA on the Eskom grid.

The authorities in the territory were forced into cutting for the Eskom link as a result of the political uncertainty in the territory and the unsatisfactory supply of electricity from Rucana.

Rucana is capable of supplying more than the total needs of SWA if running at full capacity. It is said to be 100% efficient.

But the operation of Rucana's generator turbines was curtailed from the end of the Angolan civil war.

On January 9 a Windhoek helicopter pilot, M. Migeotte, was shot into Angola with a number of men.

While the pilot's helicopter was on the top of the tower 1.5km inside Angola, the others lowered the scour gates which had been jammed during the war.

The raid was a success and the men removed the emergency gears for raising the scour gates and jammed

Source: T.C.M. and W.N.C.A.

Between 1936 and 1971 the elsewhere rose from 1% to

The coal mines of the members of the recruiting migrant labour from far fields closer at hand and although Umtata many of the workers 50% of the labour force on

In other sectors of their employment practices for example took over one house some 1.800 electricians built their own compounds northern Transvaal and elsewhere of the economy a far larger settled in town and, like the set about establishing a household these workers gradually cut had come so that by the time Official Government commission was able to report that the fact of black urbanization.

recruited from Malawi, Angola and

we have seen from the above table,

the chamber of mines and employed

coalfield, however labour was

were established in places like

s. By the 1930's as much as

housed in married quarters.

some employers who patterned

The Johannesburg Municipality

lands in 1931 and used it to

Similarly some private firms

labourers from the Ciskei, the

primary and tertiary sectors

Mr Migeotte then shuttled the

two gears back into SWA on a

helicopter

supply of electricity supplied

by the pilot's helicopter. At the time,

to push up the cost of electricity by

of work. Like the Afrikaners

the rural areas from which they

came to power in 1948 and

hanshi  
rite

The use of electricity supplied by coal-fired stations is likely to push up the already high cost of electricity to 20% because of increased coal and oil costs, Mr Brand said.

# Walvis Bay belongs to SA, says Pik

221  
ROM  
22/1/80

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says Walvis Bay belongs to South Africa and the Government has never said it would discuss its incorporation in South West Africa.

He was speaking on the radio programme "Top Level" at the weekend.

He said that if the world came up with a general plan to reconsider the position of all enclaves like Walvis Bay South Africa might be prepared to discuss changes in Walvis Bay's position.

However, other powers would naturally not be prepared to deal with their enclaves the way they now said South Africa had to deal with Walvis Bay.

South Africa would be prepared to discuss the use and availability of Walvis Bay with a democratically-elected government in SWA.

But the South African Government had not said at any time that it would discuss the incorporation of Walvis Bay into SWA.

Walvis Bay was part of South Africa and although there had been United Nations resolutions declaring it part of SWA these had no legal force.

Mr Botha said he knew there might be uncertainty in the minds of some of Walvis Bay's inhabitants and this was why the Government was now considering a special dispensation for the enclave.

From an administrative point of view, he believed South Africa should go out of its way to assist Walvis Bay in its development so that the inhabitants did not feel neglected.

Mr Botha also gave the assurance that South Africa —

because it claimed Walvis Bay as its own — would not neglect the local populace.

Mr Eben van Zyl of Aktur said Aktur regarded Walvis Bay as indisputably part of South Africa, but because it was the only port in SWA its use should be a matter of negotiation with South Africa.

However SWA could not demand Walvis Bay.

Mr Dirk Mudge of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said SWA had many serious matters to attend to and he did not think Walvis Bay was an issue of high priority now.

The programme also concentrated on the economic slump at Walvis Bay and the collapse of the fishing industry.

Local residents told a sad story of boats having to be sold, factories closing down and large numbers of workers being retrenched.

The Director appointed by the State President to look after the interests of SWA, a Mr Vosloo, said a short-term development strategy for Walvis Bay had to be considered.

It was important not to provide artificial stimuli, however, as these would create false expectations in the local populace.

Also, Walvis Bay could hardly be integrated functionally in the economy of South Africa.

Walvis Bay was important strategically to both SWA and South Africa.

The minds of local industrialists and businessmen had to be put at rest so that they would carry on their normal activities until Walvis Bay's future had been assured — Sipa

© See Page 10

# Powerline future in the balance

Post 22/4/80  
(221)

**THE immediate future of the R195-million Ruacana hydro electric scheme lies in the balance following a suspected sabotage incident which plunged Namibia into darkness on Sunday night.**

Authorities are now considering whether repairs of the overhead powerline, which has become a Swapo target since the scheme was reactivated in a daring sortie into Angola in January this year, are worthwhile.

## CAUSE

It is understood that the matter is now receiving the attention of the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

"It is senseless playing this silly game," Mr J P Brand, head of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, said yesterday.

"To keep on fixing the line costs a massive am-

ount of money — the indirect costs alone are at least R30 000 a day — and it leaves us able to do little else," he said.

Three pylons were blown up by Swapo saboteurs south of Ruacana shortly before the Easter weekend, causing four more to collapse in a domino effect.

Temporary repairs, cost an estimated R300 000.

## ATTENTION

Mr Brand said a team of investigators started out at 6,30 am yesterday to find the cause of the breakdown which hit towns in northern and central SWA/Namibia at 7,15 pm on Sunday.

"But there seems little doubt at this stage that it was sabotage," said Mr Brand.

The power cut lasted until shortly before midnight.

Mr Brand said that if the authorities decided not to repair the damage, SWA/Namibia would run on power supplied by the stations at Windhoek and

Walvis Bay.

"People here will just have to pay more for their electricity. Prices will go up because the difference in costs between the hydro-electric power and that supplied by the three local stations comes to about R40 000 a day," he said.



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w1

# Ruling on new Govt structure for SWA

STAR  
23/4/80

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Powers creating a new internal government structure for SWA/Namibia are expected to be proclaimed here within the next few days as the first step towards dominion-style rule in the territory

A proclamation setting out the sharing of powers between the central authority National Assembly and the various regional ethnic authorities is expected to be published by the Administrator-General. Dr Gerrit Viljoen

Most of the proclamation was approved by the National Assembly last month

Provisions in the new legislation by Dr Viljoen remove certain powers from the Apartheid-controlled white Legislative Assembly, traditionally considered the "government" in the territory, placing them with the multiracial DTA-dominated National Assembly

## PRELUDE

Six government functions, among them nature conservation and tourism, local authorities and roads, fall within this group. One of the most important powers still remaining to these ethnic provincial governments is education.

The legislation, which also creates these regional "second tier" authorities, is seen as the prelude to ethnic elections for most of the 11 race groups in SWA/Namibia, expected in September.

Legal experts in the office of the Administrator-General are preparing further legislation detailing the constitutions of these regional bodies. Existing representative authorities are expected to remain intact until after the ethnic elections.

The next logical step in the territory's internal constitutional development is for the executive authority to be transferred to the Administration-General's Council, a body made up exclusively of DTA members of the National Assembly.

All executive powers —

Provisions are called for, adhering to as that used for the data above, ( ) prefer, with short notes and any calculations. Both jobs are being done or are likely

expenses amount to about

For Southampton has been £1,600 in the year's depreciation in the financial accounts. Taken, less plant will be plus items will be hired out at work at a rental of £750. a memorandum entry, at 5% of a cost records.

ed locally from week to

A revised budget as far as possible showing which job explaining your growth would last 12 months to be offered.

Required:

OFF (E) £1,

FOR Int Ord

except Foreign Affairs and Defence matters — will be vested in this body. The position of the Administrator General as representative of the South African Government would then revert to that of a "Governor-General" overseeing internal constitutional development towards final independence.



# 13 Swapo killed by security forces

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia have killed a further 13 Swapo insurgents during the past week, bringing the total killed since the beginning of the year to 239.

During the same period South African Defence Force losses amounted to 22.

A statement issued by SWA Command today said the 13 Swapo members were killed following "constant" follow-up operations.

The second-in-command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman said it had become clear that Swapo was trying to prevent direct contact with security forces as far as possible and that they were concentrating on "soft" targets which held no danger for them.

Brigadier Bosman said the 13 Swapo men were killed in three separate skirmishes with security forces in the operational area.

These were: "On April 17 a security force patrol received information about a group of six hiding in dense bush. The patrol surprised the group while they were slaughtering a goat and shot five dead.

"On April 20 another patrol walked into a group of insurgents and in the ensuing skirmish four were killed.

"On April 22 four armed Swapo men were seen in a field looking for food. Security forces opened fire and the men fled, leaving behind their weapons. All four were shot dead."

# Swapo kills black of Van der Merwe clan

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo has executed a member of a clan of black Afrikaans-speaking Van der Merwes in Kaokoland, north-western SWA/Namibia

The Van der Merwe family, a group of Tswanas who were part of the Boer "Dorsland Trek" into Angola, are generally known to be on Swapo's death list because of their affiliation with Afrikanerdom.

Mr Frederik van der Merwe, about 36, was shot through the back of the

head and thrown down a ravine on Saturday. His body was found on Monday morning

Mr van der Merwe was abducted at gunpoint from his kraal, about 12 km south of the Angolan border and 40 km west of the Owambo border at Ehomba, by a Swapo gang

Officials at Opuwa, the "capital" of Kaokoland, said today it was known that the head of the Van der Merwe clan, Mr Ruiter van der Merwe, and another brother, Mr Tom van der Merwe, were also on Swapo's death list

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.

Required:

- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

RDM 25/4/80. (221)

# UN, Germans talk on SWA

BONN — A United Nations delegation yesterday ended three days of talks with West German officials on the future of South West Africa

The delegation leader, Mr B C Mishra, the Indian Ambassador to the UN, said both sides had expressed concern about the danger of a rapid deterioration of the situation in Southern Africa

The delegation discussed "ways and means of implementing UN resolutions on Namibia with a view to achieving self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in Namibia", it said in a statement

The delegation underlined that Swapo was recognised by the UN as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people"

"The German side reaffirmed the central role that Swapo will play in the negotiations leading to the independence of Namibia and the decisive role that it will undoubtedly play in the future independent state of Namibia"

The statement said that West German officials had confirmed that their country would under no circumstances recognise an internal settlement sought by South Africa

The delegation, which included representatives from Yugoslavia, Zambia, Swapo and the UN Secretariat, said what it called the militarisation of Namibia by South Africa, and the massive exploitation of its uranium reserves, posed a threat to international peace and security — Sapa-Reuter

# Officers convicted of illegal hunting

RDM 23/4/80 (221) ~~231~~ ~~234~~

WINDHOEK — The Officer Commanding the Defence Force in Kaokoland north western South West Africa Major Jurie Lombaard and the former Security Police chief in the territory, Mr Lodewikus Lombard, were convicted in the Opuwa Magistrate's Court yesterday of illegal hunting.

They were each fined R600 or 12 months' jail of which R400 or eight months was conditionally suspended for three years in each case.

Evidence was that they had shot a lioness and a strictly protected plains zebra.

In affidavits before the court the two men admitted they shot the animals.

Evidence was that they had shot the zebra to use as bait for a lioness which had been mauling among the livestock of tribesmen in Kaokoland.

They said they killed the lioness when she charged them after being wounded.

The magistrate Mr D B de Lange said although the pair

had acted in the interests of local tribesmen they had contravened the law in hunting protected game without a permit.

The offences took place near Sanitatis in Western Kaokoland during July 1977.

Maj Lombaard stated in his affidavit that the local inhabitants were still 'primitive' and were usually only armed with bows and arrows and pangas.

They depended heavily on the security forces for protection and often requested them to kill wild animals.

By shooting the lioness, Maj Lombaard said, he had helped avoid unrest or discord in the area.

As a result of security forces action in the area, Kaokoland enjoyed a great deal of order and stability and Swapo's influence in the area had been effectively countered in this way, he said.

The two accused, who denied having had any prior knowledge

of the proclamation which made the killings unlawful, said they had reported the incident at the time and had handed the carcasses to the then Bantu Affairs Commissioner of Kaokoland, Mr Benjamin Zvi.

The only State witness, Sergeant Rudolf Beyers, a security policeman who was present when the animals were shot, said he was not aware the accused had been requested to do so.

He said Maj Lombaard had warned the hunting party to 'keep quiet' about the trip.

Mr De Lange found that despite a few minor discrepancies Sgt Beyers' evidence corroborated the accused men's statements.

He accepted their explanation about duties towards local tribesmen but felt in this particular case they had 'gone too far'.

They had also failed to ascertain which specific lion had been harassing the tribesmen and had indiscriminately

opened fire on a whole pride of lions, Mr De Lange added.

The court also rejected the men's submissions that they had been unaware of the relevant proclamation and its contents at the time of the shooting.

They had committed a serious offence, Mr De Lange said.

He found them guilty as charged and added that for the purposes of sentence the court had taken into consideration that they had found themselves in an extremely difficult position.

The court also accepted evidence in mitigation of sentence given by the senior headman of Kaokoland, Chief Kefas Mezema, that lions were regarded by locals as troublesome.

Mr De Lange also took into consideration that the case had hung over the accused's heads for more than three years and that it had been given wide publicity during that time — Sapa.

# FOR AMBUSH COMRADES, A DIFFERENT BATTLE

574K 26/4/80  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK—Major Jurie Lombard, Officer Commanding the Defence Force in the Kaokoland, became acquainted with Sergeant Willie Viljoen under guerrilla fire during a Swapo ambush last December.

This week the two men fought a different kind of battle in the Magistrate's Court at Opuwa — for Major Lombard's acquittal on two charges of illegally hunting protected game.

Sergeant Viljoen a Groblersdal lawyer and commando member, appeared in court in his military uniform this week to defend Major Lombard. He is currently doing another spell of duty in northern

"I joined the commandos about two years ago and was sent to Opuwa on November 30. Five days later we received a report that there had been a contact at Okahosha, about 31

SWA/Namibia.

Km north of Opuwa," Sergeant Viljoen said in an interview.

Said Major Lombard, "The two of us and a driver visited the scene immediately. We went ahead of the reinforce-

earned on shore. As long as a bear would yield a marginal excess of the four he could would offer to pay the boat that excess of the marginal shore catch for the right to fish up the offers to transfer excess to owners of the boat on board, the marginal equals the marginal product obtained by the owner, is to where the two marginal. The total payment to the owner when the number of fisher marginal catch on board equals marginal catch on shore.

If six had been on board, catch would be two, but if sacrificed with a net social fee from each would be a per capita average on board caught on shore). That could charge—from six per and is less than the 14 would on board. So the boat owner board. Under the present arrangements five at most the community catch of all the gain going to the competitive bidding to get total is 46.4 fish. (Remember people fishing, either from a

ments to get there as quickly as possible.

"We got out of the truck at the scene to examine the body of a Swapo guerrilla killed in the contact. About 34 guerrillas suddenly opened fire from the

surrounding bush at a range of roughly 100 m.

"Luckily they were aiming at our vehicle and an administration truck. We withdrew after seeing the size of the group. The fire lasted between five and 10

minutes — they had AK-47s — but they fled when they heard the reinforcements coming."

Sergeant Viljoen represented Major Lombard (31) and Mr Lodwikus Botha Lombard (33), former security police commander at Opuwa, at the trial.

Both men were fined R600 (or 12 months) parts of which were suspended conditionally for three years. The effective fines came to R200 (or four months) each for having shot a lioness and a zebra in the Sanitaris area of western Kaokoland in July 1977.

offer to collect a fee from those fishing on board. In effect, the fishing crew must rent space on his boat. Suppose each still gets an equal share of whatever is caught on board. How many will the boat owner allow on board and what price will he charge? (For simplicity, assume the owner stays on shore and catches four fish from shore while boat users are at sea.) He will allow four (or five) people on board and he will charge each a fee of almost 3.5 fish which each person will pay from his equal average of 7.5 fish obtained from the day's catch. That will leave each person with just a smiddeven over four fish. The total payment to the boat owner of almost 3.5 fish times 4 people equals almost 14 fish—almost the net social gain.

A fifth person (still assuming the owner stays on shore) could be admitted, but that would not be more profitable for the boat owner. If their total catch is divided equally among all five fishermen, each would get 6.8 fish, which is only 2.8 more than the four each could catch on the shore. So they would each offer at most 2.8 fish for the right to be on board. With five people that again gives the owner exactly 14 fish. If you examine the table, you will see the fifth person has a marginal product of four fish, exactly what he could catch on shore. So there is no social increase by adding him, nor any loss. The rental value of the boat is still 14 fish per day. That is exactly the maximum gain in fish that can be caught through use of the boat. Essentially, all of it is paid to the boat owner. But, of course, he is part of society.

Review again Figure 9-1, which shows gains in output on board as more crew men are added. The constant marginal product of four fish indicates what each one could

# SWA wants game monopoly

**Mail' Africa Bureau**  
WINDHOEK — The South West African Agricultural Union is to appoint a committee to investigate all aspects of the territory's game industry.

At a game symposium in Windhoek last week, disgruntled producers called for a thorough investigation to be completed before October.

They complained bitterly about the disparity between prices they obtained for game and those obtained on the 1960-61 annual export market.

Organising secretary of the symposium, Mr H J Smitman, said in an interview that venison sold by producers at about R105 to R115 a lb fetched between 10s and 15s a lb in Europe.

A call was also made for the formation of a committee to conduct an inquiry into a contro-

versial new game processing factory in Windhoek.

Producers complained they had not been involved in the establishment of the factory.

Five of the 400 shares held by the factory are held by Enok, a SWA financing corporation and 10 by a Windhoek butcher.

They claim that Enok asked them at a meeting in Unkhurst last year if they were interested in shares. This was the last they had heard of the matter until they read newspaper reports of the new partnership.

The managing director of Enok, Mr Johan Term, could not be contacted for comment.

Mr Smitman said the symposium had passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a national organisation to represent game producers.

# SWA security forces may get more power

WINDHOFK — South West Africa's security forces might get some control over themselves once the SWA National Assembly is accorded executive powers, the Administrator General of the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said last night.

Interviewed on SABC news, Dr Viljoen said serious consideration would have to be given to the idea, which he said was a top priority, and its feasibility was being studied at present.

At the same time he announced that the territory's authority would in future be given an opportunity to play a greater role in foreign affairs.

Dr Viljoen said that in view of political and constitutional developments now taking place in SWA, it was to be expected that the SWA army would eventually fall under the control of the territory's own authority.

Since its establishment three

years ago, the SWA army has almost exclusively been controlled by South Africa whose forces are helping to defend the territory's borders against Swapo guerrillas.

Plans will have to be made in order to give the local (SWA) authority a greater share in the control over its own forces, made up of members of the various population groups in the territory. Dr Viljoen said.

"It is expedient and, in its own interests, essential that the government of SWA, in a progressive manner, becomes more associated with its own forces," he said.

Dr Viljoen also indicated that the security forces would, in future, have to act more ruthlessly in order to try to stamp out terrorism in the territory.

"Violence and the image of power projected by Swapo will

have to be neutralised," he said.

Dr Viljoen said that, as a result of the recent establishment of a Directorate of Foreign Relations for SWA, the territory's authority would in future be able to play a greater role in external matters.

Although foreign affairs still fell directly under the South African Foreign Minister, the SWA authority was now already being offered the chance to establish relations between a future-independent SWA and other countries.

The SWA Government would however only inherit the Foreign Affairs Department in full from South Africa once the territory became independent, Dr Viljoen said. — Sipa

# Viljoen hints at role for Frontliners on SWA issue

STAR 28/4/80

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The possibility of using the southern African Frontline States in a bid to reach an internationally recognised solution in SWA/Namibia has been hinted at here by the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

This follows an earlier statement by Dr Viljoen in London leaving open the possibilities of direct negotiations with Swapo over the independence issue.

These developments come amid continued speculation here by observers about a more direct involvement by the Frontline states should the present initiative by the United Nations fail — as is expected in certain political circles.

Dr Viljoen's reference to possible Frontline involvement is contained in the text of an interview with the SABC released here by his office.

Asked in the interview if the Frontline states could be involved more directly in the SWA/Namibian issue, he said these states had a great interest in finding a peaceful settlement in the territory because this would rid them of such destabilising elements as foreign guerrillas on their soil.

A key figure being named in such a move towards the Frontline states is the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

When asked if any direct contact with Mr Mugabe was being considered, Dr Viljoen said there was "nothing specific" at this stage.

But he believed Mr Mugabe could play an important role "and certainly has enough reason to want to play such a role."

The first signs of Mr Mugabe being cultivated as a possible Frontline link came when the director of the newly established Interstate Relations Division, former DTA roving ambassador Mr Jamretendu Kozonguizi, paid a secret visit to Mr Mugabe shortly before Zimbabwe's independence.

It is not known what was discussed at this meeting, which came first before a meeting between Mr Mugabe and the Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma.



# 'New plan for SWA is step towards UDI'

By ANDREW HOGAN  
'Pilot Africa' Press

WINDHOEK — The proposal to give South West Africa more control of the territory's security and foreign affairs was tantamount to UDI, political leaders outside the ruling National Assembly varied in Windhoek yesterday.

The publicity secretary of the Namibia National Front, Mr Reinhard Rukoro said the implementation of the proposal as outlined by the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, would force the NNF to take a new stand, which could not exclude the possibility of armed struggle.

The proposal was the first step towards UDI, and was likely to unite the African group at the United Nations in a demand for compulsory sanctions against South Africa and any "puppet regime" in SWA, he said.

In this event, the NNF would back sanctions or any other pressure against South Africa.

The Swapo Democrats' secretary of labour, Mr Solomon Mifima, said the proposal was tantamount to UDI and would delay a settlement.

Handing control of the security forces to the National Assembly would lead to 'dictatorial suppression of the people', he charged.

The Federal Party leader, Mr Bryan Olson supported the idea of closer association between SWA authorities and the SWA security forces, but said the proposal aroused the suspicion that Dr Viljoen and the assembly were not committed to UDI unreservedly.

However, it could also be seen as a consistent internal development which would fall away with the reaching of agreement on UDI elections.

The leader of the Herengte Nasionale Party in SWA, Mr Sarel Pabber, said the proposal to give the assembly some control of the security forces was a veiled attempt to give South Africa a chance to withdraw.

The HNP opposed Dr Viljoen's decision to grant executive powers to the assembly.

The party would rather see separate powers allocated to various ethnic authorities, he said.

The leader of the National Party in SWA and chairman of Aftur, Mr A H du Hesus, was

not prepared to speculate on Dr Viljoen's proposals but said he doubted whether any internal authority would gain full executive powers before independence.

According to a survey by a Windhoek daily newspaper, the slow pace of meaningful political change — particularly the failure by the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to fulfil its general election promises — is high on the list of black grievances in Windhoek.

Other grievances include allegations that

○ The DTA has not implemented many of the laws it has passed and is stalling on the transfer of power from the white minority to the black majority.

○ Dr Viljoen lacks trust as the country's head of State and refuses to recognise the reality of black nationalism and

○ The Ovambo Home Guard has become a "cuse".

Blacks participating in the survey also complained about poor treatment of members of the police force and the security forces, and of poor educational facilities.

# Lancaster talks may be next SWA step

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A Lancaster House-type conference on SWA/Namibia is seen here as a probable next step in efforts to reach an internationally-acceptable solution in the territory

The talks would involve South Africa, the United Nations, Swapo, the five Western powers, the "front-line" African states and the political parties inside the territory, say observers

The expectation is that such round-table talks will be mooted as a way around the deadlock that now seems inevitable over the plan for a demilitarised zone along the border with Angola

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, paved the way for such talks three weeks ago in London when he hinted at direct negotiations with Swapo — something South Africa has always rejected

And this week Dr Viljoen suggested that the front-line states and Zimbabwe might have a role in reaching a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Although no venue or date for multilateral talks on the territory is being mentioned here, it is felt that the discussions could flow naturally from the demilitarised zone proposals and UN Security Council resolution 435.

Speculation about such talks has been reinforced by a recent statement in Lusaka by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, that he was prepared to meet South African Government representatives for talks anywhere except Pretoria.

# Huge tax reliefs for SWA residents

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Huge tax relief for residents in SWA/Namibia have been announced in Windhoek by the head of the National Party in the white Legislative Assembly, Mr A H Du Plessis.

Delivering his Budget speech, Mr Du Plessis yesterday set out personal tax relief ranging from 75 percent in the amount of tax paid by lower income groups to 10 percent for those earning more.

He also announced an

average salary increase of 12,5 percent for Administration workers which includes officials and teachers.

Mr Du Plessis announced that the total budgeted expenditure for the territory in 1980/81 was R246-million.

It is the last time that certain aspects of the Budget will be dealt with by the white Legislative Assembly. Because of constitutional changes these would in future be handled by the Central Authority National Assembly.

(221) STAR 30/4/80

# NEW SCHOOLS BOYCOTT Looms

275  
254  
C. Herald  
24/5/80

A NEW schools boycott looms in the Peninsula as students and pupils at many high schools and the University of the Western Cape discussed pledging solidarity with boycotting students in other parts of the country and striking city meat workers.

## Anger at Kwamashu shooting

At some high schools in the Bellville area, pupils have already refused to attend classes and in Athlone pupils at two schools returned to classes after staging placard demonstrations this week.

received a report of a stayaway only at Lisies River High

### MARCH

Pupils at Alexander Simon High School interrupted their 'awareness programme' classes on Tuesday afternoon to stage a protest march in the school grounds.

Pupils said on Wednesday morning that before classes started they were watched by police from a van outside the school grounds.

The police left after they assembled and went into their classes, they said.

At Spes Bona High

The committee recently decided to stop the boycott and give the authorities three weeks to meet a number of demands they issued in a manifesto 'to the people of Azania'.

Meanwhile, all principals and school committees chartrren are believed to

summoned to a

Following a two week boycott of lectures  
The students decided to consult with the Committee of 81 and hold another mass meeting on Wednesday where it would be resolved what action to take  
Student sources said the mood on the campus was to boycott lectures.  
Sources said the incidents at Kwamashu had shocked the UWC students and this would be one of the issues to be discussed at Wednesday's



meeting at the H. F. Ver-  
werd Building on Thurs-  
day afternoon, according  
to school sources

The new wave of  
protests appears to have  
been prompted by the clo-  
sure of the University of  
Fort Hare, the shooting of  
a youth at Kwamashu, the  
strike by meat workers  
in the Peninsula and the  
continuing boycott at  
African schools in Langa  
and Guguletu.

In the Bellville area,  
several schools were re-  
ported to be boycotting  
classes

Sources at Elsie's River  
High, Elswood High, Val-  
halla High and Florida  
High confirmed that  
pupils were boycotting.  
But it could not be con-  
firmed if Bellville South  
High and Uitsig High  
were boycotting.  
Coloured Affairs' Bell-  
ville office said they had

School in Athlone, all  
pupils were back at class  
on Wednesday after some  
pupils, apparently not in  
favour of the decision of  
the Committee of 81, to  
return to classes, contin-  
ued the boycott on Mon-  
day.

At Belgravia High  
School, pupils are believed  
to have refused to go to  
classes on Wednesday  
morning after hearing  
that Alexander Sinton  
pupils had boycotted  
classes

But they apparently re-  
turned to class after  
hearing that Sinton pupils  
were not boycotting

At Rylands High, pupils  
are also reported to have  
walked out of class  
And at Hewat Training  
College, students decided  
on Wednesday afternoon  
that they would back the  
Committee of 81 if that  
body decided to resume  
the boycott

**SOLIDARITY**

At the University of the  
Western Cape in Bellville  
South, students gathered  
at the amphitheatre on  
Wednesday to discuss  
whether or not to resume  
the boycott of lectures in  
solidarity with Fort Hare  
and Kwamashu students,  
and the striking of meat  
workers

Students decided at a  
mass meeting on Tuesday  
to take 'positive action' to  
express their solidarity  
with the meat workers and  
Fort Hare students

Fort Hare was shut in-  
definitely on Monday fol-

meeting

C Herold  
24/5/80  
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NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1 MAY 1980 - 31 MAY 1980

# Summit on SWA taking shape

AKG 45  
1/5/80

(221)

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Moves for direct talks between all the parties concerned in the South West Africa issue along the lines of the London conference that ended the war in Rhodesia, are predicted by knowledgeable sources and observers.

The talks would involve South Africa, the United Nations, Swapo, the five Western powers, the 'front-line' states and the political parties inside the territory.

The Administrator-General Dr Gerrit Viljoen paved the way for talks three weeks ago in London when he hinted at direct negotiations with Swapo — something South Africa has always rejected.

And this week Dr Viljoen suggested that the front line states and Zimbabwe might have a role in reaching a peaceful settlement in South West Africa.

## NO DATE

Although no venue or date for multilateral talks on the territory is being mentioned here, it is felt that the discussions could flow naturally from demilitarised zone proposals and UN Security Council resolution 435.

Deadlock is looming over the DMZ proposal because of technical problems.

In Lusaka, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma said he was prepared to meet South African Government representatives for talks anywhere except Pretoria. He suggested Lusaka as a possible venue.

# RTZ profits leap as Rossing hits full production

STAR 1/5/80

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SSEMBLY (S OF THE DIALE  
LLOCK) NADA

\*

By John Cavill

LONDON — A dramatic fall in unit costs as Rossing the SWA/Namibian uranium mine hit full production, sent profits soaring by 504 percent for the British mining house Rio Tinto-Zinc and its

South African partners (such as General Mining and the Industrial Development Corporation) in the project

Rio Tinto-Zinc's (RTZ) annual report shows that Rossing's output of uranium oxide reached 4518

tons last year, up 42 percent on 1978 and a fraction below its rated capacity of 4536 tons

Rossing's sales jumped by 57 percent to R233-m but pre tax profits soared from R8,2m to R49,5m

This lifted Rossing's contribution to total group profits (before deduction of minority interests) to 6 percent from 1,6 percent

These pre tax profits for Rossing do, however, include the benefit of the insurance claim for consequential loss after the fire at the mine in 1978. The claims produced R15,5 m in 1978 and R6,9 m last year

### TAX LOSSES

As a result of tax losses in previous years, no tax is payable on Rossing's earnings. RTZ discloses that the net after tax profits attributable to it, through its 16,5 percent stake in the mine, totalled R22,9 m against R3,6 m in 1978

With Rossing up to full production and no increase in uranium prices expected in the short term, RTZ says the mine is unlikely to show a big increase in profits this year. And as it becomes liable to taxation, the net impact on group earnings will be lower

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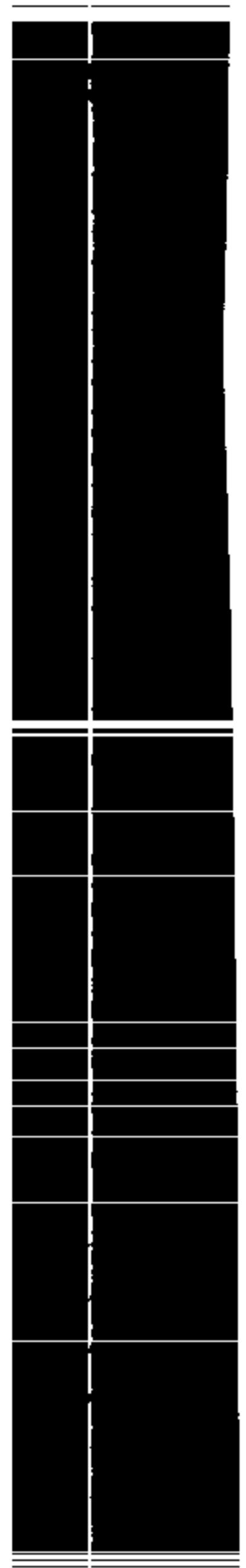
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918:A	EISELEN, W.
919:D	1923-4
920:T	DIE VERANDERUNG DER KONSO
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923:L	GENERAL
924:S	COMPARATIVE, PHONETICS
925:A	FIVAZ, D. AND RATZALFF,
926:D	1969
927:T	SHONA LANGUAGE LESSONS, I
928:P	SALISBURY, WORD OF LIFE I
929:C	DATA ON TONAL STRUCTURE I
930:L	SHONA
931:S	GRAMMAR, TONE
932:W	496,37505
933:A	FIVAZ, DEREK.
934:D	1970
935:T	SHONA MORPHOPHONEMICS ANI
936:P	JOHANNESBURG, DEPT, OF A
937:	I, 245P.
938:C	PH.D. THESIS
939:L	SHONA
940:S	GRAMMAR, PHONETICS
941:A	FORTUNE, G.
942:D	1948
943:T	THE MORPHOLOGY OF CENTRA
944:	PHONOLOGY,
945:C	M.A. THESIS, U.C.T.
946:L	SHONA
947:S	PHONETICS
948:A	FORTUNE, G.
949:D	1955
950:T	AN ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR OF SHONA,
951:P	LONDON, LONGMANS, XV, 443P.
952:C	COLE AS 17/1958 123-7 ; A FORMAL TEXTBOOK OF GRAMMAR,
953:	Y ONU MORPHOLOGY HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED AND ANALYSED,
954:L	SHONA
955:S	GRAMMAR
956:W	A496.3412-5 FOR
957:A	FORTUNE, G.
958:D	1956
959:T	A ROZI TEXT WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES.



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**Swapo**  
*STAR 1/5/80*  
**rejects**  
*221*  
**Lancaster**  
**talks**  
**for SWA**

The Star Bureau

\* LONDON — Western diplomatic sources and SWAPO officials have discounted the possibility of a Lancaster House-type conference for SWA/Namibia.

\* "That's way off the mark," said an official from the five-power Western contact group. "We already have a settlement plan. We have to work towards implementing it."

SWAPO's spokesman here, Mr Peter Manning, called the reports "wishful thinking by the South Africans and their puppets."

They were reacting to reports yesterday that South Africa, the Western Five, the United Nations, the "Frontline" African states, SWAPO, and the internal SWA/Namibia political parties might become involved in a conference similar to that which ended the Zimbabwe logjam.

Western sources said the SWA/Namibian issue was quiet at the moment because South Africa, at her own request, was being given time to digest the implications of the change of power in Zimbabwe.

\* "We are also waiting for an early and positive response from the South Africans to the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim's report on the demilitarised-zone concept," a Western diplomat said.

Officials closely involved with the Western settlement efforts said there remained two major stumbling blocks in the way of any full-dress conference.

● South Africa refused to sit at the same table as Swapo

● Swapo would not talk to the internal groups unless they were officially part of a South African delegation

The internal groups are recognised by no one except the South African Government

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The Western Five joined other members of the UN Security Council in declaring the December 1978 Internal elections in the territory null and void.

The Prime Minister was rather enigmatic yesterday as he put on his khaki defence hat (figuratively speaking) and discussed SWA/Namibia

But what came through strongly was the urgency of the need for a political settlement and, almost as strongly, a readiness to disengage militarily once this has been achieved

Another theme just beneath the surface seemed to be one of acting in concert with the West

Mr Botha told Parliament that certain Western countries had a moderating influence on international matters affecting us and urged out Mrs Margaret Thatcher for special thanks for her ef-

# Note of urgency in SWA speech

STAR 2/5/80 p221

forts in southern Africa.

It would be uncharitable to speculate as to how pleased Mrs Thatcher might be by the accolade but it does suggest a remarkable shift in emphasis since the days of Mr Botha's predecessor who so often preferred to shake a stick at the West

The speech also appeared to knock on the head a theory held in certain circles that

South Africa was never really that keen to see Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia settled because conflict there at least held conflict away from our own borders.

Mr Botha told Parliament that the military had SWA/Namibia firmly under control but a political solution was as necessary South Africa would not throw the people of the territory to the wolves but it was for

the people to get moving as well — to show a better spirit among themselves

They wanted independence and they would have to live with the consequences

They would have to consult each other and the Government would help in this respect

Mr Botha speaking just of getting Mr Dirk Wudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the verkrampde Albur to run

## Graham Linscott Debating Points



In harness? Or is it something broader — other groups such as the Swapo Democrats as well perhaps even elements of internal Swapo? It is an interesting thought

Mr Botha noted that the Western powers had not yet aligned themselves with the United Nations General Assembly attitude

that Swapo was the sole representative of the people of SWA-Namibia and urged them not to do so because this would rule out a political solution

He also stressed the need to set up an authority in SWA/Namibia which could govern, even if it were not actually independent

Is this another manifestation of the "creeping UDI" theory or does Mr Botha really have grounds for believing that the West could go along with some such interim arrangement?

The situation is obviously very delicately poised

Another intriguing point was when Mr Botha noted that South Africa had been training military units drawn from the people of the territory These could be transferred to a new governing authority

The strong implication is that South African forces could then be withdrawn from a territory able to defend itself

# SWA can have more self-rule, says P W Botha

5-11R  
2/5/80  
221

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa was prepared to hand over a large slice of the administration of SWA/Namibia, including elements of the security forces, to a body which could govern the territory, the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, said yesterday

and had to display a spirit of greater tolerance towards one another

"They have opted for the independence of their country and they should be prepared to accept the fuller consequences"

### STABILITY

They should get together and work out reconciliation and a programme to bring about political stability

"A body has to come about which can govern the territory"

Such a ruling organisation would play a prominent role in the total defence of SWA/Namibia, a function which the military could not be responsible for on its own

South Africa had already trained Defence Force and police units composed of SWA/Namibians

The Government was prepared to transfer those units to a SWA/Namibian Government body

Such a handover would also constitute the transfer of a large measure of the administration of SWA/Namibia to the people themselves

The South African Defence Force had succeeded with a very few exceptions in containing the war in SWA/Namibia — Sapa

Mr Botha stressed during debate on his Vote that the Republic was not stalling the implementation of a political solution in the territory

The five Western powers — Britain the United States, France, West Germany and Canada — should take greater cognisance of internally based political parties in SWA/Namibia in negotiations on the territory's future

The West had so far refrained from adopting the UN attitude towards Swapo as being the sole representative of the people of the territory

### "FOOLISH"

The UN General Assembly's recognition of Swapo was one of "the most foolish resolutions which a responsible assembly like that could take"

There could be no settlement in SWA/Namibia unless the West dissociated itself from the UN resolution and gave recognition to constitutional political organisations which represented the majority of the people in the territory

The Prime Minister called on SWA/Namibians to put their house in order

"South Africa has an obligation towards the people of South West Africa. We cannot just throw them to the wolves"

But they themselves shared the responsibility

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# SWA leaders fear Botha envisages a bid for UDI

STAR 2/5/80

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The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Fears have been expressed by SWA/Namibian political groups that the South African Government is moving towards a unilateral declaration of independence for the territories

They were reacting to a speech in Parliament yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

The leader of the Swapo Democrats Mr Andreas Shopanga, warned today of "serious consequences" for the West-

sponsored United Nations initiative and an internationally acceptable settlement for SWA/Namibia

"If it comes into being, it will only increase support for Nujoma because the people here will see it as a move towards UDI," he said

The leader of the Federal Party, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said he agreed with the principle of transferring power, "but to dish it out to the National Assembly in its present form and composition will complicate things for this country

"If we were dealing

with an acceptable central authority there would be nothing wrong in the present circumstances, it is just a strengthening of the National Assembly in its present form and composition and would bring us further from a solution than before," he said.

Mr O'Linn said the reference to handing over a large part of the territory's administration to a governing body implied a shift of control of the present directorates from the Administrator-General to executive powers for the National Assembly

He suspected this could be a move towards UDI

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# Talks or siege?

Fm 2/5/80 (21)

At the end of this week, or early next week, SA will deliver a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim outlining government's response to 'compromise' supplementary proposals for the implementation of the SWA settlement plan enshrined in Security Council Resolu-

tion 435 of September 30 1978

Lengthy and fairly bristling with legalisms, the SA response is nevertheless expected to create a mild sensation when it is received in New York

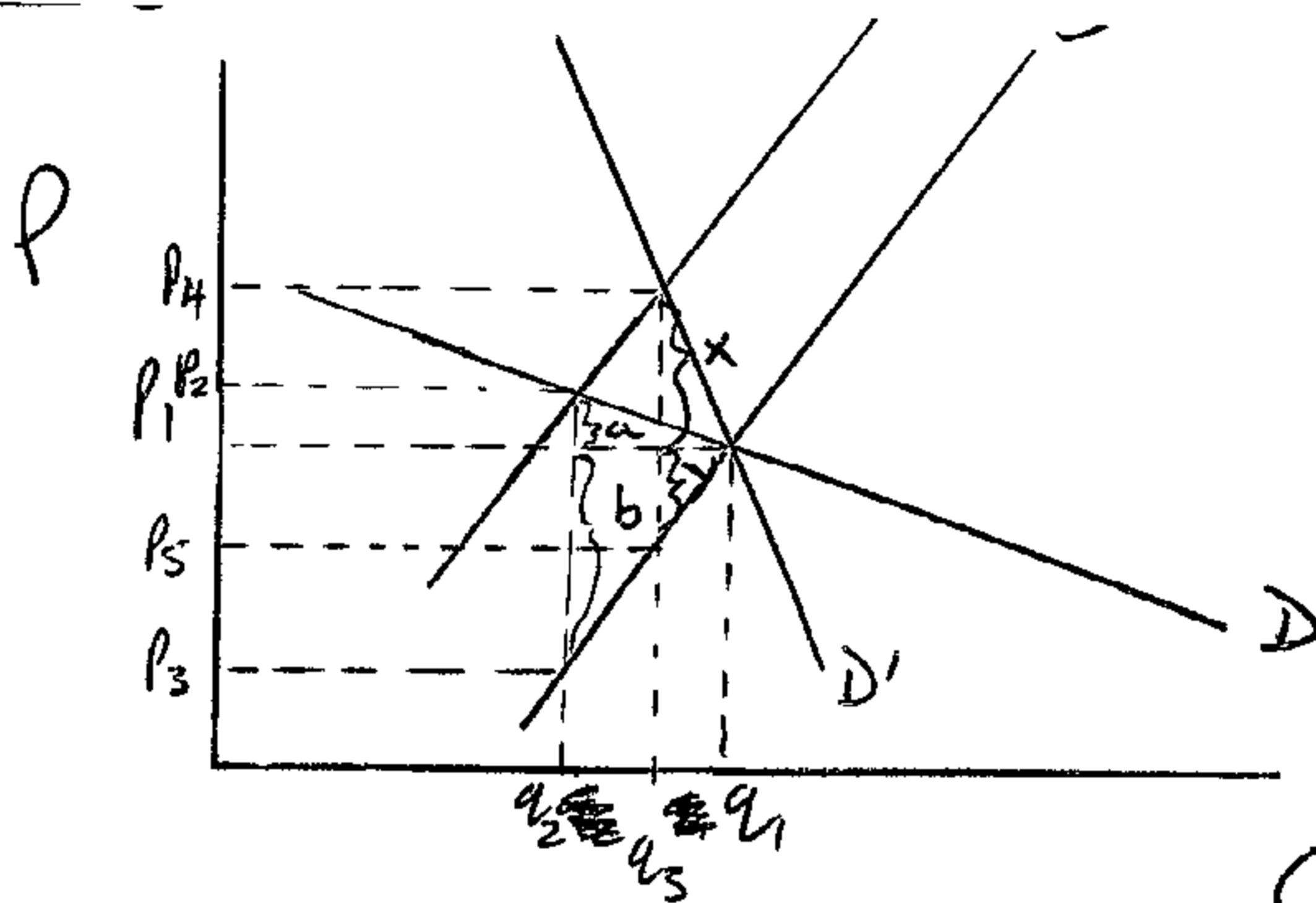
For, according to the best information in Cape Town and Windhoek, it could have

the effect of diverting the three-year-old Western-sponsored peace plan on to a new course which, reliable sources indicate, will clearly have been influenced by the Lancaster House agreement and the extraordinary success Lord Soames achieved in making it work on the ground

Financial Mail May 2 1980

P. T. O

503



The tax will cause S to shift to S1  
 The quantity bought and sold will fall to Q2 from Q1  
 The price will rise to P2. The producer will bear the majority of the tax i.e. (b) and the consumer only (a)

See Red. If however the government taxed a commodity with an ~~high~~ inelastic demand D', the quantity would only fall to Q3 and the consumers would pay most of the tax i.e. X > Y. The government would also get more revenue if taxing a commodity with an ~~el~~ inelastic demand. i.e.

$$(P_2 - P_3)Q_2 < (P_4 - P_5)Q_3$$

That is the reason the govt. taxes things like alcohol and cigarettes - the quantity bought and sold does not fall far, revenue is higher, and the consumer not producer pays most of the tax.

If the Govt was planning to increase a tax already existing, it would look at the elasticity

In New York there have been persistent rumours of contacts between SA and Swapo in the past fortnight. In Windhoek, reliable information indicates that the idea of an all-parties conference, sponsored and chaired by the UN with the frontline states (including Zimbabwe) in attendance plus representatives of the five Western nations in the Security Council, is becoming an increasingly more attractive option than the present system of proxy and shuttle negotiation.

The principal protagonists at such a conference would be SA, Swapo and the internal political groupings in SWA. The purpose of the conference would be to iron out a ceasefire agreement including security arrangements and the placement of troops during the run-up to elections.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the existing style of settlement negotiation is not working. Had the necessary political will existed, had the UN negotiators not lost their nerve in February last year in their eagerness to overcome last remaining obstacles to the settlement plan, and had the South Africans refrained from attacking Cassinga in May 1978, it is conceivable that the entire affair would have been settled by now.

#### Warring parties

In the place of direct negotiation between the disputing parties, presided over by the decolonising power, as happened in the case of Zimbabwe, the sponsors of the SWA peace plan had to devise a cumbersome, time-consuming method of herding the warring parties towards agreement on the ground rules for a free and fair electoral contest.

And each ponderous step on the way to final agreement had to be endorsed, not only by Pretoria and Swapo, but by the frontline states and the non-Swapo political groupings in SWA as well.

As the war intensified it became increasingly difficult to maintain the momentum of the initiative. The reason for this was that, unlike Zimbabwe where the people were weary of the war and where there was never any doubt about the constitutional illegality of the Smith and Muzorewa regimes, the SWA issue is a minefield of political, diplomatic, military and technical problems. More important, over 60% of the population lives in isolation from the war in a state of high belligerence, secure in the knowledge that the SA security forces, probably the most sophisticated in Africa, were looking after their interests.

SA, too, approached the SWA negotiations with its own regional and strategic interests uppermost in its conduct of the exercise.

On all sides there was bluster, outbursts of moral indignation and brinkmanship, combined with an astute management of the stalling technique.

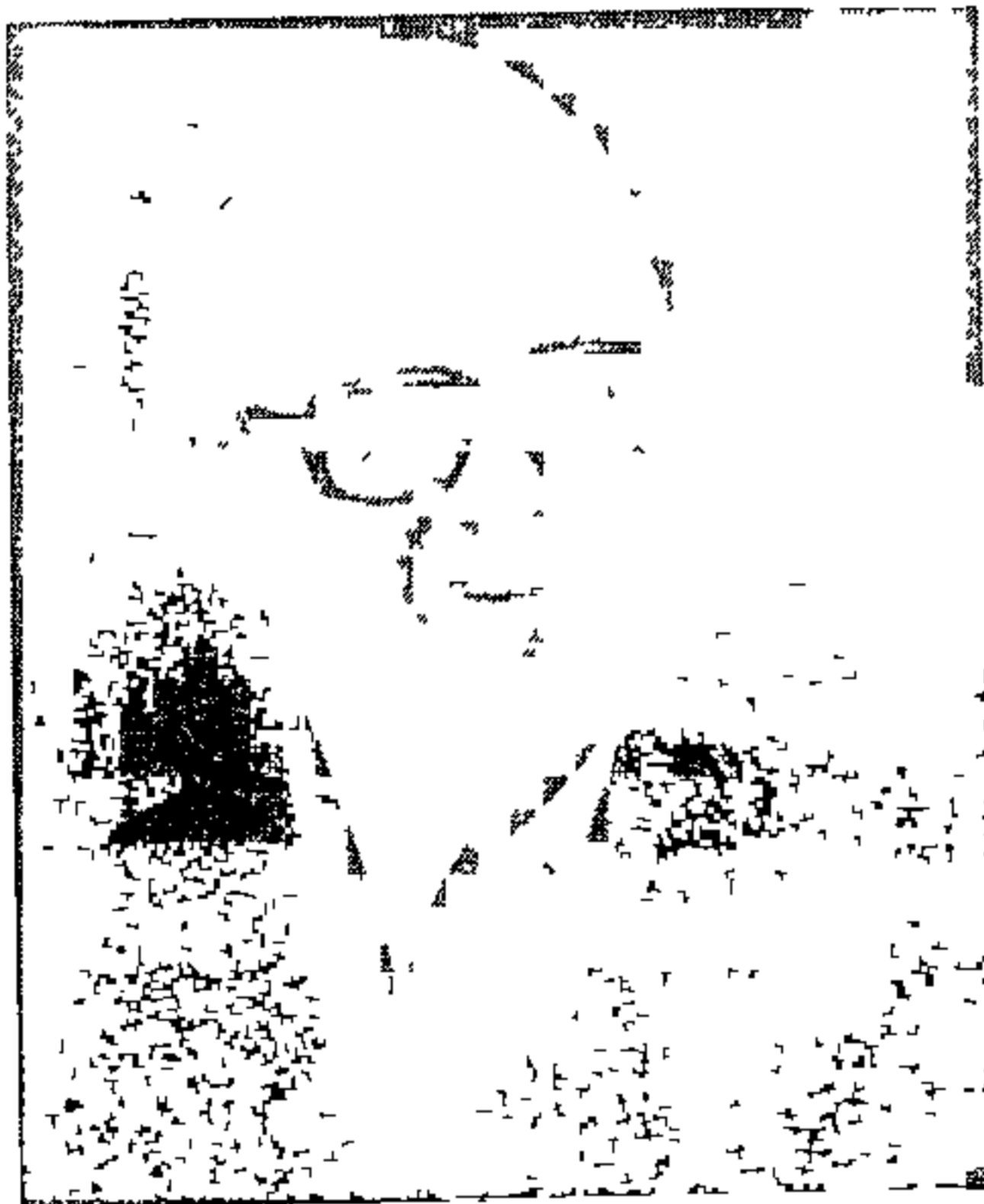
The UN negotiating team had an impos-

sible task trying to orchestrate into a measure of consensus so many divergent stances.

At all times the biggest stumbling block has been, outwardly at any rate, the question of security arrangements during the seven-months run-up to elections. From the points of view of both Swapo and SA this is crucial, for the most populous rural areas (Ovamboland and Kavangoland) are also the main battlefields because they are contiguous to the countries that are hosting Swapo forces.

In Zimbabwe, Zanu and Zapu agreed to ceasefire terms which seemed almost suicidal at the time by allowing their forces to be confined to assembly points while their antagonists, the Rhodesian security forces and the Muzorewa auxiliaries were permitted freedom of movement. Yet it worked.

In SWA, all attempts to devise a plan to sterilise the potential conflict zones during an election campaign have met with fail-



**SWA's Viljoen the options are bewildering**

ure the latest being the idea of a demilitarised zone (DMZ) along the SWA-Angola-Zambia frontier. Despite exhaustive technical discussions on the practicability of a DMZ, during which SA insisted on at least 20 bases in the SWA zone and Swapo asked for seven in the Angola and Zambian zones, the SA military appear to have too many reservations about its workability to recommend acceptance of this alternative.

If this were to mean the opening of yet another bout of arduous negotiations the chances are that the parties will find the limits of their patience and endurance close to exhaustion.

What prospect is there that an all-parties conference would succeed where the initiatives of the Western Five and the UN did not? A short answer might be "pretty good" — if SA has undergone a change of heart. But if that were the case,

why not simply agree to the existing implementation plan?

Direct negotiations between SA and Swapo have been out of the question until now because, first, former PM Vorster said he would have nothing to do with "that adventurer Sam Nujoma." The two Bothas probably argue differently to talk to Swapo would be to confer some form of recognition on the nationalist organisation. But to talk to Swapo as one of a number of SWA political parties whose various "sponsors" (the frontline states and Pretoria) were seeking a satisfactory formula for free and fair elections, would be quite another thing.

Assuming SA is no longer interested in pursuing the present course, based more or less on the Western proposals it accepted in April 1978, because, firstly, the package was accepted by another administration under other circumstances, and, second, because the current package has been amended so many times that it no longer resembles the original, would the frontline states be amenable to a new initiative based on an all-parties conference?

Their response would depend on how they perceive SA's motives. If as is very likely, the latest moves are seen as just another stalling option the idea might be still-born.

On the other hand, if they perceive that the latest move will present SA with a face-saving option to exit SWA with its honour and good name intact among conservative whites in SA and SWA, the alternative has definite attractions.

On the basis of an all-parties conference, it may be possible for SA to conduct itself more like a frontline state and less like a colonial power — more like a counsellor than a general.

The responsibility for negotiating an implementation agreement in terms of Resolution 435 would devolve more on the parties who will fight the election, but without losing sight of the fact that the ultimate decision would rest with Pretoria. But if things were to go wrong for the non-Swapo groupings in an election, Pretoria will be in a position to tell its right-wing critics in and outside the NP that it was the democratic decision of the people of SWA and not of Pretoria.

Of course such a conference could go on forever, given the degree of bitterness and suspicion that has been engendered over the past 12 years. But that is what the observers were saying about the Lancaster House conference a few months ago.

The test of SA's intention will lie in the answer to the question black states of southern Africa will be asking themselves about possible moves to set up an all-parties conference: is this a genuine attempt by SA to come to terms with black nationalism or is it a ploy to gain time in order to shore up defences for a long and bloody siege?

# Synod delegates wait for SWA VISAS

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Visas were still being awaited yesterday for two of four overseas church officials invited to a Velkswa synod in Windhoek next week.

The secretary-general of Velkswa, Pastor S Witbooi

said yesterday, that the four were invited at the beginning of the year and visa applications were made a month ago.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the Directorate of Civic Affairs and Manpower in Windhoek, said visa applications for the

director of the American Lutheran Church, Dr Ed Ma, and for Dr K Schmale of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany, were receiving 'urgent attention'.

Visas have been approved for the secretary of the World

Lutheran Federation Dr C Mau and for Sister Ursula Worman, of Germany.

Among the church commission reports to be read at the synod is a review of unpleasant working conditions of contract labourers in SWA.

# P.M.'s green light for SWA self-rule

221

MDM

2/5/82

## POLITICAL STAFF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday gave his public backing to an internal government in South West Africa despite the fact that it was not yet independent.

He said the South African Government was prepared to hand over much of the administration of the territory, including local units of the Security Forces, to the new ruling authority.

Mr Botha's statement, during the Defence Budget Debate, follows speculation in Windhoek that a new internal government structure is to be proclaimed in the near future.

While international negotiations on acceptable independence for the territory drag on, SWA is administered by South Africa through its Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. Control of a number of Government departments has already been passed to the SWA administration.



A body must come into being in SWA which can govern the country, even if it is not independent," Mr. Botha said in Parliament yesterday.

The Defence Force had done well in combating terrorism in the territory, but military action alone could not ensure future security, he said.

Mr Botha did not rule out agreement on internationally-acceptable independence for SWA.

Western countries had not adopted the United Nations attitude that Swapo was the sole representative of the people of the territory, and he hoped they would seek a solution together with the leaders of democratic parties in SWA, he said.

"A political solution for SWA is absolutely essential.

"It is not South Africa that is causing the delay in finding a political solution."

South Africa had a responsibility to the people of the territory, he said, and could not simply "throw them to the wolves".

But SWA's people would have to settle their domestic disputes if a political solution was to be possible.

"They have chosen independence and they must accept the consequences," Mr Botha said.

He noted that he had been criticised before for upbraiding leaders in the territory, and repeated his views when stating South Africa was prepared to transfer powers to a body which could govern SWA properly.

"The people of SWA must achieve reconciliation and agreement to help ensure the future of the country," he said.

On the role of the SADF, Mr Botha said that in contrast to the situation in most other terror wars, the Defence Force had succeeded, with very few exceptions, in containing the war in SWA.

It had pinned Swapo forces down at the border and had driven back their onslaughts.

Mr Botha said this was to the credit of the Defence Force — but he fully supported an eventual political solution in the territory.

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2/5/80

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# A call to employers to respect workers

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A call to South West African employers to show more respect to black and coloured workers was made in Windhoek yesterday in an International Labour Day message released by Swapo secretary of labour Mr Solomon Mifima.

He said that as long as education remained racially divided there could not be equal pay or job opportunities.

He also called on the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to have political prisoners tried or released.

Prisoners and other SWA workers who were restricted to certain municipal areas were not in a position to support their families.

Meanwhile the central committee of the Namibia National Front met last night to discuss unification of the five-party alliance into a single party.

Unless the parties can patch up their differences a split is likely and the alliance's hopes of becoming a third SWA political force against Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance will be dashed.

DOM (221)  
2/5/80

# Development study handed to Kavangos

WINDHOEK — Development planning for South West Africa would be co-ordinated by one central government agency to be established soon, the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Rundu yesterday.

He was speaking at the presentation ceremony of a comprehensive development study on the Kavango region in north-eastern SWA.

The study was compiled by the Institute of Planning Research of the University of Stellenbosch, under the leadership of Professor D Page.

The in-depth 189-page report and a supplementary 40-page advertisement were presented to Mr Alphonse Mayevero, the Chief Minister of Kavango.

Dr Viljoen said there had been a great deal of constitutional change in SWA since the development report on Ka-

vango was commissioned five years ago.

SWA was then administered almost as a fifth province of South Africa. But it had since been decided that the territory should become independent as soon as possible.

Dr Viljoen said SWA was today seen as a unitary state. Although ethnic authorities would be provided for, the emphasis now was on a powerful central government for the territory, Dr Viljoen said.

The central authority (National Assembly) would soon be receiving executive powers, he said.

He emphasised that there was no question of the establishment of homelands in SWA any longer.

The development of SWA as a whole had now become the responsibility of the Central Government.

A central body would soon be established to deal with the overall development planning of SWA.

Kavango was fortunate in that it already had a comprehensive report on future economic, agricultural and industrial development. Such reports would have to be initiated from scratch for the other population groups.

Prof Page, in his report, mentioned some inhibiting factors which might influence the future development of the region.

These were.

- A shortage of water in the interior of the area,
- A shortage of natural resources, and
- The remoteness of the area.

He said it was essential that communication with the rest of SWA be improved — Sapa,

# Swapo going downhill says general

STAR  
3/5/80 (221)

The Star's  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo forces are losing more insurgents than they are recruiting and their military effort is going downhill, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, said today.

"Swapo has taken a military hammering in recent months. They are losing about a company of men each month through desertions and security force actions."

In an interview General Geldenhuys pointed out that security forces killed about 13 Swapo insurgents a month before April last year. This increased to an average of 90. In November last year 156 were killed and their losses were 134 in February this year.

"Swapo is now engaged in a special offensive using specialist groups to strike at selected targets which offer maximum propaganda for minimum risk in an effort to try to retain their prestige."

But the general noted

that Swapo still had the ability to continue its infiltration and acts of terrorism in Ovambo and the Kaokoland. It was for this reason, and the public reaction to acts of terrorism, that he was reluctant to say outright that the security forces were winning the war.

"My deduction, looking at the high percentage of soft targets they are hitting at now, is that their military ability is, in general, much lower," he said.

Although he expected Swapo's offensive to continue for a few months, this did not mean they planned another incursion into the white farming areas of SWA/Namibia.

"I have no definite information that they are going to strike a particular target at a specified place. But we would not be surprised at another infiltration."

General Geldenhuys said he thought the special offensive would end in a few months and that positive effects, resulting from security force operations, would be seen.

## West is accused of sabotaging UN

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo has seized on the Prime Minister's latest plans for SWA/Namibia as evidence that South Africa plans to press ahead with an internal solution in the disputed territory.

"We are further away from implementing the United Nations plan than we were two years ago," declared Swapo's administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, at a Press conference in London yesterday.

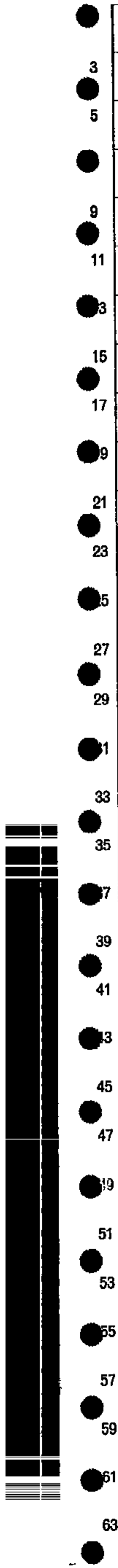
"Swapo does not see any possibility whatsoever of the South African Government facilitating United Nations-controlled elections in Namibia."

"South Africa will not go into elections as long as there is any chance of Swapo winning," he said.

The Western powers were trying to edge the United Nations out of the settlement bid for SWA/Namibia.

They were working towards the "derecognition" of Swapo by the United Nations, Mr Garoeb said.

"They are putting obstacles in the way of implementing the UN plan to which we are committed," said Mr Garoeb. "The West is looking for loopholes for South Africa."



# West holding fire on SWA self-rule plan

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RDM 3/5/80

By STANLEY UYS  
London Editor

LONDON — Western governments are waiting for the South African Government to reply to the United Nations proposals on a demilitarised zone along the South West Africa border before they jump to any conclusions over the statement yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on internal government for the territory

Observers point out that when the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, visited London recently, he reaffirmed that South Africa wanted an internationally-accepted settlement in SWA, and gave an assurance that South Africa would not declare a UDI

It is well known that South Africa has major objections to the DMZ plan, and it is expected that these objections will be spelt out in its reply to the UN proposals this month

But Mr Botha's statement in Parliament yesterday is not being interpreted as a warning to the West that South Africa intends to go it alone in SWA now

The Western powers have observed a "creeping UDI" in the territory for a long time, but the general view is that this process will be kept within limits

There is little surprise in Britain at the decision to transfer the local units of the security forces in SWA to a new executive authority to be estab-

lished by the National Assembly

Western governments are aware South Africa has been trying for a considerable time to recruit an indigenous army in SWA so that it will appear that the territory is defending itself, and is relying less on South African military help

Neither the UN nor the five Western powers negotiating with South Africa over SWA recognised the elections held in the territory last December, or the National Assembly established after the elections

There is no question, therefore, of an internal settlement in SWA receiving any kind of international recognition, and any form of UDI, it is being said, would be pointless

There is a strong suspicion in informed circles in Britain that the South African Government is in a quandary over SWA, following Mr Robert Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe

Even Dr Viljoen, during his visit to London, conceded that Swapo might now win as many as 40% of the votes in free and fair elections in the territory

The West has been standing back from the issue while South Africa takes stock of the post-Zimbabwe situation and decides what policy to pursue

It is accepted that it would probably be politically fatal for Mr Botha to call elections in SWA which would be won by Swapo. On the other hand, the UN will soon show its impatience over South Africa's stall-

ing tactics, and Third World delegates will inevitably press for trade sanctions to stir Pretoria into activity

Meanwhile Swapo held a Press conference in London yesterday to protest against the alleged Kassinga "massacre and abduction" two years ago. The conference was addressed by Mr Moses Garoeb, Swapo's administrative secretary

A protest called by an organisation styling itself "Southern Africa — the imprisoned society", was also held yesterday, and supported by MPs and other leading figures

Many prominent people attended a Trafalgar Square demonstration on the anniversary of the alleged incident yesterday

In Windhoek, police headquarters announced yesterday that a police officer was killed and two others injured, one of them seriously, when their vehicle overturned on the Grootfontein-Rundu road in northern SWA on Thursday, reports Sapa

The dead man is Lieutenant J P Engelbrecht of Rundu. Major F A Brand was admitted to the Grootfontein Hospital in a serious condition. Sergeant J A van Eck was treated and discharged

Church officials in the Ondangwa area reported that a car driven by a Finnish church worker, Mr Heikki Mustamemi, overturned and burnt out on the road to Tsumeb on Thursday after being shot at, apparently by terrorists. Mr Mustamemi was not hurt

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pieces of paper or other material into the examination room are so instructed not to communicate with other candidates with any person except the invigilator. The answer book is to be torn out

- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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RAPPORT, 4 Mei 1980

# Suidwes-geskil gaan nuwe fase binne

Deur JOHAN VOSLOO

**DIT lyk of die Suidwes-geskil 'n nuwe fase binnegaan: een waarin daar sterk aandrang van Suid-Afrika (en hopelik ook die Weste) se kant sal wees dat die VVO ook die binnelandse partye moet erken.**

Tot nou toe beskou die wêreldliggaam Swapo as die enigste party wat Suidwes se mense verteenwoordig. Hierdie eenzijdige siening word nie in dieselfde mate deur die vyf Wes-magte gedeel nie.

Inmiddels wag dr. Kurt Waldheim, sekretaris-generaal van die VVO, op Suid-Afrika se antwoord op sy voorstelle om die skikplan uit te voer. Die tyd vir 'n antwoord het reeds uitgeloop en daaruit kan moontlik afgelei word dat daar weer met die grootste sorg daarna gekyk word en/of dat daar agter geslote diplomatieke deure steun daarvoor gesoek word.

Die Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, het dié week gedurende die begrotingspos Verdediging 'n aanduiding gegee in watter rigting die Regering dink. As daar voortgegaan word om Swapo as die enigste wettige organisasie te beskou, sal 'n politieke oplossing in die gebied nie moontlik wees nie. Meer aandag sal aan die interne politieke partye geskenk word, en die oplossing sal moet kom deur onderhandelinge met hulle, het mnr Botha gesê.

Om dié rede het dit nou gebiedend noodsaaklik geword dat die binnelandse partye, veral die twee blanke partye van mnre. Mudge (Republikeins) en Du Plessis (Aktur), mekaar vind, word in Regeringskringe gesê. Eenheidsopptrede na buite is van groot belang voordat erkenning verkry kan word.

Die Eerste Minister het in die debat ook verdere stugkrag verleen aan die gedagte binne NP-kringe dat die Suidwesters self die bestuur in hul land oorneem. Die kwelvraag is egter net of hulle in hul verdeeld-

verantwoordelike en verkose Suidwes-owerheid oor te dra

Indien die binnelandse partye wel tot 'n vergelyk kom en indien die VVO hulle gelyke status met Swapo verleen, is dit nie vergesog om te voorspel dat die partye 'n regstreekse bedingingsgesprek met Swapo sal aanknoop nie. Die Administrateur-generaal, dr. Gerrit Viljoen, het reeds vaagweg na so 'n moontlikheid verwys. Teen hierdie agtergrond

kan gevra word of die voorstel van 'n gedemilitariseerde strook aan die noordgrens van die gebied nog enigsins vir Suid-Afrika 'n faktor is.

Dit was buitendien nie eens deel van 'n skikplan wat Suid-Afrika 'n paar jaar gelede in sy geheel aanvaar het nie. Dis 'n knoets wat bygekom het nadat die skikplan vertolk is op 'n manier wat Swapo basiese binne die gebied sou laat verkry. Suid-Afrika het hom heftig daarteen verset.

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# SWA 'third option' if UN plans collapse

4/5/80 S. Times  
220

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By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

A POSSIBLE all-party conference on South West Africa could be held if the UN settlement initiative collapses

This solution, which some believe could be resurrected on the Lancaster House talks on Zimbabwe, is said to be gaining currency in Western diplomatic circles

South African Department of Foreign Affairs spokesmen refused to comment on the speculation which has surfaced as the United Nations waits for South Africa's reply to its proposals for a demilitarised zone on the SWA-Angolan border during the run-up to a UN-sponsored election in the territory

A letter to UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, setting out South Africa's response, is expected within the next week, but informed sources said yesterday that certain aspects of the reply were still under consideration by the Cabinet

It is, however, widely expected that certain aspects of the DMZ proposal designed to overcome South Africa's objection to the non-monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia, are still unacceptable to the South African Government

With everyone, including South Africa, anxious

to avoid a final impasse which could lead to a UN Security Council sanctions vote, the so-called "third option" — an all-party conference under UN chairmanship — is gaining favour as a possible way out

It is, however, regarded as unlikely that South Africa will itself make the suggestion in its letter to Dr Waldheim, but that it will be floated via diplomatic channels

Speculation about the "third option" arose following a reply by South West African Administrator-General Dr Gerrit Viljoen to a question during his recent Press conference in London

Asked about direct negotiations between South Africa and Swapo, Dr Viljoen said that it was hypothetical and premature, but that if the present initiative failed a way might be found to communicate directly with Swapo

Dr Viljoen's statement raised Western diplomatic eyebrows because South Africa had always refused to recognise Swapo or to negotiate directly with it

Informed diplomatic sources said this week, however, that an all-party conference, if held, would not necessarily mean direct talks with Swapo, but that they could be held on the same lines as the "proximity talks" held in New York and Geneva in 1978 and 1979 to break successive deadlocks on the Western settlement initiative

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# Swapo bombard police in long-range attack

221

STAR 5/5/80

ADY INTRODUCI

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOFK — Police stations in the operational area in Northern SWA/Namibia were bombarded in long-range attacks by Swapo insurgents at the weekend, SWA command announced in Windhoek today

The bombardments on an unspecified number of police stations, took place during the night and were 'successfully repelled' when security forces returned fire

The communique said that in all cases the South African Police, SWA Defence Force and South

African Defence Force were engaged in follow-up operations and had seized ammunition left behind by the insurgents

In another incident in Ovambo at the weekend a schoolteacher was killed and two others seriously injured when the light delivery van in which they were travelling detonated a landmine near Onyaanya, about 30 km south of Ondangwa

The blast occurred just off the main tarred road. The dead man has been identified as a Mr Kamenye

The Defence Force communique said that insurgents tried in a "sporadic manner" to carry out attacks through long-range bombardments on South African police stations in the operational area

It also said that the SWA Defence Force and South African Defence force had killed five more insurgents at the weekend

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# New and possibly final phase in SWA negotiations

STAR 5/5/80 (221)

## Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The long-drawn-out SWA/Namibia settlement saga is seen to be entering a new phase which could be final and vital for the future of the sub-continent.

Renewed negotiations on the independence of the territory could be in the offing since the Government is expected to reply this week to United Nations proposals on a demilitarised zone.

Informed sources said the Government was likely to send off a letter this week to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim informing him whether the so-called "DMZ" was acceptable and under what conditions.

The Government and some of the SWA/Namibia internal parties are known to have certain serious objections against the proposed demilitarised zone, particularly with regard to the UN's ability to effec-

tively patrol the area and to monitor Swapo operations.

If Dr Waldheim accepted the conditions set by South Africa, it could lead to a re-opening of negotiations involving the Western Five, the UN, the South African Government, the internal parties in SWA/Namibia and Swapo.

The scene for the expected new round of talks was set last week by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and by the British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr John Leahy.

Mr Botha indicated his Government was prepared to lend backing to limited internal government in the territory, to the extent even of taking over control over the armed forces which would be left to operate against Swapo terrorists.

The impression that this held out the possibility of a kind of SWA/Namibia "UDI" was tempered only

by Mr Botha's statement to the effect that an internationally agreed political solution remained the ideal.

At the same time the highly respected British Ambassador, Mr Leahy, seemed to open the way for renewed attempts at negotiations by making it clear this week that the DMZ should not be seen as the beginning and the end to a solution of the territory's position.

The fact that he has urged restraint on the part also of the Frontline states with regard to the whole issue, is seen in South African political circles as a valuable contribution towards a new climate in which meaningful progress could be made.

Spokesmen said Mr Leahy's statements were particularly important in view of the new perspective which the Rhodesian settlement had placed on the SWA/Namibian issue.

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**Extension for SWA Assembly**

5/5/80 (221)

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**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
 EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

**EVERY CANDIDATE MUST** enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

SA denies it holds Angola raid 'refugees'

**WINDHOEK** — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday denied Swapo allegations that South Africa was illegally holding SWA refugees captured during a raid into Angola

But Dr Viljoen said security forces in the territory were holding Swapo guerrillas captured in military operations

He was speaking in Windhoek after being asked to comment on a statement by Swapo in London last week in which it said it had approached the International Red Cross and other international humanitarian organisations to investigate allegations that "South Africa had illegally detained 200 Namibian refugees during a raid into Angola"

The Swapo statement listed the names of 127 alleged refugees whom, it said, were being held at Mariental in southern SWA under "concentration camp conditions"

The statement claimed that during his recent visit to Britain Dr Viljoen had "admitted that South Africa was holding the refugees"

Dr Viljoen said the only refu-

gees in the territory he knew of were a large number of Angolans, who crossed from Angola and Zambia into SWA

These refugees were fleeing hunger, harassment by Swapo and the civil war raging between the Angolan Government forces and the Unita guerrilla movement in Angola

"These refugees are welcome in SWA and have settled among the local population," Dr Viljoen said "This has been a continuous process in the past four years

"Security forces keep in detention a number of (formerly) armed terrorists who have been captured during operations

"Such captives are unlikely to be released while Sapper Johann van der Mescht of the South African Defence Force is still being held in Angolan prisons"

A few years ago, Sapper Van der Mescht was captured by Swapo in northern SWA and taken across the Angolan border

Dr Viljoen said the latest Swapo statement was "merely propaganda, aimed at covering up its embarrassment about the

growing pressure on Swapo and the Frontline States, such as Zambia, Angola and Tanzania, to release Swapo dissidents from imprisonment."

It was generally known, he said, that a large number of disillusioned and dissident Swapo members and leaders had been imprisoned without trial by these states

"Some of these imprisoned Swapo members are known to have been returned to Swapo to be dealt with and it is not known whether they are still alive," Dr Viljoen said

He appealed to the Frontline States to release Swapo detainees to enable them to return to SWA to participate in the political process towards internationally-recognised independence, if they wished to do so

Observers in Windhoek said the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, had asked Dr Viljoen during his British trip about SWA "refugees" in detention

In reply to a question in the House of Lords later, Lord Carrington had said he had obtained "full and satisfactory" answers from Dr Viljoen -- Sapa

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**NOTE CAREFULLY**

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

**WARNING**

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**

POST 6/5/80 221

# Visa refused

POST Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — The director of the American Lutheran Church, Dr E D May, has been refused a visa by authorities here to attend a church synod which started yesterday.

Those who have been granted visas for the synod are: the Secretary General of the Lutheran World Federation, Dr Carl Mau, a senior official of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany, Dr Karlheinz Somhale, and Miss Ursula Wormann of the United Evangelical Mission.

**'Mail' Exclusive**  
By **PETER KENNY**  
**Africa Bureau**

**WINDHOEK** — A bold new initiative for a solution to the South West African problem — including the holding of Lancaster House-type talks at a neutral venue — was put forward yesterday by the territory's National Independence Party (NIP)

The party's executive sent their proposal yesterday in the form of an open letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the South African Prime Minister and the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which would play a key role in the plan's implementation if accepted

# Bold SWA plan asks OAU to take the lead

(221) RDM 6/5/80

Attacks on police beaten off

“Mail” Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — Terrorists attempted several long-range bombardments of South African police bases in the operational area at the weekend, a spokesman for South West Africa Command said yesterday.

All the attacks took place at night and were successfully beaten off when Security Forces returned fire.

Police and units of the South West African and South African armies conducted follow-up operations yesterday, during which terrorist ammunition was seized

**Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, SA's leading academic expert on South West Africa, examines the future of the territory for the Rand Daily Mail today — the first of an exclusive three-part series.**  
See Page 9

Neither South Africa nor the United Nations would have voting rights at the proposed talks.

The NIP proposals are the first concrete suggestions to come from any group in the territory since a UN team visited SWA in March this year.

After recent statements by Mr P W Botha, SWA's Administrator-General and the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance that have been interpreted in many quarters as tantamount to a unilateral declaration of independence, hopes for a UN settlement

have nosedived

The NIP is one of the five parties forming the Namibia National Front (NNF) alliance. The open letter blames the deteriorating situation in SWA on the failure to find a political solution to the territory's future.

“We increasingly realise that the Western initiative which was started three years ago and which resulted in Security Council Resolution 435, is losing momentum and the chances for the implementation of it are extremely slim.”

“As Namibian patriots

we are gravely concerned about the immense suffering of our people in northern Namibia, where a bush war is raging and which is increasingly taking its toll in human lives and property,” it says.

The proposals call for

- A neutral conference venue “such as Finland or any state outside SWA and

South Africa acceptable to all participants”.

- The OAU to organise the talks as “Namibia is an African country and should be treated as such. The arrangements for the conference should be taken by the OAU through the Frontline States of Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana.”

- The chairman to be a representative of the Frontline states, and

- The participation of representatives of the UN Council for Namibia, South Africa and all recognised SWA political parties or alliances.

The UN and South Africa would have no voting rights, but the SWA parties would

Decision would be taken by a simple majority vote

“The subjects of discussion would be the ending of the war situation in the territory, internationally supervised elections and the drafting of a constitution for an independent Namibia.”

“We appeal to the South African Government, the UN, the African states and all Namibians who genuinely seek an acceptable and lasting solution to seriously and urgently contemplate and investigate the possibilities of this suggestion and to co-operate to the realisation of such a conference,” the NIP said.

Among those who back the plan are Dr Kenneth and Mrs Ottilie Abraham, both former Swapo stalwarts who returned from exile in 1978 after fleeing SWA in 1963. They are now NIP members.

The Rehoboth group also back the plan.

Support for NIP is strongest in the south, and the party believes it has the backing of most people there

Amnesty (221)  
RDM 6/5/88  
accepted

WINDHOEK — Another Swapo terrorist had given himself up during the weekend in terms of the Administrator-General's amnesty offer, Mr Lourens de Kock, the South West African Amnesty Director, announced yesterday.

The terrorist, whose name was not announced, had reported to the authorities in Caprivi, north-eastern SWA.

Mr de Kock said seven terrorists had so far reacted to the amnesty offer — Sapa

# PW should consider new SWA proposal

IN THIS ERA of Robert Mugabe South West Africa has become a more difficult problem than ever for the South African Government.

Prior to that, the Government's strategy was fairly clear. It was to build up the status of the DTA as an internal administration in the hope that one of two things would eventuate: (a) either the pressures in Britain and the US for outright recognition of the Muzorewa regime in Zimbabwe would become irresistible, so setting a precedent for an internal settlement to be recognised in SWA as well; or (b) Bishop Muzorewa would win the Zimbabwe election comfortably, proving the electoral strength of an established black moderate regime and so making it safe to agree to internationally supervised elections with S'apo corapeting.

But Bishop Muzorewa's annihilation destroyed that strategy, leaving Mr P W Botha facing two new alternatives — both thoroughly unattractive. These are either to withdraw from SWA in circumstances which would be seen as handing it over to Mr Sam Nujoma, or to hang in there and become permanently bogged down in a no-win war.

The first could be disastrous for Mr Botha's none too secure position in the National Party. But the second is even more undesirable from South Africa's point of view. It could eventually lead to international sanctions, and also begin having an adverse effect on morale at home.

Mr Botha's best bet, therefore, would be to try to withdraw in circumstances which cause as little political damage as possible. And it is here that the proposal for an all party conference put forward by the Namibian Independence Party (details of which we publish today) may offer an opportunity.

The Government may not like everything about the proposal as it stands, but the basic idea merits attention. Essentially, it is to set up a Lancaster House in a neutral country and try to get the SWA parties to reach agreement among themselves the way Lord Carrington did with the Zimbabweans.

There is every reason to believe the frontline states would cooperate, as they did with the Zimbabwean settlement. That means the UN, the OAU and the Western powers would go along with it — particularly since the present DMZ plan is clearly getting nowhere.

The only question mark hangs over South Africa. It would certainly require courage on Mr Botha's part given the likely electoral result, but he does have one thing going for him — which is that successive Nationalist governments have always said this is an issue for South West Africans themselves to settle. If he agrees to then doing that, surely it would let him off the hook to some extent.

At all events it seems better than any of the other options open to him.

# DTA-Muzorewa parallel

6/15/80  
@2132DM

Two years ago, Namibian observers were convinced a territory would become independent before Zimbabwe and us has not happened and are also no immediate aspects of Namibia gaining independence soon.

Hopes are also fading that the United Nations will reach agreement on the implementation of resolution 345.

Against this background it is necessary to evaluate anew the current political climate in Namibia and to what extent it is conducive to agreement between the conflicting parties and a peaceful process towards independence.

The impact the Mugabe victory in the Zimbabwe elections and the coming to independence of his country has had on the people and the situation in Namibia must not be underestimated.

It is self-evident that pressure from the international community for a speedy and satisfactory solution of the Namibian problem as well will increase and that the frontline states may, for economic, political and strategic reasons, play a leading role.

After the success in Zimbabwe the frontline states have become more self-assured and more conscious of their bargaining power and the constructive role they can play to help find a solution for the

Namibian problem too. The Mugabe victory has accelerated the processes of radicalisation and polarisation in Namibia and has brought Swapo (Nujoma) stronger to the fore. Certain parallels can be drawn between Zimbabwe and Namibia, although there are also differences.

It is argued that the DTA has had much more time to play a constructive role in Namibia than Muzorewa and his party had in Zimbabwe.

Looking back in a few years' time, the role of the DTA and its negative and positive contributions could be thoroughly evaluated.

On the positive side it will possibly be said that the DTA played a functional role during a transitional period, especially a transitional period, especially by scrapping discriminatory legislative provisions, that it attempted to establish a representative body and that it contributed to political socialisation and creation of political awareness.

This last point may possibly prove to have been counterproductive to the DTA's original intentions. The politicisation especially of blacks, aided and

intensified by the activities of the DTA, has not only made them very aware of their rights but also of the shortcomings of the DTA — as well as that there are alternatives to it.

Even when the DTA no longer exists — and its chances of survival as a dominant political movement during a process towards independence under international supervision and especially after independence are slight — it could not be denied that it has played a transitional role. However, its role has been different from that which it hoped to play.

What are the objections against the DTA in opposing black ranks? The DTA is linked to divisive ethnicity politics, which is viewed as a concealed perpetuation of the South African homelands policy.

The representatives of the various ethnic groups in the DTA are not seen as truly representative.

The movement is seen as acting as an agent for South Africa and thereby as collaborator of the whites, who act as representatives of SA economic and political interests.

Also, the DTA is seen as having brought about too few actual fundamental changes through the National Assembly to be convincing, and that especially its economic and political conceptions and actions have too many shortcomings.

Doubts are raised over the DTA's sincerity about scrapping discriminatory measures in the National Assembly, especially when discrimination still exists in practice and the relationship between white and black still leaves much to be desired.

The legitimacy of the National Assembly as the expression of the national will is also being questioned in black opposition circles.

In the first of a series of three articles written especially for the Rand Daily Mail, **PROFESSOR GERHARD TOTEMEYER** formerly of Stellenbosch University, now at the University of the Transkei and South West Africa, examines the future of the territory in the light of his recent visit there.

Mr Mudge's role is being increasingly compared with that of Mr Ian Smith in the former Rhodesia.

Mr Mudge too — and not only because of his dominant role in the DTA — is seen as one who understands the gravity and urgency of the situation and plays a role which has certain merits, but this role is viewed as being more restricted to the current transitional period than the ultimate order in Namibia after an election under international supervision.

Mr Mudge realises all too clearly that he will lose support among his white supporters if he "radicalises" too quickly while there are already grounds for believing he could not unite the majority of whites behind him in the Republican Party in an ethnic election, he knows as an experienced politician that this could affect his bargaining power and credibility in the DTA as representative of the whites.

Unfortunately, while blacks have an increasing urge towards radicalisation — here the impact of recent events in Zimbabwe should once again not be underestimated — a further swing to the Right has taken place among some whites of the conservative groups (AKTUR/HNP). This unfortunately increases the gap between white and black in Namibia.

The DTA often points to its election victory in 1978 to prove its support. Apart from the fact that the DTA will not receive the same support in a similar election in 1980, because during an increasing process of radicalisation moderate parties are on the losing side, and without going into the merits and credibility of the 1978 election about which there are serious doubts, it is clear that in 1978 the total Namibian population had its first ever opportunity to vote on a national level.

The envisaged election, in which all 11 ethnic groups in Namibia will have the opportunity to vote for political party on the same day, is a delaying tactic. It will not have the desired results but will lead to heightened political tension.

What is needed is a political-integrative process and not a divisive action. Such an ethnic election cannot serve as a substitute for a national election, or even as a test of support enjoyed by political parties among ethnic groups, as long

as the most important opposing political groups do not participate.

And because of their political beliefs they will not take part in an ethnic election.

If the ethnic elections for the second-tier authorities should in fact take place — the political wisdom of which is strongly doubted, not only because of the resultant international complications — the role of the strongest party or alliance to emerge from it will be limited and temporary.

Ultimately, this party or alliance will have to pay the heaviest possible political price — that of eventual rejection in a future development process.

It was a protest vote, an anti-National Party vote, an anti-apartheid vote. Due to a lack of alternatives, because of the non-participation of opposing groups such as the Namibia National Front (NNF) and especially Swapo (Nujoma), the DTA was voted for as a second best.

As the results showed, it was a loud protest. The DTA's support was a protest against the political past and against the National Party as embodied in AKTUR.

Since then, expectations have been created but not been met, and they will also not be met by the ethnic elections planned for later this year.

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If the ethnic elections for the second-tier authorities should in fact take place — the political wisdom of which is strongly doubted, not only because of the resultant international complications — the role of the strongest party or alliance to emerge from it will be limited and temporary.

Ultimately, this party or alliance will have to pay the heaviest possible political price — that of eventual rejection in a future development process.

This process of rejection can possibly be retarded, especially if artificial attempts are made to buy time, but rejection as a controlling and leading political power in the ultimate order under international supervision will be inevitable.

Muzorewa and his party also had to accept this trauma and he did not even take part in an ethnic election. He was merely prepared to co-operate with Ian Smith and his party. The majority of black Rhodesians rejected this. Will the black Na-

mbians react differently in an election under international supervision? Black political leaders and their followers are closely observing and evaluating the role of whites, their attitudes and involvement in Namibia's progress towards independence. The role of whites in an independent Namibia will undoubtedly be determined by their current actions. Undeniably, there is already serious doubt among blacks about the credibility of whites during the process leading up to independence. The co-operation of whites is however still being welcomed.

## Tomorrow: Swapo's increasing strength

Professor Gerhard Totemeyer

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BORLAND \*L:

# Govt backs new plan for SWA solution

STAR 6/5/80

(221)

### The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South African Government sources have already given tacit approval for Lancaster House-type talks, the so-called "third option," to achieve an internationally acceptable solution in SWA/Namibia

They gave their unofficial support last week for the plan — now set out in an open letter to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, by a local political group, the Namibia Independence Party (NIP)

Observers in Windhoek feel South Africa cannot afford to link itself to promoting such a plan, while negotiations on the proposed demilitarised zone are pending

However, informed sources said last week it would do "no harm" to speculate on such round-table talks in a neutral country, such as Finland

South Africa's official viewpoint is that such talks were not being considered at this stage and that efforts seeking agreement on the DMZ should run their course before alternatives are considered

Chances of such talks being held appear slim because of concessions the parties involved would have to make — South Africa negotiating directly with Swapo, and Swapo relinquishing its claim as "sole representative" of the people of SWA/Namibia

The NIP's memorandum, also submitted to the South African Premier, Mr P W Botha and the secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) calls for a neutral conference in Finland or anywhere outside SWA and South Africa which is acceptable to all participants.

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CHIEFS AND PLACES.

# The many pitfalls in proposed talks

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**Africa News Service WINDHOEK** — The road ahead for suggested Lancaster House-type talks on Namibian independence are fraught with pitfalls — more so now that a format for such talks has been outlined.

Born out of an increasing feeling of frustration with progress made by the Western Five — United Nations initiative on the territory, the idea of such round-table talks has also been fired by the apparent success of Zimbabwe.

Although it is early days yet to speak of this "third option" as an accomplished fact, first indications from both South Africa and one of the Frontline States is that they are "keeping all options open".

## INITIATIVE

South Africa has said the present initiative on discussions for a demilitarised zone should run its course before alternatives are considered. Western diplomats feel that the DMZ proposals are still alive and that there is room left for manoeuvre.

But the actual problem facing such round-table talks lies in whether it will be accepted by the parties involved — especially Swapo — if the DMZ proposals flounder.

answers The use of Red or green underlining, emphasis which pencil may a

- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- Do not write in the left hand margin

## The man who leads Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The National Independence Party (NIP) a break-away group of the NNF alliance with mostly coloured support, proposed that such talks, organised by the OAU and chaired by the Frontline States, take place in a neutral country such as Finland.

The element in the plan which could evoke Swapo derision at the outset is the proposal that representatives of all recognised "Namibian political parties or alliances should participate with full voting rights, and that decisions be taken by a simple majority."

With the proliferation of Namibian political groups and alliances — a last count numbering

about 20 — such a condition would be totally unacceptable to Swapo because it will be overwhelmed by internal political groups, some with insignificant support.

In addition Swapo — fighting a guerilla war against South Africa — will have to forego its long-held claim that it is the "sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia".

It will also have to stand down from a declared position that it will only negotiate with South Africa on the transfer of power.

On the other hand South Africa will have to find a way of rounding its rock-fast refusal to

negotiate directly with Swapo

Of the issues the NIP want discussed, two have already been covered by the Western initiative ending the war situation and an internationally supervised election.

An entirely new element they propose is the drafting of a constitution for an independent Namibia, a major aspect in the success of the Lancaster House talks on Zimbabwe.

But in Zimbabwe there was a recognised constitutional authority — Britain — which laid down the basic minimums for the writing of a constitution, which was agreed to by all parties concerned.

## CONTEXT

In the Namibian context there appears to be no acceptable constitutional authority which could carry out such a mediating role and play schoolmaster.

But one thing the Zimbabwe situation showed was that if there is a basic will to achieve a settlement, agreement can be reached.

As with Zanu (PF), Swapo as the guerilla force in Namibia could be tempted to forego its reservations if there is genuine commitment from the Frontline States and the OAU.

The bait of the success of Lancaster House in Zimbabwe is a tempting morsel for all. Whether it will be swallowed, remains to be seen.

- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**

# A Namibian 'Lancaster House' may be the way

(221)  
WDM  
8/5/80

**PROFESSOR GERHARD TÖTEMAYER**, South Africa's top academic expert on South West Africa, concludes his three articles written for the Rand Daily Mail with a look ahead at the territory's political future.

AN important difference between the recent Rhodesian problem and the current Namibian one is that the former was mainly the responsibility of Britain which could solve it with the aid of African states.

Namibia is unquestionably a broader international problem which makes a solution

that much more complicated.

But the African states can play a constructive role to find an acceptable solution in the case of Namibia as well.

What possibilities are there for escaping from the present impasse? Two possibilities have been mooted in the past. The first is the attempted solution by the United Nations and Western powers in co-operation with South Africa.

The second is that Namibia searches for an internal solution under the leadership of the DPA within the National Assembly and under South African protection in the hope that this will gain a degree of international acceptance in the long term.

Due to seemingly unbridgeable differences between the UN and SA over Swapo (Nujoma's) military presence in Namibia during an internationally supervised election the first solution appears increasingly unlikely.

At the moment there is a checkmate situation which lends itself to delaying tactics

the lurch? The SA Government knows that a decision which adversely affects its supporters in Namibia, whether economical, politically or socially, could have repercussions in its own ranks, particularly in the light of the current delicate situation in the National Party.

The SA Government also knows that Namibia's independence process can no longer be arrested and it is self-evident that it wishes to withdraw from Namibia with the least possible loss of political prestige.

Surely South Africa also accepts that any prolongation of the independence process will increasingly radicalise the blacks and increase the credibility gap between white and black.

It is equally so that such a prolongation increasingly jeopardises a peaceful solution.

The alternative is increasing violence which SA can certainly cope with for a number of years (at what price?) but at the same time an escalating war situation in the border areas and a growing process of radicalisation internally will not create a suitable climate for a peaceful solution of the Namibian problem.

the south of Namibia. The constructive proposals of this party with its non-racial base deserve serious attention.

It represents a Namibian initiative based on the feeling that the time has come for Namibians themselves to take final decisions about their future without eliminating other interested parties such

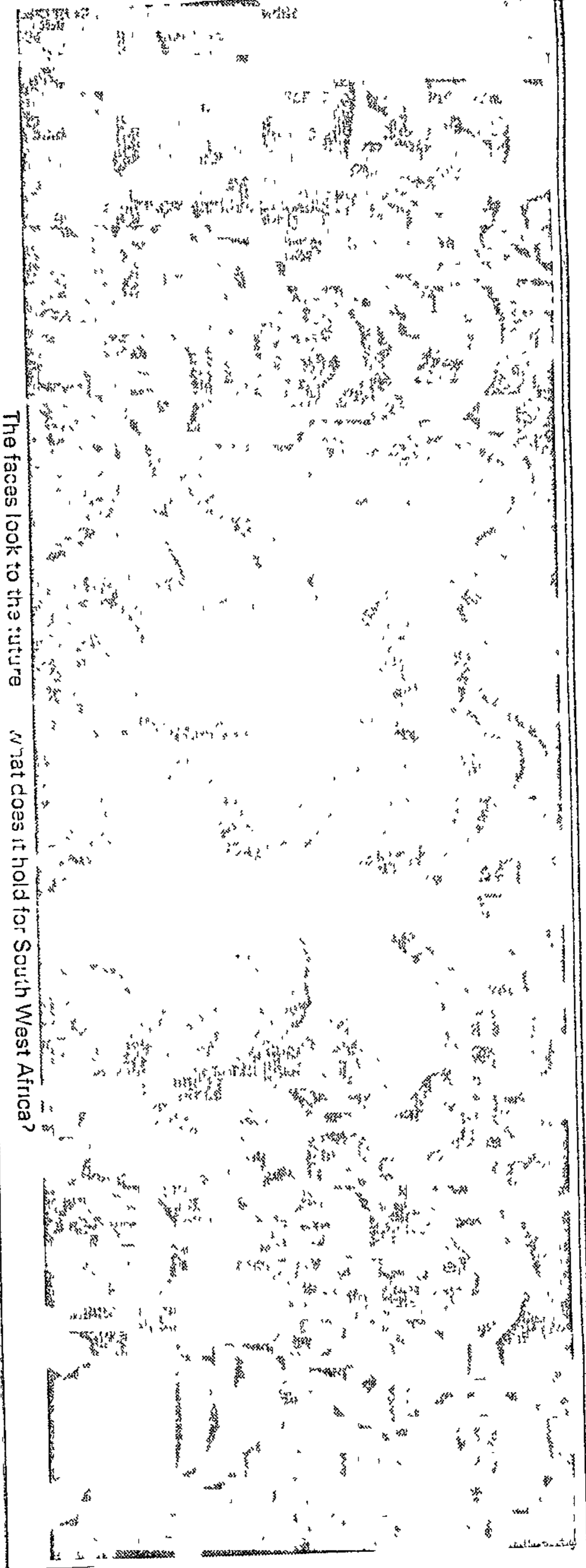
as South Africa, the UN and the OAU through the frontline states in the process.

The latter parties should however only have an advisory function.

A further assumption underlying the proposals are that the frontline states will show an increasing interest in finalising Namibian independence.

Angola has perhaps the strongest interest due to the unsolved Unita problem. It is an open secret that Unita receive support from South Africa. Apart from other motivations such as internal stabilisation Angola also has an interest in the return of Swapo (Nujoma's) military forces in its territory to Namibia.

Botswana is looking forward to Namibian independence primarily for economic reasons. Among other things it is seriously interested in a rail link between Gaborone and Walvis Bay.



The faces look to the future What does it hold for South West Africa?

on the part of South Africa in an attempt to win time

However, this cannot continue forever, although some DTA members feel that this period should be used to bring about such reforms and changes that the population can be persuaded that a peaceful solution without Swapo (Nujoma) is indeed possible

They argue this must lead to increasing numbers of Swapo (Nujoma) members outside the country being attracted back to take part in the local development process under the guidance of the National Assembly

These assumptions and expectations do not coincide with the real political feelings of the majority of blacks as they will be expressed in any national election under international supervision

It cannot be ignored that young people are still crossing the Angolan border to join Plan, Swapo (Nujoma)'s military wing and that only seven former Swapo (Nujoma) members have availed themselves of the offer of amnesty announced by the Administrator General several months ago

Also, the impact of the Zimbabwe election on the political state of mind of Namibian blacks must once again not be underestimated

The well known Africa expert Ali Mazrui rightly points out that 'revolutionary situations often occur when progress is being made but not fast enough to overtake expectations'

No-one would want to deny that some progress has been made in several areas in the development of Namibia over the past few years — while at the same time it may be disputed whether this was always in the right direction, adequate, and at the necessary tempo

In this respect Namibia does not differ from other African countries where simultaneous processes of decolonisation and modernisation have taken place

Among other things, this process of decolonisation necessarily implies that the whites in Namibia will increasingly lose their dominant political power. It must therefore be asked to what extent the current white Legislative Assembly is willingly accepting the increasing loss of political power through a continuous process of liberalisation

To what extent are white politicians in Namibia pressuring the SA Government not to leave the whites in

in the international context it can also be asked whether SA can afford to remain in Namibia indefinitely on military, economic or international political grounds

Increasing internal problems may also lie in wait for the SA Government and under such conditions an unsolved Namibian problem would become more and more of an albatross

What are the ways out of this situation? One possibility is a new initiative which would have to gain more or less enthusiastic support of the most important interested parties, namely Namibia, the UN, SA and the rest of Africa, particularly the frontline states

The following could serve as an example of such a new initiative

The Organisation of African Unity decides to act as mediator in cooperation with the UN. The OAU requests the six frontline states — Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola — to organise a conference in a neutral country, possibly Switzerland or Finland, to search for a solution

The role of the frontline states would be to act as rotating chairmen without voting rights

The participants would be the UN Council for Namibia, South Africa, both without voting rights, and the recognised political parties and alliances in Namibia, the only participants with voting rights

An immediate problem would obviously be how the parties and alliances, the DTA and Swapo (Nujoma) for example, should be represented. But this does not have to be an insurmountable problem and should be left in the hands of the six frontline states

It may even be that the delegations do not proportionately reflect their true support. But this was also the case during the Lancaster House conference on the future of Zimbabwe, and the conference nevertheless succeeded in opening the way to a final solution

The main topics for such a conference could include preparations for a national election under international supervision, the course of the independence process, such as dates and procedures, and formulating a draft constitution

These suggestions for a new initiative come from the ranks of the National Independence Party, one of the strongest political parties in

Zambia currently has its own immediate post-independence problems but has a moral obligation, following its own coming to independence to express solidarity with Namibia's

Both these countries are also aware that if no speedy solution is found for Namibia they will be subjected to increasing pressure to harbour Plan contingents and allow them to operate against Namibia

Zambia has always been the most important host to Swapo (Nujoma) and its military wing Plan. Due to military, economic and other internal considerations Zambia has a serious interest in a speedy and final solution of the Namibian question

Mozambique is possibly the least involved in a Namibian solution apart from ideological considerations

Tanzania, which often acts as spokesman for the East African states, has already played an important role in the past in persuading Swapo (Nujoma) to take part in the Western initiative. A considerable degree of reasonableness can be detected in respect of Tanzania's desire for a just solution in Namibia. Its status within Africa and in international politics can therefore also be of considerable value

All in all, the climate appears favourable for the six frontline states to play an important and constructive role to help solve the Namibian problem — which is also inseparably an African problem

It would of course have been easier if Namibia had black leaders who could rise above particular interests and gain acceptance among the total population

The reasons for this shortcoming are obvious: the ethnic political policy of the past, deficient educational opportunities, imprisonment of many potential leaders and especially for political reasons, the brain drain overseas

However, it is not inconceivable that strong, integrative and conciliatory national leaders should emerge during the proposed conference which should involve all Namibia's political resources

Such a conference could therefore become an opportunity for present and future leaders could emerge during establish their status and abilities and put themselves clearly and openly to the test

Namibians are awaiting this eagerly

(Concluded)

RDM 8/5/80

# ANC, Swapo 'could link militarily'

221

Post  
9/5/80

**WINDHOEK** — There were indications that Swapo and the South African ANC could co-operate militarily, but security forces in Namibia had not yet encountered any ANC presence, the SWA Commander, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, said yesterday.

But it would make no difference militarily if the ANC and Swapo forces joined, he said.

Addressing a Press briefing here yesterday, General Geldenhuys said security forces had in the last number of years become accustomed to a fluctuation in the guerilla force fighting the low-intensity guerilla war in Northern Namibia.

"It did not make any difference militarily whether Swapo's new recruits came from the ANC or other sources, the General said.

Confirming that there were Swapo in Zambia, Gen Geldenhuys said it was "quite possible"

there were also ANC camps in that country

Reviewing the first quarter of this year, Gen Geldenhuys said there was an increasing tendency for Swapo to avoid contact with security forces. He said most of the skirmishes during this period had taken place at the initiative of the security forces.

Gen Geldenhuys also announced the killing of 15 Swapo members during follow-up operations after the weekend's long-range attacks on police stations in the operational area.

He said rifleman Derek van Den Bergh 22, and rifleman Andre Johannes Redelinguys, 20, were killed in these follow-up operations. Security forces had also experienced incidents in Kaokoland in the first three months of this year.

There had been no previous guerilla activities in this area until late last year, he said.

# 15 Swapo men killed in army follow-up

WINDHOEK. — Fifteen Swapo insurgents and two members of the security forces have died in extensive follow-up operations after attacks by Swapo on police stations in the South West African operational area.

Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, officer commanding the SWA Command of the Defence Force, said yesterday the follow-up operations had been underway since the weekend.

The deaths of the two security force members, Rifleman Derek van den Bergh, 22, and Rifleman Johannes Redelinghuy, 20, were announced earlier by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.

Gen Geldenhuys said four men were killed on Sunday afternoon after Swapo insurgents had shot at a security forces patrol from a distance.

On Monday, a combined patrol of South African and SWA security forces followed the tracks of six insurgents. They surprised the group and killed them.

On Tuesday, a security forces patrol received information that a group of insurgents was about to cross the Angolan border into SWA.

An ambush was set up. The insurgents walked into it and five were shot dead.

Reviewing the bush war during the first quarter of this year, Gen Geldenhuys said security forces had found an increasing tendency among Swapo insurgents to evade security forces.

Contacts were made on the initiative of the security forces, he said.

Swapo insurgents had, during the past quarter, concentrated on intimidating the local population, sabotage and laying landmines.

"It is my opinion that the reason for this is that the terrorists concentrate on operations with the smallest risk-factor and the highest propaganda value," Gen Geldenhuys said.

Since February, incidents had decreased. In March, there were 44 percent fewer terrorist incidents than in January this year and in April, there were 40 percent less than in January.

Incidents of sabotage remained reasonably constant with a figure of about 13 incidents a quarter, the general said.

Up to March 31 this year, the highest number of landmines detonated in two years was recorded. February showed the highest figure. The exact number of mines detonated was not disclosed.

Reviewing the military situation in general, Gen Geldenhuys said South African and WA security forces had, since April last year, intensified their operations. The result was a severe blow to Swapo — Sapa

'Guerrillas' <sup>2/21</sup>  
detained 10/5/82

WINDHOEK — The chief of the security police in South West Africa, Lieutenant Colonel Johan van der Merwe, has confirmed that two men are being detained in connection with an armed guerilla attack on a farm in the Grootfontein district three months ago.

Col Van der Merwe said police dockets on the two men had been handed to the SWA Attorney-General, Mr Donald Brunette, for possible prosecution — Sapa



11/5/80

# Latest reply on SWA may spark another crisis

(22) SON TIM

THE South West African settlement initiative will reach another critical point in the next few days when UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim receives South Africa's reply to the latest set of UN proposals

Informed sources in Cape Town this week said, however, that the reply could, if viewed in the right light, take the negotiations a step further

The initiative has been held up over South Africa's concern with the non-monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia and the UN's counter

proposal of a demilitarised zone on the territory's northern border.

Although it is regarded as highly unlikely that South Africa has finally accepted all aspects of the DMZ, it may once again come with counter proposals

Speculation that there will be a suggestion for all-party talks on the issue is, however, discounted in diplomatic circles

Unlike the Lancaster House talks, the United Nations is irrevocably tied into any international South West African settlement and would have to be a party to the talks which would then revolve once again around the UN proposals and the implementation of Security Council resolution 435.

Diplomats, therefore, feel that all-party talks would not constitute any real advance on the current situation.

The atmosphere surrounding South Africa's reply to the DMZ proposals has been clouded in recent weeks by the current and unprecedented

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

ed tour by the Council for Namibia, comprising the representatives of the five Western countries which sponsored the initiative — Germany, France, Britain, Canada and the US

During the tour — the first of the Five since the initiative began — the Council for Namibia, which is a creation of the UN General Assembly, has been accompanied by a representative of Swapo and has been openly plugging the Swapo line.

South Africa, however, has taken heart at the answer the council received in London this week when the British government said that.

● Putting too much pressure on South Africa might be counter-productive

● South Africa needed time to assess the settlement in Zimbabwe.

● Britain had not supported General Assembly resolutions condemning South Africa for

● establishment of the national assembly

● That Britain did not regard Security Council resolutions calling for a cessation of trade and investment in Namibia as binding and that the resolutions did not impose any obligations on it to prevent economic dealings with South Africa in respect of Namibia

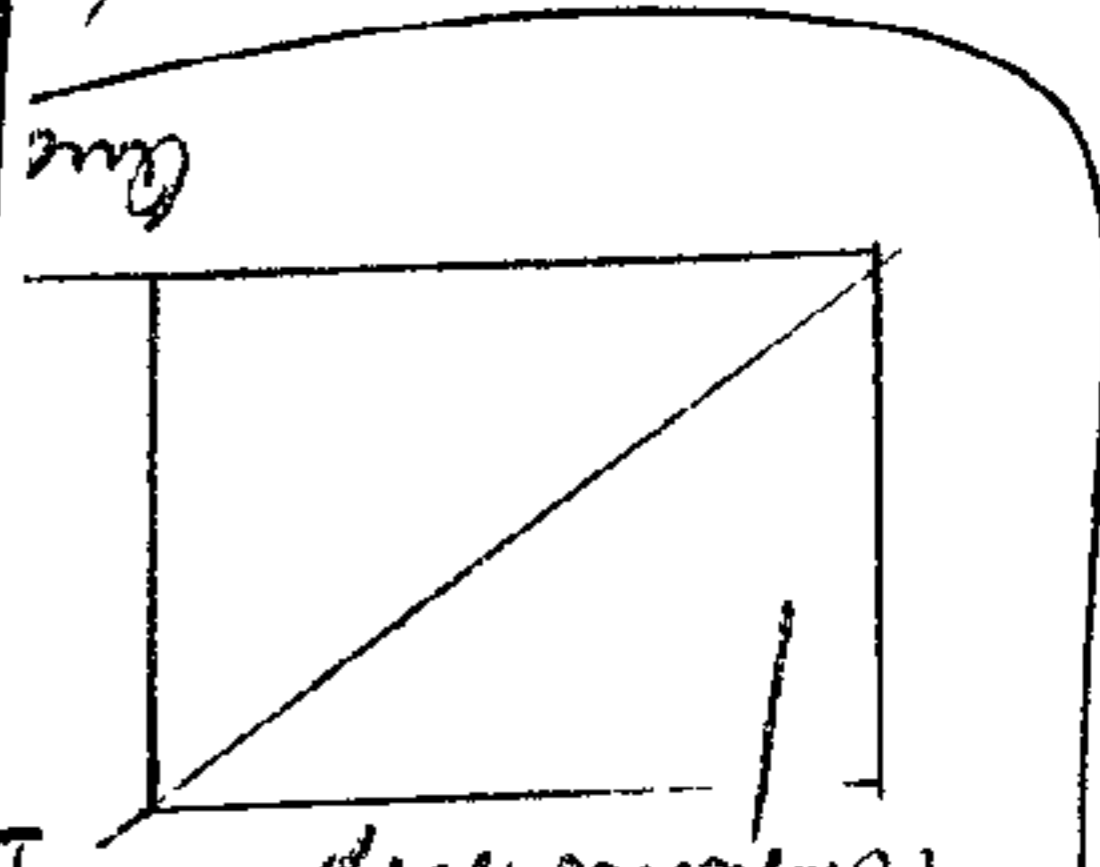
● That the question of Walvis Bay was a matter to be negotiated between South Africa and an elected government in Namibia.

● That it did not accept in full the World Court's 1971 advisory opinion on Namibia

Although the South African reply to Dr Waldheim is almost certain to evoke a call for a Security Council sanctions vote from some of the more vociferous Third World countries, Western and South African diplomatic circles are encouraged by a new realism in some of the Frontline states who share with Britain the view that South Africa must be given breathing space to absorb the effects of Zimbabwe.

# Two top blacks to visit UK

**London Bureau**  
 LONDON. — Two key leaders of Southern African black nationalist movements have accepted invitations from the British Anti-Apartheid Movement to visit Britain. They are Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, and Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress.  
 Mr Nujoma will be the main speaker at a conference in London in May to "create a basis for a major new campaign on Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa".  
 The conference is sponsored in part by the Labour Party, the British trade union movement and student organisations.  
 Mr Tambo will address a "freedom day" rally in London on June 26.  
 The meeting will focus on the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela.  
 The AAM has also announced a renewed campaign to boycott South African products in Britain. Wine and oranges will be among the main targets.



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# UN to get Govt reply on SWA

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's latest reply to the United Nations on negotiations about a demilitarised zone (DMZ) in South West Africa is expected to be delivered today.

It is being conveyed by South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr Riaan Eksteen, who is returning to New York after consultations in Cape Town about the territory's future.

Officials will give no hint of the Government's letter beyond expressing the hope that it will be seen as an attempt to advance the settlement process.

While there is still a marked lack of enthusiasm in Government circles for the DMZ proposals, there is also a desire to avoid international confrontation and sanctions which could result if the looming impasse is not avoided.

The Government reply deals with issues not settled in top

level negotiations with UN officials in March, when little satisfactory progress was made.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has said the Government still desires an international solution for SWA, as long as it is not at the cost of the territory's internal stability.

The current issue is how to avoid intimidation during UN supervised elections in the territory.

Following strong South African objections when the UN refused to monitor Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia, western negotiators suggested the DMZ as an alternative.

South Africa has accepted the DMZ in principle, provided it can be satisfied on a number of stringent conditions.

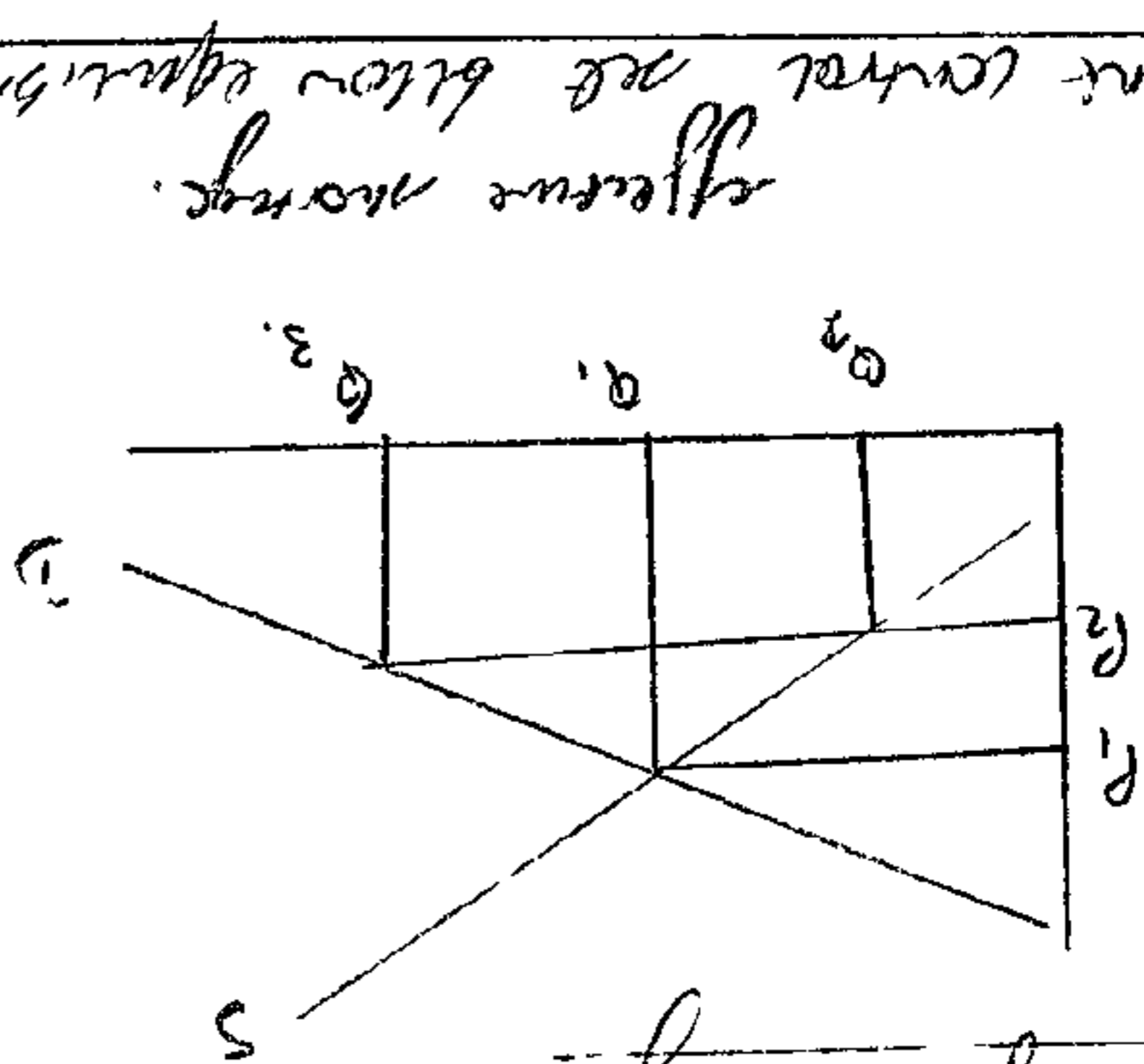
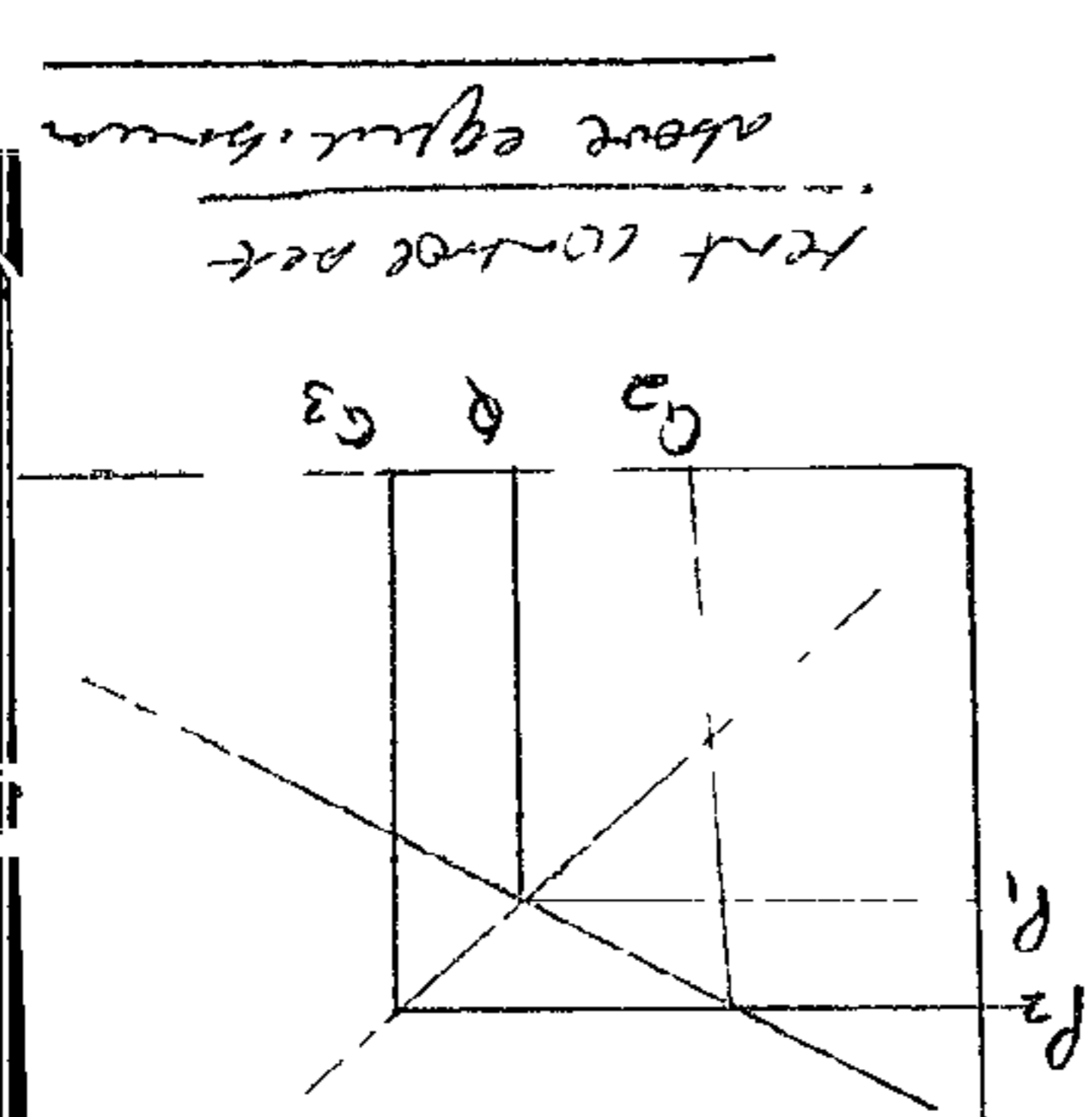
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The current issue is how to avoid intimidation during UN supervised elections in the territory.  
Following strong South African objections when the UN refused to monitor Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia, western negotiators suggested the DMZ as an alternative.  
South Africa has accepted the DMZ in principle, provided it can be satisfied on a number of stringent conditions.  
There has recently been speculation that if both sides see a DMZ as unworkable another alternative might be sought.



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Your Excellency

1. As has been repeatedly stated, South Africa seeks an international settlement of the Namibian question. In this spirit the South African Government accepted the concept of a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), as a possible substitute for the monitoring of SWAPO restriction to base as provided for in the settlement proposal accepted by South Africa on 25 April 1978. It did so on the understanding that certain issues would be satisfactorily resolved. Thus a number of aspects of the DMZ were fully explored during the visits of the United Nations teams to South West Africa/Namibia and to South Africa in February and March 1980, respectively, as outlined in paragraphs 9 - 17 of Your Excellency's report of 31 March 1980 (S/13862).
2. In an effort to facilitate implementation of the settlement proposal (S/12636), South Africa, in the course of the discussions, accepted that
  - (a) the South African port of Walvis Bay could be used by UNTAG for logistic supply;
  - (b) maximum logistic assistance within the limitations of South Africa's own resources could be provided to UNTAG;
  - (c) the air component of UNTAG could be militarized;
  - (d) South African bases in the DMZ, which South Africa would under the settlement proposal be entitled to retain during the first 12 weeks of the transitional period, could be reduced by 50 per cent;
  - (e) the full authorized military component of UNTAG could be deployed (the reserve battalion no longer remaining in the country of origin as had been agreed previously).
3. On the basis of information made available to it, the South African Government has now tested and evaluated the feasibility of the DMZ, especially whether it could be a possible substitute for the monitoring of SWAPO troop restrictions to base.

will continue to be seriously jeopardized if all the parties are not treated on an equal basis. There is no justification for the General Assembly to declare one party the sole representative of the Territory and to act accordingly. The parties are entitled to equal consideration of their views.

7. Your Excellency will be aware of the extreme concern which exists regarding the impartiality of the United Nations, a prerequisite to free and fair elections. Moreover, it has consistently been the South African Government's position that equal treatment should be extended to all political parties participating in the political process. You will recall that the representatives of the political parties in SWA/Namibia found it possible to agree to travel to Geneva for the simultaneous consultations conducted there in November 1979, on the Demilitarized Zone, when you were able to assure them that they would have equal access to your representatives. They interpreted this reaction on your part as an acknowledgment of their equal interest in deliberations affecting their future. However, General Assembly Resolution 34/92 of 12 December 1979 reverted to the affirmation that SWAPO is the sole and authentic representative of the People of South West Africa/Namibia and granted increased financial assistance to SWAPO, again severely compromising the United Nations' claim to impartiality.

Pursuant to this resolution, the Council for Namibia embarked on a series of visits on which representatives of SWAPO were to be included. These visits were to cover various countries, including the Five for the first time since the commencement of their settlement initiative.

10. As soon as the issues raised herein have been resolved the South African Government would cooperate in implementing Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

R F BOTHA  
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

His Excellency Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
NEW YORK

# Govt avoids final reply to DMZ plan

230  
221  
ADM 13/5/80

## Frontline States.

Although South Africa was still working on the original plan in the hopes of making it work, "we are certainly not so dogmatic that we rule out other suggestions from whatever quarter that may bring about a peaceful and internationally acceptable solution"

Before agreeing to the proposal for a DMZ, Mr Botha asked for clarity on various issues

They are

- Whether South Africa's offer of reducing its bases inside the DMZ, from 40 to 20, had been accepted,
- Whether the effectiveness of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) would be increased through the deployment of a substantially larger percentage of Untag in the entire DMZ,
- Whether acceptable arrangements would be made on the disarmament of Swapo personnel on the closure of bases seven days after the certification of the election;
- That the claim by Swapo to bases inside the territory, would not be revived,
- That the Secretariate will refrain from giving effect to elements of General Assembly resolutions on SWA which single out Swapo for preferential treatment,
- That the Secretary General will refrain from applying funds from the regular UN budget for the exclusive use of Swapo

Observers point out that the question of recognition of Swapo could provide a serious stumbling block, as it demands that Dr Waldheim take up a public position contrary to the General Assembly. If he refuses, South Africa could reject the package.

By HELEN ZILLE  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Government has avoided a final "yes or no" answer to the proposed Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) on the Northern border of South West Africa — and kept the door open for a possible all-parties conference on the territory's future.

This emerged yesterday during a Press conference, at which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, answered questions on a letter he sent to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim

In the letter, Mr Botha asked for clarification on certain matters relating to the DMZ, and called for the UN Secretariate "to refrain from giving effect to the General Assembly's recognition of Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia"

Mr Botha strongly denied, "on the basis of my track record", that the Government was applying delaying tactics by asking further questions

He did not rule out the possibility of an all-party Lancaster House-type conference, involving the par-

# Demands could wreck elections

221

# SA demand on Swapo 'could wreck election hopes'

STAR 13/5/80

221

▶▶ From page 1

something that can be seen as a rather superficial contradiction if one looks at the different bodies of the UN," said a senior official.

UN officials also point out that Dr Waldheim is not empowered to rescind or negate General Assembly resolutions, and that he cannot divert funds voted for Swapo by the Assembly

Leon Marshall reports from Cape Town that the Government considers that it has left the door wide open to an internationally agreed SWA/Namibia independence in spite of setting firm conditions to the UN's proposals

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha, told a Press conference in Cape Town last night that the Government has conditionally accepted the United Nations proposals of a demilitarised zone during the election process as a "hazardous substitute" to the monitoring of Swapo bases, which it considered the best way of control

"It is only because we wish to avoid confrontation on the issue that we have accepted the DMZ," he said.

But one of the most crucial preconditions set to Dr Waldheim is that the internal parties of the territory be accorded the same status as Swapo in the negotiation process.

In its reply to the UN's DMZ proposals, the Government warned that a peaceful solution would "continue to be seriously jeopardised if all parties are not treated on an equal basis"

Referring at one stage to Dr Waldheim as "my friend" Mr Botha made it clear that the Government did not imply that it would under no conditions continue negotiations unless this demand was met.

The ambassadors of the

The Star Bureau  
NEW YORK — South Africa's insistence that the United Nations abandon its favouritism towards Swapo may be an almost impossible political demand that could wreck all hope for UN supervised elections in the territory

Top UN planners meet here today to discuss South Africa's response in depth and to decide whether the Government is making "unreasonable demands" "If that is the case," said one senior official

closely involved in the negotiating and planning of the past two years, "it seems the exercise is not going ahead"

In a document directed yesterday to UN-Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, asked the UN chief and his Secretariat to ditch Swapo as "the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia" and to stop funding the guerilla organisation from the UN's regular budget

The South African communication said the Government "deems it imperative that all participants in the political process must now be placed on an equal footing"

But some officials seemed dismayed at what one termed a lack of understanding of "political realities"

I think this (South Africa's position) is making an issue out of

To Page 3, Col 1

## What the Govt seeks to know from UN

Political Staff  
CAPE TOWN — In his reply to Dr Waldheim Mr Pik Botha said the Government would like to be informed whether the introduction of a DMZ would mean that

● The Government's offer to reduce its (military) bases inside the DMZ by half to 20 selected locations was acceptable (Mr Botha explained last night that this did not imply reducing the number of troops involved)

● The effectiveness of Untag (the UN peace-keeping force) inside the DMZ would be increased through the deployment of a substantially larger percentage of Untag in the entire zone (This, Mr Botha explained, meant increasing it to the full complement of 7 500 troops to monitor the zone more effectively)

● Acceptable arrangements would be made regarding the disarmament of Swapo personnel on the closure of bases

five Western Security Council member states are expected to meet in Cape Town this week to consider Foreign Minister Pik Botha's latest message to the UN Secretary-General Dr Waldheim

It is understood that at least one Western nation has warned the Government of the danger of selective sanctions being applied by the UN unless satisfactory progress is made

● The claim by Swapo to bases inside the territory would not be revived

In his letter, Mr Botha also pointed out that South Africa has accepted that Walvis Bay could be used by Untag for logistic supply, that South Africa could supply Untag with maximum logistic assistance within its own resources and that the air component of Untag could be militarised

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# Viljoen tells of role in SA reply to UN

KDM 14/5/50

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa Dr Gerrit Viljoen said yesterday he had helped compile South Africa's reply to the United Nations on the proposed demilitarised zone along the SWA northern border.

Dr Viljoen spoke just before leaving Windhoek with the Administrator-General's Council for talks with the South African Government in Cape Town on the DMZ proposal.

He said he regarded the paragraphs dealing with the impartiality of the UN in its dealing on SWA as the most important.

In these, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, asked that the South African Government be told

Whether the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and the UN Secretariat would refrain from giving effect to the recognition by the General Assembly of Swapo as the 'sole and authentic representa-

tive of the people of Namibia" and

Whether the Secretariat would refrain from giving effect to those elements of the General Assembly resolutions and resolutions of its subordinate bodies on SWA which singled out Swapo for preferential treatment not accorded to other parties.

Dr Viljoen said "I would like to add that a good example of this preferential treatment by the United Nations was the last report by Dr Waldheim

"In his latest report he did not even refer to talks between the UN delegation and SWA political parties here recently

"Furthermore, although we have the greatest respect for General Prem Chand, the Commander of the UN Transitional Assistance Group forces, there is still suspicion inside SWA about the manner in which the former Commander, General Hannes Philipp, has disappeared from the scene"

Political observers in Wind-

hoek said it appeared South Africa and a number of SWA political parties wanted Dr Waldheim to dissociate himself from resolutions giving preferential treatment to Swapo in order to prove his impartiality.

They said there was also a school of thought among politicians in SWA that the UN special representative on the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, should not simultaneously hold the position of UN High Commissioner for Namibia.

It was in these subordinate UN organisations that a great deal of preferential treatment for Swapo had been generated in the past, they said.

Meanwhile, in London yesterday, South Africa's reply to the UN was being studied by officials in Whitehall, and, although there has been no official comment, it is expected to receive a generally positive response from the Western governments involved in the settlement exercise.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said "It will be studied and there will be consultations with our partners in the Five"

It is being pointed out in diplomatic circles in London that the reply contained no rejections and that its terms appeared to reinforce South Africa's commitment to an international solution in the territory.

The five Western powers — Britain, France, West Germany, the United States and Canada — are expected to formulate a joint response, but the British Government might be obliged to comment this week in Parliament, where questions are expected.

Swapo has reacted to the reply by accusing South Africa of intransigence, saying Mr Pik Botha's comments made a "mockery" of negotiations with the UN — Sapa

Editorial Comment  
— Page 10

STAR 15/5/80  
**Van der Merwe** 221  
**clan hit**

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents have killed five people, three of them women, in a third attack within a month on the black Van der Merwe clan in the Kaokoland in North-west SWA/Namibia

This was announced today in a communique from SWA command headquarters which said the attack on Mr Ruter van der Merwe's kraal in north-east Kaokoland happened in the early hours of Tuesday morning.

The bodyguards working for Mr van der Merwe, leader of the Afrikaans-speaking family, repelled the assault, the statement said.

"Three occupants of the kraal, all women, were killed. Two visitors to the kraal were also killed," it said.

The identities of those killed have been withheld until their next-of-kin are notified.

The van der Merwe family which took part in the Boer "dorsland trek" into Angola decades ago, is on the Swapo deathlist because of its ties with Afrikanerdom.

1321:U	.N.D.
1322:T	COMPARISON OF VOCABULARIES. 49P.
1323:F	MS. IN UNIV. OF S. RHODESIA LIBRARY.
1324:L	SHONA
1325:5	VOCABULARY
1326:A	RIEHLER, E.
1327:U	1950
1328:T	A SHONA DICTIONARY. REVISED 4TH EDN.
1329:F	SALISBURY, JESUIT FATHERS. XI. 327P.
1330:C	ENGLISH-SHONA 39-228, SHONA-ENGLISH 229-302.
1331:W	A 496.3412-3 BIE
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1333:U	1938
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1340:U	1968
1341:T	SHONA
1342:F	GELU.
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# Botha's stance on SWA wins admiration

STAR  
15/5/80  
(221)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's latest move in the United Nations settlement bid for SWA/Namibia has been greeted with admiration by diplomatic

sources in London

While official British reaction has been withheld, Whitehall sources have called Foreign Minister Pik Botha's response to the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, a skilful document.

Some of the South African demands, in the document published in New York this week, are virtually impossible to meet, say the sources.

But the South Africans have played their hand well by throwing the problem back into the lap of the UN.

The five-power Western contact group is expected to meet shortly to discuss the next steps.

In the Commons yesterday the Deputy Foreign Secretary, Sir Ian Gilmour, said now was not the time to put undue pressure on South Africa.

However, he agreed with Mr Ted Rowlands, a former Minister at the Foreign Office, that the momentum gained by the successful Zimbabwe settlement should not be lost.

Developments in Zimbabwe, he said, would be of the utmost importance to the whole of southern Africa.

In Washington a State Department spokesman is quoted as saying the US is studying Mr Botha's letter, but reaction would come from the Western contact group as a whole.

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# Another 11 Swapo <sup>221</sup> men die in combat

STAR 14/5/80

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Eleven members of a Swapo group thought to have been involved in bombardments of police stations in the Operational Area have been shot dead.

This brings the Swapo death toll to 21 this week, according to SWA Command.

The second in command of SWA/Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said the Swapo men were killed in two separate operations on Monday by South African and South West African Security Forces.

A Security Forces patrol had received information that a group of infiltrators was preparing to enter the territory from Angola

An ambush was laid and 10 were killed when they walked into it.

Brig Bosman said the second incident happened when Security Forces, following the tracks of a gang — thought responsible for attacks on police stations 10 days ago — made contact with the group near the Angolan border.

In the ensuing battle 11 terrorists were killed.

~~SECRET~~

STATE DEPARTMENT  
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JANUARY 10, 1945

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# Horwood: We are committed to a solution in SWA

STAR 16/5/80 221

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CAPE TOWN — The South African Government remained committed to finding a peaceful and democratic solution to the South West Africa/Namibia situation, the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, said last night.

In a prepared speech for delivery to the Schultz International Monetary Seminar at Freeport in the Bahamas, he said he had been specifically requested to give his views on the political situation in Africa.

He said no effort would be spared in trying to

find a way in which the right to self determination of all the peoples of Namibia could be realised.

It is often said that the South African Government's concern about Soviet imperialism and its penetration into southern Africa is something of a myth, that it is a state of mind which cannot be substantiated in fact and that the West in general and southern Africa in particular need not fear Soviet expansionism.

"But we in southern Africa know better. We know that the threat is a

very real one and Afghanistan has proven us correct."

Senator Horwood said there were about 19,000 Cuban troops in Angola as well as East German and Soviet Bloc elements. There were also firm indications that those Soviet surrogates are to be found in other countries in Africa.

"Why are they there? Is the reason to assist these developing nations economically or are their intentions more sinister?"

"I submit that the track record of the Soviet Union in this regard leads me to the unavoidable conclusion that its expansionist policies have led it to look to Africa, and in particular southern Africa, as the next stepping stone to encircling the West. That after all, is its ultimate aim."

"The abundance of natural resources in South and southern Africa is an almost irresistible prize. If the Russians succeed in cutting off the supply of minerals to the technologically advanced countries of North America and Europe, they will succeed in breaching the defences of the West and particularly the Western Alliance."

None of us can afford to shut our eyes to reality, Senator Horwood said.

1141:L	SHONA
1142:S	GRAMMAR
1143:A	FORTUNE, G.
1144:U	1949
1145:1	THE CONJUGATION OF INCHOATIVE VERBS IN SHONA.
1146:P	AS 8 : 132-40.
1147:L	SHONA
1148:S	GRAMMAR
1149:A	FORTUNE, G.
1150:U	1949
1151:1	NDEVO YENOMBE LUVIZHO AND OTHER LILIMA TEXTS.
1152:1	HOUSE OF AFRICAN STUDIES, COMMUNICATIONS NO. 2
1153:3	1949 202-3 : RESIDUALS PROVIDING LITERAL TRANSLATION HAS ADDED 33 PAGES OF MOST USEFUL GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES TO OTHER SHONA DIALECTS, AND TO
1154:1	ASTERN ZONE.
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is equal to real GDP.  
This is determined by peoples desires in real life  
and  $T$  is determined the price of each good at  
a particular output.

# Peaceful solution in SWA is SA aim

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government remained committed to finding a peaceful and democratic solution to the South West Africa situation, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said last night

In a prepared speech for delivery to the Schultz International Monetary Seminar at Freeport in the Bahamas, he said he had been specifically requested to give his views on the political situation in Africa.

He said no effort would be spared in trying to find a way in which the right to self-determination of all the peoples of Namibia could be realised

"It is often said that the South African Government's concern about Soviet imperialism and its penetration into

Southern Africa is something of a myth, that it is a state of mind which cannot be substantiated in fact and that the West in general, and Southern Africa in particular, need not fear Soviet expansionism," Sen Horwood said

"However, we in Southern Africa know better. We know that the threat is a very real one and Afghanistan has proven us correct"

There were about 19,000 Cuban troops in Angola as well as East German and Soviet bloc elements. There were also firm indications that those Soviet surrogates were to be found in other countries in Africa

"Why are they there? Is the reason to assist these developing nations economically or are their intentions more sinister?"

"I submit that the track record of the Soviet Union in this regard leads one to the unavoidable conclusion that their expansionist policies have led them to look to Africa, and in particular Southern Africa, as the next stepping stone to encircling the West. That, after all, is their ultimate aim."

"The abundance of natural resources in South and Southern Africa is an almost irresistible prize. If they succeed in cutting off the supply of minerals to the technologically advanced countries of North America and Europe, they will succeed in breaching the defences of the West and particularly the Western alliance"

He went on to say that "none of us can afford to shut our eyes to reality!" — Sapa

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THERE is much speculation about the effective, supposed and true strength and support of the various political parties and alliances in Namibia. A final answer could only be supplied by an election under international supervision.

However, it is still possible to make an evaluation and draw certain conclusions on the strength of certain recent developments and events.

Some political observers and leaders would like to believe that Swapo (Nujoma) stands no chance of gaining an absolute majority in an internationally supervised election. It would be more realistic rather to accept this possibility. Many reasons can be cited in support of this assumption.

It was already stated in my first article that the DTA and the other parties in the National Assembly have not "delivered the goods". At the same time, Namibia has been overtaken by developments in Zimbabwe.

In an internationally supervised election, Swapo (Nujoma) can certainly be expected to use the same effective theme as the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe, namely that there can be no peace in Namibia until Swapo (Nujoma) forms part of the solution.

In other words, "a vote for Swapo (Nujoma) is a vote for peace", therefore against a continuation of the war. And this is what the Namibian population desperately wants.

The factual situation remains that no final solution for the Namibian problem is possible without the involvement of Swapo (Nujoma). This concrete state of affairs is being increasingly understood and accepted by black politicians.

At present there is not a single political party or alliance in Namibia which could individually defeat Swapo (Nujoma) in an internationally supervised election.

It has been suggested that all political forces outside Swapo (Nujoma) should form a united front against it. This will not happen either. Apart from the fact that an alliance between the DTA and the NNF is unthinkable for ideological as well as other reasons, the DTA will find it equally difficult to form a combined front with Akur.

Swapo-D, under the leadership of Andreas Shipanga, has not gained the support expected for it and is declining due to splits in its own ranks and suspicion among the people. This development is mainly to the advantage of Swapo (Nujoma) under the leadership of Sam Nujoma.

Nujoma may be controversial, but has, together with Herman Toivo ya Toivo, become a symbolic liberation figure. The younger generation of Swapo supporters has accepted him as leader while both Nujoma and Toivo enjoy equal stature among the older generation of Swapo members who still knew Toivo personally.

Another alliance, the NNF, split recently during an attempt to unite into a single party. Two of the six members groups, the National Independence Party and a Rehoboth group under the leadership of Mr De Klerk, have left the old NNF and may form a new party soon.

It will probably take up an ideological position midway be-

# Why Swapo would win an open election

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ADM 17/5/80

In the second of three articles written for the Rand Daily Mail, **PROFESSOR GERHARD TÖTEMEYER**, South Africa's leading academic expert on South West Africa, examines the depth and strength Swapo enjoys in the territory.

tween the old NNF and Swapo (Nujoma) and start a dialogue with the latter.

Such a new party could offer a home for a number of the smaller, as yet unaligned groups looking for a political home, that read the signs of the times correctly and acknowledge Swapo (Nujoma) as a power factor but do not yet see their way clear to joining it directly — which does not however rule out a later alliance with Swapo (Nujoma).

Quite possibly, the old NNF with its four member groups, namely Swanu (representing only a fraction of the Hereros but still the largest section of their intelligentsia), the Damara Council (representing the majority of the Damaras), the Mbanderu group (a small minority group) and a small Nama splinter group, the Progressive Party, will also open dialogue with Swapo (Nujoma).

At present there is little hope that such discussions could be successful. The top positions in the old NNF, which will possibly soon become the new NNF and change from an alliance to a single party in the process, are dominated by former Swanu supporters.

Since 1959 there have been several attempts to reconcile the two oldest political groupings in Namibia, Swanu and Swapo. They have all failed. Both have tried since their formation to act as the true spokesman for the Namibian population.

Time will have to tell to what extent Herero pride within Swanu to resist domination by a party (Swapo) which has the largest support among the largest single population group in Namibia, the Ovambos (47.6%), is playing a role, but it does not appear to be an insignificant factor.

Further evidence of this is the many years of tension between the two groups overseas, at the United Nations and the OAU, in Lusaka at the Namibia Institute, and in Namibia itself.

A reconciliation between Swanu and Swapo, which have enjoyed the favour of China and the Soviet Union respectively (also a complicating factor), as well as between the new NNF and Swapo (Nujoma), cannot be expected at present, even though this is desired by the strongest component of the new

NNF, the Damara group under the leadership of Chief Garoeb.

If an internationally supervised election should still take place this year — which is not being expected — a number of separate political groups, of which some are internally divided, would be ranged against a united Swapo (Nujoma).

These divisions, which rule out a united front, would benefit Swapo (Nujoma).

However, there are still more factors which favour Swapo (Nujoma). The military struggle is still mostly taking place in the far north, where more than 60% of the total population live. It cannot be denied that a situation of fear, intimidation and violence prevails in this area.

It can also be accepted that the influence of Swapo (Nujoma) in the far north, especially in Ovamboland, has increased and that the movement enjoys majority support among the Ovambos.

There must be few families in Ovamboland with no kinship ties with Swapo (Nujoma) members across the border, and therefore those who have taken up arms against South Africa.

It appears that the SA security forces have not succeeded in winning the necessary trust of the people of Ovamboland for their plans. Possibly they have the support of certain traditional leaders which have benefited by the SA policy of separate development over the past decade, but have precisely because of this become the targets of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) — Swapo (Nujoma's) military wing.

These traditional leaders however no longer enjoy majority support. Measures to strengthen their authority will no longer help and will only endanger their lives further.

It will not do to attempt to win political support by force when persuasion has failed.

The view exists in Ovamboland that the military struggle against Swapo (Nujoma) has already caused so much suffering and misery that while political and even military domination by Swapo (Nujoma) would possibly not mean any immediate improvements, it would still bring an end to death, destruction and a foreign occupation force.

For a large part of the black population, especially the Ovambos, Swapo (Nujoma) is the most important party, raised indigenously. It is therefore self-evident that the attitude of blacks towards Swapo (Nujoma) will differ from that of whites.

The support Swapo (Nujoma) enjoys is not primarily because of its economic, social and political programme — which most of its supporters know only superficially — but its status as a national liberation organisation.

And this is all the more so after the recent events in Zimbabwe which were very intensely followed by blacks in Namibia.

Swapo (Nujoma's) support stretches deep into the south. It has been mentioned before (see also my book 'Namibia Old and New') that besides strong support among ordinary workers Swapo (Nujoma) also has substantial support among modernising elite groups, whether they are teachers, ministers of religion, officials or members of other professional groups — therefore, all groups which could be important multipliers due to their status and influence.

Swapo (Nujoma's) support is therefore not limited to Ovamboland and its people. It can definitely and validly lay claim to a certain measure of support or at least sympathy among all population groups — and this includes whites.

Those who for convenience's sake refer to Swapo (Nujoma) as just another communist organisation are equally wrong. Such a simplistic view lends unnecessary credit value to communism. It also does not tally with the deep-seated Christian beliefs of the overwhelming majority of Swapo (Nujoma) members, especially in Ovamboland.

The churches, especially the black Lutheran, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches which have the majority support of the black population, indeed have something in common with Swapo (Nujoma) — both institutions feel threatened, persecuted and oppressed.

The expulsions of certain white church leaders, refusals to renew the residence permits of others or refusals to allow

them back into the country — a pattern over a number of years — will not break the power and ability of influence of the churches concerned but will rather increase the solidarity of their members and their ties with other suffering institutions.

The viewpoint that the black churches are communist infiltrated, have created common cause with Swapo (Nujoma) and support violence, does not tally with the standpoint repeatedly expressed by these churches (most recently at the beginning of March) that violence does not offer a solution to the Namibian problem — irrespective of who commits it — but will only lead to an intensification of the war with greater loss of life.

For its part, Swapo (Nujoma) is very much aware of that fact that any political programme which should contain atheistic tendencies and endanger the practicing of Christian beliefs would provoke conflict with these churches.

Swapo (Nujoma) cannot afford this politically and knows it. This alone should reassure many anxious minds.

A large number of black Namibian political leaders have recently been pointing out that Mugabe and his party had also long been vilified as communists par excellence.

The error of judgment made was to concentrate on this single aspect alone and in the process to underestimate the content and nature of Mugabe and his party's nationalist viewpoint and misjudge its dynamics.

It is felt that the same attitude exists towards Swapo (Nujoma) and that the same mistake may therefore be repeated, namely to see Swapo (Nujoma) simply as a communist and not as a primarily nationalist organisation.

Swapo (Nujoma) certainly has African socialist tendencies in its programme and it is entitled to this, just as others are entitled to differ from it.

The final answer as to whether this is the most acceptable programme for the future independent Namibia can only be given by the population of Namibia. If this is its choice, then it must be accepted and lived with.

SWA is  
on path  
to UDI

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South Africa's reply to the United Nations Secretary-General's proposals on a South West African settlement was the latest in a series of steps towards UDI, the president of Swapo-D, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He urged South Africa to reverse its decision to embark on "the doomed course of UDI" and to accept the immediate practical implementation of the UN's demilitarised zone plan.

The South African strategy would endanger peace and stability in the sub continent and had possible international repercussions. UDI would cause unnecessary human suffering throughout Southern Africa, Mr Shipanga said.

He said recent proposals to grant executive powers, including control of SWA units of the Security Forces, to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which dominated the National Assembly, were the first steps towards UDI.

He called on the peoples of SWA to reject all forms of South African rule, including the proposed executive powers and second-tier ethnic elections later this year.

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$\Delta A27$  is larger area from  $\Delta XBY$ , losses are not being incurred but profits are being made. This area above  $P1$  is  $\Delta P1B$  is called the consumer surplus and it is here that production of goods that would not have been possible under single pricing can be attained. This is purely the result of Price Discrimination.

Information  
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# Net gains — the <sup>(227)</sup> Swafish way..

Financial Reporter

DISCUSSING the rationalisation of the South-West African fishing industry in the annual report of SWA Fishing Industries (Swafish), Mr Robert Silverman says it is paramount that the industry utilises to the maximum the pelagic fish made available through the Government's conservation policy

It was through such a co-ordinated effort that shareholders would reap the major financial benefits

In view of the changing pattern of fishing and more particularly of pilchards, Swafish has bought a second-hand steel fishing vessel capable of catching and transporting over 400 tons of pelagic fish under refrigerated conditions

The vessel which cost about R2-million is already operating successfully

The new season opened on April 7 and initial efforts were in the area north of Palgrave Point where reasonable catches of pilchards were made but at the same time the effort on non-quota fish was maximised

Since then fair quantities of massbankers which are also free of quota have been caught as well as good quantities of anchovies which give a high oil yield.

With the season barely two weeks old — at the time of writing the chairman's review — it would be foolhardy, says Mr Silverman, to try to assess any particular pattern, but the presence of relatively large shoals of both anchovy and maasbanker so early in the season is definitely encouraging

# SWA: involve all parties — Basson

(22) 10/10/5/80

**THE ASSEMBLY** — The technical and mechanical problems militating against settlement of the SWA Namibia issue might be solved if all the major political parties of the territory could be brought together to draw up an agreed constitution before independence elections were held, the chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Lapie Basson, said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Foreign Affairs and Information Vote, he said chaos and dictatorship or both would probably have come about in Zimbabwe had the election there not taken place under a constitution previously agreed to at Lancaster House.

"I am sorry to say I foresee

the possibility of grave difficulties in South West Africa if there is not a clear understanding among all parties as to what course things are supposed to follow in respect of the proposed election there," Mr Basson said.

"I cannot recall a single case where a territory was made independent without some kind of agreed constitution with which to start off and on which to elect a government.

"In almost every case where independence was the issue there was either a constitution which had grown up and matured internally which was then adapted to the requirements of independence or a new constitution was agreed upon between the departing power and

the political parties of the territory before its departure.

It is different in cases where independence is imposed by force, but the result then is chaos or dictatorship or both, as happened in the case of Mozambique.

"That is also what would happen in South West Africa if Swapo were allowed to seize power as it wishes to do.

Mr Basson said Resolution 385 of the UN Security Council, when referring to elections for the territory, made no mention of any constitutional framework on which the proposed election should be based.

The proposal by five major Western nations in April 1978, however, implied an election to

determine the party which was the majority party, followed by the drawing up of a constitution under the leadership of that party, and then the formation of a government, with perhaps even a second election.

The danger was that the majority in the constituent assembly could abuse its power and ignore the wishes of the minority and institute a one-party system of government.

"Who will be able to prevent this?" Mr Basson asked.

"Some people live under the illusion that if you have elections all will be solved. This is not so.

"The whole future and development of South West Africa as an independent state depends on what kind of constitution it is going to get and what safeguards there will be for minorities.

I believe the problems about the cultural zones, the mandate, the laws and the practicalities of supervision would not disappear or be overcome by an agreement which left all the major political parties of South West Africa divided and fighting together to draw up an agreed constitution which would lead to the formation of a government.

"I would much prefer and the people would prefer independence via a negotiated orderly if a negotiated settlement could be reached to freedom.

Mr Basson proposed that the national conference informally set up by the five and then by the Security Council.

"It is not only a matter of constitutional law, but the fact that the SWA did not have any of the Western nations and the Front Line States did tend to prove that it was as there was a possibility that would probably not be possible if agreement between the constituent parties had not been reached for based on a constitution in terms of which the free elections were held."

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# Politics in SWA — like a deathlist

(221)  
RDM 2/5/80

conservative axis to forestall a Swapo victory in the scheduled election

The first and vital requirement is to delay the election Hence South Africa's qualified reply to the proposed demilitar-

By

MR DAAN Oosthuizen, a top seconded South African official with the Ovambo Government, read through the list of Legislative Assembly members It sounded as though he was reading from an army casualty list

Every now and then he would pause and his ballpoint pen would run through a name, "Missing it from the list... no, he was murdered," Mr Oosthuizen said "Oh yes, he was kidnapped."

"Looking at his black assistant in confirmation, he hesitated a moment as he tried to recall the fate of another member of the Legislative Assembly. "They cut his throat when they murdered him and his wife" His assistant nodded in agreement

Mr Oosthuizen, a dedicated public servant who believes the fate of South Africa will be determined on the northern border of Ovamboland, was not trying to convey the realities of the war

He was simply responding to a request to identify the number of chiefs and headmen serving on the Ovambo Legislative Assembly In doing so he was also updating the list by scratching out the dead and missing

The unspoken message of his words was as dramatic as it was simple coupled to the Ovambo Government's battle for political viability was the even more fundamental struggle of its members for their very lives

In a recent speech, the Ovambo Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, gave the names of 10 members of the Legislative Assembly who had died violently "in service of their land and their people" over the past two years

He used the phrase "already died" in referring to the dead men, implying recognition that more would die in the future A more direct recognition is manifest in the South African Police-trained Ovambo Home Guard, which seeks to forestall further assassinations and abductions

Two of the politicians killed in the last two years were Ovambo Cabinet Ministers, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, Minister of Health and Welfare, and Mr Thomas Shukongo, Minister of Works In 1975, Paster Ndjoba's predecessor as Ovambo Chief Minister, Chief Filemon Eihfas, was shot dead by assassins

These killings signify more than the vicious intra-black vio-

lence which characterises the war in South West Africa between South African-led Security Forces and Swapo insurgents They highlight an important political dimension of the war

If South Africa and its conservative political allies in South West Africa are to win the struggle for supremacy against Swapo, they must defeat Swapo on the political as well as the military field

Ovamboland is crucial to the struggle in, both these spheres Nearly half of South West Africa's 975 000 people are Ovambos, the majority of whom live in Ovamboland itself Adjoining the Angolan border in the north, Ovamboland is of obvious strategic significance

To check Swapo on the political field, the South African-backed conservative forces are heavily dependent on Paster Ndjoba and his lieutenants Pastor Ndjoba is president of the main political bulwark against Swapo, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) His predecessor as DTA president, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, was assassinated in 1978

His National Democratic Party is an important element in the DTA Unless it can deliver a substantial anti-Swapo vote in the scheduled United Nations-supervised elections, the DTA has got no chance of winning the election

Thus the impact of the assassinations and abductions on the morale of the Ovambo Cabinet is critical Similarly, its ability to withstand the war of nerves, in which thoughts of sudden death cannot be too far away, is vital

Mr Oosthuizen deliberated for a minute or two when asked about the Cabinet's morale "The Cabinet was very shocked when they lost Thomas Shukongo He was a strong man and he acted strongly against Swapo But they were not so shocked as to want to give in"

The Ovambo Minister of Education, Mr Peter Kalangu, replied cautiously before giving his assessment of Swapo's strength and, by deduction, of the Ovambo Cabinet's support "It is a very difficult question," he said "One doesn't want to overestimate or to underestimate Swapo's strength"

He did not elaborate, but it would not be unfair to describe his response as one of a man who was either unusually modest or decidedly unconfident

Sources in Windhoek close to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, were more forthcoming One conceded that Swapo would sweep Ovamboland if an election were held now Another put Swapo's support at about 80% of the Ovambo electorate

These estimates are understood to be endorsed by, or based on, those of South African intelligence Swapo sources in Windhoek concur "We are aware of our support," two members said in a semi-clandestine interview. "We are confident we will win with one of the biggest majorities seen in Africa"

Judging from talks with knowledgeable observers, some of whom have access to official thinking, a fairly broad strategy has been evolved by the

used zone along the SWA-Angolan border At least one of the qualifications — the one requiring the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to repudiate the UN General Assembly was reportedly devised to make fulfilment well-nigh impossible

The second element has two inter-related dimensions

● To intensify the military struggle against Swapo in the belief that military set-backs will check Swapo politically and bring about a decline in its support

● To strengthen conservative forces through the transfer of executive powers, including control over South West African security forces, to the DTA-dominated National Assembly, and through activation of "second tier" anti-Swapo ethnic governments

Whether these moves will turn the tide against Swapo is a moot point Some of the bright young aides to Dr Viljoen think so But against that is the judgment of Mr Olaf Eriks-



The Ovambo Chief Minister and president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba... a pistol on his hip to protect himself against would-be assassins.

son, a Finnish missionary near the town of Ondangwa in Ovamboland. "The longer the election is delayed, the more certain Swapo's victory becomes," he said.

A possible trump card for the conservatives they will be able to counter Swapo propaganda that the struggle is against South Africa only and they will acquire the ultimate political leverage — armed force.

## PATRICK LAURENCE

conservative forces is the anticipated introduction of conscription in South West Africa by the National Assembly. Conscription will increase the South West African contingent in the Security Forces from its present level of 20%.

Two advantages will accrue to the conservatives they will be able to counter Swapo propaganda that the struggle is against South Africa only and they will acquire the ultimate political leverage — armed force.

But Dr Zedetka Ngavirue, a political scientist who returned from abroad to serve with the Namibian National Front, anticipated that conscription would be counter-productive. "It will simply drive the people across the border to join the liberation armies."



Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader and former president of the DTA, lying in state after he was shot dead in Windhoek in 1978.

RDM -21/5/80

# 4 SWA army <sup>STAR 21/5/80</sup> men killed in <sup>(221)</sup> operational area

By Alan Dunn,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK—Four members of the security forces were killed in a contact in the operational area of S A/Namibia this week, bringing the total of people killed there so far this year to at least 370

The deaths were announced late yesterday in a brief communique from the second-in-command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman

He said the men, all members of SWA/Nami-

bia's indigenous 41 Battalion, had been identified as Rifleman Dawid Goliath (29) of Keetmanshoop, Rifleman Hendrik Balie (21) of Stampriet, Rifleman V Sekopomashe (29) of the Aminuis area and Rifleman Joseph Tjipuna (24) of the Gubabis area

Brigadier Bosman said all four would be buried with full military honours. No details of the skirmish were released

According to figures released on a weekly basis by SWA Command, a total of 294 Swapo members have been killed in the opera-

tional area this year

In the same period 34 security force members were killed. Four of these were in an accidental grenade blast in the operational area last week

About 44 civilians, some of them leading figures in northern SWA/Namibia, have been killed this year

While most of the deaths occurred in Ovambo, a small number happened in Kaokoland and in the white farming area of the territory just south of the operational area during a Swapo infiltration

## No prospect seen of Lancaster House-type talks

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's major political groups say they cannot consider Lancaster House-type constitutional talks before there is some sort of finality in the United Nations settlement plan for the territory

The leaders of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Namibia National Front, and the Swapo Democrats said yesterday they felt suggestions of round table constitutional talks were premature

This is also the view of the Administrator-General's council

"We can only consider the next step once we have some sort of direction in South Africa's negotiations with the UN," said Mr Dirk Mudge of the DTA

"We have not even had a reply yet to the South African Government's latest response to Dr Kurt Waldheim"



MR DIRK MUDGE

He was commenting on the statement this week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that the Government would not be against all-party talks

Mr Mudge said "The negotiations at this stage cen-

tie on one thing — elections for a constituent assembly which will have the task of drawing up a draft constitution

"Now there are suggestions of Lancaster House-type talks to decide on such a constitution. It seems a bit confused"

Mr Andreas Shipanga of the Swapo Democrats said his party first wanted finality in the South African-UN negotiations before it committed itself on the idea of Lancaster House-type constitutional talks

"The chances of these talks would not be too bad provided that they did not hinder the implementation of Resolution 435 in any way," he said

Mr Gerson Veni of the NNF said his group also wanted finality first before making any move on the proposed constitutional talks. But he added that he was not optimistic for such talks because unlike the situation in Zimbabwe there were many more political groups involved



Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The report of the commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the meat industry of SWA/Namibia will soon be presented to the South African State President and will be tabled in Parliament

This was announced in Windhoek last night by the office of the SWA/Namibia Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen

It said the report had been printed in Pretoria and had been sent to the members of the three-man commission for their signatures

“Interested parties and

# Inquiry on meat marketing complete

the public are assured that the authorities involved are doing everything they can to complete the necessary formalities as quickly as possible,” the statement said

The report, which follows the commission's in-

vestigations from late last year to earlier this year, has to be presented to the State President and Parliament because the body was appointed by the State President

“This was to ensure that the commission would have the power to summons witnesses in terms of the Commissions Act,” the statement said

It also said legislation was being envisaged for presentation to the territory's National Assembly, giving the Administrator-General the power to appoint a commission of inquiry directly with all the powers contained in the Commissions Act

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# Labourers knew 'Baas' would be murdered

5 MAR 23/80

By Alan Dunn.  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

GROOTFONTEIN — At least four Railway labourers knew an armed man intended attacking 'Oubia' van der Bank before he was bayoneted to death as he lent at Uchab railway siding.

This emerged at an inquest in the Grootfontein Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Andries Johannes van der Bank (57), a South African Railways employee killed during a Swapo infiltration into the white farming areas of SWA/Namibia earlier this year, was found dead at the siding on February 21.

He had 12 stab wounds, six of them in his back.

Documents before the court included 31 affidavits from Railway labourers and officials involved in investigating the case.

The court was also told the insurgent's attempt at sabotaging the railway line near the scene of the killing failed when only part of more than five kg of Russian made TIT explosive detonated blowing out 17 cm of steel.

## 'TAIL MAN'

Mr Vana Geiseb (32) of the mobile worker unit at Uchab told the court in a statement that a 'tail man' told him at about 9.15 pm on February 20 to call another of the labourers.

Mr Johannes Komkuiva (32), cook for the mobile workers team, said he was called by Mr Geiseb to a spot at the siding. He saw a man lying in the grass and holding a rifle.

The rifle was short smaller than those that the South African police and the soldiers have and it had a shiny bullet at the end of the barrel, he said.

He said he wanted a torch when I asked him why he said 'I want to hurt your head'. I saw the rifle, the man didn't talk much and I was scared.

The witness said he realised the stranger must have been a terrorist.

He said he alerted three fellow labourers. None would accompany him to

wan 'Baas' van der Bank who was sleeping in the old station building.

"I was frightened to go to the Oubias alone," said Mr Komkuiva.

The magistrate presiding at the inquest, Mr W Rust, found that Mr van der Bank died of multiple stab wounds. Unknown terrorists were responsible.

Literacy  
22/1/58 NDM  
measures  
23/5/58  
for SWA

WINDHOFK — The Directorate of National Education in South West Africa will soon embark on a nationwide literacy programme the Administrator General's Council announced in Windhoek yesterday.

The programme will be launched on August 1 and qualified teachers and other educationalists will be recruited on a voluntary basis to assist.

The Administrator General's Council has also approved in principle a programme for in-service authorities in the territory.

There was a lack of trained and specialised personnel, especially in the northern parts of the territory the council said.

— Sapa

# Swapo loses 26 in SWA in one week

221  
RDM  
23/5/80

Mail Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — The South African and South West African defence forces killed 26 Swapo insurgents in the past week, the chief of staff of SWA Command, Brigadier Willie Meyer, announced yesterday.

Earlier this week the names of four members of SWA's mixed 41 Battalion killed in action were announced.

Brig Meyer said the four soldiers lost their lives in a mortar and small arms fire fight.

They will be buried with full military honours in their home towns at the weekend.

Outlining the contacts with Swapo raiders Brig Meyer said 10 infiltrators walked into a security force ambush last Friday. Six Swapo men died in the ambush.

On Sunday, a South West African security force patrol made contact with a group of insurgents after receiving information from the local population.

During the ensuing contact nine of the Swapo group were

killed.

Brig Meyer said on Monday a security force patrol opened fire on a group of insurgents, killing five. He said the rest of the group fled.

Later on the same day a group of Swapo fighters walked into a security force ambush.

Six Swapo members were killed.

Brig Meyer said in all the contacts various weapons and webbing were taken.

Brig Meyer said there was a tendency among Swapo infiltrators not to make "a stand" during contacts. He said this was becoming more evident recently than it was in the past.

This was borne out by the discarding of vital equipment by the insurgents when they came into contact with the security forces.

"It is the worst thing in the world for a soldier to discard his firearm when under attack.

"This has led us to believe that the morale among the terrorists is very low," Brig Meyer said.

## Rabies epidemic hits SWA kudu.

WINDHOEK — A widespread rabies epidemic has killed off hundreds of kudu in South West Africa in the past few months and poses a danger to people as well, reports in Windhoek said yesterday.

Wildlife in the territory annually contracts rabies to some extent, but the killer disease is felling hundreds of kudu — especially in the north.

Nature conservation authorities are doing everything possible to curb the disease, but it is an uphill struggle.

Reports said a farmer in the Okahandja district, about 80km north of Windhoek, had found 50 carcasses on his farm and 150 on an adjacent farm in the past year.

Exact figures of the number of kudu dying because of rabies are unavailable.

Authorities in Windhoek have been quoted as saying hunters who shot and slaughtered rabid kudu were playing with fire.

The official hunting season in SWA opens today week and large numbers of South African and foreign hunters are expected to converge on the territory.

A State veterinarian, Dr R Hassel, warned that hunters should study the behaviour of kudu before shooting them.

A rabid kudu could normally be identified if it appeared unusually tame or unusually aggressive. Animals frothing at the mouth or obviously paralysed should not be touched.

Dr Hassel said hunters should take the precaution of having themselves immunised against rabies. There is no cure once the symptoms appear — Sapa.

SWA/NAMIBIA (221) FM 23/5/80  
Positive reactions

In London, South Africa's long-awaited reply to the UN proposals was greeted with relief, as an affirmation that SA was still seeking an international settlement. The British government consulted other members of the contact group concerning points raised in the response.

The first indication of Britain's attitude was given in Parliament by Sir Ian Gilmour, the Foreign Secretary's spokesman in the Commons.

The Foreign Office has pointed out on previous occasions that the DMZ was only an addition to the original Western proposals and that it did not detract from the earlier propositions.

The question of Unita's standing in the matter is not regarded as posing any difficulties since the movement has no official standing in the negotiation. It is assumed that the Western Five do not wish to offend the Angolan government, whose goodwill is essential.

The reply and the queries posed in it were discussed between UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim and the French Foreign Minister. Waldheim also took up the Namibian issue during a meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing. He was in London for talks with Britain this week.

# 5 soldiers and 81 <sup>STAR</sup> Swapo <sup>24/5/80</sup> killed (221)

The Star's Africa  
News Service

Five members of the South African and SWA/Namibian defence forces and 81 insurgents had been killed in an action in the operational area in northern SWA/Namibia, defence headquarters in Pretoria and Windhoek announced in a joint statement last night.

The latest deaths in the war on the SWA/Namibia-Angola border brings the total of people killed there this year to nearly 500.

The security force losses this year now total 39 and the number of Swapo members killed is at least 400. Civilian deaths total at least 45 this year.

Military authorities in Windhoek say Swapo is engaged in a "special offensive," using groups of specially trained men to infiltrate into the operational area of Owambo.

## PRESTIGE

The reasoning behind this, say Defence Force officers, is that Swapo is trying to maintain a degree of prestige while morale in Swapo ranks is at a low ebb.

The infiltration into the white farming areas of SWA/Namibia this year was part of a Swapo offensive which was expected to end towards the middle of the year.

While insurgents have been engaged mainly in striking at "soft targets" such as unarmed civilians, labour relations and committing acts of sabotage, it seems they have become more aggressive in recent weeks.

The dead soldiers were: Temporary Captain Andre Erasmus (29) of Rundu, Lieutenant Charl de Jongh Muller (23), Rundu, 2nd Lieutenant Johannes Mathews Heyns Muller (19), Villiers, 2nd Lieutenant Timothy Simmons Patrick (18), Maritzburg and Corporal Eduard Coetzee Engelbrecht (19), of Otjiwarongo.

# Five soldiers, 81 guerrillas killed in battle

221 By PETER KENNY **KDM**  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — Five members of the South African and South West African security forces and 81 Swapo insurgents have been killed in the biggest military action in the northern SWA operational area since August 1978, Defence Headquarters in Windhoek and Pretoria announced last night.

The soldiers killed were temporary Captain Andre Erasmus, 29, Lieutenant Charl de Jong Muller, 28, Second Lieutenant Mathews Heyns Muller, 19, Second Lieutenant Timothy Simons

Patrick, 18 and Corporal Eduard Coetzee Engelbrecht, 19 **24/5/80**

Captain Erasmus is survived by his wife, Mrs L M Erasmus, of SADF Caravans, Kameeldoring Avenue, Rundu, Lieut Muller by his wife, Mrs Z C Muller, of SADF Caravans, Rundu, and his parents, Mr and Mrs H Z Muller of Dagbreek, Vilhiers, 2nd Lieut Patrick by his parents, Mr and Mrs R B Hundle, of 60 Howick Road, Town Hill, Maritzburg, and Corporal Engelbrecht by his parents, who live at Ojiwarongo. According to the joint communiqué, the soldiers died after walking into a huge enemy

ambush on the border. A hectic firefight followed and the security forces went on to the offensive immediately.

"Although the security forces suffered losses, the terrorists were driven back and fled," the communiqué said.

The security forces gave chase, and in the ensuing contact 81 Swapo insurgents were killed. Huge quantities of light and heavy weaponry, ammunition and webbing were seized by the security forces.

"This large number of terrorists confirms that they are trying in desperation to improve

their low morale by fighting in large groups in order to recover lost prestige," a Defence Force spokesman said.

Earlier this week the Chief of Staff of SWA Command, Brigadier Willie Meyer, announced that 26 Swapo insurgents and four members of SWA's mixed 41 Battalion had been killed in action.

The latest deaths bring to 30 the toll of South African and SWA security forces killed in action in the northern operational area this year. In the same period 324 Swapo men have been killed.

At least 40 civilians have also met violent deaths in the bush war this year.

May has been marked by the heaviest contact with Swapo raiders since February, when a large group infiltrated the Otavi-Tsumeb-Grootfontein triangle — dubbed "the death triangle" — and a number of farms in the former white farming area were raided by Swapo gangs.

This week's battle is the biggest since South African forces killed more than 1 000 Swapo guerrillas on a raid into Cassinga in Angola in August 1978.

# Two SADF officers found guilty of murder

<sup>254</sup>  
<sup>221</sup>  
<sup>24/5/80</sup>  
Two members of the SA Defence Force, Captain J Sadie (26) and Lieutenant F R Strydom (23), who appeared on charges of murder before a general court martial, had been found guilty on four charges of murder with extenuating circumstances, Defence Headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The court martial —

consisting of Mr Justice D A Melamet of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court as president and two senior SADF officers with legal qualifications, sentenced Captain Sadie to five years' imprisonment and Lieutenant Strydom to three years' imprisonment. Both were also sentenced to being cashiered

In delivering his ver-

dict, Mr Justice Melamet said that under the military disciplinary code one sentence could be imposed "This in any case would be the correct procedure in this instance as the death of four people occurred during one incident," he said.

Extenuating circumstances found by the court martial included:

● The area in which

the crime was committed, was an area where an unconventional war had been in progress. Owing to the nature of this type of warfare, the soldiers lived under continuous tension. Each patrol ran the risk of being surprised at any moment by the enemy.

● Apart from that it was very difficult to identify the enemy: often they

did not wear a uniform or carry weapons and blended in with the local population. Children and women of the local population often helped the terrorists.

● The terrorists succeeded with the help of the local population and the bushy and vast terrain to avoid the soldiers. This led to frustration and a feeling of irritation

towards the local population, who were looked upon with suspicion.

The verdict and the sentence will have to be confirmed by the State President before being sent to the Review Board, which has the power to squash the verdict and the sentence or confirm them. — Sapa.





# SA troops <sup>(221)</sup> killed 200 in raid <sup>57AP</sup> <sub>26/5/80</sub> says Angola

LONDON — South African troops in helicopter gunships, armoured vehicles and with artillery support had killed more than 200 Angolans in a raid from the SWA/Namibian border on Wednesday, Launda Radio has said.

The radio, monitored by the BPC, quoted an Angolan Defence Ministry statement which said the attack was the second by South African forces this month.

Commenting on the report, an SADF spokesman said in Pretoria: "We have no comment to make as it is such obvious propaganda."

The Angolan Ministry statement said in the first raid on May 12 South African helicopter borne troops occupied a commune for some hours in Cunene province about 25 km from the SWA/Namibia border, killing 60 Angolan civilians and wounding 19.

### ATTACK

A larger force, consisting of 14 helicopters, 11 armoured cars and artillery, made an attack on May 21 into Cuando Cubango province about 60 km from the SWA/Namibia border, it said.

The statement said Angolan troops engaged the enemy but were forced to retreat with over 200 dead and an unknown number wounded. The casualties were both military and civilian.

In Paris, Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organisation, said he strongly condemned the reported military action.

"Swapo denounces the racist Pretoria fascist regime and its acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which killed 200 people, mostly civilians," he told reporters — Sapa Reuter.

**Killed in** <sup>221</sup>  
**action** <sup>STAR</sup> <sup>27/5/80</sup>

The Star's Africa  
News Service ~~2/27~~

WINDHOEK — Another member of the security forces has been killed in action, SWA Command announced today, bringing security force losses in the past two weeks to 10.

During this period, according to official communique, at least 107 Swapo members have been killed in the bush on the SWA/Namibia-Angola border.

SWA Command headquarters said here today that Lance Corporal H Klukouski (21) was killed "in the past week during a contact".

WINDHOEK — As the slogan says "Going fast won't miss the blast" But then again, travelling slowly does not help much either

This describes the diabolical danger civilians and security force's face in the operational area of SWA/Namibia every time they get into their vehicles

The situation for motorists there is risky at all times a recent announcement revealed there were more landmine detonations in the first quarter of this year than in any three-month period over the last two years

Making things tougher yet for people was the crowding late last year of landmine warfare to include the tarred surface of Ovambo's main road the lifeline to about 40 percent of SWA/Namibia's population

**REMINDEES**

Five patches of fresh tar on the Oshiwelo-shakati road are now reminders of several victims killed and maimed when their vehicles triggered off the fury of 6.5 g of TNT

The first mine planted in this stretch of road last November killed the

driver of a heavy truck and injured two passengers. Since then, there have been four blasts on this route leaving five dead and five injured

In efforts to counter this unseen enemy, possibly the ugliest form of terror warfare, all potholes in the road have been filled and security forces are running a daily convoy between Oshiwelo and Oshakati

The surface is "swept" by teams of Sappers from the Engineer Corps before the convoys start at about 7 am each day. These measures minimise landmine risks

Official figures are not available for security reasons, but the number of landmine explosions reported is understood to be only a fraction of those planted by insurgents and successfully lifted by security forces

It is known that half of the landmines planted on the tarred road have been lifted by security forces

Sappers engaged in mine-detecting take regular breaks from their duties because of the obvious pressure in dealing with these devices which sometimes include booby-traps.

**FLEXIBLE**

"Mines are very flexible things," said one senior security force officer, a specialist in explosives "There are all kinds of combinations one can think up in planting

# Sappers tackle the unseen enemy

## Terror, landmines bringing death and injury to SWA/Namibia

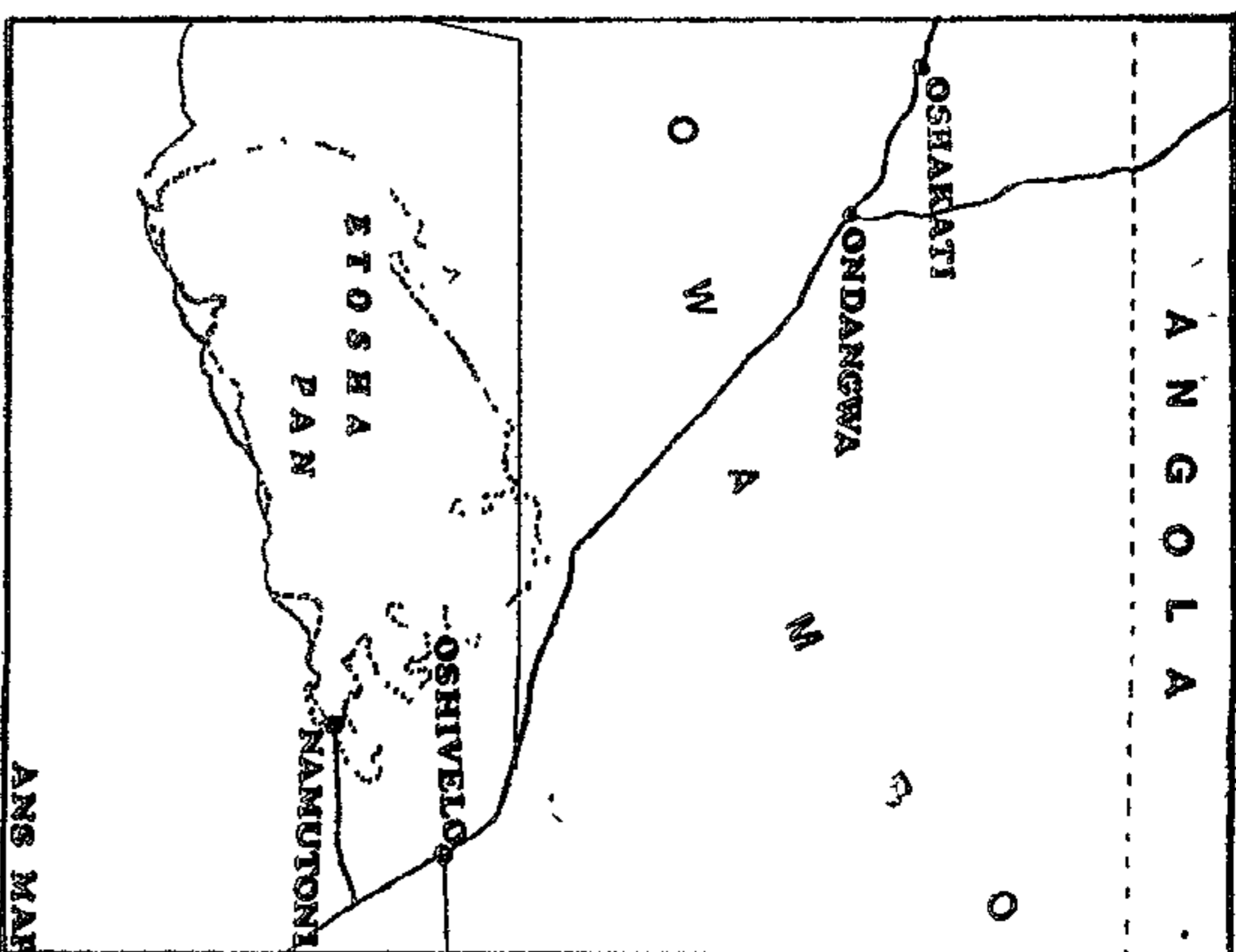
There is no end to the scope in this game

"They plant them on roads which carry heavy security force traffic. Sometimes they place

them indiscriminately on roads in areas of Ovambo where they don't have as much co-operation as they would like from the local population," he said.

Clues found at these scenes of blasts on the main road indicate Swapo lays the mines at night by chipping out slabs of tar with hammers and chisels and burying the devices under the surface.

They then replace the slabs and camouflage them. Security force officers estimate the whole operation takes two or three men about 45 min-



Landmine alley. The map shows a stretch of tarred road between Oshiwelo and Oshakati where many landmines have recently been detonated or found.

utes.

"This talk of using dust-bins lids to extract discs of tar is not correct because of the chipstone just below the layer of tar.

An experienced eye can spot a landmine on tar from about 20 m," said an officer.

**REINFORCED**

"People who have been blown up on the Oshakati-Ondangwa stretch so far were at fault because they moved before the dawn sweep was completed," he said "Some of the victims were plain irresponsible

vehicles are said to be among the best in the world

To beat these measures, insurgents sometimes try to boost their mines by placing 200 or 400 g blocks of TNT under the buried landmine. Security forces have lifted one mine where as much as 1 800 g of extra explosive was used to boost the blast

Despite this, security force losses have not increased — it is the unfortunate civilians who suffer.

"On the tarred surface, they use the TMA-3, known as the Cheesemine which contains 6.5 kg of explosive and needs anything from 180 kg to 320 kg of pressure to detonate it," the officer said.

Also used is the Soviet TM-57 which carries 7 kg of explosive and is capable of immobilising a tank. So far, this one has done the most damage to vehicles

**TEMPTING**

It seems, though, that security forces are staying a step ahead of landmine warfare. Several years ago, for instance, mine-detecting teams in the operational area used prod-ders to sweep roads step-by-step

They covered only 3 km an hour. Now they are covering up to 8 km an hour on the gravel roads of Ovambo with the aid of modern mine detectors.

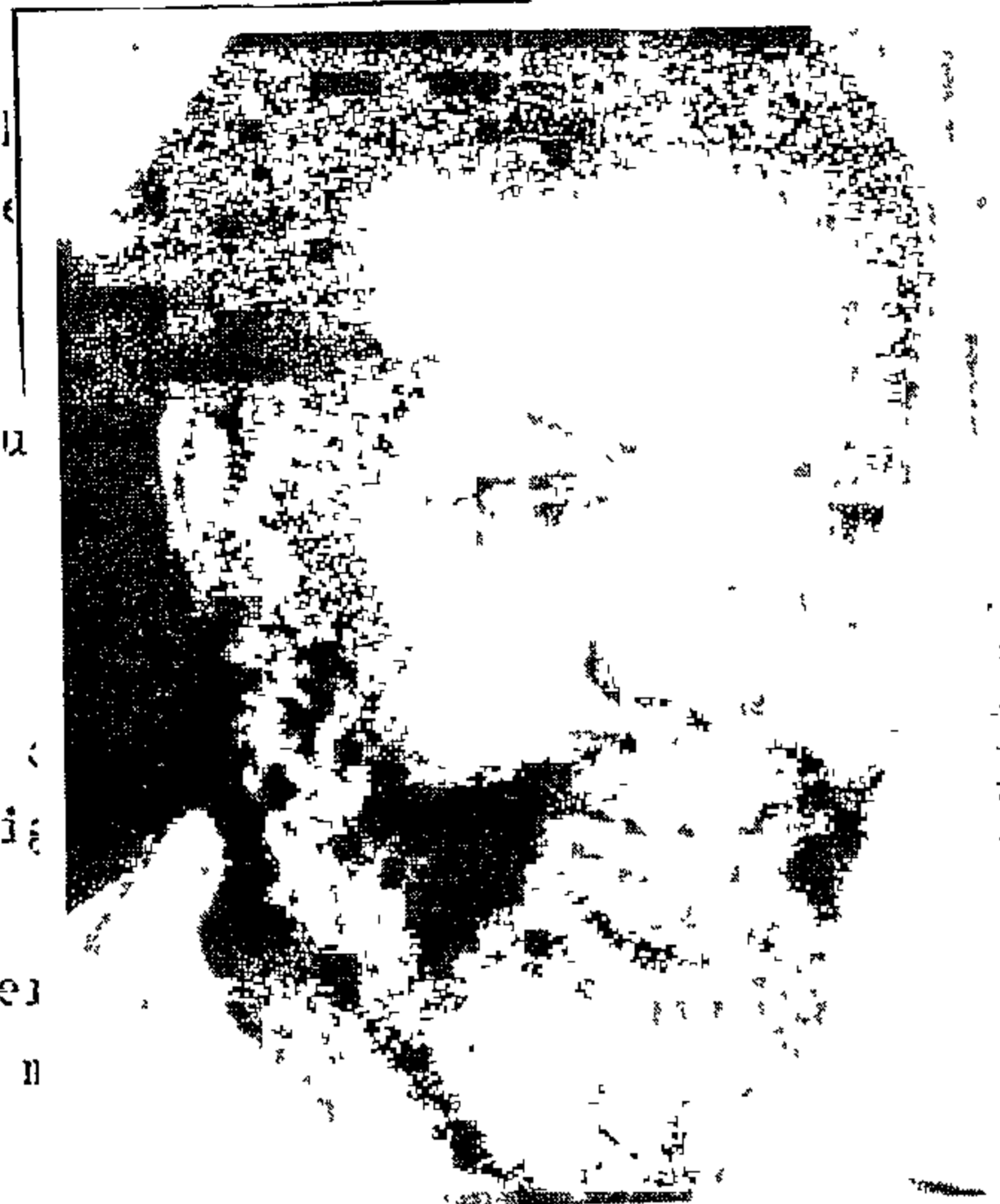
About 30 percent of the mines are detected visually, while many are found after tips from the local population prompted in some cases by a tempting reward of R1 000 for each vehicle mine found

This year has also seen a start to landmine warfare in the Kaokoland where five people have been killed and several injured in two blasts on the dirt roads there.

Die swart meerder-  
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# Nujoma lashes out at S Africa

Post 27/5/80 (221)



Swapo's Sam Nujoma

PARIS — Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organisation, yesterday said he strongly condemned recent South African military action reported by Angola against its territory.

Mr Nujoma, who officially begins a two-day visit here at the invitation of Accredited African Ambassadors today, said he denounced the use of Namibian territory for actions against Angola.

Luanda radio reported yesterday that South African troops had killed over 200 Angolans in a raid across the Namibian border last Wednesday.

"Swapo denounces the racist Pretoria fascist regime and its acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola which killed 200 people,

mostly civilians," he told reporters.

"The people of Namibia will continue their resistance against the Pretoria fascist regime and call on the international community to denounce these acts of aggression from occupied Namibia," he said.

South Africa reported last Friday that its troops killed 81 black guerillas after they ran into an insurgent ambush in Namibia near the Angolan border.

## SOLUTION

In Lusaka, Mr Hideo Hamutenya, assistant director of the Lusaka-based United Nations Institute for Namibia doubted whether a solution to the Namibian question was as close as it might appear.

"On the face of it, it looks as if we are making progress and that there is a breakthrough," he said on Zambia television last night. He was referring to South Africa's reply two weeks ago to a report on Namibia issued by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

But, Mr Hamutenya added, "close examination of (South African Foreign Minister Pik) Botha's letter to Waldheim shows that South Africa practically agreed, while at the same time put forth about five very difficult conditions"

## CLARIFY

Mr Botha had pressed Dr Waldheim to clarify military and political aspects of the last UN proposals for the territory's independence, which include a demilitarised zone 50 km wide either side of the Angolan-Namibian border.

South Africa continues to rule Namibia under the defunct League of Nations mandate and in defiance of UN resolutions.

It has expressed reservations about the effectiveness of such a zone.

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# Landmines kill <sup>STAR 28/5/80</sup> SIX in SWA <sup>221</sup>

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Six people — two of them children — have been killed and 11 injured in two separate landmine incidents in Ovambo, northern SWA/Namibia

The six who died, all Ovambo civilians, were in a vehicle which struck a mine near Oshigambo, about 20 km north-east of Ondangwa.

In the same incident three others were seriously injured, according to an Ovambo Government spokesman.

More than half of the civilian casualties in Ovambo this year have been as a result of landmine incidents

In a second landmine blast about 40 km south of Ruacana on the Kamanjab road in north-western Ovambo, eight Ovambos were injured, five of them seriously.

DTA in new  
call for <sup>5th</sup> 28/1/80  
open SWA  
amenities <sup>(221)</sup>

The Star's Africa News  
Service

WINDHOEK — A DTA member of SWA/Namibia's National Assembly has again called on the territory's Administrator General Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to proclaim legislation ordering the opening of public amenities for all races.

Giving notice of a motion to be tabled in the Assembly, Mr Pieter Junius of the Pastor delegation expressed 'disappointment' that all owners of public amenities had not yet opened their facilities to all races.

Legislation outlawing racial discrimination and opening residential areas to all races, was passed by the National Assembly in July 1979.

But the penalty clauses of this legislation still have to be implemented — when Dr Viljoen signs a proclamation to this effect.

Mr Junius said the Assembly would have to consider implementing these penalty clauses 'as soon as possible'.

The penalty clauses would take effect three months after proclamation.

Mr Junius asked Dr Viljoen to open all amenities under the Department of Nature Conservation as well as control of this department is taken over from the Afrikaner-controlled white Legislative Assembly.

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# Swapo HQ in Namibia, closed a year ago, re-opens

SWAPO has reopened the Namibian headquarters it closed almost a year ago.

The offices in the centre of Windhoek are being run by a group of young men who refused yesterday to comment on the move. Observers, however, see it as an attempt to maintain prestige.

The disbanding of Swapo's executive in Namibia and the closure of its headquarters came simultaneously in June last year following a spate of detentions of prominent Swapo members by security police.

#### LEADER

Mr Daniel Tjongarero, then the titular leader of Swapo in the territory, said at the time that the decision to run the organisation at branch level was taken by "what was left" of Swapo's central committee.

Efforts to open the headquarters in October last year were short-lived when the person in charge, the party's secretary for the youth league, Mr Johannes Konjore, was detained under security legislation.

While Swapo is not a banned organisation, South African authorities have reduced it in Namibia to a leaderless movement.

It is understood that

eight of the party's prominent members are still in detention to prevent political violence and intimidation."

Meanwhile Portuguese newspapers reaching Johannesburg report that thousands of citizens demonstrated in Luanda two weeks ago demanding the expulsion of all Cubans and Russians

#### REPORTS

According to the reports, which are unconfirmed by any other source, the demonstrators demanded to see Angola's President Jose dos Santos who agreed only to receive a small delegation. There were no details of the meeting.

Radio Angola meanwhile reported that six Portuguese citizens had been sentenced by the MPLA peoples court to jail terms ranging from two months to eight years for crimes of "economic sabotage".

Post 22/5/60

221 RDM 28/5/80

# Another bush war death

By PETER KENNY  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Another member of the South West African security forces has died in a contact in the northern operational area, bringing to 10 the number of security force deaths in the past week, SWA Command announced yesterday

The dead soldier is Lance-Corporal H Keukoski, 21, of Gibeon in Namaland, who will be buried with full military

honours on Sunday

A spokesman for SWA Command said Cpl Keukoski was not killed in the contact last week in which five members of the SA and SWA security forces and 81 Swapo insurgents were killed in the biggest military action in the SWA operational area since August, 1978

The Owambmo Government announced yesterday that eight people were injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine on the road between Kamanjab

and Ruacana in Western Owamboland

May has been the bloodiest month this year in the escalating 14-year bush war

A total of 40 SA and SWA security force men have been killed in action in the northern operational area this year

In the same period security forces have announced the deaths of 324 Swapo insurgents

At least 40 civilians have also died violently in the bush war this year



'Prestige'  
behind <sup>STAR</sup>  
Swapo <sup>29/5/80</sup>  
(221)

REOPENING

In SWA Namibia  
New Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo has reopened the SWA Namibia headquarters at Windhoek after a year and a half. The office in the center of Windhoek are being run by a group of young men who have declined to comment on the move. Others, however, see it as an attempt to maintain prestige.

The disbanding of Swapo's executive in SWA Namibia and the closure of its headquarters came simultaneously in June 1979, in spite of detentions of prominent Swapo members by security police.

Mr. Daniel Honzarero, then the titular leader of Swapo in the territory, said at the time he decided to resign the organization's branch level was taken by "hot or left" of Swapo's central committee.

Efforts to open the headquarters in October last year were short-lived when the person in charge the party's secretary for the Youth League, Mr. Johannes Konde, was detained in terms of security legislation.

# SWA to get own 'Cabinet'

Star 29/5/80

221

The Star's Africa  
News Service  
WINDHOEK — SWA/  
Namibia's National Assem-  
bly is to get its own  
"cabinet" next week when  
executive authority  
powers are granted it by  
the Administrator-General  
• At the same time Dr  
Viljoen is expected to an-  
nounce soon the constitu-  
tions of the first two  
representative authorities  
— for whites and  
coloured people — spell-

ing out the sharing of  
power between the Natio-  
nal Assembly and the eth-  
nic representative authori-  
ties

Although it will have  
executive say over most  
Government departments  
in the territory, four key  
portfolios which relate to  
the international status of  
the territory will still be  
controlled by the South  
African Government

These are defence, po-  
lice, foreign affairs and

customs and excise mat-  
ters

The move granting  
the DTA-dominated Natio-  
nal Assembly a Ministers'  
Council, or Cabinet, with  
executive authority has  
been seen here by some  
political groups as another  
step towards UDI

All that would remain  
now in constitutional de-  
velopment internally is  
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UCT

# New powers for SWA Government

221  
RDM  
29/5/80

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General's Council, constituted from members of the South West Africa National Assembly, will soon be transformed into a Minister's Council with executive powers, so that the council could make decisions and function collectively.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced this in Windhoek yesterday saying he regarded it as an important step in the policy of the South African Government to allow SWA to decide its own future.

Dr Viljoen also announced that revised constitutions for the coloured and white second-tier, ethnic authorities would be proclaimed on June 1.

These would become the first two, fully-fledged second-tier authorities with new constitutions in SWA.

He said technical arrangements for a new constitution for an Owambo second-tier authority, had been completed and it would be put in operation, together with second-tier authorities for most other population groups, on July 1 this year.

As soon as the new constitutions for second-tier authorities came into operation, current authorities such as the

Owambo Government would no longer have Cabinet Ministers and a chief minister, but a legislative assembly and an executive committee.

Final steps were being taken to prepare the proclamation giving executive powers to the National Assembly and details about the Minister's Council would be announced next week.

Important government functions of the existing white Legislative Assembly and Executive Committee, as well as the SWA Administration, would be transferred to the central government, Dr Viljoen said.

Meanwhile The Rand Daily Mail's London Bureau has reported that when the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, sees the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington on Monday, he will warn the British that there should be no further delays in implementing the United Nations plan for elections in SWA.

A Swapo spokesman said yesterday "President Nujoma will make it clear that Swapo feels strongly that the time has come now for the Western nations, particularly Britain, to put pressure on South Africa to comply."

Mr Peter Manning, information officer for Swapo in London, pointed out that the war between Swapo and South Africa

was escalating and warned that this would not cease "until there are prospects for a fair political solution."

Mr Manning, who was detained in South West Africa before coming to Britain to work fulltime for Swapo, said that Swapo felt South Africa was making "an utter mockery of negotiations over Namibia."

And in Bonn the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, said yesterday his government was convinced that the solution "of the final colonial problem in Southern Africa, the Namibia question, has moved within close reach."

Mr Genscher was addressing a meeting of African ambassadors to Bonn celebrating the 17th anniversary of "African unity day."

He listed a six-point priority list for German-Africa policies, including an offer to help Africa achieve political, economic and social independence, the renunciation of force, protection of human rights, and the peaceful "surmounting of colonialism and racism" in Southern Africa.

"Whoever still upholds realisation of the United Nations plan for Namibia, at best delays a development but he cannot stop it," Mr Genscher said.

"There is no denying that Swapo is a serious power, unrenounceable for a negotiable solution."

"The independence of Zimbabwe is a signal of hope which should be seen everywhere, but in particular in the Republic of South Africa and in Namibia," Mr Genscher said.

The Organisation of African Unity added weight to Africa's voice in the world, he said.

"We wish this voice would be heard more clearly more of the time," Mr Genscher said — Sapa, Sapa-AP

## Six civilians killed in SWA mine blasts

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Six civilians, including two children, died and three were injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine 4km north of Oshigambo on Tuesday morning, a spokesman for the Owambo Government said yesterday.

In another incident it was reported that eight people were injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine on the road between Kamanjab and Ruacana in western Owamboland.

The injured from both incidents were treated at the Oshakati State Hospital. A hospital spokesman said their conditions were satisfactory.

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# Fears that SA may push SWA into UDI

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 30/5/80  
 221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The strongly-worded attack on Swapo yesterday by SWA/Namibia's Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has lanned fears that South Africa is on the brink of imposing total self rule on the territory. Coupling his statement with major internal developments in next week, certain political quarters outside the territory's National Assembly feel the situation is heading for "UDI".

## MOVES

Dr Viljoen said Swapo's attitude on the SWA/Namibia issue was making it "virtually meaningless" to further pursue the possibility of implementing the settlement plan for the territory.

The recent internal moves which have led to a growing concern about UDI are:

- The South African Government agreeing to SWA/Namibia authorities having more control over its security forces.

- The launching of a

Division of Interstate Relations seen as a fledgling foreign affairs department.

- The announcement of executive powers for a proposed Ministers Council or Cabinet consisting of members of the DTA-dominated National Assembly.

But the internal process in SWA/Namibia has stopped short of total self rule and the South African Government has given repeated assurances that it wants an international settlement for the SWA/Namibia issue.

The reply this month from the South African Government to the United Nations Secretariat on the present settlement plan contained six concessions and is being seen in some circles as an effective "no".

## IMPOSSIBLE

The Government made impossible demands in the reply which were aimed at collapsing the initiative; some parties claimed.

But the South African Government, awaiting a response from the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, has clearly spelled out that the UN plan for SWA/Namibia has failed.

It seems that the Government's stance boils down to a question of time. Views that Swapo would now pose a strong threat in a UN supervised election are becoming widespread.

Swapo rule in the territory is unacceptable to the South African Government and its hopes appear to be pinned on gaining time to allow internal development to bring support to a more palatable alternative.

## DOORS ARE OPEN

However, the Government has been at pains to state that its doors are open to negotiations for an international settlement.

Swapo, in its turn, has been accused of making demands "clearly calculated delay or wreck a settlement".

Dr Viljoen, in his statement yesterday, noted five demands by Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, which proved more closely than ever that Swapo was unwilling to implement the settlement agreement for the peaceful independence of SWA/Namibia.

Mr Vekuri Rukoro, of the Namibia National Front, said Dr Viljoen could not use statements made by Mr Nujoma "for public consumption".

Mr Rukoro said there was clear evidence that South Africa was heading towards a UDI situation and was looking for ways to withdraw from the present international settlement proposal.

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# Frontline states <sup>221</sup> set sights on SWA

The Star's Africa  
News Service

LUSAKA — The Frontline states — the group of African countries formed to support the guerilla war in Rhodesia — are turning their attention to SWA/Namibia now that Zimbabwe is independent

The leaders of the group meet in Lusaka in the next few days for what is believed to be their first meeting devoted mainly to the situation in SWA/Namibia

According to well-placed sources within the Frontline group, the meeting will also discuss alleged South African military incursions into Angola and the current disturbances in South Africa

This would be the first time that the Frontline group has concerned itself directly with the internal affairs of South Africa.

Its discussions will coincide with a move by the African group at the

United Nations to have the Security Council debate the unrest in South Africa

The Lusaka summit is expected to embrace Zimbabwe as a new member of the family of five "frontline" states — Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania.

This will show that the "front line" has moved from the Zambezi to the Limpopo, which forms South Africa's northern boundary, and the Kunene, which forms SWA/Namibia's northern limit

Swapo president Sam Nujoma will also be attending the summit

He has cut short a visit to London, which would have included his first meeting with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington.

The summit is expected to begin on Monday, although this has not yet been officially confirmed.

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CHECK-PARITY SECTION

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# 23 SA soldiers <sup>STAR</sup> 30/5/80 die in a month - 14 in 'contacts' <sup>(254)</sup> <sub>(221)</sub>

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A total of 23 members of the security forces have died in northern SWA/Namibia this month, SWA Command announced yesterday

The second-in-command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said nine of the security force losses since May 4 were due to accidental causes

"Fourteen members of the security forces were killed in contacts and operations, but the other deaths were non-operational although they occurred in the operational area," he said

He said the circulation of rumours about the situation on the border with Angola was one of the "evils" security forces were trying to counter

Turning to operational-area incidents in the past week, Brigadier Bosman said another 15 insurgents had been killed by the South West African and South African defence

forces This brings the Swapo deaths this month to 158

He noted three contacts in the past week

● On Saturday security force members in a landmine-proof vehicle pursued a group of insurgents, killing four

● Six insurgents were shot dead on Sunday when security forces attacked a kraal near the border in which they were hiding

● Five were killed on Tuesday when a group of insurgents walked into an ambush

Commenting on the deaths of 81 Swapo members after five security force men were killed in an ambush last week, Brigadier Bosman said this action could not be linked with claims from Angola that 200 Angolans had been killed in an across-the-border raid by South African forces

He said Unita, the guerilla movement in Angola, had taken responsibility for this



# Fifteen more guerrillas killed in SWA

221  
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WINDHOEK — Another 15 Swapo guerrillas were killed in the northern operational area of South West Africa during the past week, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second-in-command of SWA Command, said in Windhoek yesterday

It was also disclosed at a Press conference that the Air Force base at Ondangwa, in northern SWA, had briefly come under a mortar attack. There were no casualties, no aircraft were damaged and only one undisclosed installation was slightly damaged

Colonel Theo de Munnick, commander of Western Air Force Command, said the attack, on May 5, had lasted only a few seconds

Reviewing incidents, in which some of the guerrillas had been killed, Brig Bosman said

● On Saturday, a security force patrol had followed the tracks of a group of insurgents. The group fled when they noticed the patrol. The security forces followed them in mili-

tary vehicles and four guerrillas were shot dead

After the contact, security forces captured guns, ammunition and webbing equipment,

● On Sunday, security forces made contact with a group of guerrillas hiding in a deserted kraal near the SWA/Angolan border. Four guerrillas were killed

A small quantity of guns, ammunition, webbing and clothing was seized by the security forces,

● On Tuesday, a group of guerrillas walked into a security force ambush and five guerrillas were killed

Replying to a question, Brig Bosman said although security force spokesmen had in the past emphasised the low morale of Swapo soldiers, it had never been said that Swapo was not infiltrating the northern operation area

He said two types of insurgents were entering the territory at present

● Ordinary guerrillas, whose morale was generally low, and

● Specialists in explosives and sabotage, who tried to cause as much trouble as possible

Replying to another question, Brig Bosman said 14 members of the South African and SWA security forces had died in the operational area since May 14. Their deaths had all been announced earlier

Nine more members of the security forces died in non-operational circumstances, such as accidents, he said

At the request of newsmen, Brig Bosman listed rewards payable to civilians who aided the security forces

They include R100 for reporting a bomb, R400 for reporting a rocket-launcher, R500 for reporting a firearm, R1 000 for reporting a landmine and R2 000 for information leading to the capture of an insurgent

Brig Bosman said the Defence Act provided for a maximum fine of R5 000 or five years' jail for conviction on a charge of spreading rumours which might demoralise security forces or civilians — Sapa

## Illicit diamond fines increased in SWA

WINDHOEK — People convicted of illicit diamond dealing in South West Africa will face fines up to R20 000 or 15 years' jail in future under a Bill currently before the territory's National Assembly

The Bill provides for a number of penalties to be drastically increased by amending the Diamond Industry Protection Proclamation of 1939

The Bill, proposed by the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, has been read for the first time

In terms of the Bill, anybody convicted of unlawful possession, sale, purchase or import and export of diamonds will face fines not exceeding R20 000 or 15 years' jail

Previously, those convicted were liable to a fine of 2 000 pounds. The jail term was the same as in the present draft legislation

Producers who fail to submit diamonds produced to the Diamond Board, or who export or import diamonds or unlawfully

sell or dispose of rough or uncut diamonds would in future face the same penalty

The Bill also amends the maximum penalty for people who fail or neglect to hand over to a magistrate all rough or uncut diamonds found outside the limits of the Sperrgebiet (diamond area) from a fine of R900 or five years' jail to a fine of R5 000 or five years' jail

Any person found guilty of unlawfully entering a diamond area would be subject to a fine not exceeding R2 000 or a period in jail not exceeding two years. In terms of the present legislation, offenders are subject to a R900 fine or one year in jail

The draft legislation also makes provision for the general penalty in cases where no special penalty has been prescribed for an offence involving diamonds to be amended. From a fine of R90 or one month in jail to a fine of R500 or six months' jail. — Sapa.

## Pressure on SWA group fails

LONDON — A plan by Leftwingers to prompt the annual meeting of Rio Tinto Zinc shareholders to debate an issue to the British-based company's mining of uranium in South West Africa has come unstuck

The move by the group against Rio Tinto Zinc and subsidiaries depended on a single 365p share getting them into yesterday's meeting

The group, led by Mr Roger Moody, were barred from the meeting when RTZ officials informed them that the sympathiser who had given them the share had inadvertently sold it

The sympathiser, a woman pacifist, had recently instructed her stockbroker to rationalise her portfolio and had not realised the share had been sold

The Leftwingers, who also wanted to provoke debate on human rights in Panama and Australia, where RTZ has other mining interests, had to content themselves with distributing leaflets to shareholders filing into the meeting — Sapa

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# Nujoma cancels London summit

LONDON — Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, has cancelled plans to meet the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington in London on Monday, and has flown to Lusaka to join black Front-line leaders at a summit meeting this weekend to discuss South West Africa, a Swapo spokesman said yesterday

Mr Peter Manning, Swapo information officer for Western Europe, said Mr Nujoma had cancelled plans to address an Anti-Apartheid rally in London on Saturday and dropped plans to fly to Algiers for a conference of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well

"It has all been arranged very hurriedly, but the Lusaka summit is going to be very important, and Mr Nujoma must be there," said Mr Manning. — Sapa.



(221) ADM 31/5/80  
**Grenada to send troops to Swapo**

ST GEORGES, Grenada — Grenada, a small Caribbean republic governed by revolutionaries, said yesterday it would send 500 soldiers to fight alongside Swapo guerrillas in SWA. The Labour Minister, Mr Selwyn Strathan, made the announcement during an African Liberation Day rally in Grenada on Monday. The government radio broadcast portions of the speech on Wednesday. Officials were unable to say when the soldiers would be recruited, who would train them, or how they would be transported to Africa.

Sources, who asked not to be identified, speculated that the announcement meant Grenada was further strengthening its ties with Cuba. Grenada was the only Caribbean government, besides Cuba, to back Moscow during the recent United Nations debate on the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. The labour ministry is traditionally responsible for recruiting soldiers in times of war. In the speech on Monday, Mr Strathan said about 500 men would be recruited to fight with Swapo in South West Africa —

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Swapo  
pledges to  
continue  
fighting

DAR ES SALAAM — Swapo yesterday dismissed the possibility of implementing a United Nations peace plan for the territory and vowed to keep fighting

The Swapo foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Peter Mweshihange, said in a prepared statement in Dar es Salaam that Pretoria had given the false impression that it had accepted the United Nations peace plan, but in reality it had rejected it because it tied acceptance to "a number of impossible conditions"

It was now clear that South Africa was not going to allow South West Africa to proceed to independence through supervised elections he said, "so we cannot but prepare ourselves for a bitter and protracted armed struggle

"We will certainly destroy any puppet regime"

Mr Mweshihange's statement was issued on the eve of a summit meeting in Lusaka of the five black African "Frontline States" — Zambia, Angola, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique — which is expected to centre on the SWA issue

Observers say the frontline presidents are likely to call on the UN Security Council to impose economic sanctions against South Africa if it does not drop its conditions for acceptance of the UN plan

In Swapo's view, the South African demand that the UN should be impartial towards all political groupings in the territory was nothing but cheap blackmail, Mr Mweshihange said

"The truth of the matter is that South Africa has not accepted the proposals, rather it has employed the gimmick of intense negotiations

"It has adopted the tactics of appearing to go along with the plan, while in fact it is actually busy implementing its own colonial plan" — Sapa-Reuter

