

Development.

NAMIBA

General

1975-76.

HANSARD 2 Q column 98
12 February 1975

South West Africa: Race classification/ identification

71 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of the Interior †

- (1) Whether there is any form of official race classification in South West Africa, if so, in respect of what persons or population groups is it applied,
- (2) whether any problems are experienced with identification for administrative purposes in respect of persons to whom and/or groups to which race classification is not applicable if so, (a) what problems and (b) how are they overcome

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The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

- (1) No, not insofar as the Department of the Interior is concerned
- (2) No, not insofar as the Department of the Interior is concerned
(a) and (b) fall away

14 February 1975.

> **Native homelands in South West Africa**

*5 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) (a) What is the total area of each Native homeland in South West Africa (b) what area of the land in each homeland has been purchased from Whites and (c) at what total cost,
- (2) whether any further land is to be purchased if so, what area in respect of each homeland

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The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) The Native homelands include large tracts of unsurveyed State land. The total areas are approximately
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Damrataland | 4 799 000 hectares |
| Herrero land | 5 399 000 hectares |
| Owambo | 5 607 000 hectares |
| Kaokoland | 4 898 000 hectares |
| Kwango | 4 170 000 hectares |
| East Caprivi | 1 153 000 hectares |

- (b) The total area of land purchased from Whites for addition to the Native homelands is 3 227 754 hectares. A separate figure for each of the homelands is not readily available.

(c) R26 554 785

- (2) Only small adjustments are being considered

HANSARD 2 Q column 131-132

14 February 1975.

**Persons in Owambo detained during 1974
in terms of Proclamation 17, as amended
by Proclamation 26 of 1972**

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*32 Mr H G H BFLI asked the
Minister of Police

- (1) How many persons in Owambo were detained during 1974 in terms of Proclamation 17, as amended by Proclamation 26 of 1972,
- (2) how many of these persons (a) had by the end of the year been (i) charged and found guilty (ii) charged and acquitted and (iii) released without charges having been laid and (b) were in detention at the end of that year

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) 1
- (2) (a) (i) None
(ii) None
(iii) 1
- (b) None

HANWARD 3 Q. column 183

18 February 1975.

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White farmers acting as agents for Department in developing farms in Native homelands in South West Africa: Agricultural schools/colleges

*39 Dr I I FISHER (for Mr R M Cadman) asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) How many farmers are acting as agents for the Department in developing farms in Native homelands in the territory of South West Africa,
- (2) (a) how many agricultural schools or colleges are there in homelands in the Territory (b) in which homelands are they situated and (c) how many Native students are enrolled at each of them

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) None

(2) (a) 2

(b) Owambo and Kavango

(c) Owambo -19 (A further 28 applicants will arrive shortly)
Kavango—The College is nearly completed and will commence with training activities in 1976

HANSDARD 3

Q vol. 195-196

19 February 1975.

**Signing of undertakings by visitors to
Ovambo and/or other areas in north
of South West Africa**

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89 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the
Minister of Bantu Administration and
Development †

- (1) Whether any persons or class of persons wanting permission to visit Ovambo and/or any areas in the north of South West Africa are required to sign an undertaking before entering the area or areas if so, (a) what is the undertaking and (b) why is it required
- (2) whether the same or similar undertakings also have to be given in respect of any other regions in South West Africa if so, what regions

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) and (b) No undertaking is required from any person or class of persons wanting permission to visit Ovambo and/or any other areas in the north of South West Africa before entering the area or areas. An undertaking is however required in cases where the visit to the areas concerned is in connection with any type of research work. The undertaking reads as follows, "I hereby undertake to furnish the Department of Bantu Administration and Development with a copy of my thesis, book, article or film within three months after completion of my work and before publication thereof."

The thesis, book, article or film is required for possible Departmental use and/or distribution to other State Departments and the Homeland Government.

- (2) The conditions mentioned above are applicable to all the Native Homelands in South West Africa as well as all the Bantu Homelands in the Republic of South Africa.

HANSARD 3

Q column 237-239.
21 February 1975.

224

Bantu Investment Corporation

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT replied to Question *38, by Mr R M Cadman

Question

- (1) (a) How many loans did the Bantu Investment Corporation grant to Native businessmen or light industrialists in the territory of South West Africa during the year ended 31 March 1974 and (b) what was the total amount of such loans,
- (2) (a) how many (i) trading and (ii) industrial concerns has the Corporation since its inception, itself established in the Territory, (b) what is the nature of each concern and (c) which of these concerns have been transferred to Native ownership,
- (3) how many (a) Whites and (b) Natives are employed by the Corporation in its building operations,
- (4) how many (a) Whites and (b) Natives are employed in (i) trading and (ii) industrial concerns owned by the Corporation,

- (5) how many business premises have been erected by the Corporation for letting to Natives

Reply (laid upon Table with leave of House)

- (1) (a) 48
(b) R303 511
- (2) (a) (i) 38
(ii) 13
(b) Wholesale
General Dealers—8
Bottle Stores—2

Retail

Hardware 2
Bottle Stores -4
General Dealers—6
Workshops and Service Stations—9
Butcheries—3
Curio Dealers—2
Tourist Rest Camps—2

Industrial

Building Sections—4
Furniture Factory—1
Bakeries—4
Soft Drink Factory—1
Engineering Works—1
Saw Mills—2

- (c) Wholesale General Dealers—3
Retail General Dealers—4
Retail Bottle Stores—4

- (3) (a) 27
(b) 556
- (4) (a) (i) 96
(ii) 20
(b) (i) 379
(ii) 299
- (5) 55

HANSARD. 7. Q. columns. 513 + 14.

17 March 1975.

Bantu pupils in South West Africa

*8 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Bantu Education

(1) How many Bantu pupils in South West Africa (a) wrote and (b) passed the (i) senior certificate (ii) junior certificate and (iii) Std VI examinations in 1973 and 1974, respectively,

(2) how many of those who passed the senior certificate examinations in each of these years qualified for university entrance

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT

(1) 1973	(a)	(b)
(i)	80	50
(ii)	353	322
(iii)	4 081	2 817
1974		
(i)	73	48
(ii)	341	301
(iii)	4 380	3 040

(2) 1973 39
1974 29

Bantu students from South West Africa

*9 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Bantu Education

(1) How many Bantu students from South West Africa were enrolled at (a) each of the universities for Bantu and (b) other universities in the Republic in 1974,

(2) in what faculty was each of them enrolled

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION

(1) (a) University of Fort Hare 17
University of the North 13
University of Zululand 3

(b) None

(2)	Fort Hare	The North	Zululand
Arts	3	8	1
Law	2	2	1
Economic Sciences	2	1	1
Science	10	2	

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HANSARD. 7. Q. column 537-38.
18 March 1975 -

Talks on constitutional future of
South West Africa

The PRIME MINISTER replied to
Question *41, by Mr C W Eghin

Question:

- (1) Whether talks have taken place between the Executive Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the territory of South West Africa and leaders of other population groups in South West Africa on the constitutional future of the territory,

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(2) whether any steps have been taken by any population groups to elect representatives to take part in the consultations, if so, (a) by which groups and (b) what steps

(3) whether any population groups have indicated their attitude in regard to (a) participation in the consultations or (b) the election of representatives, if so, (i) which groups and (ii) what is their attitude in regard to (aa) participation in the consultations and (bb) the election of representatives;

(4) whether a consultative committee is to be set up, if so when

Reply:

(1) No but the two members designated by the Legislative Assembly as its representatives have already started exploratory discussions with leaders of other population groups

(2) Yes

(a) Whites and Coloureds

(b) The said groups have already designated their representatives

(3) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(i) Whites, Ovambo, Kavango, Coloureds and Nama

(ii) (a) These groups have already expressed themselves in favour of participation in the consultations

(bb) The Whites and Coloureds have designated their representatives and it is expected that the Ovambo, Kavango and Nama will also designate their representatives

(4) It depends on what the population groups decide

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Hansard 8
25 March 75

Q columns 601-603

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Political government in South West Africa

*22 Mr I D DU P BASSON asked
the Prime Minister

- (1) How many (a) regions and (b) population groups in South West Africa have a form of political government at present,
- (2) what is (a) the nature of the government, (b) the membership of the governing body and (c) the number of members who are (i) elected and (ii) nominated, in each case,
- (3) when did the latest election of elected members take place in each case concerned,
- (4) which (a) regions and (b) population groups have no representative institutions as yet,
- (5) what steps are contemplated to grant representative institutions to any of these regions and population groups

† The PRIME MINISTER (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House)

(1) (a) Five

(b) Six

(2)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
			(i)	(ii)
Advisory Councils				
Coloureds		11	6	5
Rehoboth Basters		7	7	—
Legislative Councils/ Assembly				
Whites		18	18	—
Ovambo		77	42	35
Kavango		30	15	15
Eastern Caprivians Non-self-govern- ing territory		28	—	28

- (3) Coloureds October 1974
Rehoboth Basters September 1974
Whites April 1974
Ovambo January 1975
Kavango August 1973

- (4) (a) Namaland
Kaokoland
Hereroland
Damaraland
Bushmanland

- (b) Nama
Kaokoland
Herero and Tswana
Damara
Bushmen

- (5) A Proclamation providing for the establishment of Tribal Councils and a Nama Council for Namaland will be promulgated shortly

No authorities have as yet been established in respect of Kaokoland, but the whole area has been divided into 28 wards each of which is controlled by a headman and his council

Two communities in Hereroland have already requested the introduction of community authorities in terms of section 7 of the Development of Self government for Native Nations in South West Africa Act (Act 54 of 1968) As a result, the Mbandero Community Authority and the Okamatapati Community Authority were proclaimed simultaneously on 20 September 1974 There are also a further seven headmen who function traditionally with their councils in Hereroland

In so far as Damaraland is concerned, the area has been divided into 11 wards in terms of the regulations promulgated by Government Notice No 68 of 1924, and in each ward a headman and a council comprising three members are chosen The 44 members of these councils together constitute an advisory body called the Damara Council

As regards the Bushmen, the problems which must be solved be-

fore a representative form of government can be established, are well known—they are a nomadic group

All the legislation concerning the constitutional development of South West Africa's Native nations is regularly brought to the notice of these nations by the Commissioner General for South West Africa and/or officials by way of, *inter alia*, meetings and interviews with leaders and prominent members of these nations The object of this procedure is to enlighten the nations concerned of the possibilities which exist for constitutional development

In so far as the whole question of political development is concerned, it must be borne in mind that all options are open for these groups and that the inhabitants of South West Africa will themselves decide on their constitutional future

Furthermore, the two members nominated by the Legislative Assembly of South West Africa to represent it at discussions with other population groups on the constitutional future of the Territory also discuss the constitutional development of South West Africa at the exploratory discussions which they hold with leaders of other population groups

HANSARD 9

Q column 666.

11 April 1975,

Robben Island: Transferring of South-West African prisoners to South-West Africa

*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

Whether consideration has been given to transferring prisoners from South-West Africa, at present on Robben Island, to prisons in South-West Africa, if so, with what result, if not, why not

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Prisons)

The matter is under consideration, but no decision has been made yet

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Question
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Warning over

Du Preez's

SWA mines

STAR 21/4/75

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It would take investment almost of the magnitude of the S i s h e n L Saldanha scheme to develop Mr Ben du Preez's South West Africa interests. The Star was told today

Not only would money have to be poured into mining development but railways and roads would have to be built to the remote claims area and a social infrastructure developed for the miners

Mr du Preez's mining claims are the bone of

contention in the Standard Bank's attempt to recover a R32-million debt

Last week his estate was sequestered at the request of his son to forestall the bank's intention of selling off his assets which it had seized on a court order

CLAIM

It was claimed that the Middle Eastern consortium was negotiating to buy 40 percent of Mr du Preez's mining interests for R35-million and also to invest about R420-million in developing the claims

It has since been revealed that Saudi-Arabian interests are involved in the negotiations

However the Saudi businessman who visited South West Africa with Mr du Preez a Mr Abbassi, spent only one day there — probably Good Friday of this year

According to mining sources he could not have seen much more than the desert sand in the claims area

COMMENT

The Standard Bank today refused to comment on how it would react to the provisional sequestration of Mr du Preez's estate

According to some sources however, the bank takes the view that in not opposing provisional sequestration of his estate Mr du Preez committed "an act of insolvency"

These sources say that unless something dramatic and important happens in the next three months they would expect the provisional sequestration of the estate to be made final



NEW YORK TIMES
24/4/75

224

SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN SLAINDURING RIOTING

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, April 23 (Reuters)—The police shot and killed a black and wounded 10 others—three seriously—when they opened fire on a stone-throwing crowd here today, the South African Government said.

Police Minister James Kruger, in a statement to Parliament in Cape Town, added that 295 blacks had been arrested, 127 in connection with the stone-throwing and 168 for being in the township illegally. He said the policemen, who sustained slight injuries, opened fire in self-defense.

Spokesmen for the blacks were not available for comment.

The Minister said that the trouble began when black policemen demanded residence documents from blacks emerging from the township of Katutura. He said it had been known that many blacks were living in the township illegally and inciting the inhabitants.

Katutura, a volatile area, houses thousands of migrant Ovamba workers living in hostels. It is a major center of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which vehemently opposes South African control.

1 THOUSAND 12

Q 839

29 April 1973.

Birth-rate in South-West Africa

*12 Mr G W MILLS asked the Minister of Statistics

What is the increase or decrease in the birth-rate for each ethnic group in South-West Africa for the past five years

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

Birth rates per 1 000 population

Year	Whites	Coloureds	Natives
1970	26,4	38,2	not available
1971	28,4	38,9	not available
1972	26,4	40,9	not available

Date in respect of Whites and Coloureds for 1973 and 1974 are not available as yet

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~~2.238~~

SOUTH WEST'S CABORA BASSA

Because of their spectacular size, Cabora Bassa and the Hendrik Verwoerd dam have stolen the limelight. Yet the Cunene River project, now taking shape on the South West Africa-Angola border, has no less significance for the sub-continent's economic development. With Angola on the brink of chaos, this ambitious scheme could however be in the balance.

Water and power provided by the Cunene would be a godsend to SWA and Angola. Over two-thirds of SWA has an annual rainfall under 400mm and, if annual water consumption rises by only 3.5%, the territory will probably have exhausted its existing water supplies by the end of the century.

Mining development in SWA and Angola is being retarded by the shortage of water. Power supplies are at present based on thermal stations

hopefully by 1978. This includes:

- A hydro-electric power station at the Ruacana Falls. Excavations (including an underground machine cavern 140m long, 40m high and 18m wide) are nearly complete. Switch-on date for the first 80MW is May 1977 and the three turbines to be installed will eventually have a total capacity of 240MW, and
- A regulating dam at Calueque (about twice the size of Hartbeespoort Dam) and with installed pumping capacity of 6m³/sec, will be sufficient to provide water for the immediate needs of Owamboland as well as parts of Damaraland and the coastal desert.

The Gove-Ruacana-Calueque works are merely the start of a remarkable feat of forward planning and engineering. The scale of the whole Cunene scheme is reflected in the estimate that its eventual cost —

Bassa's initial capacity is 2 075MW).

Then there are the irrigation schemes on both the Angolan and SWA sides of the border. Despite the potentially rich farming areas in Angola, little was done by the Portuguese to tap the river's resources, partly because of a dearth of funds and partly because the Cunene River Administration was situated in far-away Lisbon.

But there are clouds on the horizon, most of them blown up by Angola's impending independence. Last November, members of Unita (which enjoys widest support in the area) and the FNLA stirred up trouble among the 400 Owambo labourers at Calueque.

In March, there was a week-long strike over a pay dispute and — though work has resumed — the dispute has not yet been settled.

Then there is the disconcerting fact that Angola controls the headwaters of the Cunene. With the aid of the Gove and Calueque dams, a hostile government could cut off — or at least reduce — the flow of water to the power generators downstream.

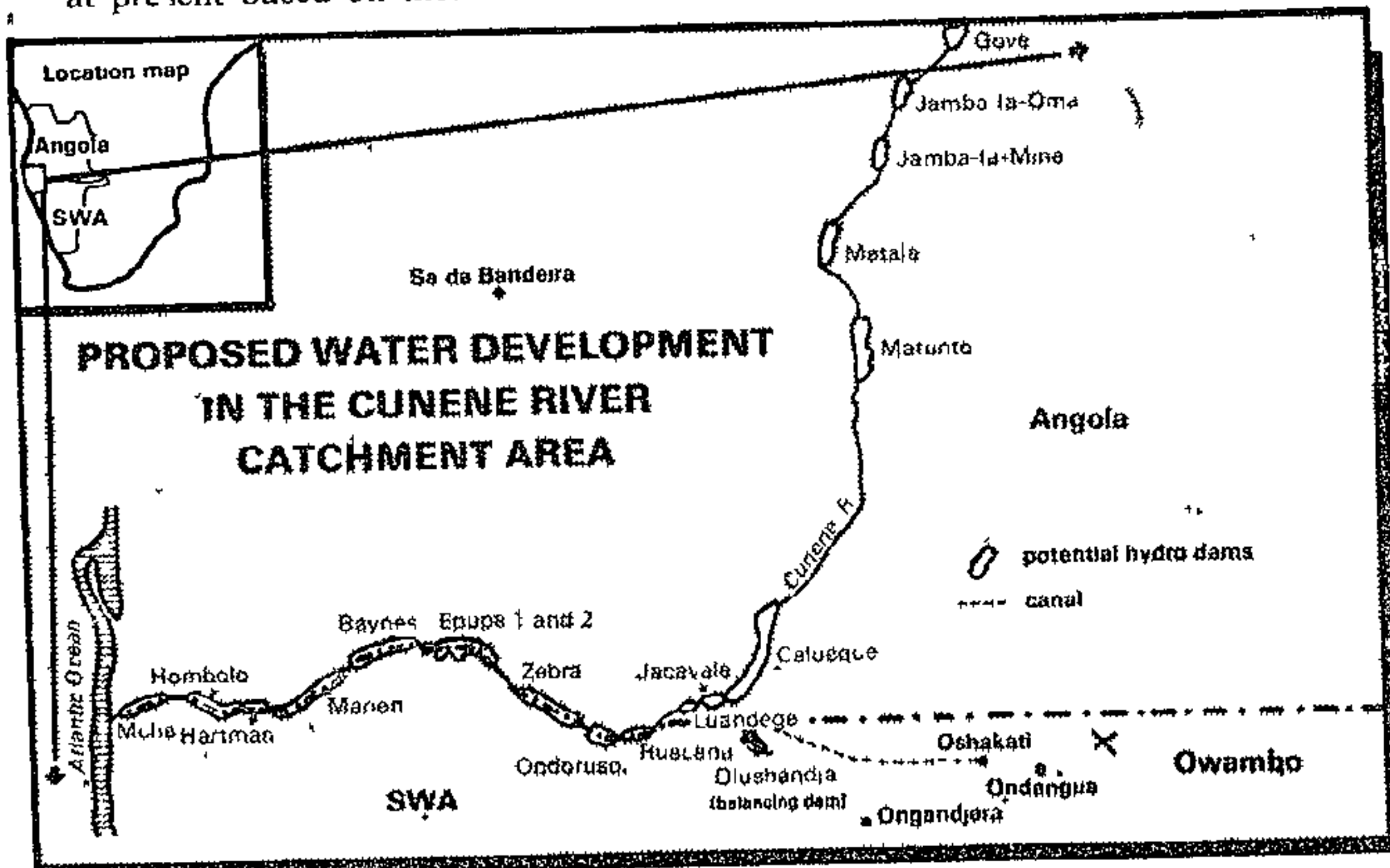
Even if it decided against this, it could still tamper with the royalty SA will be paying for the use of the water at Ruacana for power generation. It was agreed with the Portuguese that the royalty would be pegged at 0,17c per unit — an annual handout of about R0.8m. But, just as Frelimo is demanding a higher price for Cabora Bassa's electricity, Angola's new leaders may hold out for a higher royalty. However, no demands have yet been made.

SA is taking every possible precaution to ensure its money will not be wasted and to protect lives and property. Last week, the 550 White residents at Ruacana (about half of whom are Italians) were warned to "refrain immediately from entering Angola unless it is absolutely necessary".

Should the Calueque Dam be cut off from the canal through Owamboland, provision has been made to pump water — if there is any — from Ruacana to the canal system.

As an additional precaution, the thermal Van Eck power station outside Windhoek (which was built in the late Sixties as a result of delays in getting the Cunene scheme underway) will not be mothballed when Ruacana comes on stream.

It will be available not only to meet peak hour demand, but also to supply power in case of disruption.



fired by expensive imported coal.

In 1969 — five years after Portugal and SA reached agreement on the joint use of the river's water — priority was given to two components of the Cunene project. One was construction of the Gove Dam on the upper Cunene (financed entirely by SA) to regulate the flow downstream. This task was completed in March 1973.

To help Owambo farmers, an early start was also made with a canal system running 130km from Calueque (in Angola) to Oshakati. Pumping into the canals began in August 1973.

Work currently in progress will complete Phase I of the project,

together with plans for harnessing the waters of the Kavango River — may run to well in excess of R1 000m. The cost of tapping the Cunene's hydro potential will be around R600m, all provided by SA.

The Ruacana power station will tap only one-eighth of the Cunene's power potential, and 14 more dams are already planned.

Within eight years of Phase I's completion, the electricity generated will be inadequate to meet burgeoning demand. So it's likely a start will be made soon after 1978 with at least one other hydro-electric plant.

If, and when, the Cunene's potential has been fully tapped, installed capacity will be 2 385MW, (Cabora

SWA trade a Japanese worry

STAR 4/5/75

(224)

Own Correspondent
TOKYO — Japanese companies concerned are working on the principle that if they ignore the "Namibia problem" it will disappear.

But the current visit here of a United Nations delegation trying to pressure Japan into obeying United Nations decrees on South West Africa, has caused considerable embarrassment, as well as great anxiety over the United Nations threat to confiscate Namibian cargoes on the high seas as "stolen property."

Japan's prime concern is a contract signed with South Africa for the long-term import of 8 200 tons of uranium concentrates from the Rossing Mine in South West, beginning next year.

WARNED

The visiting United Nations delegation has been trying to persuade both business and Government leaders to cancel the contract and have no further dealings with South Africa which "would tend to encourage the continued occupation of Namibia as well as its economic exploitation."

Japanese companies have also been warned by S.W.A.P.O. representatives that once independence is achieved the new "Namibian" government will demand compensation for any

raw materials removed. Businesses here are becoming anxious because, with the wholesale withdrawal of American commercial interests, Japan, seemingly, is now the major customer of SWA resources, and this country doesn't like to be in such a politically exposed position.

A spokesman for the Fo-

reign Ministry's African Division commented: "Since the United Nations passed its "Namibia" decree last September the Japanese Government, as a basic policy, has to cope with it positively.

"But the Government will have to consider the issue within the overall framework of its resources policy."

Keep Portuguese, urges Seifsa chief

Staff Reporter

ORGANISED industry is putting heavy pressure on the Government to take the brakes off recruitment of White artisans from Mozambique.

Industrialists are also asking the Department of the Interior that the hundreds of Portuguese workers taken on since last September's riots in Lourenco Marques be allowed to stay.

The pressure from industry hits at a most sensitive area of South Africa-Mozambique relations as Frelimo tries to ensure that it retains the diminishing number of skilled Whites on the eve of the territory's independence.

Yesterday, Mr Errol Drummond, the director of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa), confirmed he had acted on the requests of his members.

He said that last week Seifsa and the Department of the Interior had "final discussions on clarifying the manner in which Portuguese labour may be employed in South Africa."

"Many of the people who took part in the exodus from Mozambique in the last seven months have taken up work with members of Seifsa. The matter has now been greatly clarified," he said.

He said he would soon be issuing a statement of Seifsa members on what the discussion achieved.

But the Secretary for the Interior, Mr J. L. S. Fourie, yesterday would not comment when asked for details of the discussions and of what was agreed.

Spokesmen for several industries affiliated to Seifsa yesterday confirmed they had written to Mr Drummond both on before

behalf of Portuguese employees on temporary residence permits and of those queueing up in Lourenco Marques for permission to cross the border.

One spokesman explained: "Since last year's rioting, the authorities have tightened up on the control of Mozambique artisans.

"The normal high education requirement, which had been waived prior to the riots, was reimposed, disqualifying most of the workers.

"But industry needs these workers, and so does the country, if, for example, Sasol 2 is ever going to be built."

It has been estimated by one Portuguese labour expert that up to 40 000 Portuguese were living illegally in South Africa before last year's riots.

Since then, an estimated 50 000 had left Mozambique — most of them for South Africa, he said.

Army trainees to aid SWA homelands

Political Editor
CAPE TOWN. — University graduates and other qualified trainees in the Defence force are being released from army duties to help in the development of South West Africa's homelands — a decision which could soon be extended to homelands in South Africa.

The decision represents a dramatic change in Government policy. The Government has consistently rejected calls by opposition leaders and many student organisations for the development of Peace Corps-type operations in the homelands. Many national servicemen with academic qualifications have been attending "orientation" courses in Pretoria and Tsumeb in preparation for service in the homelands. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development is giving short courses in tribal customs and traditions to at least 100 trainees in the homelands.

He refused to disclose how many national servicemen were involved, but it is understood that at least 100 are attending courses in the homelands. He refused to disclose how many national servicemen were involved, but it is understood that at least 100 are attending courses in the homelands.

At the Mukwe agricultural project, 200 km east of Rundu in Kavango, a Bantu Investment Corporation farming expert, Mr Piet Badenhorst, an ACF trainee with an agriculture degree, Lieutenant Sippe Heyns, a 20-year-old Permanent Force mechanic, Sergeant Sammy Gunther and local tribesmen have developed a fully-irrigated training farm in eight months.

As soon as Kavango is sufficiently trained in irrigation farming they will be settled on their own plots bordering on the free-flowing Okavango River, the northern part of Kavango has them who toured the remote area this week. "The people here won't have to look across the border any longer to see what terrorists can offer them."

an agriculture degree, Lieutenant Sippe Heyns, a 20-year-old Permanent Force mechanic, Sergeant Sammy Gunther and local tribesmen have developed a fully-irrigated training farm in eight months.

The breakthrough could have a significant impact on the rate of homeland development which is being retarded by the lack of skills and education among homeland inhabitants.

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Elifas sê wat pla nog in Suidwes

Rapport 25/5/75 (724)

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

DAAR is vordering in Suidwes op die terrein van menswaardigheid en regte vir alle mense ongeag ras of kleur, en met die uitskakeling van diskriminasie. So sê swart leiers, maar voeg by dat daar nog meer gedoen moet word.

Verhoudinge verbeter by die dag en is me meer

so gespanne soos in die verlede nie, sê hoofminister Filemon Elifas van Owambo. Sy mense is die talrykste in die land.

Met die swart leiers is van-deesweek gesels toe 24 politieke joernaliste in Owambo en Kwango kon rondkyk en vrae stel.

Hoofminister Elifas sê sy land het 'n blink toekoms. Hy en sy kabinet is dankbaar oor vordering. Al wat nog in groter mate reggestel kan word, is die uitskakeling van diskriminasie.

Hy glo daar was belangrike veranderinge sedert die toespraak van adv Pk Botha, SA ambassadeur, verlede jaar in die VVO.

Hy noem sake soos hotel-verblyf en die afwesigheid van apartheid op Oshakati, groot-skeepse skakeling op gelyke vlak tussen wit en swart, groter bewegingsvryheid en geriewe wat daarmee saamgaan.

Al Suidwes se bevolkings-groepe sal waarskynlik in die toekoms sonder reisdokumente of permitte deur alle gebiede daar kan gaan.

Wat Owambo betref, geld dit reeds vir mense soos regsleiers, politici, kerkleiers en onderwysers.

Hoofminister Elifas sê daar was in die laaste paar jaar magtige vooruitgang, maar daar is probleme, soos te min onderwysers en arbeiders.

Skakels

Daar was laas stakings deur Owambo's oor salarisse en ander sake. Wat is die posisie nou? — met al hierdie dinge is gevorder, en nog meer vordering kom. Die gemiddelde inkomste van 'n Owambo-gesin is nou R1 010 per jaar.

Voorts het hoofminister Elifas, volgens Sapa, gesê hy

DIE dag wanneer Suidwes hidroelektriese krag sal hê, kom vinnig nader. Hier is die begin van die tunnel van 1,5 km by die keerwal in die Kunene-rivier aan die Angola-kant van die skema. Die vordering is verbasend vinnig.

voorsien dat Owambo onafhanklik word, maar dat Owambo en ander state in die gebied interafhanklik sal wees. Oor prestiese betrekkinge en soewereiniteit sal op die beoogde grondwetlike konferensie gesels word.

Mnr A Majavero, hoofminister van Kwango, het gesê sy raad sal dit nie duideliker as 'n ander liggaam Kwango se sake beheer nie, maar hy verkies wel skakels met die res van Suidwes.

Albei hoofministers verwerp Swapo se aanspraak dat hy namens die meerderheid in Suidwes praat.

'n Ander siening is dié van die Nasionale Konvensie vir Namibie, voorstander van 'n eenheidsstaat, wat ná mnr Vorster se toespraak verklaar het dat Suidwes op 'n lewende vulkaan en 'n tydbom sit wat elke oomblik kan ontplof.

Die NKN verwerp mnr Vorster se toespraak volkome. Dis blote paaiery van die

blankes. Vrede en orde in die gebied word met wapengeweld afgedwing.

Naskrif: Die kabinetministers van Kwango, die Sekre-

taris van die Wetgewende Raad en 'n paar amptenare vertrek vandag op 'n vierdaagse besoek aan Windhoek. Hulle is die gaste van die Wetgewende Vergadering.

Crisis speeds water scheme

STAR 26/5/75

The heat of the tropical sun and of international politics has called so far to halt or hinder one of Africa's biggest and least publicised water and hydro-electric schemes

On the border between Angola and South West Africa, the joint Portuguese-South African Cunene river water scheme is being pressed on with urgency and anxiety

An investment worth almost R100-million is at stake half way between the civil war situation in Angola and the rising political confrontation over the future of South West Africa

Without any abnormal military or security support, a multinational work force of 2 500 Whites and Blacks under the energetic direction of an Australian construction manager Mr Jim Thompson, is working against the calendar

Enough for all

When the job is done, so much power will be generated from the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme that it will provide for the needs of the whole of South West Africa till 1990 and will virtually put Windhoek's coal-driven Van Eck power station "into mothballs"

At the same time a canal system from upstream Calueque, just inside Angola, will lead water 170 km across Owambo's parched and salt polluted territory to provide fresh water for its development needs

A balancing dam just inside Owambo will regu-



Where the Cunene River plummets 110 m over the Ruacana Falls, the hydro-electric scheme requires the river to be diverted down a 9 m diameter tunnel blasted out of the hillside.

late the flow of the water into the interior

Far to the north, at the headwaters of the Cunene river, a large storage dam at Gove, costing R20-million was commissioned early last year. It provides an even flow of water down the Cunene for use in the canal and hydro-electric projects

Decade ago

This mammoth three-pronged scheme was initiated 10 years ago when the South African and Portuguese Governments

first started to hammer out an agreement to harness the water and power potential of the Cunene

The tunnel to the huge generators by-passes the scenic 110-metre-high Ruacana Falls, which is the territorial boundary. Vehicles have to cross the border regularly to get from one section of the project to the other, yet there is no arrangement about which side of the road traffic must travel on

The result is that in mid-site all traffic has to change to the other side of the road

The Gove dam is financed entirely with South African capital, R10-million being South Africa's direct contribution and the other R10-million an interest-free loan to Portugal, repayable over 20 years. With Angola

dependence, Portugal's repayments commitment rumours

Huge caverns

The R80-million Calueque and Ruacana legs of the scheme began in September 1973. Within a fortnight the huge turbines and generators for the hydro-electric scheme will begin to be installed. Vast caverns have been blasted in the hillside, through which the whole force of the Cunene will

be channelled when the scheme is complete

The project is 40 percent complete and on schedule. It will generate 320 Mw of electricity, all of which will be taken by SWA from April 1978

Though small compared with the 2 000 Mw capacity of Cabora Bassa, the Ruacana hydro-electric project rates third or fourth in size in Africa

Difficulties caused by political unrest in Angola have affected mainly equipment provided by

Angolan distributors. Spare parts have had to be arranged from South West Africa

R800 000 A YEAR

In terms of the agreement signed in 1969 with Portugal, Angola must be paid 1/20th of a cent per kilowatt-hour produced, which is expected to earn Angola roughly R800 000 a year. There is no provision for Angola to draw any electricity from the scheme

A tunnel 11 km long bypasses the falls for the generation of electricity, with a diversion weir above the falls to deflect the river into the tunnel. The weir is half complete and the tunnel and caverns for the plant virtually complete

Tourist draw to remain

Within the next three years the dramatic 110-metre-high Ruacana Falls on the Cunene River will be capable of being "switched" on and off

To generate electricity for the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme, the South West Africa Water and Electricity Corporation (SWAWEC) which controls the scheme, will divert the whole force of the Cunene past the present falls through a tunnel

But they have not forgotten the tourist potential of the Ruacana Falls. Instead of turning the impressive V-shaped many-tongued waterfall into a has-been phenomenon, provision has been made for the famous falls to flow for two hours a day once the hydro-electric scheme is working

From 10 to 11 am and from 3 to 4 pm each day, the hydro-electric scheme will stand back for tourists, the sluices of the diversion weir will open and the tunnel will close so that the Ruacana Falls

Reports by
John Patten,
Political
Correspondent

April/May Vacation Assignments

To be handed in during the first week of the 2nd quarter.

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To feed a nation

In the north-east corner of Kavango within a stone's throw of Angola, Botswana and Zambia, a start has been made from nothing with a project wrested from the dreams of men

If the dream reaches fruition it will see enough food produced to feed the entire population of South West Africa.

Started in November last year, the agricultural project of Mukwe, 200 km east of the Kavango capital of Rundu, the project is in the hands of just four Whites—an agricultural officer, his wife as secretary, and two Defence Force officers, with agricultural degrees, seconded for the purpose

The project is an example of the Defence Force's new policy of assisting in homeland development in South West Africa by seconding skilled servicemen from military service to use their specialised knowledge on effective development projects

The four are the project manager and his wife, Mr and Mrs Jan Potgieter, Second Lieutenant Willie Vosloo and Second Lieutenant S Hynes

opposing views and the

They are working with Black Kavangos who, formerly, lived on islands on the Okavango River seeking out a living through fishing

Until six months ago, when the Defence Force brought in bulldozers to clear the bush and initiate the project, the local inhabitants had not had any experience on a monetary economy. Now they earn between R38 and R100 a month

The aim is to grow crops and experiment on what would be viable farm units for the local population to operate. Estimates at present range from 2 ha to about 7 ha a family.

Although close to the river the project is based on viability from annual rainfall. Potential further from the river is also regarded as good, especially as ranching country, with little difficulty anticipated in finding usable borehole water

The Bantu Investment Corporation is masterminding the project

Although fairly close to terrorist country in the Caprivi Strip, the Whites have no security back-up. They sleep with their doors open at night.

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SWA as talks time looms

Nat Mercury 27/5/75

THE United Nations is going to have to take a new look at South West Africa and revise its seemingly ill-conceived approach to the disputed territory when it discusses the controversial issue soon.

Mr. John Vorster and the Nationalist Government have already changed their stance from a rigid concept of independent Bantustans or Homelands to an "all options open" attitude. He and the world body agree — independence for South West Africa.

But, the problem is that the UN sees the territory's future as a constitutional whole, in other words, majority rule. This is what Mr. Sean McBride and others are going to have to review.

Something between the UN's stand and the Nationalist Government's previous stance of a patchwork of tiny, impoverished and under-developed sovereign independent States is going to have to emerge. This is one of the main impressions with which I — and other political correspondents — were left after a tour through the previously forbidden territories of Owambo and Kavango.

Majority rule

Independence outside of SWA is out. So, it appears, is majority rule in the eyes of the "official" leaders of these two Black nations. Chief Filemon Ehfias, Chief Minister of the Ovambos, who make up about half of the territory's 800 000 population, wants independence but within SWA as a whole. Call it what you will, but what it amounts to is autonomy over his peoples' own domestic affairs while still sharing a slice of the economic cake which his people have helped to build.

Some 40 000 Ovambos head south every year for jobs on the mines and other places which would not survive without their labour.

On visual evidence and from what one hears and is told, the ideal of full sovereign independence for Owambo, which is the most advanced sector of the traditional Black areas, is an exercise in futility. It is even more futile in neighbouring Kavango and even more so in the dustier barren wastes further south.

Return to slavery

Mr. A. Majavero, the Kavango Chief Minister, takes an even firmer stand on remaining part of a unified SWA than Chief Ehfias. He is dead against majority rule. Asked if he would be prepared to have his people ruled by an Owambo majority he replied tartly: It would be a return to slavery.

Though the Press party toured only the northern areas, it is known too that other groups, such as the Hereros, Damaras and Coloureds would not be totally amenable to the proposition.

What is surprising, though, is that Mr. Vorster's statement that "all options are open" to the proposed round table discussions on the constitutional future of the territory, does not seem to have seeped through to the ideologically saturated minds of some White officials. Some still cling to the hopeless Bantustan concept.

Without labelling or defining it too specifically some of the official leaders talk of local autonomy anchored to interdependence Confederation? Possibly, but nobody actually likes using the word. Perhaps it has become tainted because it is so close to "opposition" views.

Swapo, the South West African Peoples' Organisation, could not agree less. It is outspokenly intent on majority rule in the entire territory and says that there is no reason why the different peoples, including the Hereros, Damaras and Coloureds, should not live in peaceful cooperation and harmony.

Vociferous

It probably has more support than any other single political organisation. It is largely based in Owambo and is vociferous in its demands as well as its claims of support.

Its claims of majority support throughout the territory are difficult to accept and are unsubstantiated. The extent of its support is difficult to gauge because it has boycotted the elections.

Mr. Skinny Hilundua, its Northern chairman, and his more militant general secretary, Mr. Sam Shivute, whom the Press were allowed to interview freely, confidently claim it nevertheless. They blame the Emer-

gency regulations Proclamation R17, and what they regard as outdated and undesirable tribal traditions, for their lack of participation in the current system.

The organisation is clearly a nationalist movement in the making and in the light of events in other parts of Africa could become a far more potent force. Though there may be disagreement between the Blacks of the Territory on a political basis, the one thing on which they are all agreed is that apartheid must go. There are no exceptions.

While many agree that much progress has already been made, they all agree too that much more must be done — and soon. One is struck in Oshakati, the Owambo capital, by the absence of apartheid signs. But then one is also struck by the fact that there are not too many places on which to erect them in this tiny village.

Three factories

Both Oshakati and Kavango's Rundu are smaller than most platteland dorps. Economic development is only beginning to get under way in Oshakati with its three small factories. Kavango seems destined to be a largely agricultural area.

However, ideology aside, the visitor cannot help but be impressed by the efforts of the Bantu Investment Corporation to hoist the areas out of the dust.

Late it may be, but the dedication of the men involved in development projects and in health and education services cannot be denied. Some of them battle along under trying circumstances.

The job of building an entirely new economy from nothing, and with virtually nothing, is mindboggling.

Dr. O. W. van Niekerk battles along in his well-run and well-equipped but understaffed Schweitzer-like cottage hospital in Oshakati, where 30 percent of his thousands of patients come from Angola. He charges 30c for out-patients and 50c for in-patients a day.

Mr. J. Wiese, principal of the training college at Ondangwa and his staff of teachers, many of whom are untrained, struggle to produce 20 matriculants a year from classes where the average age is 20. It used to be 26. There are other courses as well, such as bricklaying, carpentry, and more recently motor mechanics.

Impressive Scheme

The most impressive development scheme which will be a boost for the Owambo area is the mighty R80 million Ruacana hydro-electric and irrigation scheme under the guiding hand of an irrepressible Australian, Mr. Jim Thompson, the construction manager. It is a joint Angolan-South African project which will supply the whole of SWA with electricity until 1990. The BIC is also launching massive irrigation and cattle ranching schemes in Kavango.

The Mukwe scheme on the banks of the Okavango River is highly impressive even in its infancy. Other schemes are planned as well.

The agricultural potential of Kavango is so great that it could feed all of SWA.

But no matter how impressive are the schemes there now, they fall a long long way short of what an independent country would need to survive on.

World pressure

Development seems to have surged ahead recently after years of stagnation in neutral gear, and the impression is left that it may only have happened to ease the pressure of world opinion.

It will be given another boost soon in the form of brain power from National Servicemen who in growing numbers will be called in to apply their know-how in medical engineering, agricultural and other fields.

Economic development has its political connotations as well. Both the Owambo and Kavango Governments will have to be able to offer their people better than what terrorists and other organisations across the river in the now strife-torn Angola can put forward.

The troubles in Angola have already had an effect. People who crossed the border — there is free and easy movement both ways — when they heard of Angola's "freedom" have returned. They report there are no educational or health services across the river, and also no work.

They ask too if "freedom" by bloodshed and arms is really freedom.

Exiled leader held on SWA border

30/9/75

(224)

Cape Times Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr Ambrosius Kandji, a South West African exile who has lived in Stockholm for many years, has been arrested at Butepos, on the border with Botswana.

As a member of the external wing of the South West African People's Union (Swanu), Mr Kandji was one of the sternest critics of South Africa's apartheid policies on the international political scene.

General Mike Geldenhuys, chief of the Security Branch, confirmed the arrest in Pretoria yesterday. So far Mr Kandji has not appeared in court.

Informed sources in Windhoek say that Mr Kandji, who based himself in the Scandinavian countries, where anti-South African sentiments are strongest in Europe, was the major figure in preventing Swapo from becoming the sole political force in exile.

It is not possible, until the police make a statement, to establish if Mr Kandji was attempting to return to South West Africa under a recent assurance from the authorities that exiles were welcome back if they did not take part in activities which would endanger security.

Former colonies vilify dialogue

224

Mercury 28/9/75

LOURENCO MARQUES—An international conference of former Portuguese African colonies and Angola held here has condemned dialogue with South African Prime Minister Mr. Vorster and denounced the "occupation" of South West Africa as "illegal."

The conference, attended by representatives of Guinea - Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe as well as of Mozambique and Angola, also appealed in its final reso-

lution to international communities to "isolate the racist regimes of Africa and give moral and material assistance to liberation movements"

It further called for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia and declared its support for "the fight of Swapo."

The conference also expressed support for the MPLA organisation in Angola.

The conference sent telegrams to the Secretaries - General of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

In them the conference declared it "entirely" supports the MPLA as the only true representative of the people of Angola" It further repudiated "all attempts to have foreign troops sent to Angola, whether regional or international"—(Sapa)

LEWIS

DIE KONFLIK-GEBIED Gaan dit vrede of oorlog wees? Vir Rhodesie kom die beslissende oomblik al hoe nader en Swapo het ook groot planne om die mag in Suidwes-Afrika te probeer inpalm Swapo-terroriste word nou in toenemende getalle in Zambie en Tanzanie opgelei en die beweging beskik tans oor 'n taakmag van tussen 2 000 en 3 000 man Terroriste van die Suid-Afrikaanse ANC en PAC is in die minderheid, is in kampe in Tanzanië en ontvang op die oomblik geen opleiding nie

Ons ondersoekspan het die terroriste van die Rhodesiese ANC, wat nou vir opleiding saamtrek, soos volg ingedeel

Zambie 1 600 in n enkele kamp

Tanzanië 1 500 in twee kampe (daar is sewe Chinese instruktors in die een kamp).

Mosambiek 500 reeds opgelei en 9 000 is in 'n kamp in die omgewing van Vila Pery, wat op die kaart aangedui word, saamgetrek en wag nog om gekeur te word In Julie het 6 000 gewag om gekeur te word, 'n aanduiding van hoe vinnig rekrute die grens oorgesteek het Rekrute

word deur 'n selnetwerk in Rhodesie gewerf

Botswana 247 wag om gekeur te word Dié terroriste sal waarskynlik in Zambie opgelei word as die tyd aanbreek Botswana het geen opleidingsgeriewe nie

Rhodesie Tussen 200 en 250 veg nog teen die veiligheidsmagte en trek op die oomblik aan die kortste end Die meeste van die ANC-rekrute kom uit sentraal-, noord- oos- en suidoos-Rhodesie en is oorwegend uit die Sjensstam Hul opleiding duur drie maande.

Dit bestaan uit volgehoue politieke opleiding - ideologie, terroriste-taktiek, strategie, skietkuns en hantering van wapens, sabotasie, liggaamsopvoeding handgevegte Vyf basiese wapens word gebruik die AK4, Kalasjnikof, die SK-selflaaier met 'n magasyn vir 100 patrone, die Desjkar-middelslag-masjiengeweer wat helikopters en ligte vliegtuie gebruik kan word, 'n mortier en 'n Chinese pantservuis

Spesiaal gekeurde vegters ontvang opleiding in hantering van grond-tot-lug-missiele

werwing

Nog 'n besluit sê dat die militêre vleuel van Swapo aansienlik versterk moet word deur die werwing van nuwe rekrute Afgesien van 'n gevegsmag moet 'n spesiale reserwemag opgebou word vir „gebeurlikhede in Namibie en Zimbabwe”. Hiervoor, sê die verslag, moet so gou moontlik die nodige wapentuig en ammunisie in die hande gekry word.

In dieselfde verband lui die verslag verder. „Die nodige kontakte moet met ldlande, sowel as bevriende lande buite Afrika, gemaak word om wapens en ammunisie te verkry, toerusting vir sabotasie en telekommunikasie, bote, uniforms en infanterie-toerusting”

Een van die bote wat genoem word, sal aan Swapo geskenk word om in die reenseisoen in die Zambezibekken te gebruik.

Oor die verstewiging van militêre opleidingsgeriewe, sê die vertroulike verslag „Ons wil spesiale klem lê op die opleiding van nuwe rekrute uit Namibie en Zimbabwe, wat nou elke maand in toenemende getalle opdaag en opleidingseise stel wat vir die huidige ver bui-

● Afgesien van die Swapo-bedrywighede, het ons ondersoekers vasgestel dat so wat 14 000 terroriste reeds gewerf is vir die African National Council (ANC) se beoogde aanslag teen Rhodesië as mnr Smith nie sou toegee om voor 31 Oktober op die grondslag van onmiddellike meerderheidsregering te onderhandel nie Duisende van die rekrute word tans gekeur en moet nog opgelei word.

Meer, as 9 000 rekrute is in 'n kamp naby Vila Pery in Mosambiek saamgehoek

Die ANC hoop om voor die einde van die jaar 'n mag van 25 000 man op te bou As die Rhodesiese geskil nie teen 31 Oktober — dan is détente 'n jaar oud — bygelê is nie, gaan grootskeepse terroristeopleiding plaasvind Die ANC hoop dat die oorlog dan vroeg volgende jaar, waarskynlik in Maart, in alle erns sal begin.

SA bewegings

● Die Suid-Afrikaanse bewegings? Die twee Suid-Afrikaanse bewegings sukkel om in die kalklig te bly, maar maak nie juis hond haar-af nie. Die African National Congress (ANC) en die Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) het baie van hul aansien verloor omdat hulle geen een-

RAPPORT se ondersoekers sê dat dit baie duidelik is dat belanghebbende Afrika lande nie van plan is om 'n terroriste-aanslag teen Suid-Afrika te steun of om 'n terroristemag vir dié doel op te bou nie Vandaar die kilheid teenoor die bewegings se militêre versugtinge

Verandering

Pleks van geweld, is dit hul strewe om op internasionale forums en deur steun vir die tuislandleiers en nasionalistebewegings, verandering in Suid-Afrika teweeg te bring

In dié verband is dit insiggewend om te let op die Suid-Afrika-besluit wat in die geheime verslag van die OAE se bevrydingskomitee aangeteken is. Dis nommer vyf gemerk en lui. „Dringende maatreëls moet geformuleer word om die optrede van die bevrydingsbewegings van Suid-Afrika te koördineer Die grond moet voorberei word vir die implementering van toepaslike vorme van weerstand, met magneming van die toestand en aard van die stryd in Suid-Afrika”

Groot taakmag vir Swapo in Afrika opgelei

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

SWAPO (South West African People's Organisation) beoog 'n groot aanslag teen Suidwes-Afrika (Namibië) as daar nie aan sy eise om 'n Swapo-meerderheidsregering gehoor gegee word nie. 'n Groot taakmag van tussen 2 000 en 3 000 man word tans met gesofistikeerde wapens in Afrika-state opgelei.

Die toevoer en gehalte van hul wapens het onemdig verbeter. Spesiale afdelings soldate word in kampe in Zambie en Tanzanië opgelei in die hantering van die gedugte Russiese Strela-missiel, wat deur hitte aangetrek en van grond tot lug gebruik word. Dit verdubbel die slaantrag van enige mvalsmag en is veral doeltreffend teen helikopters en vliegtuie.

Hierdie feite en veel meer oor Swapo se bedrywighede en doelwitte, het aan die lig gekom in 'n spesiale RAP-PORT-onderzoek van twee naande na die invloed van détente en die bedrywighede en slaggereedheid van terroriste-bewegings in Suid-Afrika. Daar is deur spesiale ondersoekers tot in die innekeringe van ons vyandegedelf om dié inligting te erkry.

'n Volledige verslag is ook van die Suid-Afrikaanse Veiligheidspolisie oorhandig.

Nuwe rekrute stroom nog na Swapo-opleidingskampe en is in een stadium 'n geheime ooreenkoms met die linkse regering in Portugal aktief in suidelike

Angola bygestaan om hul militêre bestemmings te bereik.

Oorskotte

Hierdie ooreenkoms is beklank deur die bevooroordeelde en vyandige mnr Sean McBride, die VVO se spesiale kommissaris oor Suidwes-aangeleenthede. Hy word as 'n eksentrieke man beskryf en is ook direkteur van die „Namibië“-instituut, wat sy hoofkwartier in Lusaka het. Die instituut is nog in 'n beginstadium, maar sal uiteindelik amptenare oplei vir die administrasie van „Namibië“ onder 'n Swapo-bewind.

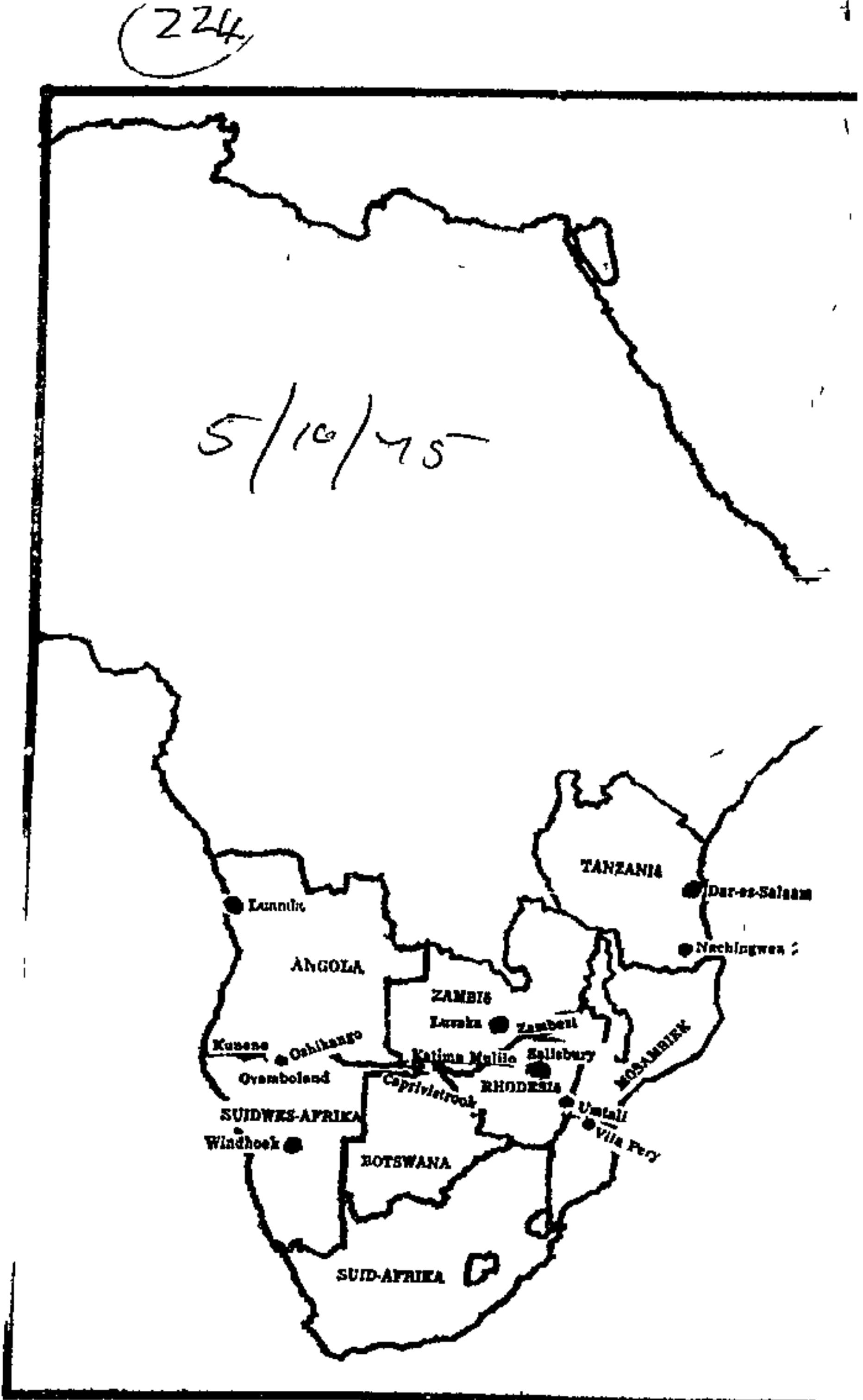
Ná die beëindiging van die oorlog in Indo-China en 'n verslapping in Midde-Oosterse vyandelikhede, het

Swapo en ander bewegings vir die eerste keer in die geskiedenis geen tekort aan die beste gehalte wapens nie. Groot oorskotte uit veral Indo-China vloei na opleidingskampe. Dit sluit die Strela-missiele in.

Volgens Tanzaniese bronne geniet die opleiding van Swapo-terroriste nou aansienlike voorrang bo dié van die Rhodesiese ANC. Die opleide en toegeruste Swapo-mag is tans ook baie groter as dié van die ANC. Dit strook ook met wat pres Nyerere van Tanzanië in Junie vanjaar vertroulik aan die destydse vier leiers van die ANC gese het.

Swapo se geheime is nog verder oopgeplek toe ons ondersoekers insae gekry het in vanjaar se geheime verslag van die staande verdedigingskomitee van die OAE se koördinerende komitee vir die bevryding van Afrika, wat uit agttien permanente lede bestaan.

Een van die besluite lui dat daar vanjaar spesiale klem gelê moet word op militêre opleiding en die ontwikkeling van sodanige geriewe.



te die vermoede is van OAE-lande in Oos-Afrika.

„Dit is dringend noodsaaklik dat OAE-lande met die huidige instromingstempo voorbereid moet wees om op enige gegewe tyd nie minder nie as 2 000 rekrute net uit Namibië en Zimbabwe te hanteer.“

In dieselfde asem het die bevrydingskomitee van die OAE R160 000 aan Swapo bewillig. 'n Bykomende R1 miljoen is bewillig vir die uitbreiding van opleidingskampe in Tanzanië en Zambie en 'n verdere R300 000 vir bykomende vervoer vir die terroriste-bewegings.

Uit die voorafgaande is dit duidelik dat daar hoegenaamd geen waarheid steek in die berigte en gerugte dat Zambie sy steun aan Swapo onttrek het nie. Inteendeel, meer steun is belowe om Swapo se bedingingsvermoete versterk.

heidsfront wil vorm nie. Hulle het kleinerige kampe in Tanzanië, maar daar is getuigenis dat opleiding van rekrute op die oomblik plaasvind nie.

Die Afrika-klem is op eenheid, hewer as om dié te by te staan om 'n terrorisitemag op te bou. Albei egter onderskeidelik beswaan R90 000 en R62 000 die OAE ontvang.

Dié bewegings is baie opgestel oor mnr Vorster se tonteoefening en hulle reneer, waarskynlik met 'n te van regverdiging, dat die internasionale beeld hul stryd met die jare vervaag het. Hulle sê dat die klem van hulle na mnr Vorster verskuif het en dat hul status gesteel het.

224

Chissano slates SA — and USA

NEW YORK — The Foreign Minister of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, yesterday said repression in South Africa had reached an unprecedented level, involving colonialist and racial practices.

In his first address to the General Assembly since Mozambique was admitted to the United Nations last month, he sharply attacked the United States for vetoing the membership of North and South Vietnam in retaliation for the refusal of the Security Council to consider an application from South Korea.

"We vehemently condemn the nature of the right combination of the United States of America," he said, referring to its veto power.

Condemning the United States attitude as "highly immoral," he also hailed the two Vietnams for their "glorious victories against the brutal aggression and systematic violation of their human rights perpetrated by imperialist forces headed by the United States of America."

Mr. Chissano told the 11-nation body in the Republic of South Africa itself enormous human sufferings are being inflicted by a minority on the masses of this country.

He continued: "Lately repression against its own citizens has been intensified to a level so far unknown in that country. Practices such as those taking place in South Africa take on the form of racial discrimination."

He said that in the United States, he tried to "rationalize their collusion" by claiming that there had been change in South Africa, but those arguments were only maneuvers to perpetuate White supremacy over the people of South Africa.

Mr. Chissano said that in South West Africa repression was growing and people are being herded into so-called Bantustans concentration camps.

The Foreign Minister claimed that South African troops had invaded Angola, which is due to become independent next month, and occupied parts of the Kunene province.

He said that Rhodesian forces, in their repression

US snub

to SWA

STAR 8/10/75 (224)

group

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A delegation of South West Africans claiming to be the true leaders of the territory's people was cold-shouldered by top officials of the State Department's Africa Bureau here yesterday.

They failed to gain an audience with either Mr Nathaniel Davis, the nominal assistant secretary of state nor with Mr Edward Mulcahy, the man who is actually running the bureau.

A spokesman for the State Department denied that the delegation was deliberately snubbed or intentionally insulted but he confirmed that Mr Sam Nujoma, of Swapo, had previously gained entry to Mr Davis and that Mr Gertzen Ven, of Swanu, had seen Mr Mulcahy.

The 34-member South West African delegation representing the membership of the Windhoek constitutional conference was received, in sharp contrast, by a battery of low- and middle-level officials.

The most-senior of these was Mr Roy Haverkamp, who does not even have the rank of a career minister in the foreign service.

Mr Haverkamp is the director of the office which deals with day to day relations with Southern Africa, and has no policy-making function. He nevertheless told the delegates that his meeting with them did not imply approval of them.

A strange figure at the meeting was Mr Charles Runyon, former legal adviser to the Africa Bureau who is known for his long-standing vendetta against the Whites of Southern Africa.

It was Mr Runyon who, according to accounts from participants, told the delegates that they did not properly represent the people of South West Africa because they had been elected against "a background of repression of political activity."

On Capitol Hill, where members of Congress are largely guided by the views of the Department of State, the delegation fared hardly better. Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Africa, pleaded pressure of work in denying an audience to the delegates.

US admits that SWA delegation was snubbed

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The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON—American officials have admitted that the snubbing of the South West African delegation by Mr Nathaniel Davis and other top officials in the State Department's Africa Bureau was intentional.

The department's information staff had previously denied that a snub was intended, confronted with overwhelming evidence of disdainful treatment of the delegation, officials finally conceded that a decision had been taken in the office of the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa to cold-shoulder the South West Africans.

The reason was that the group was brought to the United States by the South African Government, officials said.

"We had to make clear that we were seeing them in their individual capacity because of our legal position that South Africa is in illegal occupation of Namibia," one official said.

IN CONTRAST

The result was that the 34 delegates, all participants in the Windhoek constitutional conference, were received at the state department by lesser officials, led by Mr Roy Haverkamp, director of the Southern African Office.

The reception accorded them was in sharp contrast to the attention lavished on leaders of Swapo, Swanu and Rhodesian guerrilla leaders by Mr Davis and his chief deputy, Mr Edward Mulcahy.

In addition, the State Department made only the most perfunctory ef-

fort to help obtain for the delegates a meeting with the congressional Black caucus.

An information officer telephoned a single congressman — presumably Mr Charles Diggs — to pass on the message that the delegation wanted to see the caucus.

There was no follow-up at all.

The result was that the delegates saw one White congressman, no senator and no member of the Black caucus. They went sightseeing instead.

DEMONSTRATION

The Secret Service permitted a small demonstration by 14 supporters of Swapo outside the South African Embassy during a cocktail party given in honour of the delegation by the South African ambassador, Mr Pik Botha.

They stood silently in a line across the street holding lighted candles, after handing out pamphlets saying "Save Namibia from puppet rule" almost on the steps of the embassy.

Some of the delegation were undisturbed by the treatment they received. Mr D F Mudge, senior member of the executive committee, said simply, "They have their own problems."

South African officials, however, displayed defiance. One said with evident satisfaction "The United States may well come one day to regret the treatment it has given to the real leaders of South West Africa. They will be in control there one day."

Elifas: ^{After} no ^{9/10/75} ²²⁴ court date

South West Africa
Bureau

WINDHOEK — No date has been set yet for anyone to appear in court in connection with the assassination on August 16 of Owambo Chief Minister Filemon Elifas.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police in South West Africa, Brigadier N Walters, said today it was difficult to say when a date would be known.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, told the National Party Congress in Windhoek a fortnight ago that people would appear in court in two or three weeks.

He said there were clear signs that the South West Africa People's Organisa-

tion had been involved in a conspiracy against Chief Elifas.

Meanwhile all but three of 11 Swapo and Namibia National Convention leaders held in Windhoek under the Terrorism Act after the assassination have been released.

Still detained are the general secretary of Swapo, Mr Axel Johannes, a branch chairman, Pastor Hiskia Uanivi, and a youth leader, Mr Aaron Muchimba.

Meanwhile in Owambo itself, at least 18 people are being held incommunicado under the quasi-emergency proclamation R17/1972. They include the top three Swapo leaders in the homeland and four pastors of the Evangelical Lutheran Owambo-Kavango Church.

Diggs nc to visit by SWA Whites

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — By an ironic twist in the usual pattern of race prejudice, a multi-racial delegation from South West Africa sacrificed an opportunity to see the Black caucus of the US Congress because the delegates refused to submit to racially discriminatory conditions.

One member of the 17-strong caucus, Congressman Charles Diggs, insisted on the exclusion of the two Whites in the party of 34 from South West Africa.

The party agreed among themselves that under no circumstances would they agree to a split on racial lines.

When this decision was conveyed to Dr Herschelle Challenor, an aide to Mr Diggs, who is herself Black, she reportedly said: "Well, that's it. No meeting."

American officials were unable to say whether this was a lawful action under American law, although the imposition of a similar restriction against Blacks would clearly be unlawful in American domestic affairs.

NO CONSULTATION

The matter appeared to have been handled by Mr Diggs and Dr Challenor without consultation with other members of the Black caucus, but this point could not be firmly established because Dr Challenor failed to return telephone calls.

The staff of the Black caucus had no knowledge that a request for a meeting had been made. Some members of the caucus itself — which consists entirely of Negro congressmen and women — learned of it only after the meeting had fallen through.

Later, a spokesman for the chairman of the caucus, Congressman Charles Rangel of Harlem, supported Mr Diggs without endorsing the race barrier which Mr Diggs had erected.

He said Mr Rangel had, as chairman, deferred to the greater expertise of Mr Diggs on foreign affairs and accepted his decision.

Rift with STAR 10/10/75 exiled 224 bishops growing

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A major and fundamental division has developed in the hierarchy of the Church of the Province of South Africa between its bishops in the Republic and its exiled South West African bishops in England.

In an outspoken interview from his Oxfordshire home today, Bishop Colin Winter admitted the division existed and blamed it on a "cancer" of compromise, which he said was now permeating the church in South Africa.

"Like a patient learning to live with cancer, the church is learning to live with the cancer of apartheid," he said. The church had discovered a diplomacy in its relationship with the state.

Bishop Winter said he had become divided theologically from his fellow bishops. "They feel I'm supporting terrorism, which I would deny. They consider I've got involved politically, but I can't restrict my ministry to what South Africa thinks are ecclesiastical matters."

HUMAN RIGHTS

He added "I think the role of the church in Namibia will be judged by history as being a church prepared to suffer with the people for human dignity and freedom."

"I think the same can be said of individual Christians in South Africa, but I don't think it can be said of the church as a whole."

BITTERNESS

Asked what his attitude was towards the use of violence in Southern Africa Bishop Winter, a conscientious objector during the Second World War, said. "I have a part to play in the freedom struggle, but it does not involve bombs and violence."

"But I am prepared to respect a man who is prepared to lay down his life for freedom."

There are growing feelings of bitterness among exiled South West Africans here over what is seen by many of them as a "betrayal" of their cause, and that of the church's majority Black membership, by the South African bishops led by Archbishop Bill Burnett.

Limited *Cape Times 13/10/75* success for SWA *(224)* group

Cape Times Correspondent
NEW YORK. — All efforts to arrange formal meetings between representatives here and the touring South West African constitutional conference delegation have failed so far.

With the group due here tomorrow from the Niagara Falls, even sympathetic Western delegates are advising that their government's rejection of South African rule in the territory will make any contact difficult.

However, some are thought likely to turn up at a reception in a Manhattan club, planned for Thursday.

Key target of the three-day visit here was expected to be United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, but officials have indicated that no request has been received and that Waldheim might be absent from New York during the visit.

Suspicion and circumspection has dogged the group throughout their United States tour and the only lively discussion they have had so far was with a Red Indian tribe.

The bulk of the group's time has been taken up in sight-seeing.

Portugal in move to end violence

Review 18/10/75

LISBON — Against a background of increasing military and civilian unrest and the publication yesterday of a new law for the call-up of ex-servicemen, Portugal's Premier, Admiral Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, is expected to announce firm measures to stop street fighting and Leftist mutinies in the Army when he appears on national television today.

A statement issued by the Military Council of the Revolution made it clear that they did not feel they could rely on the present armed forces.

The statement said there was an urgent need to establish a climate of peace, discipline and public calm in accordance with the cravings of the overwhelming majority of Portuguese but the Government did not have troops with the necessary training for carrying out the task.

RIGHT WING

The ex-servicemen appear destined for the special new military intervention unit (WMI) which was set up last month to maintain law and order.

Only Rightwing commandos are definitely known to have joined the WMI and there are indications that the authorities are having difficulty in persuading other troops to do so.

Informed sources report that Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo has received backing for a basic change in military leadership probably involving the surrender of the post of Chief of Staff by titular Head of State, President Francisco Costa Gomes, who is known to be hesitant to crack down on leftist activists within the armed forces

The Command may go to Brig-Gen. Manuel Franco Charais, commander of the central military region based in Coimbra — known as a tough-line soldier and moderate in the Portuguese context

Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo is said to regard the Army Chief of Staff, Gen Carlos Fabio, as "too indecisive."

Yesterday Oporto was quiet but the Red Flag still flew over the artillery barracks where Leftist soldiers took over last week

Dr. Mario Soares, whose Socialist Party dominates the fragile coalition, described the situation in Portugal as a combination of the Russian revolution of 1917 and the May, 1968, student riots in France. — (Sapa-Reuter-AP.)

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SWA tribal alarm over killer raids

Star 14/10/75

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Clive Cowley,

South West Africa Bureau

Windhoek

The Owambo Cabinet held an emergency meeting at Oshakati today after insurgents from Angola had murdered eight people in raids on border posts in the homeland.

An Owambo Government spokesman said the South African Police would probably be asked to rush reinforcements to the border to help the security forces.

With the raids, the guerrilla war on the northern border entered a new phase. It was previously confined largely to the Caprivi Strip.

The only other significant attack in Owambo was in 1966, when buildings were set alight at the border post of Oshikango.

The Commissioner General for Indigenous Peoples in SWA, Mr J M de Wet, blamed the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) for the attacks.

It could be ruled out that Angolan movements were responsible, he said, as Swapo had threatened in the past to move against

tribal police in Owambo. Further attacks could be expected from Angolan soil.

Confusion

The insurgents attacked makeshift border posts near Epinga and Onambutu in Kwanyama territory, where tribal policemen had been posted as border guards.

In simultaneous raids at the weekend the insurgents fired automatic weapons into tents in both places where tribal policemen were sleeping.

In one place they killed two tribal policemen and wounded one, while three others got away unharmed. In the other place the insurgents killed four tribal policemen, a subheadman and a woman.

The Cabinet met today amid alarm and confusion in the homeland, where Chief Filemon Elifas was assassinated in August by an unknown gunman. Blacks in villages near the border fear further attacks.

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8 dead on SWA border

ARGUS 14/10/75

The Argus Bureau
WINDHOEK — The Ovambo Cabinet held an emergency meeting in Oshakati today after insurgents from Angola had murdered eight people in raids on border posts in the homeland.

A spokesman for the Ovambo Government said the South African Police would probably be requested to send reinforcements to the border to assist security forces.

With the raids the guerrilla war on the northern border entered a new phase. It had previously been confined largely to the Caprivi Strip.

The commissioner general for indigenous peoples in SWA, Mr J. M. de Wet, blamed the South West Africa People's Organisation for the attacks.

It could be ruled out than Angolan movements were responsible, he said, as Swapo had threatened in the past to move against tribal police in Ovambo.

Mr de Wet said further attacks could be expected from Angolan soil.

The insurgents attacked makeshift border posts near Epinga and Anambutu in Kwanyama territory, where tribal policemen had been posted as border guards.

In simultaneous raids on Saturday night the insurgents fired automatic weapons into tents in both places where tribal policemen were sleeping.

In one place they killed two tribal policemen and wounded one, while three others got away unharmed.

In the other place the insurgents killed four tribal policemen, a sub-headman and a woman.

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SWA must *After 14/10/75.* share power — UP man

South West Africa
Bureau

WINDHOEK — The only alternative to shared power and responsibility in South West Africa was a racist or sectional dictatorship, Mr Bryan O'Linn, territorial leader of the United Party said here today.

He told the UP congress that the Whites and other minorities rejected a unitary state.

"We recognise the reality of diversity, but also .. our indivisible common interest," he said "A true balance is necessary for security, prosperity and happiness We are convinced such a balance can be provided only in a federal type of constitution"

Mr O'Linn said the time had come for people whose interests were in

South West Africa, and who regarded it as their only home, "to stand with both feet, heart and soul, on SWA soil" He urged them to "become involved in building a country of which we can all be proud"

INTERCEPTED

Mr O'Linn demanded a judicial commission of inquiry to establish who was responsible for the theft or interception of a confidential letter which he had written to a Black professor.

He had information that the letter had come into the hands of a senior Nationalist and Government official who, he alleged, had misused it in an attempt to discredit him

The National Party had gone all out to destroy the UP through intimidation, indoctrination and smears, he alleged.

(See Page 27.)

No SWA solution 'if Swapo excluded'

Nov 14/10/75

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South West Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A lasting solution could not be found in the territory while the South West Africa People's Organisation and other parties were excluded from the constitutional conference, the leader of the United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff, suggested last night.

He asked if the time had not come for the Prime Minister to meet the leaders of Swapo and other influential groups to seek an agreed base for constructive negotiation.

"I fear the Government is moving into a dead end, as it has been led by its own propaganda to underestimate the influence of certain interested parties, both internally and internationally," he said.

UNACCEPTABLE

Opening the South West Africa congress of the UP, Sir de Villiers said many of Swapo's demands were completely unacceptable to him, but it did represent a majority of "developed people" among the Ovambos, the biggest population group in SWA.

"You cannot make good laws or lasting constitutions without the consent of the people," he said.

It was necessary to reconsider the question coolly "rather than blind ourselves with a purely emotional reaction."

Sir de Villiers said he rejected foreign intervention and the use of violence, as demanded by Swapo's external wing, but he asked if Swapo was really a communist organisation as Government propagandists alleged.

"If it is a truly revolutionary or communist movement, why does the Government tolerate its existence within the territory?" he asked.

ESSENTIAL?

Sir de Villiers went on "If Mr Vorster believed it essential for Mr Smith to come to terms with the African National Council, including Zapu and Zanu, to achieve a lasting settlement in Rhodesia, why does he refuse to meet representatives of Swapo or any other influential group or let them participate in a constitutional settlement in SWA?"

He asked if it was not essential to include such representatives in the constitutional talks in order to gain international credibility.

The Government was incessantly interfering in South West Africa while it made the pious claim that the people of the territory should decide their own future, Sir De Villiers added.

"Is not a member of Mr Vorster's Cabinet, with joint responsibility in that Cabinet, also leader of the National Party in SWA?" he asked "Does he not play a leading role in the domestic policy of that party?"

"Does officialdom, particularly those under the authority of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, stand impartially in relation to policy directions, political activities and representative systems in Owambo and other homelands?"

GOOD FAITH

Sir De Villiers said the time had come for the National Party to show its good faith, by releasing its SWA supporters from their "dual political loyalties."

Representation of SWA Whites in the South African parliament would rapidly become an anomaly which would be wholly inconsistent with meaningful progress towards self-determination and independence for the territory.

SWA group smudged by Waldheim

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NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary General Dr Waldheim, will not see the multiracial party from

South West Africa because he considers the 31 members have no representative status.

The occasion was given last night by a

spokesman for Dr Waldheim.

The representatives from the South West African Constitutional Conference were arriving at the United Nations today on the last leg of their American tour.

But the secretary general's man said other UN officials would also refuse to see them.

Reaction from conference secretary Mr Billy Marais was "It's up to him."

The secretary general knows the facts about South West Africa. If he chooses to ignore these facts that is his affair.

Dr Waldheim met members of the conference when he visited the territory in 1972. Mr Marais said.

Mr Marais angrily denied reports here that the South West Africans had approached the UN commission for "Namibia".
I was in Namibia, for an appointment and been rejected.

Stop these killer raids pleads SWA

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Mercury 15/10/75

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — As the weekend death roll rose in Southern Africa's newest flashpoint, Mr. Vorster has been urged to take effective steps to ensure the border strip with Angola would be respected.

The latest death was of a South African soldier, killed in a land-mine blast in the Caprivi Strip on Monday.

Two other national servicemen were injured in the blast.

Also at the weekend, shots were fired at a Botswana police camp near Kazungula.

The Ovambo Cabinet yesterday pleaded with the Prime Minister to make the border strip secure following the death of six tribal policemen, an Ovambo woman and a deputy head man, shot by insurgents.

The acting Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Titus Haita was reported by Sapa as saying that his Cabinet regarded the South West Africa incident in a very serious light and to prevent a repetition of similar incidents, the Cabinet had made an urgent request to the South African Prime Minister to take effective steps to ensure the border strip was respected.

The national serviceman killed was military trainee D. B. le Roux.

Wounded by the mine were national serviceman J. van Zyl and L. L. R. Kriel, whose condition last night was satisfactory.

Authorities have blamed the border incidents on the South West Africa People's Organisation guerrillas striking from bases inside Angola.

The Ovambo Cabinet met in emergency session at Oshakati yesterday to discuss the Sunday night's shooting.

Not necessary

Mr. Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa was present and said afterwards: "It is not necessary to call for police reinforcements. This sort of thing could happen if all the police in South Africa were stationed here."

The border situation was back to normal, he said, and extra precautions were being taken.

In Botswana yesterday, a spokesman for the Office of the President said about 70 shots from automatic rifles and three flares from a Very pistol were fired towards a police mobile unit camp near Kazungula, at 11.30 p.m. on Saturday.

None of the policemen in the camp was hit and no equipment damaged.

It appeared from bullet marks on the surrounding trees that most of the shots were fired over the policemen's heads, said the spokesman.

The police returned the fire and the attackers fled. A search patrol was unable to find the attackers. It was not known to which country they had fled and their identity was unknown.

Shooting at police camp in Botswana

Ninth border death since Sunday

SWA blast kills soldier

Cape Times 224
15/10/75

Cape Times Correspondent

GABORONE — Shots were fired at a Botswana police camp near Kazungula where the borders of Rhodesia, Zambia, Botswana and South West Africa meet, at the weekend.

A spokesman for the office of the President, Sir Seretse Khama, said about 70 shots from automatic rifles and three flares from a Very pistol were fired towards the police mobile unit camp near Kazungula, at 11.30pm on Saturday.

None of the policemen in the camp was hit and no equipment was damaged. It appeared from bullet marks on the surrounding trees that most of the shots were fired over the policemen's heads, the spokesman said.

The police returned the fire and the attackers fled. A patrol which searched the area was unable to find the attackers. It was not known to which country they had fled and their identity was unknown.

The statement said a report had been received that two armed men in camouflage uniform had spoken to a resident in the area on Sunday morning and asked for information about the police mobile unit and about refugees.

It has not been possible to substantiate the report. In October last year two shooting incidents were reported in the same area. A Botswana police post was hit when shots were exchanged between Zambia and Rhodesia.



Landmine victim David le Roux.

Owambo plea to PM

WINDHOEK — The incident at the weekend on the border between Owambo and Angola during which six tribal policemen, an Owambo woman and a deputy headman were shot and killed and another tribal policeman wounded by insurgents, could only be described as "the deeds of cold-blooded murderers", the acting Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Titus Haita, said in a statement at Oshakati last night.

Pastor Haita said the Owambo Cabinet regarded the incident in a very serious light, and to prevent a repetition of similar incidents, the Cabinet had made an urgent request to the South African Prime Minister Mr Vorster, to take effective steps in order to ensure that the border strip would be respected.

INNOCENT BLOOD

Mr Haita said the request had also been made to prevent foreign elements, whose aims it were to disturb the peace and to cause bloodshed by penetrating the territory.

"These Ovambos died at the hands of people who could not care if innocent blood flowed. There was no justification for the deed. The police who died did so in the execution of their duties, namely in the protection of the country and their people."

It was the highest sacrifice any person could

make in the service of his country. "I wish to extend my sincere regret and sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased."

"I wish to give the assurance that the Ovambo, who together with the Defence Force are responsible for the safety of the border and the safety of the inhabitants of Owambo, would be properly trained and equipped with effective weapons," Mr Haita said.

The Owambo Cabinet earlier yesterday had a lengthy meeting with the Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa Mr Jannie de Wet, to discuss the incident.

Mr De Wet, confirming the incident earlier, said the insurgents, according to the Owambo Cabinet, were believed to be members of the South West Africa Peoples' Organization (Swapo).

Cape Times Africa Bureau

PRETORIA. — A Paarl national serviceman was killed and two other soldiers were injured in a landmine blast in South West Africa's Caprivi Strip on Monday, Defence Force Headquarters announced yesterday.

Military trainee D B le Roux was the ninth person to die since Sunday night in Africa's newest flashpoint — the Angola border.

The authorities have blamed the border incidents on the South West Africa Peoples' Organization (Swapo) guerillas.

The Owambo homeland Cabinet met in emergency session at Oshakati yesterday to discuss the shooting of eight people near Oshikango on the Angola border on Sunday night.

Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the

and a woman were killed in the shooting. There were two separate incidents very close to the Angola border, according to an Owambo Cabinet statement.

The border attacks came two months after the assassination of Owambo Chief Minister Filemon Elifas near Ondangwa. The authorities blamed Swapo.

Two days after the assassination, the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said on television that there was a possibility of unrest in South West Africa.

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The two injured national servicemen were in a satisfactory condition in Pretoria's Voortrekkerhoogte Military Hospital last night, according to a hospital spokesman.

Guards

Round-the-clock guards were assigned to all Owambo ministers. Top South African police officers went to Owambo to assess the situation.

The South African Defence Force is responsible for security along the Angolan border with the Owambo, Kavango and Eastern Caprivi homelands.

Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, was present.

He told me afterwards, "It is not necessary to call for police reinforcements. This sort of thing could happen if all the police in South Africa were stationed here."

The border situation was back to normal, he said, and extra precautions were being taken.

National Serviceman Le Roux will be given a full military funeral at Paarl on Saturday.

Mr De Wet could not say if the terrorists were supported by the Unita or MPLA movements in Southern Angola.

"They came from the other side, but who their hosts are I don't know," he said.

The Owambo Cabinet issued a statement yesterday in which it gave details of Sunday night's attack, by far the worst incident since Swapo's external wing began a sporadic guerilla campaign on the border.

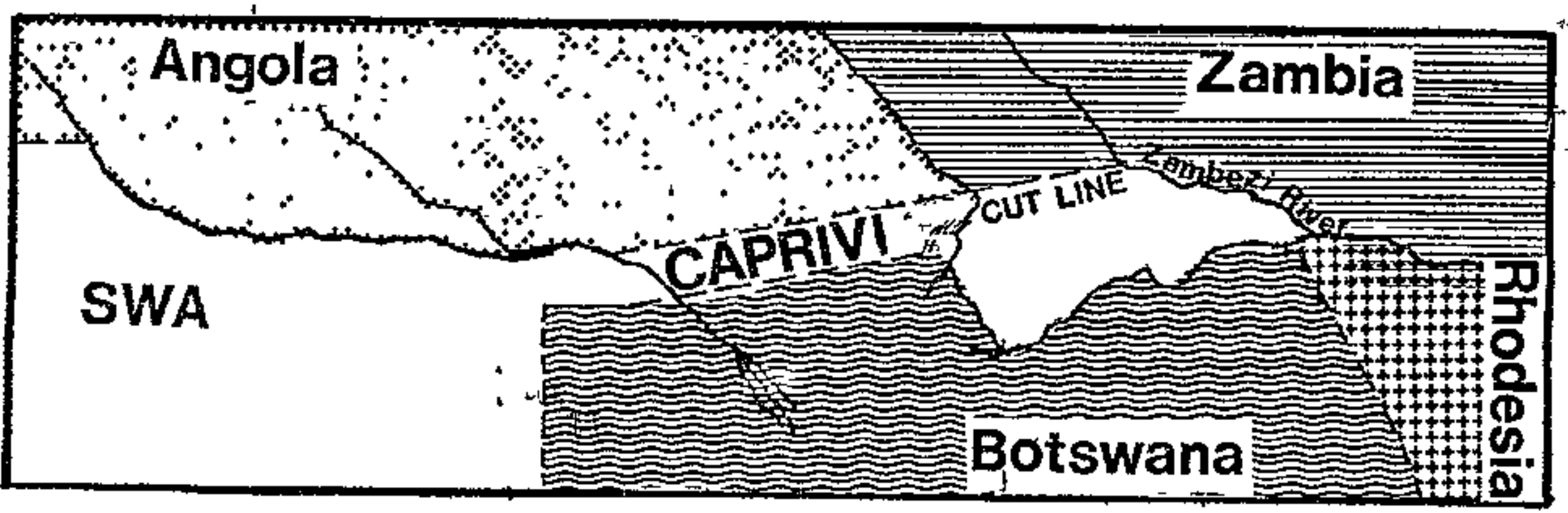
In separate incidents near Epinga and Onambutu unknown assailants, believed to be Swapo guerillas, opened fire from the darkness on Owambo police outposts.

The tribal police had been asked by the Owambo Government to assist with border control.

Wounded

Wounded in the mine blast were National Servicemen J J van Zyl and L L R Kriel, who are in the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte in satisfactory condition.

The eight dead Blacks have not been named. Six of them were Owambo tribal policemen who were cut down in a hail of automatic fire. A headman



Ovambos

How
15/10/75
'fully

protected'

Political Correspondent

The Government gave assurances today that Owambo was being fully protected by Defence Force and police units

The Owambo Government had made an urgent request for effective steps to ensure the territory's borders were respected

The request was a result of the weekend attack — attributed officially to Swapo — in which eight Ovambos were killed in raids across the Angolan border

A Defence Force spokesman said today the department had received no special request to send reinforcements, but Defence Headquarters had assured an "adequate military presence" in Owambo

The Minister of Police, Mr. Kruger, said in an interview, that the border situation was controlled by the Defence Force, but the police were keeping a close watch on the internal situation in Owambo. They would be taking the necessary precautions in the light of the recent violence

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U.P. in SWA decides to go it alone

Mercury 15/10/75

WINDHOEK — The United Party Congress of South West Africa yesterday overwhelmingly passed a resolution making the party independent from the United Party of the Republic.

Only three of the more than 250 delegates present voted against the proposal.

The resolution was introduced and moved by the leader of the party in the territory, Mr. Bryan O'Linn.

Welcoming the move, the national leader of the United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff, who had been given full authority by the central head committee to grant approval for such a step, said he hoped that future relations between the two parties, which had always been friendly, would continue in the same spirit.

NO HESITATION

Sir de Villiers said he could not give his final approval then since there were various party matters and details, such as finance, which had to be worked out, but there would be no hesitation on his part to grant the necessary authority.

Although the policy of the United Party of SWA and that of its counterpart in the Republic had been the same, he foresaw that differences might develop because of the different circumstances prevailing in the territory.

He believed that future relations between the two parties would continue in a friendly way.

"It is only right that you should be in the position to handle your own situation," Sir de Villiers said. — (Sapa.)

UN prepares court fights over exports from SWA

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At
1/10/75

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Council for Namibia has asked for a special budget allocation of R90 000 to finance possible court action during 1976 against organisations trading in raw materials from South West Africa.

This suggests a new round of legal battles over the administration

and international status of South West Africa may begin in any of several countries now involved in the importing of raw materials from the territory.

Legal experts here believe the courts in these countries may be asked to decide the validity of a UN "decree" passed on September 27 last year to protect the natural resources of the territory, and a UN resolution empowering any member state to seize and confiscate any cargo emanating from South West Africa.

OPINION

Both the "decree" and the resolution follow the last advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice at The Hague which, in effect, declared South Africa's administration of the territory illegal.

The UN claims the

right to lead South West Africa to independence — and created the Council for Namibia as an instrument for achieving this — while the South African Government has rejected the court's opinion and refuses to recognise the council.

So far there has been no test case to decide the international authority of the council, or the legality of its "decree" to protect the natural resources of South West Africa.

EXPERTS

The council consulted some of the world's leading experts on international law earlier this year.

The advice of the legal experts, apparently was for the council to go "the long way round" and fight the matter laboriously through the individual civil courts of each country involved in the importing of raw materials from South West Africa.

PROOF

The biggest problem facing the council in seeking to get its "decree" upheld, is to prove satisfactorily that the raw materials actually do emanate from the territory.

Since initially all South West African exports go through South Africa — even Walvis Bay, a part of South African territory and town on a enclave in South West Africa — the proof which the council would need to obtain is not so obvious. The South African Government wished to obstruct the council's efforts.

Federals in SWA back rights bill

Nov 17/10/75

224

South West Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The White Opposition in South West Africa, the Federal Party, today proposed a bill of basic rights, with a federal court as guardian, as part of an independence constitution for the mandated territory.

It said the bill should serve as a civilised norm for the whole country and

that all legislatures and administrations in the proposed federation should be bound to it.

The bill should include the right to acquire freehold property anywhere in SWA except in residential areas which regional legislatures had reserved for a specific racial or income group

It should also protect property rights lawfully acquired before independence

Freedom of worship, lawful association, speech and the Press would be guaranteed Law and order would be based on "a civilised rule of law" with equality before the law

EQUAL PAY

Prohibitions would be placed on punishment without trial and administrative actions which did not comply with the laws of natural justice

People would be protected against discrimination based solely on race, colour, religion or sex Equal pay would be guaranteed for equal work.

In a declaration of policy, the Federal Party said. "The choice of the individual, not the decree of authority, must be the measure."

Kraals to be moved from terror border

Star 17/10/75 224

South West Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Kraals and shops in part of Owambo are to be moved away from the Angolan border as a security precaution

The Kwanyama tribal authority made the decision after terrorists from Angola — allegedly the South West Africa People's Organisation — killed six tribal policemen, a sub-headman and a woman in two raids

The Owambo Cabinet suggested the precautions to the tribal authorities even before the attacks

Other tribes with territory on the border, the Mbalantu and Kolonkhadi-Eunda, are expected to follow suit in the near future

The effect will be to

create a no man's land along the entire border so that security forces can exercise better control over terrorist infiltration

The Commissioner General for Indigenous Peoples in South West Africa, Mr J M de Wet, said it is not yet known how many kraals, shops and people will be affected. He did not think many.

The distance they would be moved from the border will depend on practical considerations

"We'll try to arrange the move with the least possible disruption," he said

"Kraals and shops can't be moved on to other people's land and compensation will be paid for buildings"

Mr de Wet said it was a purely Owambo decision as land fell under tribal control

The South African Government is providing transport and other assistance.

Copy 1/10/73

Swapo:

We

killed

soldier

LONDON. — Swapo's mission in London yesterday claimed responsibility for the death of a South African soldier and the wounding of two others in a landmine explosion on the South West African-Angola border.

But in a statement issued by the organization's representative in Britain, Mr Peter Katjavivi Swapo did not directly claim responsibility for the death of eight Africans in guerilla raids in Owambo at the weekend.

Meanwhile Defence Headquarters in Pretoria stated that it had been established that Russian-made weapons had been used by the Swapo terrorists responsible for the recent murders in Owambo.

ASSAULT RIFLE

The weapons consisted of the AK47 assault rifle, the P P S H sub-machinegun and the Simonov assault rifle, the statement said.

Post-mortems on the bullet-riddled bodies of the eight victims were concluded yesterday. A police spokesman could not comment on reports that some of the dead men were shot at almost point-blank range.

A police spokesman said that the post-mortem reports and other evidence formed the basis of evidence for a judicial inquiry which would be forwarded to the Attorney-General in Windhoek.

7 125



Security move for civilians

224

Cape Times Africa Bureau

Cape Times
18/10/75

SOUTH AFRICAN soldiers have killed seven Swapo terrorists and destroyed two of their camps in a reprisal for last weekend's attacks near Oshikango in which eight Ovambos were killed.

Earlier this week military experts predicted that the South African Defence Force would not tolerate sneak attacks by Swapo over the Angola border and that the "appropriate action" promised

by the army could be "hot pursuit" over the international boundary.

The full text of the Defence Headquarters communique, issued in Pretoria is:

"Two Swapo camps were

found and destroyed, seven Swapo members were killed and military equipment was seized in a follow-up action against the murders of several Ovambos earlier this week. The SADF suffered no casualties during this operation."

Besides the two Sunday night incidents in which the Ovambos were killed, a South African National Serviceman, D B le Roux of Paarl, was killed in a landmine blast in the Caprivi Strip.

The authorities blamed the external wing of Swapo for all nine deaths.

Swapo has also claimed responsibility for the assassination of Chief Eilemon Elifas, Owambo's Chief Minister, near Ondangwa, on August 16.

Swapo guerillas are known to be camped on the Angolan side of the border. Refugees arriving in Owambo have reported being searched by Afrikaans-speaking Blacks wearing olive green uniforms issued to Swapo guerillas.

Guess

Another major development on the border was the announcement yesterday that civilians living close to the Angola border in the Kwanyama tribal authority area are to be moved as a security precaution following the terror raid.

Mr Janne de Wet, Commissioner-General of the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, last night denied from Ashakati that a "No-go Zone" was being created or that a guerilla war on the classical pattern was developing there.

"I can give you the assurance that nobody will be forced to move," Mr De Wet said. He could give no estimate of the number of people involved, but guessed it would be "less than 100".

ACTION'²²⁴ ON SWA

N/E ARGUS 18/10/75
OSHAKATI. — Ruthless action would be taken against 'evil infiltrators' who still wished to enter Ovambo, the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, said in a message here today.

The message was read on Mr Vorster's behalf by the Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr J. de Wet, at the funeral today of seven Ovambos who were among those shot and killed by terrorists from Angola last weekend.

Altogether nine people — seven tribal policemen, an Ovambo woman and a deputy headman — were killed.

In his message, the Prime Minister said that everything possible would be done to track down the murderers and to punish them in the deserved way.

Gruesome

'It is deeply regretted that your population, which does not interfere with the affairs of the neighbouring territory, should be attacked in this gruesome way.'

The Prime Minister said he wished once again to give an assurance to the people of Ovambo that the South African Government would, with all the means at its disposal, continue to stand by the Government of Ovambo in safeguarding its borders against infiltration of evil forces and their accomplices.

Retaliation

Earlier it had been reported that seven Swapo terrorists had been killed during a follow-up action to last weekend's murder of Ovambo citizens.

Defence Headquarters spokesmen would not comment today on where the two Swapo camps, attacked by South African troops, are situated.

Defence Headquarters issued a statement yesterday afternoon in Pretoria saying: 'Two Swapo camps were found and destroyed, seven Swapo members were killed and military

equipment was seized in a follow-up action against the murderers of several Ovambos earlier this week. The Defence Force suffered no casualties during this operation.'

Assurance

'At the funeral of the Ovambo victims today, the Commissioner General, Mr de Wet said he wished to give the people of Ovambo the assurance that the existing order in the country would be maintained and that it would not be allowed to be disturbed by elements from outside the borders of Ovambo.'

Mr De Wet said it could and would not be allowed that the peace, calm and order which existed in Ovambo be overthrown by a small group of instigators and tyrants from outside the borders of the country.

'It can also not be allowed that sympathisers and accomplices of these tyrants go unhindered in Ovambo,' he said. — Sapa.

Shooting witness traced to grave

RDM 18/10/75 (224)

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK.—Police who have been searching for a Black witness to the Ovambo hostel shooting at Katutura finally caught up with him yesterday.

But he could not help. "We traced him, true enough, right to his grave," said a police spokesman.

The police were trying to trace Mr Amutenya Nakambunda who had allegedly thrown the first

stone that triggered the April hostel riot

Police learnt yesterday the man was dead — shot by a policeman in July when trying to resist arrest on a suspected dagga offence.

Mr Nakambunda was shot by Police Constable Peter Stassen after he had ignored three warning shots fired into the air.

Constable Stassen was absolved of any liability.

The inquiry into the shooting at the hostel recommences on Monday when further witnesses will be called

SA 'war' on Swapo

By HANS STRYDOM

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SUN TIMES 19/10/75

invaders

THE Government has declared war on Swapo terrorists infiltrating into SWA from southern Angola and South African forces this week wiped out two bases in Angolan territory, killing seven Swapo terrorists.

Though Defence Force spokesmen in Pretoria would not comment on the whereabouts of the bases, it now seems clear that the SADF will continue the policy of "hot pursuit" if Swapo's external wing makes any further strikes into SWA.

And in a message read at Oshikati today, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, warned that ruthless action would be taken against "evil infiltrators" into Owambo.

The dramatic decision

to cross on to foreign soil follows the assassination in August of the Owambo Chief Minister, Chief Filimon Elifas, and the killing early this week of nine Ovambos — seven tribal policemen, a headman and his wife.

In significant statements yesterday afternoon, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Commissioner-General for South West Africa, Mr Jannie de Wet, gave clear warnings to terrorists operating from southern Angola.

In a message read yesterday at the funeral in Owambo of the tribal policemen, Mr Vorster said: "It is deeply regret-

ted that a population that does not interfere in the affairs of a neighbouring territory should be attacked in such a brutal manner.

It is believed that the South African Government sent strongly worded protests to the freedom movements in Angola, objecting to the activities of Swapo terrorists on Angolan soil.

The Government is believed to have agreed to a policy of "hot pursuit" for these reasons:

● South Africa at no stage intervened in Angola's internal strife.

● It has previously warned the Angolan liberation movements to con-

tain Swapo activities.

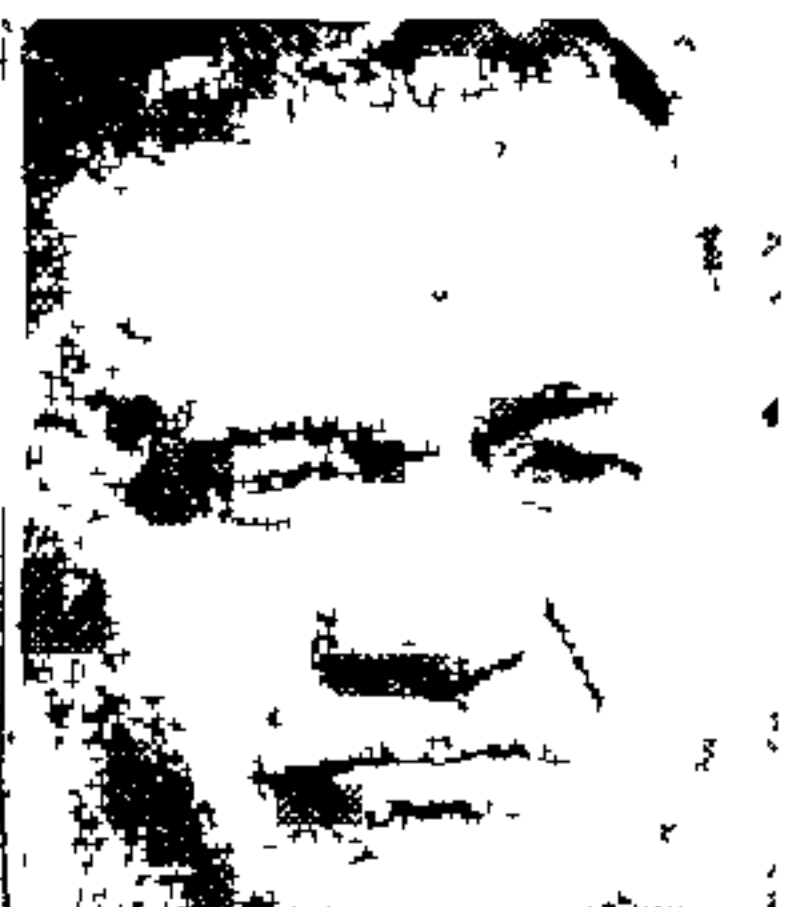
● Complete confusion exists in Angola and there is no central authority to whom the South African Government can appeal to exercise control over Swapo; nor have approaches to the confused Lisbon Government met with any success.

● The Owambo government requested the South African Government to take "effective steps" against Swapo terrorists to prevent further invasions.

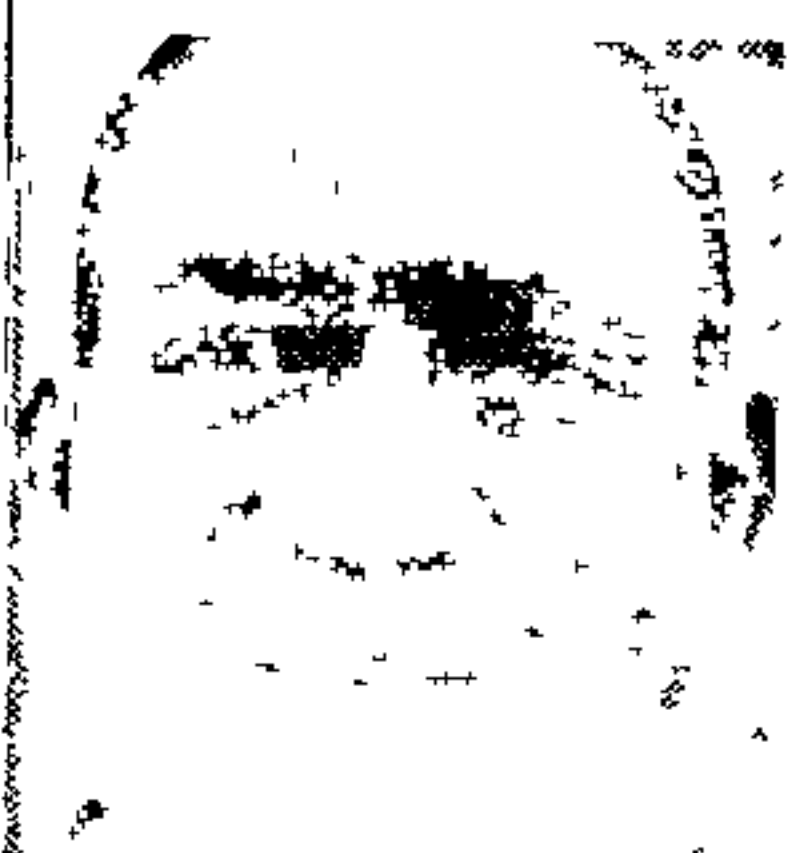
● Public opinion in South West Africa and South Africa is asking why the country's formidable army, on which almost R1 000-million is being spent this year, is not being used to hit back at the Swapo terrorists.

● The United Nations has given limited acceptance to the principle of "hot pursuit" in certain circumstances.

Recognition for SWA delegation



Mr A. J. F. Kloppers
... true and authentic
leaders.



Chief Clemens Kapuuo
... purpose of U.S.
visit.

20/10/75 The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In an interview in London, members of the 34-man delegation from South West Africa which visited the United States said they had found that people there, and in Britain, no longer regarded Swapo as the only representative of the peoples of South West Africa.

The purpose of the visit to the United States by the delegation was to tell people there that members of the delegation were the true representatives of the people of South West Africa, Chief

Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader, said.

Speaking in an interview in London broadcast by Radio South Africa last night five members of the delegation expressed their views on the South West

Africa constitutional conference.

They were Mr Dirk Mudge, representing the Whites of South West Africa, Dr B J Africa, representing the Baster community, Mr A. J F Kloppers, for the Coloured community, Chief Kapuuo, the Herero leader, and The Ovambo leader, Mr P Kalangula.

'GOOD THING'

Mr Kloppers said: 'I think that our visit was a very good thing and that people in the United States do agree with us now that Swapo is not the only representative of the the peoples of South West Africa. They do regard Swapo as a political organisation, but they do accept the fact that we are the true and authentic leaders of the peoples of South West Africa.'

Asked about the South African presence in the territory Mr Kloppers said 'I want to emphasise this point, that without the presence of the South African Government, law and order cannot be maintained at this stage'

UN MISSIONS

Mr Mudge, representing the White population of the territory, said. 'Representatives from the various missions of the United Nations expressed the view that they do not agree with the UN and the Organisation of African Unity that Swapo is the only representative organisation from South West Africa'

'They were very careful to accept this delegation as true representatives from SWA and made it clear that they are prepared to listen to this delegation.'

NP congress in SWA

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lew

24/9/75

Vorster 'crosses swords' with

Dr K

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has crossed swords at the congress with the United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, in a strong re-statement of Government policy on South West Africa

Speaking to an enthusiastic crowd of about 1500 people who overflowed the Windhoek High School hall last night to listen to his opening speech at the National Party's SWA Congress, Mr Vorster strongly denied the allegation by Dr Kissinger this week that South Africa was "occupying" SWA

He agreed with Dr Kissinger that the people of the territory should be given the chance to express their views freely on their political and constitutional future, but clashed with him for saying the SWA people should be allowed to express their views — under United Nations supervision

"With the greatest respect to Dr Kissinger, South Africa can in no circumstances accept those last four words. The people of SWA, I believe, cannot and will not accept it," Mr Vorster said

In publicly disagreeing with Dr Kissinger, he also paid tribute to "a man who means a lot in achieving peace for the world"

He also thanked Dr Kissinger for "the kind words he used in the

same speech about South Africa and other peoples in this Southern Africa of ours who are at the moment doing their level best to find peace and create harmony"

Mr Vorster said South Africa did not possess SWA and did not make claims to the territory South Africa was in SWA because the League of Nations appointed South Africa to administer the territory for the good of its peoples. She was there also because the SWA peoples wanted her there

South Africa did not intervene in SWA making a decision on its future and the United Nations had no right to intervene

The Prime Minister reminded his audience that late in May, when he last spoke in Windhoek, he had made a public offer to anyone who said they had the interests of SWA at heart and wanted self-determination and independence in SWA to see for themselves and talk to him and his Government about it. The offer was still open

Again attacking the credentials of Swipo and its leader, Mr Sam Nujoma Mr Vorster quoted from a Tanzania newspaper which had reported Swapo claims of military successes in SWA

The report in the "Daily News" in Tanzania on August 26 quoted a Swapo statement as claiming that the People's Liberation Army of Namibia had killed 20 "racist South African soldiers" and a good number had been taken prisoner during the three months

There was a burst of laughter when Mr Vorster quoted the report as saying that "colonial administrative buildings, Windhoek and other towns of SWA have been burnt down"

Status quo on UN

Mr Vorster said in Windhoek last night that Government was still of the opinion that it was not necessary for it to take a decision now on whether South Africa should end its membership of the United Nations or not

Mr Vorster gave details of the Government's reconsideration of South Africa's position at the UN while the UN's 30th General Assembly session is already in progress.

South Africa's position at the UN was under constant review, he said, and he recently discussed it again with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and the Ambassador to the UN, Mr Pik Botha

In addition to concluding that a decision on South Africa's UN membership was not needed now, the Government had decided it would not take part in the seventh special session of the UN General Assembly which ended recently and that circumstances would determine whether South Africa would take part in the present General Assembly session

"We will decide in the course of time whether South Africa's interests require us to make such a decision. For the rest, the matter remains as it is," Mr Vorster said.



DR KISSINGER

Rand - 'right step'

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said the decision to devalue was difficult, but he was confident that under the circumstances the right step was taken

Opening the congress he said the circumstances which led to devaluation was an indication of the unstable world South Africa was living in

The Government had taken into account the fact that imports would become dearer and that there were certain inflationary disadvantages

It also had to consider the fact that speculation against the rand could have reached the stage where it could have had a chaotic effect on the country's balance of payments

There was the advantage that investment would be stimulated internally and the country would become less dependent on high-priced imports

The farming community and gold mines and exporters of ore would also benefit

Kunene power project has FNLA support

From
ORMANDE POLLOK
Political
Correspondent

OSHAKATI, Owambo — Direct contact has been made between South African authorities, the Portuguese and Angolan freedom fighters along South West Africa's vast northern frontier of Owambo.

People are also still moving freely from one side of the border to the other, in spite of the unrest and confusion in Angola.

CONFIRMATION

Confirmation of this came yesterday from several sources — including the Commissioner-General for the Indigenous People of South West Africa, Mr. Jannie de Wet — after an extensive Press tour of Owambo and Kavango.

As a result of the contact, work on the giant R80 million joint Portuguese-Angolan-South African Kunene River power and irrigation project is up to date and forging ahead.

Other talks have also assured an adequate supply of raw timber for a large furniture factory controlled by the Bantu Investment Corporation in Northern Owambo.

South African authorities on the site of the Ruacana Falls, where work has proceeded steadily since the Portuguese decision to give Angola independence, said that since the riots and bloodshed in Angola they had had discussions with Roberto Holden's FNLA movement at Calueque — the completed dam of the project supplying irrigation water to Owambo.

INVITED

FNLA representatives had visited the dam and had also been invited to the Ruacana Falls site, where the South Africans control operations.

The Press party crossed the border at the Ruacana Falls into Angola. Portuguese police still control the customs and passport post.

The Angolan freedom movement Unita, which was reported to be in control of Southern Angola, appears to have lost the initiative because of the irresponsible behaviour of its troops. People are said to have switched allegiance to the FNLA and even White Portuguese are to

TURN TO PAGE 2

Exit Amax?

F.M. 9/5/75

224

The fate of American Metal Climax's (AMAX) 29,6% stake in Tsumeb Corp (Devel. Co.) has been a fairly persistent rumour, with Anglo mentioned as the likely buyer.

My understanding is that Anglo is indeed looking closely into the proposition, but that the outcome is so far uncertain. Typically — given the inconclusiveness of findings — Anglo's official posture is that "it does not comment on rumours".

Based on information furnished in the Union Corporation 1974 annual report, where 360 000 shares are valued at R6,5m, Tsumeb's total 4m shares in issue must be worth nearly R72m. AMAX's stake of almost 1,2m shares would then carry a value of just over R21m, which yielded a 20,2% return on Tsumeb's 1974 dividend (to December 31) of R3,625 per share.

Given this level of return, why would AMAX consider selling out? Apart

NO TEEU in UN STAR 29/4/75 threat -Duncan

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Sir Val Duncan, chairman and chief executive of Rio Tinto Zinc, which is developing a uranium project at Rossing, near Swakopmund, said here yesterday that he was not unduly worried by United Nations threats to seize exports from that territory.

"I think United Nations resolutions are somewhat different from what tends to happen in life," he told reporters at a Press briefing.

"Not many years ago the United Nations had a resolution saying the British should get out of Gibraltar. They are still there."

His company believed its duty was to serve any duly constituted government in any part of the world it might be.

DETERMINATION

"From what I have seen there appears to be a determination on the part of all races in South West Africa to work together for the success of the country."

Sir Val said work on the Rossing project was going ahead well. But it was difficult to say when the mine would start production. "I think we have always said around mid-1976, but it may be a little later than that."

"I know there is a constant dialogue and controversy, if you like, about some of South Africa's problems. All I would like to say is that as far as we are concerned, we are being very progressive in Palabora."

Of South Africa's moves towards detente he said: "We hope this will be successful, and I believe there is a determination on the part of many people in different countries to achieve something of an amelioratory nature in this respect."

The firm's annual report shows that the group sales revenue was R1 856-million during 1974, compared with R1 492-million in 1973.

Profit before tax was R446-million compared with R358-million.

① 224
66
② 316

The tonnage of ore milled at Palabora in 1974, at 19.2-million tons, was equal to the previous year's tonnage. Copper production at 90 364 tons, was slightly less than in 1973.

SWA 'on threshold of new deal'

The Argus Political Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — South West Africa was on the threshold of a new deal which could get it out of its checkmate position, Mr A. H. du Plessis, Minister of Community Development and leader of the SWA National Party, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the start of the party's congress, Mr du Plessis said all the groups in South West were being allowed to come into their own.

The problems among the groups had been alleviated and it was essential for them all to live in peace together. This year was the 25th anniversary of the National Party being in power in South West and he believed the guidelines laid down by the party would also be followed in the new period the territory was entering.

BASIS

The congress is to debate the moves toward a new constitutional deal today Mr du Plessis said the constitutional talks had already laid the basis on which a sound, prosperous community could be founded in South West.

There had been recriminations because the national groups and not political parties had been invited, but it was clear that it had been the right decision because tribes such as the Hereros, Namas, Damaras, Kavangos and Ovambos would have rejected organisations such as Swapo and the Namibia National Convention.

No UN part in SWA, says Vorster

The Argus Political Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, last night reiterated that the inhabitants of South West Africa must decide for themselves on their constitutional future. He rejected a suggestion that this should be done under United Nations supervision.

Devaluation right move — Vorster

From The Argus Political Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, said last night the decision to devalue was a difficult one, but he was confident that, in the circumstances, the right step had been taken.

Opening the South West African National Party's congress he said the circumstances which led to it was an indication of the unstable world in which South Africa was living.

The Government had taken into account the fact that imports would become dearer and that there were certain inflationary disadvantages. It also had to consider the fact that speculation against the rand could have reached the stage where it could have had a

chaotic effect on the country's balance of payments.

There was the advantage that investment would be stimulated internally and the country would become less dependent on high-priced imports.

The farming community and gold mines and exporters of ore would also benefit.

Mr Vorster said the Government still believed it was not necessary for it to take a decision now on whether South Africa should end its membership of the United Nations.

He said South Africa's position at the UN was under constant review. He had recently discussed it again with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, and the ambassador to the UN, Mr R. F. Botha.

(News by T. Wentzel, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

Addressing about 1500 people here, Mr Vorster referred to this week's speech at the United Nations, by Dr Henry Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State.

He said he wholeheartedly agreed with Dr Kissinger that the inhabitants of South West Africa should have the right to express themselves freely on the territory's political structure, but he disagreed that this should be done under UN supervision. He also rejected Dr Kissinger's statement about South Africa's continuing occupation of South West Africa.

NO OCCUPATION

Mr Vorster said South Africa was not occupying South West Africa. It was there as an administering power in terms of an instruction of the League of Nations.

South Africa could under no circumstances accept UN supervision and he was certain the peoples of the territory would also not accept this.

Although South Africa for many years had the responsibility for South West Africa it was not now trying to interfere. His kind words in the same speech about South Africa and others in Southern Africa who were trying their level best to find peace and create harmony were appreciated.

He had made an offer to people to come to see for themselves and to talk to the South African Government if necessary but so far his offer had not been taken up.

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Herero chief spells out 8 conditions

'Mail' Africa Bureau WINDHOEK — Chief Clemens Kapuuo, one of South West Africa's most influential Black political leaders, has demanded that the South African Government proceed at once with negotiations to transfer power to the people of Namibia

This is one of eight conditions the chief laid down in a speech to Members of Parliament at a meeting in the British House of Commons last week. He has since returned to Windhoek. The conditions would

have to be met before a "fruitful contract could be entered into between the people of South West Africa and the government," he said

Demands for independence for South West Africa — Namibia — are currently the most sensitive point after Rhodesia in South Africa's detente approaches to Black Africa

Chief Kapuuo is the main-spring of the National Convention, the troubled attempt at Black political solidarity in South West Africa, as well as head of the Herero nation and leader of the Nudo political party

Among his conditions necessary before Blacks participate in talks with the South African Government are

- The abandonment of the Bantustan plans for Namibia and any plans to fragment the country.
- An undertaking to negotiate on a basis leading to total independence;
- All political prisoners must be released, and exiles must be allowed to return with an immunity against prosecution,
- All elements of "coercion and subversion" must be withdrawn from Namibian soil

Chief Kapuuo told the British parliamentarians that the National Convention was the true representative of the Namibian people. It would draw up constitutional proposals and these should be put to the people in a referendum

Nobody else had the right to decide the political future he said

Chief Kapuuo is reported to have said in his address that 'the seeds of reason could germinate even in South Africa's mind, though it was not renowned for ideas of reason and human decency'

Firm to STAR 25/4/75 quit SWA?

① 224
② 57

Gerald L'Ange

NEW YORK—A large American corporation is trying to sell its interest in a South West African copper-mining operation, says Business Week Magazine.

It quotes the chairman of the company as saying "We're scared to death of the political situation."

Sources here identified the company as Amax Incorporated, which owns a 29.6 interest in the Tsumeb Copper Mine.

Amax officials could not be reached for comment.

The sources said Amax had been trying for some time to find a buyer for its interest in Tsumeb because of uncertainty over its position if South West Africa becomes independent.

CONTROL

Amax's holding, together with a similar 29.6 percent interest held by another American company, Newmont Mining Corporation, gives the two US companies control of the Tsumeb mine.

In an article headlined "Namibia: Foreign companies are running scared," Business Week says that Prime Minister Vorster's conciliation over South West Africa in the face of recent pressures "is adversely affecting US companies with interests in Namibia."

Mr Vorster, says the magazine has shifted from intransigent opposition to South West Africa's independence to halting acceptance of its eventual arrival.

Behind his change of heart, it says, is the impending independence of Mozambique and Angola and Mr Vorster's attempt to patch together a detente with Black Africa.

The article recalls that the five US oil companies that were prospecting off the South West Africa coast have abandoned their leases.

Can the SWA talks succeed? *Daily Dispatch 24/9/75*

224

Daily Dispatch Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports from Windhoek on the prospects for a successful settlement by the people of South West Africa.

South West Africa today emphasises the tragedy behind recent adaptations in Nationalist policy — welcome changes are taking place but it is too little, too late

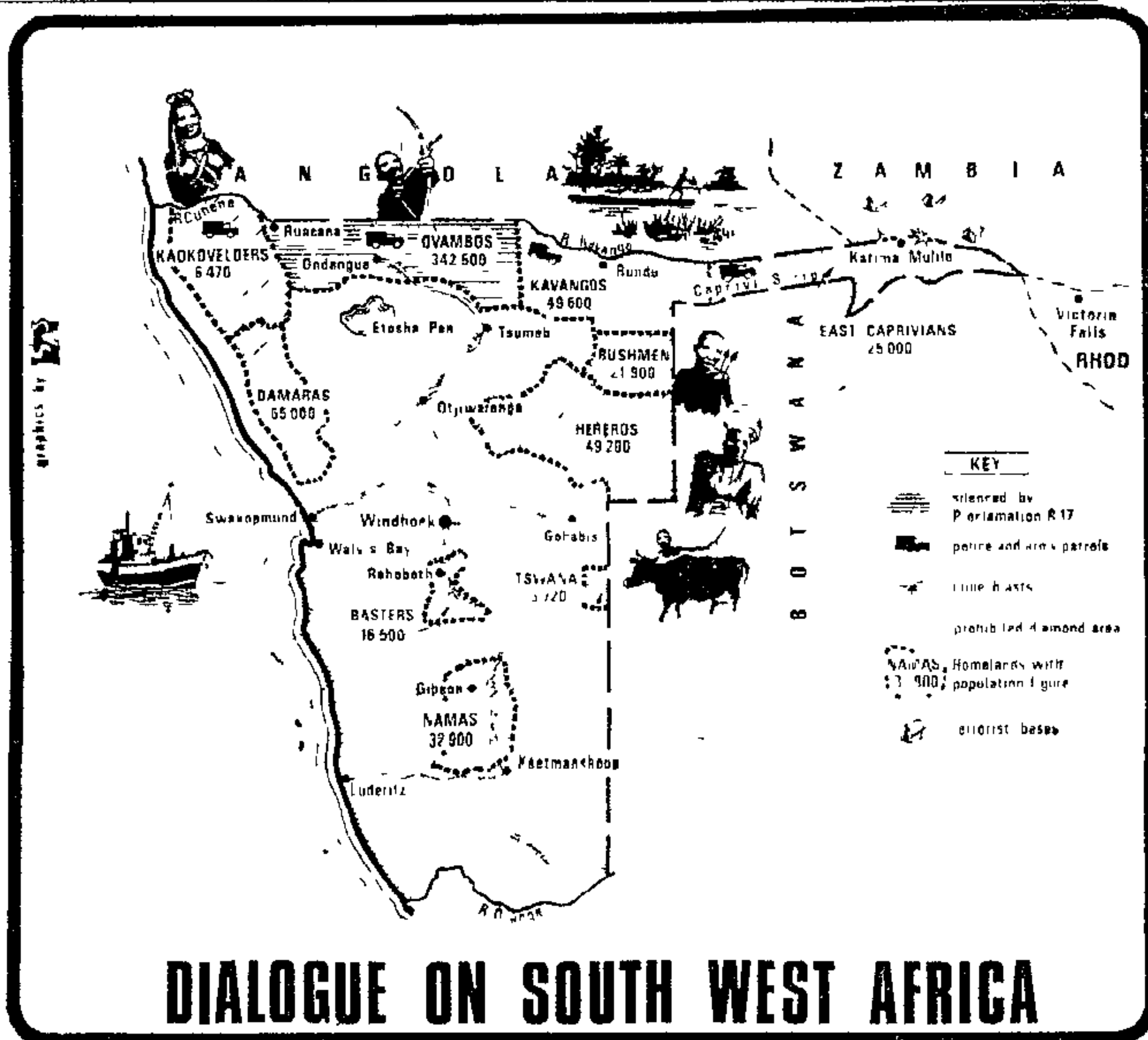
Here, at last, we have black and white South-Westers, as they call themselves, actually sitting down together to plan the future of the country. That in itself reflects considerable change in orientation in National Party — and white — thinking

Among those at the talks is Chief Clemens Kapuuo, head of the 49 000 Herero people. Some years the chief was hounded by Security Police, had difficulties with passports and was generally out of favour with the Government

Yet last week Chief Kapuuo told me he was confident that the constitutional talks would succeed and that by 1978 South West Africa would be an independent self-governing State. The new State would be created in partnership with the very people who years ago caused him such difficulty

However much Nationalists may rationalise that the constitutional conference is the logical development of their own policies, the very fact that Chief Kapuuo is so confident and that Mr Dirk Mudge, MEC, is as confident does reflect change — and welcome change

Some years ago, the Government appointed the Odendaal Commission which drew up plans for the partitioning of South



West Africa into Bantustans. The Commission went about its task thoroughly and efficiently. Its report formed the basis of Government policy for the area. Homeland areas and governments were established. In the north Ovambo and Kavango gained self-government along Transkei-type lines. Areas were set aside for the Damara and Herero people. Such homelands as Namaland were proclaimed.

As a result people like the Bondelswarts at Warmbad were moved to an unwanted "homeland" at considerable expense. Some people merely moved back to Warmbad. Their leaders petitioned the government and the United Nations. Earlier this year, the Government relented. The Bondelswart could remain at Warmbad. The government also relented in forcing the removal of other groups into consolidated homelands.

By the time the constitutional talks began in Windhoek, the message was clear. The Bantustan concept and the Odendaal Commission report were dead.

Certainly Government spokesmen still stress that the protection of the identity of the various groups but is no longer in terms of "homeland" and geographic units. It is now protection of identity of groups in similar terms to the framework used by the United Party in South Africa.

These developments again reflect change and, in Nationalist terms, some considerable achievement.

But the tragedy of this is that these overlate moves do not go far enough. A point is highlighted by the groups not represented at the Windhoek talks.

At the talks, delegates issued a much-debated declaration of intent in which they called themselves the "true and actual leaders of the inhabitants of South West Africa." Last week Mr Mudge argued in a speech in the Legislative Assembly that these delegates were indeed the representative leaders of the people.

However, the fact remains in spite of these protestations that important sections of the community are not represented. The most obvious group not represented is Swapo. Various arguments about the actual strength of Swapo have been raised, but at the very least no-one doubts that Swapo does have considerable support amongst Ovambo people. If only half of the 342 000 Ovambo support Swapo, this would make its size larger than any other group in South West. Unless Swapo is involved in the talks one can only expect that their supporters will be alienated from the final outcome.

It is not only Swapo which is not represented. After Mr Mudge had desperately tried to persuade the Damara tribal authorities to attend the talks, a recently formed group called the Damara United Front suddenly became active. Well-produced pamphlets were distributed by the group. And guess who "represented" the 65 000 Damara people — the largest black group after the Ovambo — at the talks? The Damara



Nationalist leader Dirk Mudge

United Front

Any arguments that the Front leaders are the "true and actual" leaders of the Damara people cannot be seriously entertained. Doubts about the effective representation of the Nama and Bushmen delegates have also been expressed. Then there is a group called the Voice of the People. One of its key organisers, Mr K H Conradie, told me they had 45 000 members and said anyone was welcome to examine his records to see if this claim was justified. Indeed, Mr Conradie recently challenged Mr Mudge publicly in the press to examine the membership records. He claims 27 000 members of the Voice amongst Damara people.

Although Voice of the People leaders have had discussions with Mr Mudge they are opposed to the talks, attack the nature of representation there and generally are totally against the present system. And the fact remains that serious doubts exist about who is representing whom at the talks and that important sections are not represented at all.

One strange anomaly is that a leading constitutional lawyer with firm South-Wester commitments is not taking part in the talks because he is leader of the United Party which has no representation in the Legislative Assembly. He is Mr Brian O' Linn whose recent book on the future of the territory should have qualified him for the talks.

Because these groups are not represented at the talks it is reasonable to expect that they will not feel committed to the outcome of the talks and could be totally opposed to the constitutional solution.

This, unfortunately, means that the talks must be regarded as the first stage in the development of the future of South West. A second stage at which other groups are present will be necessary. And this underlines the Nationalist tragedy. In both South Africa and South West Africa the government has belatedly adapted its policies to the realities. Sometimes those realities involve such big changes that they cannot adapt enough.

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On the threshold of a new deal

— Du Plessis

South West Africa is on the threshold of a new deal to get it out of its checkmate position, the National Party leader in the territory, Mr A H du Plessis, declared

Mr du Plessis said the Whites had begun negotiations for a new constitution in the right way. They had not tried to tell the other groups who should represent them

If the Whites had invited Swapo and the Namibia National Convention to the talks, other groups would have said these two movements did not represent them — then the talks would have been a failure

What the Whites had done was to invite the population groups to send their own representatives. If they had chosen Swapo, they could have sent them to the talks. They have sent people from the NNC too — but they did not do so

Mr du Plessis said

South West Africa wanted first to try to see what the people of the territory wanted for their future. It could achieve something that had not been done before in emerging Africa — create a constitution in a reasonable and logical way which would satisfy all the people of the area.

SURVIVAL FOR ALL

There were possibilities for the survival of all groups in the territory and there would be security and economic growth if the Whites, Browns and Blacks could achieve their ideal. If they could show the world they could stand together, they would be left without outside interference

Mr du Plessis urged the peoples of South West Africa to live their lives in a way that did not harm others. It was from

this attitude that steps were being taken to see all the other groups came into their own.

He said the German-speaking people should be recognised as having a place and be allowed to grow fully.

So far, some of the differences between the groups had been lightened

The guidelines were recognition of peoples' rights and respect.

"If you have respect for them — then you can expect them to have respect for you," he said

He recalled that the National Party had been in power in South West for the past 25 years. He believed the party was stronger now than it had ever been and could gain the support of 75 percent of the voters in the elections.

Namibia General - 1976

JAN. - JUNE

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Exiled bishops face a bleak new year

3/1/76 DD.

LONDON— Two Anglican bishops who were forced to quit the apartheid-front line in South West Africa, face the new year as unemployed men and see little prospect of getting jobs suitable to their status.

They are Bishop Colin Winter, now in the fourth year of his exile from his Diocese of Damaraland, and his colleague, Bishop Richard Wood, who was also expelled from the diocese in June, 1975.

Both were accused by the South African Government of spreading disaffection among their people.

The two men are now sharing the same fate that befell Bishop Ambrose Reeves, former Bishop of Johannesburg and the Very Reverend Gonville French-Beytagh, former Dean of Johannesburg, who successfully appealed against his conviction under the Communism Act.

The establishment which dispenses England's episcopal favours does not like "political" bishops or other clerics likely to rock the ecumenical boat.

Bishop Reeves, who fled to Britain in 1961, never succeeded in cracking the ice. His last appointment before he retired to the Sussex coast three years ago was as rector of St

Michael's, in the Sussex marketing town of Lewes.

It has been the same with Gonville French-Beytagh who, after a long period of unemployment was glad to become rector of a City of London church.

Worse off are Bishops Winter and Wood who have now disclosed to the Church Times that their total episcopal income is a monthly cheque for R130 each from funds in South Africa. The cheques are paid to them through the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London.

Bishop Winter has a family of five children and is living in temporary accommodation near Oxford with other refugees from Namibia. Bishop Wood has a small London flat, where his wife is expecting a second child.

Complaining bitterly about the lack of help he has received from the Church of England, Bishop Winter said "We are in Siberia as far as the church is concerned. If this is what establishment is, then it is a very horrid thing."

Bishop Winter also criticised the Archbishop of Canterbury for not even bothering to find out what the true position of the two bishops is.

Some Anglican bishops

have already given private donations to a fund being raised for the bishops by the Bishop of Liverpool. — DDC.

Miss Cherie Sparg, was also satisfactory. — DDR.

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YEAR!

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ON OUR
TREMENDOUS

ALE

Man in court with karate sticks

EAST LONDON — A Madantsane karate enthusiast, Mr Mxolise Neme, 18, appeared in the magistrate's court here yesterday charged with possession of a dangerous weapon — his karate chaker sticks (flails).

Mr Neme pleaded guilty, but the complainant did not appear in court to give evidence against him. The prosecutor told the court Mr Neme and the complainant had had an argument over parking on Saturday morning, December 27, during which Mr Neme had allegedly produced the sticks.

The magistrate cautioned Mr Neme and discharged him.

A 16-year-old and Mr Zolile Hova, 21, both of Madantsane, appeared

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Include Swapo Govt is told

'Mail' Africa Bureau

THE South West African authorities should recognise the necessity of including the Black nationalist organisations, Swapo and Swanu, in planning the country's future.

This was stressed yesterday by the Vicar General of the Anglican Church of South West Africa, Father Ed Morrow, when commenting on Wednesday's Oshandi village killing and kidnapping by a group of 10 terrorists.

Unless the Government recognised the need to include the Black organisations in its debates there would be more violent incidents, he said.

Father Morrow who was in Johannesburg en route for Europe and a three week church meeting, spoke of his frustration at not being allowed into the area where terrorist groups

are operating and in which three-quarters of the Anglican Church is situated.

"There are thousands of our people in there", Father Morrow said.

Father Morrow described as "ridiculous" the claims that Swapo has no support.

The church was encountering more and more people whose political viewpoint discounted the no support theory, he said.

"When a large majority is supporting a particular philosophy then you have to take notice of that philosophy in a political sense."

LAUGH

It was evident that Blacks in South West Africa were becoming more and more frustrated, he said.

"We are going to see more and more of these incidents.

"It's not enough to take notices off seats and open up hotels. People just smile and laugh at that... it's too late for those measures. It's power-sharing that's wanted now."

He was "most concerned" about the Oshandi killings and kidnap.

"We operate six clinics in the area," he said. "and the one that was robbed was our main one."

He knew the man who had been kidnapped, Mr Elias Ndjaba, and knew the man to be "non-political."

724

SWA killings: Swapo claim responsibility

DD 5/9/76

PARIS — The South West Africa People's Organisation has accepted responsibility for the killing of an Anglican missionary and his housemaid in South West Africa on December 29.

Mr Peter Katjavivi, Swapo European representative, confirmed for the first time yesterday that the attack on the mission station was by Swapo guerillas.

Asked to justify the attack he said, Swapo usually concentrated on "military objectives" and promised that Swapo would initiate an internal inquiry into the incident.

But he warned: "There is a war situation there."

He accused South Africa of planning to annex a 72 km strip of southern Angola, running along the border with South West Africa, in order to cut off Swapo guerilla bases in Angola.

Meanwhile, reports in Paris from Dakar say that Mr Sean MacBride, the UN Commissioner for Namibia (South West Africa) has said that the 35 000 West Germans living in the territory would have to leave once it gained independence because they occupied over 65 per cent of the arable land. — DDC

South Africa Turn-
e plans for the imme-
e future are based on
establishment of an
rim government as
n as possible, which
steer the territory to-
ds independence hope-
y by December 31,
8

Plans initiated by cer-
i, key Turnhalle lead-
to prepare the way for
international conference
to negotiate directly
h Swapo or a faction of
have been abandoned
the moment

Due to this change in
ics, largely prompted by
ssures by Mr Vorster,
o is exploiting the de-
lorating dangerous bor-
situation and the abso-
reliance of South
st Africa on the South
ican Army. There is
y little possibility of the
rhalle collapsing or
thing, as nearly happen-
on several occasions in
past year

that by April this year an
interim government with
effective powers and con-
trol over all the affairs of
the territory, could be es-
tablished

The first President will
probably be Chief Klemens
Kapuno and the Prime
Minister Mr Dirk Mudge

One of the first steps
this government might
take would be to release
some or all of the Swapo
prisoners. They are in the
process of being moved
from Robben Island to the
Windhoek jail

exchange for Mr Vorster's
pressure on Mr Smith
Moreover, the United
States, and possibly some
other Western powers, dis-
like Mr Nujoma as much
as does Mr Vorster. They
fear that his new links
with Russia and Cuba
would lead to an indepen-
dent Namibia becoming a
second Angola, with a
Swapo takeover leading to
an extension of Russian in-
fluence

These circles are con-
fident that a Turnhalle go-
vernment, strengthened by
the returning exiles, will
be representative enough
to influence some African
countries to exert pressure
on Swapo to abandon the
war and to accept the
peace settlement

Hence the massive funds
from unknown sources
backing exiles such as Ad-
vocate Kozoguzi, Mr Emile



Turnhalle men toe the line

RDM
6/11/76
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Appoulius and Professor
M Kerina, who abandoned
a R30 000 job in New York

There is a belief that
Swapo is overrated, that
its support is insignificant
and largely confined to
the Ovambos. If they re-
ject the Turnhalle elec-
tions, it will be interpreted
as a confirmation of this
claim

difficulties in Swapo and
that the external wing
could be played off against
the internal one. Once an
interim government is es-
tablished, it might be pos-
sible to win over one of the
sections and perhaps some
Swapo prisoners, making a
separate deal with them to
the exclusion of the ex-
ternal Swapo

That is why exiles such
as Prof Kerina are playing

such a prominent role at
the moment
Although it is incredible
that the US could become
actively involved in a war
over SWA, South Africa
hopes that she and other
countries would give suf-
ficient backing, especially
if Rhodesia should go up
in flames at that time.
Of course, the main fac-
tor is how the new Carter
administration will re-
spond to the SWA situation

The situation in the few months is for the Turnhalle to go it alone. It is hoped that by January, 1976, the constitutional members at the Turnhalle will be ready with a draft constitution for an interim government. This will be discussed by the constitutional committee, then forced by the fullenary session; regardless of the bitter position of most of the other delegates to some of the apartheid aspects the three-tier constitution, they will probably accept it in view of the urgency of the situation. It is probable that a referendum will be called the Whites, but not necessarily for the constituencies, to have the constitution ratified.

6/1/76
CONV

It is hoped that Turnhalle would prepare the way for either an offer to negotiate directly with Swapo or the calling of a general election or referendum — for what purpose is not clear — under some form of international supervision.

Should Swapo refuse to negotiate or participate in such elections, it is hoped to "expose" Swapo as a body without following

The Turnhalle government will go it alone and establish itself as the government of an independent Namibia with South African backing, defying Swapo and its allies.

The Turnhalle and South African Government sources are convinced they can pull this off for several reasons.

Most important is that it seems that if Dr Kissinger and Mr. Vorster have reached some "understanding" on SWA, probably in



South African soldiers get a lecture in the operational area. The deteriorating SWA border situation has caused the Turnhalle delegates to band together out of a common fear.



Inside Mail

J. H. P. SERFONTEIN looks at a crisis situation

SWA: Moving Swiftly to a Showdown

025 RDM 6/11/76

THE South West African crisis is swiftly moving towards a full-scale military conflict between the South African Army and a Russian-backed international task force, supporting the Swapo fighters in their aim of "liberating" the territory from the occupying power — South Africa.

South African Government officials, Western diplomats, some African countries supporting the "liberation struggle" and even the South West African Peoples Organisation (Swapo) itself, that some how a magic formula was to be found to solve the 31-year-old crisis peacefully.

"There is an in-built war situation and only the miracle of the century can prevent this tragedy from happening," a key foreign diplomat closely associated with the situation told me recently, when we discussed possible scenarios of future developments.

Six months ago, as the Kissinger-Vorster summits gained momentum, there was a new wave of cautious optimism among

When the Kissinger-Vorster-Smith understanding was reached in Pretoria in the middle of September last year, paving the way for the Geneva constitutional conference, the US-South Africa camp were very optimistic indeed that, barring a "few formalities", a similar conference would soon be held on the SWA issue, probably also in Geneva.

However, it never materialised. At the moment it seems highly unlikely that such a conference will take place in the immediate future, unless there is some unexpected and dramatic new development — which is not unusual these days in this part of the world.

Whereas Dr Kissinger succeeded in the seemingly impossible by obtaining sufficient consensus among all the parties concerned in the Rhodesian conflict to bring them together at the conference table, he failed with the apparently less difficult problem of SWA.

This happened because neither Mr Vorster, nor the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, were prepared to budge an inch on the crucial question of South African participation at such a conference.

Swapo laid down a number of important pre-conditions for such a conference. One absolute non-negotiable condition was the presence of the Pretoria Government as a full participant to the conference.

It also objected to the Turnhalle delegation being present as a separate party and would only accept them as a part of the South African delegation. It insisted also on the release of all the Robben Island prisoners.

But Mr Vorster was adamant that South Africa would not be present as a party — perhaps only as an observer. He objected to the UN presence and insisted that the conference should only be between Swapo and the Turnhalle

Swapo rejected this and stressed that it was only interested in negotiations with the Pretoria Government, together with other groups representing SWA, because it was South Africa and not the Turnhalle who had the powers to grant independence and transfer power.

Mr Vorster's obstinate refusal to attend the conference is directly contrary to established international decolonisation proceedings, as has been established

since 1945. The colonial power — and in SWA, South Africa is the de facto power — convenes a conference at which is represented the colonial power and the various political parties of the country.

Moreover, Mr Vorster refuses to do what he has forced Mr Smith to swallow: attend a conference convened by the colonial power together with the recognised political leaders, many of whom were released from jail.

It seems that both Mr Vorster and Mr Nujoma are convinced that their uncompromising stand will pay off and will bring victory in the end.

If Mr Vorster and the Turnhalle conference succeed in pulling it will be the first time since 1945 that a Black nationalist movement has and that a "minority" collaborating group of colonial power will win the day.

Should Mr Vorster's gamble succeed, it means that SWA's independence will have been achieved in a unique way. Mr Nujoma is convinced that the traditionalism of Black nationalism started with him years ago, will sweep into power.

I will briefly separate look at the factors they are when embarking on head-on collision.

hide Mail
J.H.P. SERFONTEIN looks at a crisis situation

SWA: Moving Swiftly to a Showdown

RDM 6/11/76

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I will briefly have a separate look at the strategy of each side and the factors they consider when embarking on this head-on collision course

RDM

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6/1/76

Swapo's aim - war in a year

THE SWAPO military strategy aims at having a Russian-backed military task force with troops from Cuba, North Vietnam, East Germany and Nigeria involved in a full-scale war within less than a year.

With no more than 3 500 under arms or under training, Swapo itself is not strong enough to gain victory in a short time.

The first phase was the guerilla and terrorist activities of Swapo alone. The second phase has now been reached — the internationalisation of the guerilla war, as Swapo patrols are accompanied by North Vietnamese and other military advisers.

The third phase will be the transformation of the guerilla war into a conventional war.

Swapo's political, diplomatic and military strategy is based on the belief that it is the strongest party in SWA, that it reflects the views of the large majority, that it has been internationally recognised as the "sole repre-

sentative" by the UN and OAU and that it has a legitimate right to play the dominant role in any movement towards independence.

Although it has been sporadically involved in guerilla tactics since August 26, 1966, it has conducted a brilliant international campaign, entrenching itself through its nine overseas offices with governments of important countries.

Until the Angolan war its basic strategy was to use its links with communist countries to pressurise the West into taking coercive action against South Africa. It was blatantly pro-West in its outlook.

However, because of growing disillusionment with the West, the escalation of the Rhodesian crisis and the MPLA takeover of Angola influenced them to go for a full-out war in SWA, should political and diplomatic efforts fail. Moreover, because of the collapse of Mr Vorster's detente initiative, Zambia

is no longer a possible retraining force, as it was in 1975. It has disappeared from the scene as the only Black country which could effectively have brought Swapo and South Africa together.

A senior Zambian told me recently "South Africa's best chance of a settlement on Namibia was in 1975. Then, South Africa could withdraw with honour. But now, Mr Vorster will be forced to leave without honour."

Swapo is in a relatively strong position and believes it "11 force Mr Vorster and the Turnhalle to come to terms with it. Diplomatically, Swapo has been gaining ground at the UN. It is becoming more difficult for the US to exercise its veto on the SWA issue.

Until now, it does not appear as if the US has succeeded in preventing greater Russian involvement, although it is believed that the Soviet Union has agreed not to

participate directly in the war.

Swapo scored an important victory a few weeks ago, when the UN General Assembly approved of the arms struggle in SWA and gave observer status to Swapo.

Some of South Africa's closest international associates voted for it, including Argentina, Brazil, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Gabon.

Whatever private reservations some African countries may have about Swapo, nobody has yet dared come out in favour of the Turnhalle. The front-line presidents are fully backing the Swapo military escalation, which is following the same lines as the Rhodesian war.

Recently, arms were airlifted on a large scale from Zambian airports to Swapo camps.

Politically, it seems as if Swapo has survived its crisis in Laisaka when 14 members were arrested after an abortive attempt to oust Mr Ntjoma.

All the exiles and refugees, returning to Windhoek do not seem to represent groups who have been closely involved with the organisation for a long time and most of them were never part of the infrastructure.

Internally, there is no evidence of a rift between the external and internal wings, or that the Swapo prisoners will join the Turnhalle. My information is that there is growing support for Swapo in Owanbo. Elsewhere, four splinter parties have recently joined Swapo.

This seems to indicate a bandwagon reaction, reflecting growing grassroots support, as Swapo appears to the Black population to be the ultimate winner.

Most important of all is the close cooperation between Swapo and the influential Black churches and its leaders. Significantly, Swapo recently announced that it intended forming a broad national front, together with the churches

DAKAR — A crucial confrontation is looming at the conference on "Namibia and Human Rights" here, sparked by an angry Swapo President, Mr Sam Nujoma

Mr Nujoma told the conference they should concern themselves with the handing over of power in the territory and not human rights after independence.

In an address to international jurists and other delegates Mr Nujoma said if they tried to bind

025

Human rights talks futile: Swapo

STAR

Swapo to agreements for the future has organisation would be forced to condemn the conference.

Mr Nujoma said the delegates who include the eminent International Commission of Jurists and its Eastern Bloc equivalent, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, should not concern itself with the future implementation of human

rights in South West Africa, since that was a problem for the Government of independent "Namibia"

In another development the Indonesian diplomatic representative said he was empowered to promise arms, medical supplies and some troops to the Swapo armed struggle

factor among the delegates Only Swapo seems to accept the use of violence as the only solution The other groups represented by the more than 300 delegates from around the world would probably go along with it, if only half-heartedly, should all other methods fail

rights in Namibia and see that the country becomes independent without the chaos and ignoring of human rights that has characterised many African countries following independence

In an apparent reference to the three South African observers here (Professors Berend van Niekerk of Natal, John Dugard of Wits, and G van der Vyver of Potchefstroom) he said there were people at the conference trying to convince delegates of the validity of the South African cause for constitutional talks in South West Africa

Swapo would be forced to condemn the conference if the constitutional talks were endorsed

A key point in the action programme to be formed here is the implementation of the plan to seize natural resources from "Namibia" and hold them in trust for the people of "Namibia"

Jurists are split on the possibility of enacting such actions

The fact that the conference is happening and talking about legal moves underscores the hope that something can still come from "mobilising world opinion," however

But many are becoming as disillusioned with the gathering as Mr Nujoma

South West

challenge

Professor Barend van Niekerk reports from Dakar

THE GAUNTLET is down — by acclamation. How else?

Some 300 delegates from all over the world but particularly from Western Europe, Africa and the United States served notice on South Africa this week that a new line is to be pursued on the question of South West.

At a conference in Dakar, Senegal, sponsored by the Senegalese Government and some of the West's most prestige organisations, the groundwork was laid for a whole series of actions against the position of South Africa over its continued presence in South West.

Under the motto "Namibia and human rights," the conference was opened by a relatively mild and history- and culture-orientated speech by President Leopold Senghor poet statesman, man of peace and dialogue of Africa, and during three days of discussion the South African administration of South West Africa was systematically demolished — at least verbally.

No doubt the groundwork was also laid for a new and determined offensive on several levels to terminate South African administration of the territory. Many of the tactics that will be employed have a terrible potential for violence.

Apart from the ultimate resolutions adopted at a plenary session on Thursday, the personality set-up of the conference was revealing. Apart from the Swapo exiles who formed an important part of the conference and a number of government delegates from African countries, all the leading humanitarian and legal organisations of the West were present.

Watered down

There was the International Commission of Jurists. There was the Strasbourg-based Foundation for Human Rights. And it all went on under the ever-watchful eye of Nobel Prize laureate Sean McBride.

There was also a large contingent of American lawyers.

The object of this impressive representation was obvious — to give the imprimatur of Western respectability to the radical decisions to be taken.

The plan worked almost without hitch. Although a number of European lawyers had grave public misgivings about certain resolutions, and although resolutions on violence were somewhat watered down, the end result was a resounding success for the planners of the conference, especially Commissioner for Namibia Sean McBride.

A set of principles and plans was accepted by a group including some of the most respected names in the West, and this will make it all the more difficult for Western countries to exercise a veto in the Security Council on behalf of South Africa when the crunch is on, and if South Africa should fail to come up to their expectations regarding self-determination for South West.

The entire object of the conference was ultimately based on the taking of sanctions by the Security Council. It remains to be seen, of course, whether this plan will outweigh massive Western interests in South Africa which would inevitably become imperilled.

Nevertheless, the pressure on the West will be tremendous.

Rhodesian solution

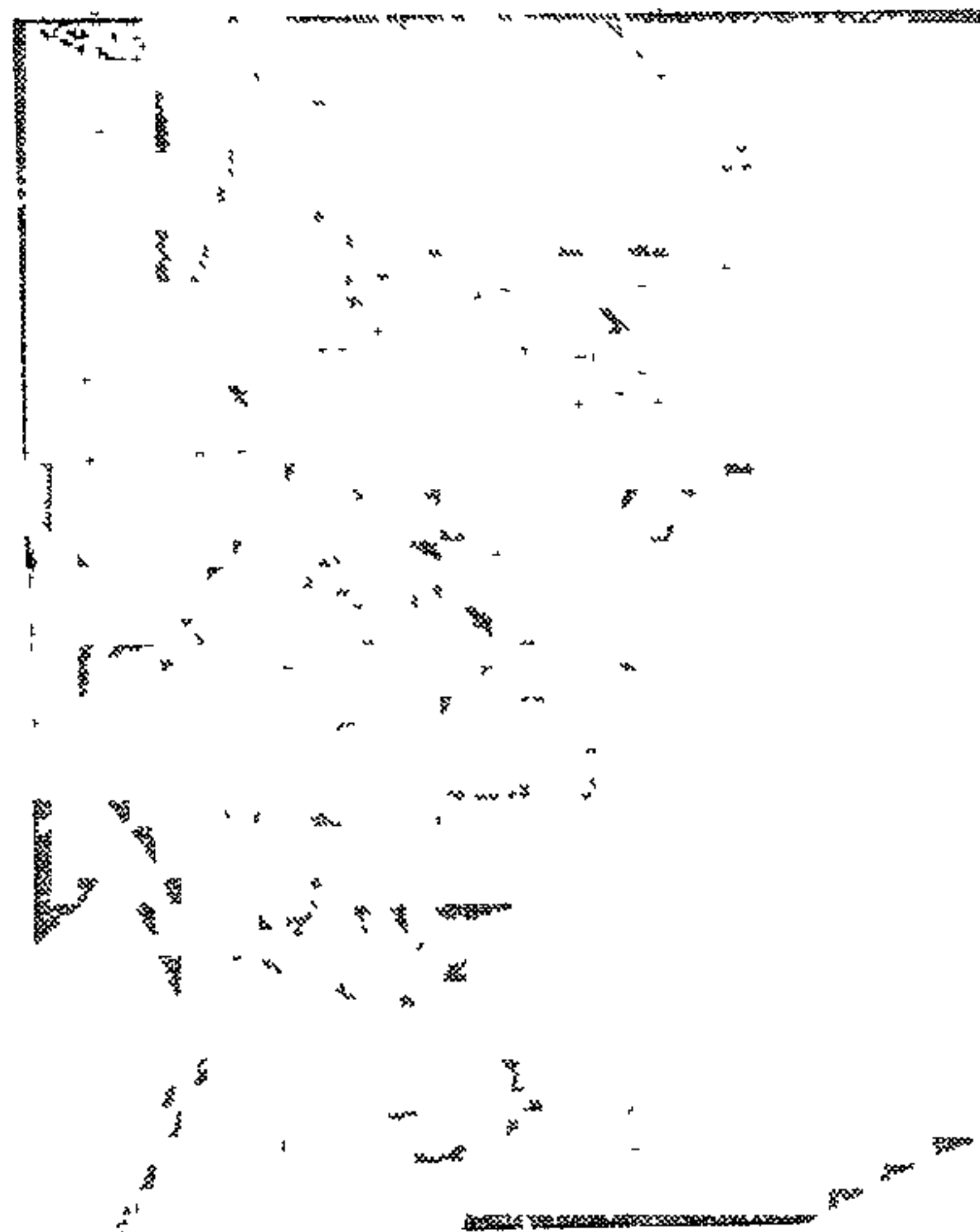
The conference was dominated by the presence, sometimes very quietly of the external and fighting wing of Swapo and its claim — somewhat strange to Western ears used to multi-party democracy — to be the only authentic voice of the Namibian people was ultimately endorsed by the conference although in private many European delegates were a bit red in the face.

Talking to these people as a resident South African I could not help being impressed by their zeal and dedication to aims — much as one rejects their methods I could not escape the feeling that so much more could perhaps have been done — or could even still be done — to get these people around a conference table instead of possibly meeting them in the battlefield in the South West African bush.

What impressed me most was that their commitment to violence in private was much less strident than that of many churchmen, who from behind their whiskey glasses and stained glass windows in Europe and America can well afford to be more militant.

Of course as a South African — a White South African — I was heavily under suspicion which was not helped by my public support recently for Mr Mudge's sincerity. Mr Vorster will no doubt be outraged that I was thought of in certain quarters as his representative.

I could not suppress a feeling of sadness which comes from the realisation that I and some of these



President Senghor of Senegal ... poet statesman, man of peace



Commissioner for Namibia Sean McBride ... resounding success

people were bound up in a community of destiny on our subcontinent.

Noteworthy by his absence was President Kaunda of Zambia, one of the original hosts with President Senghor. Although he was represented by his Foreign Minister, who delivered himself of a virulent attack on the South African Government, few people in official African circles doubted that his absence was due to his present delicate understanding with Mr Vorster.

This understanding superseded his original agreement to support the conference. Nevertheless, the violent language of Mr Rupiah Banda must surely lead South Africans and particularly Mr Vorster to ask themselves whether Dr Kaunda is taking the Government for a ride along the detente road to force a solution in Rhodesia.

Nowhere in Mr Banda's speech was there any hint of compromise or of the alleged understanding between Dr Kaunda and Mr Vorster. Instead it was interspersed with expressions such as "inhuman policies" or "the terroristic activities of South Africa against the Namibian people". Whatever success Mr Vorster may have had with Dr Kaunda, he is certainly no hit with his Foreign Minister.

The two documents which emerged may well — whatever South Africans may wish to say — become basic landmarks of a new and more vicious economic and diplomatic offensive against South Africa, and perhaps particularly in the West.

The first, the five-page "Declaration of Dakar on Namibia and Human Rights", takes a strong stand which — even if it were only partially effective — would not fail to have most serious consequences for South Africa and, of course, particularly South West.

This document expresses among many other things the conviction "that the armed struggle of the people of Namibia will inevitably triumph". It speaks of the apartheid system as one which "reduces a whole people to slavery and constitutes a crime against humanity".

It further condemns the "so-called constitutional conference" and denounces the "alleged policy of overture and dialogue towards the African states" and the support given to it by the "mass media, mostly under imperialist control".

Arms embargo

And it calls on the international community to give "Swapo all the political, moral and material support it so sorely needs and accordingly those governments which have not yet done so should recognise Swapo as the only authentic representative of the people of Namibia".

In the second document, which was adopted by acclamation, the "programme of action" lists 18 possible activities, chief of which are the following on how to terminate South African administration of South West

Professor Barend van Niekerk of Natal University was one of the few White South Africans to attend this week's international legal conference in Dakar at which justification for a "war of liberation" was proposed by the South West African People's Organisation. The conference was organised by the International Commission of Jurists, the International Institute of Human Rights and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

The Security Council is asked to treat South Africa's occupation as a threat to the peace of the world, which can of course lead to the adoption of sanctions. In my opinion — and judging from discussions — there is little doubt that this is the basic aim of the entire programme, and indeed also of the declaration.

It also calls for an arms embargo and free elections under UN supervision.

It further calls for the retention of the territorial integrity of South West. In view of the acceptance, it would seem, of this principle by the South African Government one can legitimately wonder whether a declaration to that effect should not be made at the first opportune moment.

Of perhaps greater importance, and possibly of a much greater potential effect, is the call in the programme — in the event that the Security Council should fail to act as desired — on the General Assembly to implement its decisions on South West.

Secretive talks

It is very likely, in fact, that in the event of Western vetoes this will be the procedure which will be adopted — in the same way that the General Assembly succeeded in the opinion of the World Court in terminating South African administration of South West by the simple procedure of an affirmative vote.

But perhaps of most immediate effect is the call on UN member states to take steps to terminate trade in South West African commodities by way of impounding them.

It was an open secret here that it was only a matter of time before the first cargo from South West is seized on the authority of the UN Council for Namibia in terms of its decree banning all trade with South West unless the previous permission of the council has been obtained.

In secretive talks in the lobbies of the conference this was one of the major points of speculation.

To anyone committed to peaceful change the conference was a sad affair. It symbolises the end of dialogue between South Africa and a very large slice of our continent and world opinion.

As someone who tried to sow the seeds of dialogue in South Africa as far back as 1968, I know the willingness of a man like President Senghor to come to some honourable agreement with South Africa was not always responded to.

So, for instance, it still remains a minor mystery to me how Mr Vorster could have refused to answer two letters from President Senghor in which he proposed last year to send a fact-finding mission to South Africa under the very man who presided at the conference — the country's Chief Justice. Speaking to him and his Prime Minister this week, I can testify how much that rebuff has cost South Africa.

SWA accord will aid detente says professor

15/1/76 DD.

JOHANNESBURG — A constitutional settlement in South West Africa is basic to the success of the detente policy, and Pretoria will have to enter into talks with Swapo to achieve a settlement, Prof John Dugard said here

Prof Dugard, an international law expert at the University of the Witwatersrand, said on his return from the Dakar conference on "Human Rights and Namibia" that the decree authorising the United Nations to seize goods coming from South West Africa appeared to be on the verge of implementation

The conference decided that mandatory economic sanctions be imposed by the UN on the territory in the past the proposal to do this has been vetoed by the major Western powers but it was now being argued that the Angolan civil war made the area a threat to international peace

Prof Dugard said the purpose of the conference appeared to be to win support from the Western powers, especially France and francophone Africa, for UN supervised elec-

tions in the territory

It was essentially a Western meeting, called by the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg, the International Commission of Jurists, and the Communist International Association of Democratic Lawyers

The government of Senegal and the UN Council for Namibia also sponsored it Prof Dugard said he was impressed with the fact that the communist bloc took only a small part in the conference

The Dakar Declaration, agreed at by a consensus of those present, called on the Security Council to organise UN supervised elections in the territory.

This would include the return of exiles and the release of political prisoners

"The Swapo leaders are a very impressive group I was not aware of the degree of sophistication of its leaders and organisation," Prof Dugard said

"Then leader, Sam Nujoma, is energetic, obviously popular, and a clever leader I don't think one can reject him as a

political figure

"He has a number of young, Western-educated lieutenants representing Swapo in various capitals whom I found very impressive

"A large number of them are not Ovambos — but Hereros and Damaras," he said

Swapo was clearly out to win Western support and had not pressed many of its radical proposals. This effort may succeed, although the Angolan conflict has added another complication for the West in making a decision regarding Swapo

Prof Dugard's plea for a non-violent settlement was not well received, particularly by a number of black speakers, although some agreed with him privately

The constitutional talks being held in Windhoek were rejected completely by the conference Prof Dugard felt they could not succeed until Swapo was brought in at some level

"Talks without Swapo would be like performing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark," he said — DDC

226 Rand Daily Mail Saturday January

Her tribes are Achilles heel



EDUARDO MONDLANE, left, Mozambique Chief Minister, and Gazankulu Chief Minister NISI, right, represent different political philosophies in common — all are Shangaans, the 2,500 who straddle the SA-Mozambique border.

But an Achilles heel in South West Africa, there are several potential intractable points along the borders of South Africa itself.

African peoples who straddle the South African border include the Amanganga, the Amazulu, the Basotho and the Bavenda. Among them there is to and fro

graphically and all are economically backward.

● All have exploding populations and all are only able to provide work for a fraction of the young men and women who enter the labour market each year.

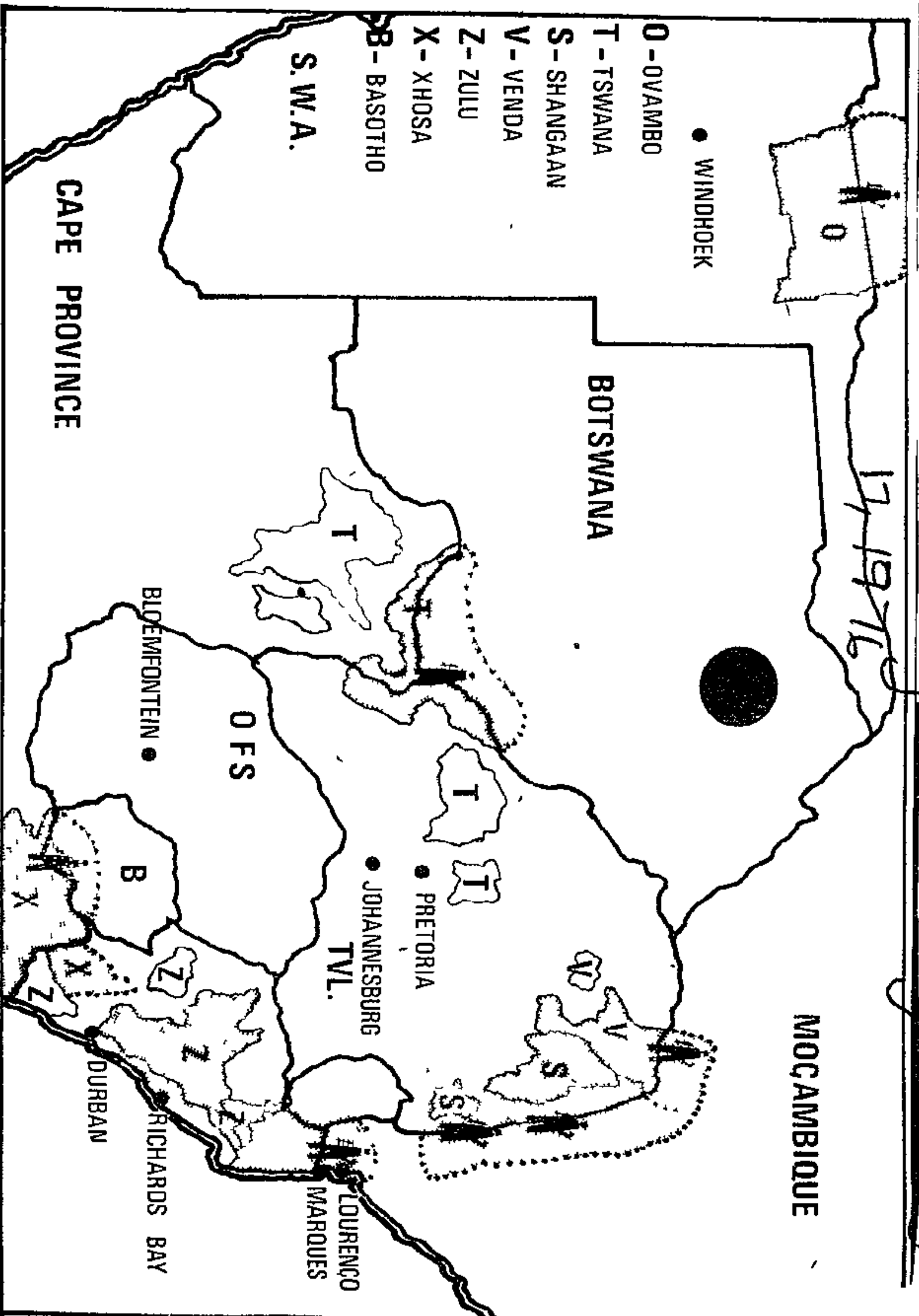
● All contain "resettled" people removed from "Black spots" in White-ruled South Africa, many of them embittered by loss of land

It should not require study of the writings of Mao Tseung, Vo Nguyen Giap or Che Guevara to realise these conditions amount collectively to potential vulnerability to modern insurgency

With the Angolan tragedy looming daily before South African eyes, it is relevant to recall that the first concerted Black nationalist bid to break Portuguese control occurred among the Bakongo who straddle the Angolan-Zaire frontier

In South Africa, in spite of the apparent omnipresence of security police, detailed knowledge of the human factor in the homeland is limited by an almost culpable negligence.

Although it is theoretically compulsory for Africans to register births and deaths, the law is not enforced. According to the Minister of Statistics, only between 30 and 50 per cent of African births and only about 60 per cent of African deaths are registered.



Tribes that straddle the border — possible chinks in the lagger.

makes it easy for strangers to pass themselves off as natives of the area

Of the people straddling South African borders, the Shangaan would appear to occupy potentially the most strategic position. They have one foot in South Africa and another in Mozambique.

Their strategic importance is assured by the militant Marxist stance of President Samora Machel.

Pres Machel, nicknamed "The General" and a longtime student of the military writings of Mao and Che, has allowed Mozambique to become a training ground and jumping off point for Rhodesian Black

is Gazankulu in the northern Transvaal. Much of Gazankulu borders the Kruger National Park, whose eastern boundary runs along Mozambique

Professor Hudson Ntswani, Chief Minister of Gazankulu and student of Shangaan culture and language (his study of Shangaan use of idiom earned him a master's degree), has testified to the movement of Shangaans across the border.

But interchange between South Africa and Mozambique via the Shangaans has a more portentous manifestation. Eduardo Mondlane, founder president of Frelimo, was a former student at the Uni-

ed to another unless Whites were helped by their Black compatriots, they would have little chance of identifying infiltrators in any possible guerrilla war. Those who thought Prof Ntswani was dramatising need only have looked through back issues of Paratus, journal of the SA Defence Force.

About a year before the army chose Gazankulu for a six-day military exercise, Chiefs and trackers were recruited to assist White soldiers in the exercise and local Shangaans were asked to report the presence of suspected "invaders". But what would happen if young but highly trained

ers but as kinsmen seeking traditional African hospitality from their Shangaan relatives? And what would happen if, after a time, they applied for reference books by describing their South African-born uncles as their fathers? What would the consequences be if the infiltrators then entered Johannesburg as legitimate migrant labourers via the labour bureau and took with them in battered old suitcases heat-seeking missiles? Sun Tzu, the Chinese scholar whose writings on warfare pre-date the Christian era, might regard it as the perfect fulfillment of his dictum: "Preemptive

greater proportion of registered births and deaths occur in urban areas, but in any event the gap is big enough in the homelands for insurgents to exploit.

The absence of a complete record of births and deaths in the homelands

about 2.5 million. Descendants of the Nguni general Soshangane, about 750,000 live in South Africa. Most of the remainder live in Mozambique, south of the Great Sabi River.

The "homeland" of South Africa's Shangaans

Prof Ntshunzi is aware of the strategic position occupied by his people and has warned that young Africans are beginning to applaud the triumphs of Black nationalist guerrillas. His warning came at a Progressive Party congress in 1974 and was linked

Hearts and minds —and hot pursuit

BOB HITCHCOCK, Military Correspondent

TERRORISTS in any situation invariably have two major advantages over their hunters.

They have going for them the element of surprise at the time of the attack and the chance of merging with ordinary citizens after it.

The South African security forces and the Owambo authorities believe Swapo terrorists were responsible for the three most recent strikes in South West Africa.

Foreign observers who have seen Swapo terrorists in camps in Tanzania, Zambia and Angola report improved training facilities and boosted arms supplies.

Swapo terrorists usually wear camouflage uniforms during an attack and discard it as soon as possible afterwards, thus increasing the problems of the security forces during the hunt.

Some Swapo terror men are known to carry both MPLA and Unita cards to help facili-

tate safe conduct inside Angola.

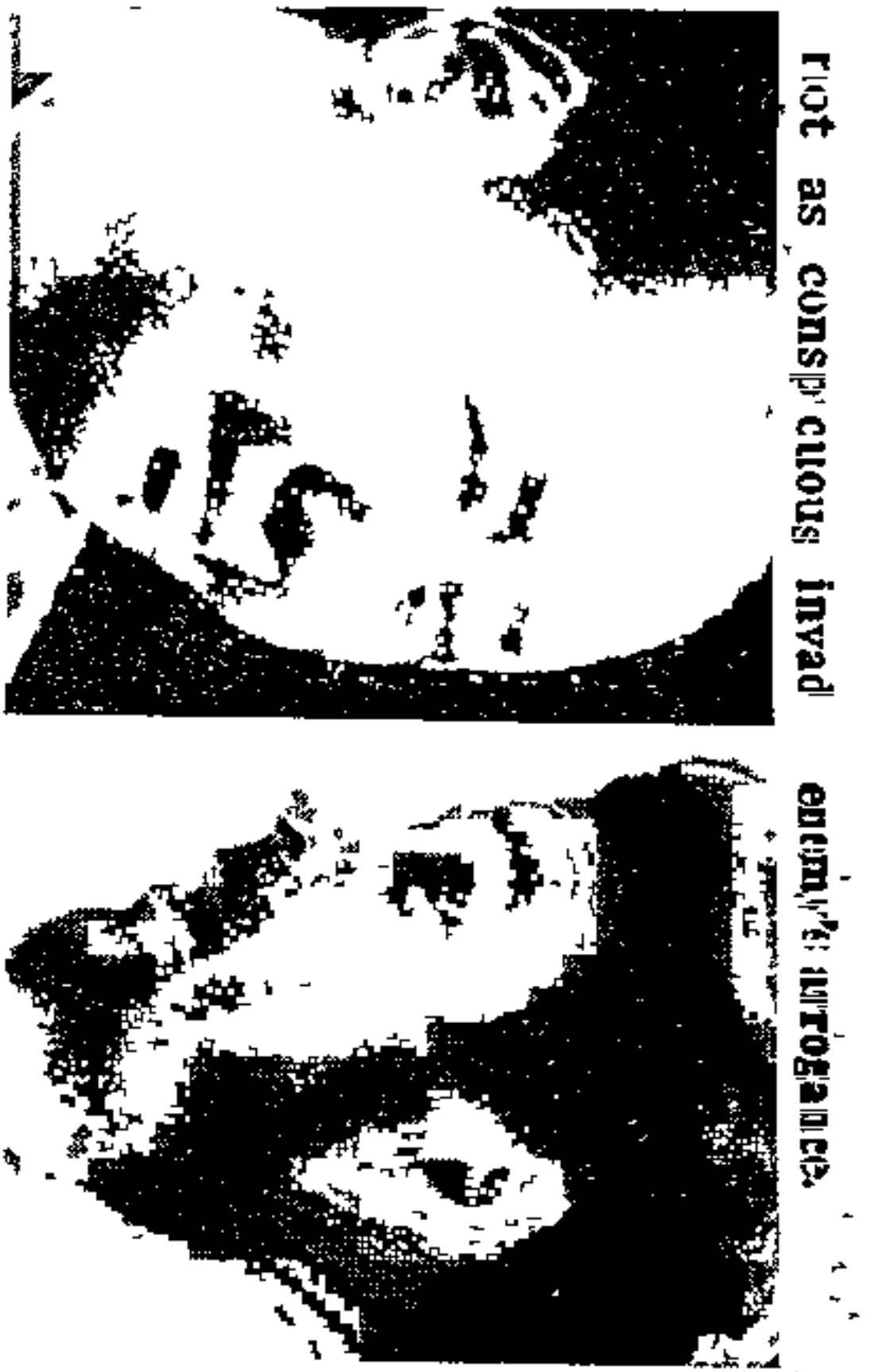
They are taught not to harass the local population. But there is evidence that Swapo terrorists have been guilty of diabolical acts of brutality against un-cooperative Blacks.

The South African security forces, with considerable justification, have recently adopted the Israeli tactic of hot-pursuit.

These operations, when successful as they often are when carried out by Israeli forces against Arab terrorists on the Israeli-Lebanon border, can lead the hunters to the base from which the terror men operate.

A big problem facing South African forces in their hot-pursuit operations into Angola is the terrain, with its trees and scrub helping the terrorists who by then have probably discarded their uniforms.

A useful tactic of the authorities in a terror situation can be a bid to get the local population on its side, thus narrowing the



MAO TSETUNG, left, and CHE' GUEVARA, strategists of revolutionary warfare who have influenced the thinking of the Marxist MPLA and Frelimo movements in Angola and Mozambique

chances of the terrorists finding succour and protection in "safe" kraals.

The South African authorities are now using the strategy of hearts-and-minds in both the Caprivi Strip and Owambo.

I have seen South African troops being put to good use in Owambo and the Caprivi Strip, teaching, giving medical treatment, advising on agricultural and animal husbandry problems.

But some observers believe these efforts amount to "too little too late".

The building of new hospitals and schools in those two homelands might have come late in the day, but I have spoken to Blacks in Owambo and Caprivi who are sincerely impressed by the new facilities.

Better late than never. But in the meantime further terrorist attacks in those homelands can be expected.

case send them to the of Cape Town, Rondebosch, will be completed by

the Borc

Inside Mail

• Tribes which straddle South Africa's border represent potential weak points in the southern White-ruled laager. **DAVID LAURENCE reports.**

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, VISION OF RESEARCH, Battle Building, Rondebosch, TOWN

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(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE)



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Inside Mail

● Tribes which straddle South Africa's border represent potential weak points in the southern White-ruled laager. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

the BORDERS

KILLERS have struck three times in South West Africa in the last six months and have successfully eluded in a sive search-and-find operations mounted by the authorities. The killings were politically motivated and could mark the beginning of a concerted campaign of terror to influence the political development of the territory.

They were the product of the international controversy over the future of South West Africa and the simultaneous upsurge of militant Black nationalism, personified by the Swapo-in-exile movement with its armed wing, poised to strike across the border. The clue to the success of the killers in eluding police and soldiers is simple: the Jong Owambo-Angolan border is nearby and it is relatively easy to slip across it.

border passes through rugged bush country. Apart from the protection from detection by helicopter offered by the bush, there is the legitimate traffic of Ovambo who live on either side of the border. By blending with it, killers acquire the anonymity recommended by all theorists of insurgency.

The Ovambo in South West Africa total 342 000 (1970 census). Another 120 000 Ovambo live across the border in Angola, mainly members of the Kwanyama tribe. Their close ties manifest themselves in the dream of a Greater Owamboland espoused by some Ovambo. The issue is compounded by another factor — the exodus of Ovambo from Owambo to Angola because of alleged oppression by the South African-backed Owambo Government.

Whatever the truth of the allegations, the important point is that many of those who fled were embittered supporters of the local Swapo movement and ideal recruits for the more militant exiled Swapo. Owambo Chief Minister Etlemon Elias was aware of the danger. Less than two weeks before he was gunned down, he met the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Pretoria and asked him to institute a system of border control.

But if the Ovambo who straddle the frontier con-

by mid-February of any such proposed papers. Please send them to the Director, SALDRU, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Cape 7700.

We are hoping that first drafts of accepted papers will be completed by the end of May.

Enclosures:

SALDRU Pamphlet

Memorandum on the Farm Labour Conference

SWAPO EN S.A.: MOET HULLE PRAAT OOR S.W.A.?

VERLEDE week is 'n heel besondere konferensie oor „Namibië en Menseregte” in Dakar, Senegal, gehou.

Dit is gereël deur die Internasionale Instituut vir Menseregte, van Straatsburg, Frankryk, die Internasionale Kommissie van Juriste, en die Vereniging van Demokratiese Juriste.

Sowat driehonderd regsgeleerdes, politici en Kerkmanne het die konferensie bygewoon. Die gevolg van die besprekinge was die sg. Dakar-verklaring en Aksie-program wat 'n beroep op die Veiligheidsraad doen om verpligte sanksies teen Suid-Afrika oor sy teenwoordigheid in Suidwes-Afrika toe te pas en om vrye verkiesings in die gebied te organiseer. Verdere stappe teen die Republiek is ook aan die hand gedoen.

Onder die paar Suid-Afrikaners wat die konferensie bygewoon het, was prof. Johan van der Vyver van die Potchefstroomse Universiteit en prof. John Dugard van Wits. albei hoogleraars in die Regte. Met hul terugkeer van Dakar het OTTO KRAUSE met hulle gesels:

VRAAG: Hoe sien u die huidige doelstelling van die konferensie? **DUGARD:** Ek dink die hoofdoelstelling was om

nie 1975 in die Veiligheidsraad 'n besluit oor verkiesings onder die toesig van die VVO en ook verpligte sanksies teen Suid-Afrika oor sy voortgesette besetting van Suidwes geveto het

Daar word nou gehoop dat wanneer die Veiligheidsraad einde vandeemaand byeenkom, hy bereid sal wees om strawwer optrede teen Suid-Afrika te aanvaar — danksy die Dakar-verklaring

Dakar is duidelik as vergaderplek uitgesoek om Franssprekende lande se steun te kry en veral steun van Frankryk self wat oor 'n vetoereg in die Veiligheidsraad beskik

Die konferensie is ook baie om publisiteit te verleen aan sake soos die dekreet van die VVO se Raad vir Namibië, wat gesag verleen aan die beslaglegging op natuurlike hulpbronne in Suidwes, en vir die VVO se Instituut vir Namibië in Lusaka wat mense uit Suidwes oplei vir administratiewe take ná onafhanklikheid

Die konferensie was ook daarop gerig, glo ek om Swapo se invloed in die

internasionale gemeenskap te projekteer Swapo was goed verteenwoordig by die konferensie en is algemeen aanvaar as die enigste ware verteenwoordiger van die mense van Suidwes

VAN DER VYVER: Die konferensie is, na my persoonlike wete, reeds in 1974 beplan deur die Internasionale Instituut vir Menseregte, en ek glo dat die oorspronklike doel was — scos die naam van die konferensie ook aandui — om in te oes te bedink waarop menseregte nou, en in 'n toekomstige onafhanklike Suidwes, versaker en implementeer kan word

Prakties het die konferensie neergekom op 'n poging om Swapo aan die wêreld voor te hou as die enigste verteenwoordiger van die bevolking van Suidwes en as die toekomstige regering van Suidwes

Die onomstrede uitgangspunt van die konferensie was dat Suid-Afrika, ooreenkomstig die 1966-besluit van die Algemene Vergadering van die VVO, die gebied onwettig beset en onmiddellik moet padgee Swapo was klaarblyklik die eteges op die konferen-

sie en dit het my opgeval dat Swapo by verskeie geleenthede nadruklik gevra is of sekere voorstelle wat gemaak is, sy goedkeuring sou wegdra

Wat Swapo betref, was by klaarblyklik hoofsaaklik geïnteresseerd in daadwerklike steun vir sy militêre betrywings in Suidwes

VRAAG: Soos u albei dit stel, is daar dan blykbaar min oor menseregte by die konferensie...?

VAN DER VYVER: Dit is inderdaad so

Die afgevaardigdes is wel voorsien van bepaalde dokumente waarin Swapo se verbondenheid aan menseregte-beginsels bely, maar ek weet betroubaar dat hierdie dokumente nie deur Swapo self opgestel is nie Ten minste twee van die drie persone wat daarvoor verantwoordelik was, het aan my gesê dat hulle die dokumente moes saamstel sonder enige opdragte van Swapo

Die standpunt van Swapo in die verband was dat die implementering van menseregte in die gebied eers tersake kan kom nadat Suidwes onafhanklik geword het Die volk sal dan besluit

of Swapo, as hy aan bewind kom, die twee menseregtekonvensies van die VVO van 1966 (die een oor ekonomiese, sosiale en kulturele regte die ander oor burgerlike en politieke regte) sal bekragtig

En mnr Sam Nujomo, president van Swapo, het bygevoeg dat die volk van Suidwes nie inmening van buite sal duld wanneer dit op hierdie besluit neerkom nie Ironies genoeg het hy hom beroep op Art 2(7) van die VVO se Handves Só het hy in dieselfde trant as die Suid-Afrikaanse regering in dié verband ge-denseer

Hy wou hom dus beslis nie verbind oor Swapo se toekomstige optrede in Suidwes oor die handhawing van menseregte nie

DUGARD: Die uitgangspunt van die konferensie was dat totdat die volk van Suidwes sy reg op selfbestyking uitgeoefen en onafhanklikheid toegestaan is, daar geen moontlikheid vir die uitoefening van menseregte in Suidwes bestaan nie Hierdie benadering, ver-skyn ook in die finale be-

Oop Gesprek

sluit wat deur die konferensie aangeneem is

Gevolgtrek was daar 'n veronderstelling, in sowel die dokumente as die toesprake, dat Suid-Afrika basiese menseregte in Suidwes skend

Hoewel daar 'n mate van bespreking van menseregte in 'n onafhanklike Suidwes was, en die VVO se Raad op Namibië gevra is om die moontlikheid van aansluiting by die 1966-konvensies ten opsigte van Suidwes te oorweeg, is ek teleurgestel dat Swapo nie bereid was om sy verbondenheid aan menseregte in die besprekinge te beklemtoon nie Só 'n verbondenheid sou baie gedoen het om versekering aan die mense van Suidwes oor Swapo se beleidstellinge en voornemens te gee

VRAAG: Terwyl Swapo by die konferensie só onverskillig teenoor menseregte gestaan het, meen u dat hy hom nou liever op die radikale van die wêreld beroep en nie soseer op die Westerse liberale wat 'n belang by menseregte het nie?

DUGARD: Nee, Swapo het duidelik uitgegaan om die steun van Westerse lande te wêrf wat 'n agting vir menseregte het Hierdie lande het immers die vetoreg in die Veiligheidsraad van die VVO. Duidelik was dit die rede vir die verbondenheid aan menseregte wat in die Swapo-dokumente uiteengees is

Aan die ander kant het ook net één regeringsvertegenwoordiger, te wete die ambassadeur van Indonesië, uitdruklik gesê dat sy regering wapenverskaffing aan Swapo steun Die ander

OTTO KRAUSE gesels met



PROF. VAN DER VYVER



PROF. DUGARD

trekking van Suid-Afrika te bewerkstellig, toegepas was.

VAN DER VYVER: Ek wil byvoeg dat dit Swapo se grootste teleurstelling met die konferensie weerspieël

Van meet af aan was dit in die besprekinge duidelik dat werklik invloedryke mense wat regeringsvertegenwoordig, nie bereid was om hulle te verbind tot mlitere hulp aan Swapo nie

Sover ek weet het net twee mense uitdruklik op die konferensie gesê dat hulle gekant is teen die gebruik van geweld om die Suidwes-probleem op te los — dit was prof Dugard en mnr Choeiam Ali Athana, president van die VVO se menseregte kommissie.

Aan die ander kant het ook net één regeringsvertegenwoordiger, te wete die ambassadeur van Indonesië, uitdruklik gesê dat sy regering wapenverskaffing aan Swapo steun Die ander

Swapo se posisie in die buitewêreld word goed gedemonstreer deur die manier waarop hy die ongesofistiseerde vertoe van die Okahandja-leders by die konferensie voorskadu het (die Okahandja-leders wêre ook om aan die Windhoekse samesprekinge deel te neem)

Ek dink daar moet besêf word dat Swapo ook steun buite die Owambovolk gesit met Baie van sy buitelandse verteenwoordigers is by Herero's of Damara's

Klaarblyklik is dit moeilik om die mate van steun wat Swapo binne Suidwes het, te bereken voordat hy aan 'n verkiesing deelneem En hy is nie bereid om aan 'n verkiesing deel te neem wat nie onder VV-toesig geskied en waarin politieke gerangenes en bannelinge vyfde deel het nie Nogtans lyk dit vir my of Swapo die hoofmag is waar-

VAN DER VYVER: Ek stem volkome met prof Dugard saam

My indruk was dat die dokumente waarin Swapo aan menseregte trou sweer, juis opgestel is met die doel om Swapo aanneemlik voor te stel aan diegene wat daardie beginsels hoog aanskryf

Maar die Swapo-woordvoerders is moontlik nie voldoende voorgelig en voorgesê om ook op die konferensie die dokumente te verdedig nie

Toe 'n dokument oor die beskerming van minderhede in 'n onafhanklike Suidwes byvoorbeeld ter sprake was, is 'n Swapo-woordvoerder gevra om die bespreking in te lei. Hy het geen woord oor die beskerming van die regte van minderhede gesê nie, maar het net weer steun gevra vir die stryd wat Swapo voer om die bewind in die land oor te neem.

VRAAG: Hoe laat Swapo hierdie „belang” in menseregte rym met sy pogings tot geweld in Suidwes?

VAN DER VYVER: Sy houding spruit voort uit die algemene uitgangspunt van die Volkereg dat politieke onafhanklikheid 'n voorvereiste is vir die implementering van menseregte, gepaardgaande met dié uitgangspunt dat Suid-Afrika Suidwes onwettig beset en daarom 'n volkeregtelike aggressor is

Miskien sekondêr word aangevoer dat alle pogings om op vreedsame en konstitusionele wyse 'n oplossing in Suidwes te vind, onmoontlik geword het en dat die bevolking van die gebied daadwerklik onderdruk word en bevry moet word

DUGARD: Die Swapo-dokumente het ter verdediging van sy gewapende stryd en steun vir sy stryd deur ander lande, aangevoer dat hy uit selfverdediging optree

Ek het die geldigheid van hierdie argument op die konferensie bevraagteken, en my standpunt was duidelik nie gewild nie. Die finale deklarasie het egter nie soveel behels as wat Swapo in dié opsig versoek het nie, en het eenvoudig 'n oproep op state gedoen om hulp aan Swapo te verleen op dieselfde manier as wat die VVO gedoen het

Die deklarasie het die gebruik van geweld as 'n finale middel gesien nadat ander metodes om die terug-

Twee se indrukke van beraad in Dakar

sprekers het ôf oor die saak geswyg ôf melding gemaak van „material support”, wat in VVO-taal 'n niks-seggende begrip is

DUGARD: My siening is dat Swapo bereid was om 'n kompromis aan te gaan oor wapengeweld om die steun van Westerse state te verkry.

VRAAG: Wat was u indruk oor die moontlikheid dat ons Regering dalk vrugbare onderhandelinge met Swapo oor 'n vreedsame skikking van die Suidwes-gekil kan aanknoop?

DUGARD: Ek dink dit is noodsaaklik dat die Suid-Afrikaanse regering samesprekinge met Swapo aanknoop indien verdere bloedvergieting vermy wil word

Swapo is ten minste buite Suidwes — 'n goed georganiseerde en taamlik gesofistikeerde beweging. Hy het nege kantore in Westerse lande en beskik oor 'n groep goed opgevoede jong manne wat onder die lei-

mee ons in Suidwes rekening moet hou, en enige samesprekinge is sonder betekenis as Swapo nie teenwoordig is nie

VAN DER VYVER: Ek sou kategories wou konstateer dat die betrokke partye alles in die stryd moet werp, en enige denkbare weg moet volg wat bloedvergieting in Suidwes kan voorkom

As Swapo 'n noodwendige deelgenoot in sodanige metodes is, dan moet die Suid-Afrikaanse regering ter wille van die voorkoming van bloedvergieting Swapo erken

Een besondere aspek wat ek wil beklemtoon wat in dié verband ter sake mag wees, is die feit dat die VVO en die wêreldgemeenskap op die oomblik Swapo erken as die enigste verteenwoordiger van die bevolking van Suidwes. En om aansien te hê in die oë van die wêreldgemeenskap, sal die vredes pogings van die Suid-Afrikaanse regering

● Vervolg op bl 21, kol. 1

DAKAR

● Vervolg van bl. 16

met Swapo rekening moet hou.

Of dit egter, kán, is 'n ander vraag . .

Swapo se houding is dat Suid-Afrika onwettig in Suidwes is, en dat hy niks vir die Suid-Afrikaanse regering te sê of van die Suid-Afrikaanse regering te vra het nie. Die Regering probeer die situasie beredder deur bemiddeling van tuisland-owerhede, waarmee Swapo eweneens niks te doen wil hê nie.

Samesprekings met Swapo skyn dus vir my van albei kante gesien nie praktiese politiek te wees nie.

Oor die persentasie ondersteuning waarop Swapo op die oomblik binne Suidwes inderdaad aanspraak kan maak, het die Suid-Afrikaners in Dakar onderling grootliks verskil. Ek self meen dat die maksimum-steun waarop Swapo aanspraak kan maak, nie 20 persent van die bevolking van Suidwes oorskry nie. Ek baseer hierdie raaiskoot op die persentasie stemming in die Owambo-verkiesings van Januarie 1974 wat deur Swapo gebokot is.

In 'n argument met seker vertrouelinge van Swapo by die konferensie, het ek dié erkenning ontlok dat die persentasie steun in Suidwes waarop Swapo aanspraak maak, nie die huidige in die oog het nie maar bereken is op wat dit sou wees indien Swapo toegelaat sou word om vryelik verkiesingspropaganda vir sy politieke oogmerke te maak.

VRAAG: Wat meen u is Swapo inherent — 'n vreedsame organisasie of 'n gewelddadige, revolusionêre beweging?

DUGARD: Die konstitusionele dokumente wat deur Swapo aan die konferensie voorgelê is, gee die indruk dat Swapo 'n betreklik gematigde organisasie is ten opsigte van sy toekomstige doelwitte vir Suidwes-Afrika. Hy stel hom ten doel 'n staat waarin mense-regte eerbiedig sal word en beplan geen grootskeepse onteiening van die bronne van die land nie.

Dit sou moeilik wees om Swapo as 'n Marxistiese organisasie te etiketteer.

Die gevaar is dat hoe langer Swapo 'n organisasie bly wat in 'n gewapende stryd betrokke is, hoe waarskynliker is dit dat hy 'n radikale beweging met 'n Marxistiese uitkyk kan word.

'n Mens moet onthou dat die kerke, veral die Luther-

seer

Hierdie inligtinge haal ek nie uit die Swapo-konstitusie wat deur 'n Amerikaner opgestel is nie, maar uit propaganda-tydskrifte van Swapo wat aan die konferensiegangers uitgedeel is en waarin hierdie twee sake, naas andere, uitdruklik gestel word.

VRAAG: Wat is Swapo se houding ten opsigte van die konstitusionele samesprekings wat tans in Suidwes aan die gang is?

DUGARD: Oor die algemeen is die Windhoekse samesprekings verwerp op grond daarvan dat dit 'n stamgrondslag het. Swapo sal duidelik nie aan hierdie samesprekings deelneem terwyl dit nog 'n etniese grondslag behou nie.

VAN DER VYVER: Dit het my veral opgeval dat Swapo se segsmanne by voorbaat die Windhoek-samesprekings verdag gemaak het deur na die deelnemers te verwys as „gouvernement stooges” en ook deur voor te hou dat Suid-Afrikaners wat hierdie samesprekings by die konferensie sou wou verdedig, „Vorster agents” is.

Die selfde geld vir 'n moontlike referendum in Suidwes om die grondwetlike toekoms van die gebied te bepaal. Geen bedrywigheid waaraan die Suid-Afrikaanse regering in Suidwes meedoën, word deur Swapo geduld nie.

Prof Dugard het op die konferensie die moontlikheid geopper dat 'n verkiesing onder toesig van Afrika-lande wat meedoën aan die Suid-Afrikaanse détente-poging, dalk kan plaasvind, en dat dit die steun van die konferensie verdien. Hierdie gedagte van hom is verwerp, omdat dit sou neerkom op 'n erkenning van Suid-Afrika se gesag in Suidwes en dus 'n miskenning van die VVO-besluit wat die mandaat beëindig het.

VRAAG: Is die Angola-situasie in Dakar bespreek?

DUGARD: Ja. In die verlede het die Westerse moondhede geweier om voorstelle te aanvaar dat Suid-Afrika se teenwoordigheid in Suidwes 'n bedreiging vir die internasionale vrede is.

Sprekers by die konferensie en die Dakar-verklaring self het nou beweerd dat Suid-Afrika die internasionale vrede bedreig deur sy gebruik van Suidwes as 'n militêre basis vir sy optrede in Angola. Dit sal die grondslag vorm van 'n versoek dat die Veiligheidsraad, teen Suid-Afrika onder Hoofstuk 7 van die Handves moet optree.

se Kerk, steeds groot invloed op die Swapo-leiding het.

VAN DER VYVER: My Dakar-ervaring was ook my eerste en enigste eerste-handse kontak met Swapo-lede en die Swapo-ideologie. En my indruk uit wat ek gesien, gelees en gehoor het, is dat hierdie beweging uit en uit 'n militante organisasie is.

Die Swapo-dokumente waarvan nou reeds meermale sprake was, oortuig my nie dat dit anders is nie, om die eenvoudige rede dat daardie dokumente deur Westersinge opgestel is en op stuk van sake nie deur Swapo op die konferensie ondersteun is nie.

Ek het my in besonder geïnteresseer in die vraag of Swapo 'n Marxistiese ideologie nastreef. Sam Nujoma se standpunt is blykbaar dat die volk die uiteindelijke staatsvorm van Suidwes sal kies. Maar op twee beginsels het Swapo hom reeds gekompromitteer, naamlik om vir eers die Romeins-Hollandse Reg in Suidwes af te skaf en te vervang met 'n regstelsel wat die volk verkies, en ten tweede om die nywerhede en natuurlike hulpbronne van Suidwes te nasionaliseer.

VAN DER VYVER: Dit is so dat Suid-Afrika se aktiwiteite in Angola dikwels by die konferensie ter sprake gekom het en algemeen verdoem is. Sprekers het selfs Suid-Afrika se optrede nie net as 'n bedreiging vir die wêreldvrede beskou nie, maar as 'n daad van aggressie.

In elk geval sou dit optrede van die Veiligheidsraad onder Hoofstuk 7 van die Handves regverdig, word gemeen, wat natuurlik wil sê dat die Veiligheidsraad nou vir die eerste keer verpligte sanksies teen Suid-Afrika kan instel.

My eie verwagting is dat die Veiligheidsraad later hierdie maand wel so sal besluit, en ek glo ook dat hierdie besluit nie geveto gaan word nie.

Ek voorspel dus vir Suid-Afrika ernstige probleme.

En ek wil ook byvoeg dat verskeie Afrika-lande wat aanvanklik hul steun aan die FNLA en Unita toegesê het vanweë Suid-Afrika se betrokkenheid in Angola MPLA-gesind geword het. Só is deur verteenwoordigers van die betrokke state aan ons meegedeel, en ek meen dat die gebeurde in Addis Ababa ook daarvan getuig.

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679 ^{STAR} refugees land

WALVIS BAY—The ship Silver Sky is being moved to another berth at Walvis Bay today with no decision yet on the fate of non-Portuguese refugees.

The second biggest refugee vessel, the Rio Vouga, and a tug, the Bengo, were in harbour today discharging refugees to go by train to Windhoek for the onward flight to Portugal.

Officials said 260 refu-

gees would be able to leave the Rio Vouga, 125 would disembark from the Bengo and a total of 282 from the smaller fishing vessels in the harbour.

Another 12 refugees would be allowed to leave the Silver Sky.

Last night, a small fishing boat was towed into the harbour by a Portuguese trawler.

Later, ammunition and weapons were removed from the boat

The engine room was under water after the vessel had been lying abandoned off Cape Cross for several days.

She was leaking badly on the trip and the people on board were transferred to another boat during the flight to Walvis Bay.

23/1/76.

Swapo appeal to

RDM 24/1/76.

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Whites

Mercury Africa
Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (Swapo) claims it is concerned about all the territory's people and has appealed to Whites to remain there.

Swapo has an external militant wing which has clashed with South African forces in terrorist warfare along the South West Africa - Angola border.

Mr. Daniel Tjongarero told a Press conference on Thursday night that Swapo's policy towards Whites had been misconstrued.

The internal wing of the party was not fighting for the elimination of Whites but expected full participation from them in the "liberation" of Namibia.

Swapo intended build-

ing a raceless society and wanted "those Blacks who had been liberated to contribute positively to the consciousness of those Whites who suffered from an obsession with race"

The party wished to avoid an exodus of "conservatives" from the country and could assure them of "all-embracing protection."

Mr. Tjongarero repeated Swapo's outright rejection of the all-race constitutional conference which began last year to plan the territory's future as an eventually independent state.

He said Swapo had the majority of Black support, but "for strategic reasons" would not reveal their numbers. He denied Swapo was a Communist organisation.

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SWA inquiry bodies ready

South West Africa
Bureau

WINDHOEK — Major groundwork towards finding a constitutional settlement for South West Africa got under way today with

the convening of four committees to investigate discrimination, education, economic questions and sociological issues

Two of the committees — all of which were ap-

pointed by the initial constitutional conference — are set to travel into the hinterland of South West Africa to gain first-hand knowledge from interviews with the population on such questions as sociological uplifting and education facilities

The work of all the committees will be closed to the public and some aspects, if not firm recommendations, are expected to be put before the full constitutional conference when it reconvenes here on March 2

Expert evidence on economic questions and the elimination of discrimination will be called by the other two committees which will be based in Windhoek.

All 11 ethnic groups attending the constitutional conference have representation on the committees

Among the people chairing some of the committees at this stage are Dr B J Africa, leader of the Baster delegation (discrimination), Mr Dirk Mudge MEC of the White delegation (economic issues) and Mr E Meyer, also of the White delegation (education)

(See Page 7)

(1) 224

(2) 256

Black STAR 30/11/76 troops puzzle

Defence Correspondent

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, has disclosed that the Black soldiers fighting in the operational area are "members of the border area authorities" — presumably the Owambo and Kavango homelands.

There has been confusion over the identity of the soldiers since Mr Botha told Parliament early this week that Black soldiers had fought "and suffered casualties" in the operational area.

It was reported today that the Defence Force had refused to name any Black soldiers who might have been killed. This was denied by a Defence spokesman, Colonel Joe Keyter, who said he was still trying to find out to which unit the men belonged and if any had, in fact, been killed.

INFORMED

Later, Defence Headquarters issued a statement which said: "On inquiry the Minister said these soldiers were members of the border area authorities. These authorities are fully informed."

Colonel Keyter had no additional details and Mr Botha was not available to elaborate on his statement. But if the Black soldiers are responsible to the homeland Governments on the border, as it appears, this would be the first indication that there are Owambo and Kavango forces other than tribal police.

Mr Botha did not clarify whether any Black soldiers had been killed. Colonel Keyter said: "A casualty is anyone who is out of action, whether he has been killed, wounded or is simply ill."

Let's talk says UN man...

By CAROLINE
CLARK

MR SEAN McBRIDE, UN Commissioner General for South West Africa has made it clear that he is opposed to military intervention in the territory by the MPLA from Angola.

"The Russians haven't indicated what their plans are and I have no idea what will happen next," he told the Sunday Tribune.

He added: "As far as I am concerned, I would not consider it desirable for the MPLA to go over the border into Namibia."

Disapproval by the UN would certainly be a deterrent to any MPLA ambitions to continue the sweep through Southern Angola into the territory.

Mr McBride urged South Africa to negotiate with the UN about elections — and warned that Swapo would step up its operations.

"My summary is simple," he told me. "There will be a government in Angola more friendly and helpful to those attempting to liberate Namibia."

"Swapo will certainly step up its activities unless there is meaningful dialogue about holding UN administered elections. South Africa has rejected proposals for such elections."

Rejecting the idea of military intervention from Angola, Mr McBride said: "It is up to South Africa, Swapo and the UN to find a solution."

SWA deadline: 18 months to independence

By EUGENE HUGO

THE GOVERNMENT's top advisers on South West Africa have urgently recommended that the disputed territory become independent within 18 months.

One adviser told me last night it was now imperative that the Government do everything possible to persuade the South West African constitutional conference to halve the three-year independence programme agreed to last year.

The pressure to speed up independence stems from two important considerations:

- The need to remove South West Africa as an obstacle to better relationships with Africa is now urgent because of the Angola situation.

- The setting of immediate goals for the territory's independence will discourage Russian-backed forces from interfering there.

The new urgency is allied to strong indications that Africa is now

more prepared to give South Africa a chance to settle the issue peacefully.

One of the Government's top South West African experts said he would like to see the territory independent in six months.

"But we should be aiming at 18 months as a more realistic timetable. Whatever happens now must happen fast. We must forget the West as allies. Our road is through Africa. We have an increasing obligation to move into Africa to establish relationships on a truly friendly basis."

The reaction to the South West African issue in the UN this week is seen in Government circles as an encouragement to South Africa.

Private consultations between members of the 15-man Security Council resulted in the unanimous adoption by the council of a resolution which at least gives South Africa a chance of finding common ground with the UN.

See Page 19

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... and the trouble facing South West

A SUNDAY TRIBUNE survey
by CAROLINE CLARK and GRAHAM LINSOTT on Angola — and after

South West

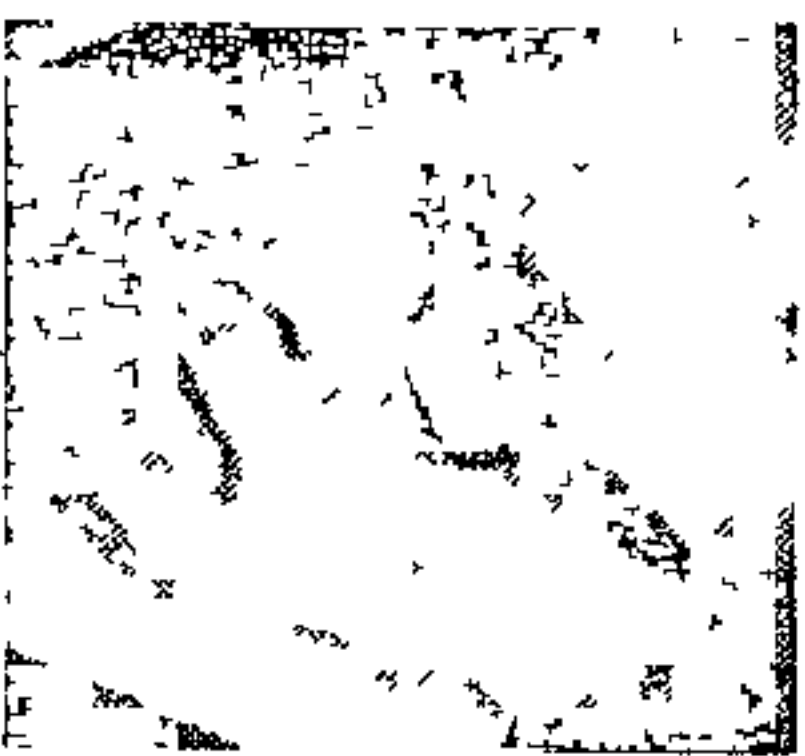
THE OPTIONS

POSITION political
aders this week dis-
juncted the possibility
a Russian-Cuban
vasion of South
West Africa if the pro-
Western forces in
South Africa collapse,
it warned that the
overnment has to
ove faster than ever
reaching an inde-
pendence formula.

They also called for
overnment recognition
the South West
frica People's
ganisation as a
itical force — though
t the only force — in
e territory and for
se co-operation with
e United Nations.

Mr. Japie Basson,
annual leader of the
ited Party and a
okesman on foreign
airs, said the Govern-
ent should begin
egating power right
ay to the South West
frican Legislative
sembly and take
acks into the Govern-
ents so that autonomy
id self-administration
uld become a reality
fore independence.

And Mr. Colin Eglin,
ader of the Progres-
ve-Reform Party said
at within a year the
overnment would have
test opinion through-
it the territory under
ited Nations super-
sion.

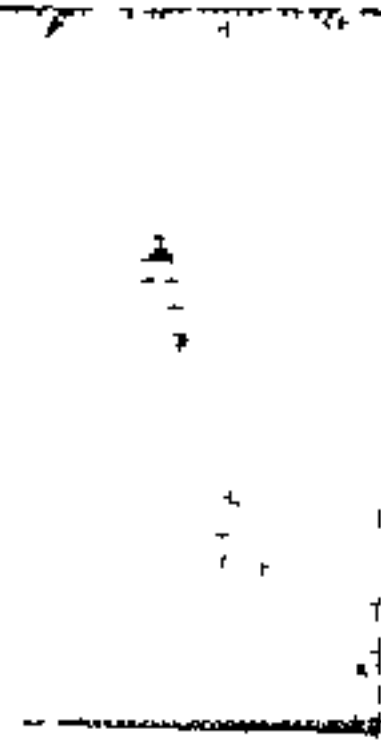


JAPIE BASSON:
"Delegate power"

ding and implementing
an independence for-
mula still lay with Mr
Vorster's Government.

But the present con-
stitutional conference
would be unlikely to
achieve much as it was
operating in a vacuum
and would talk in circles
for years unless the
South African Govern-
ment gave a clear lead

"It is up to South
Africa to provide a
pathway



COLIN EGLIN:
"Test opinions"

territory a smooth
transition to full inde-
pendence, and South
Africa's bona fides
would be obvious to the
rest of the world.

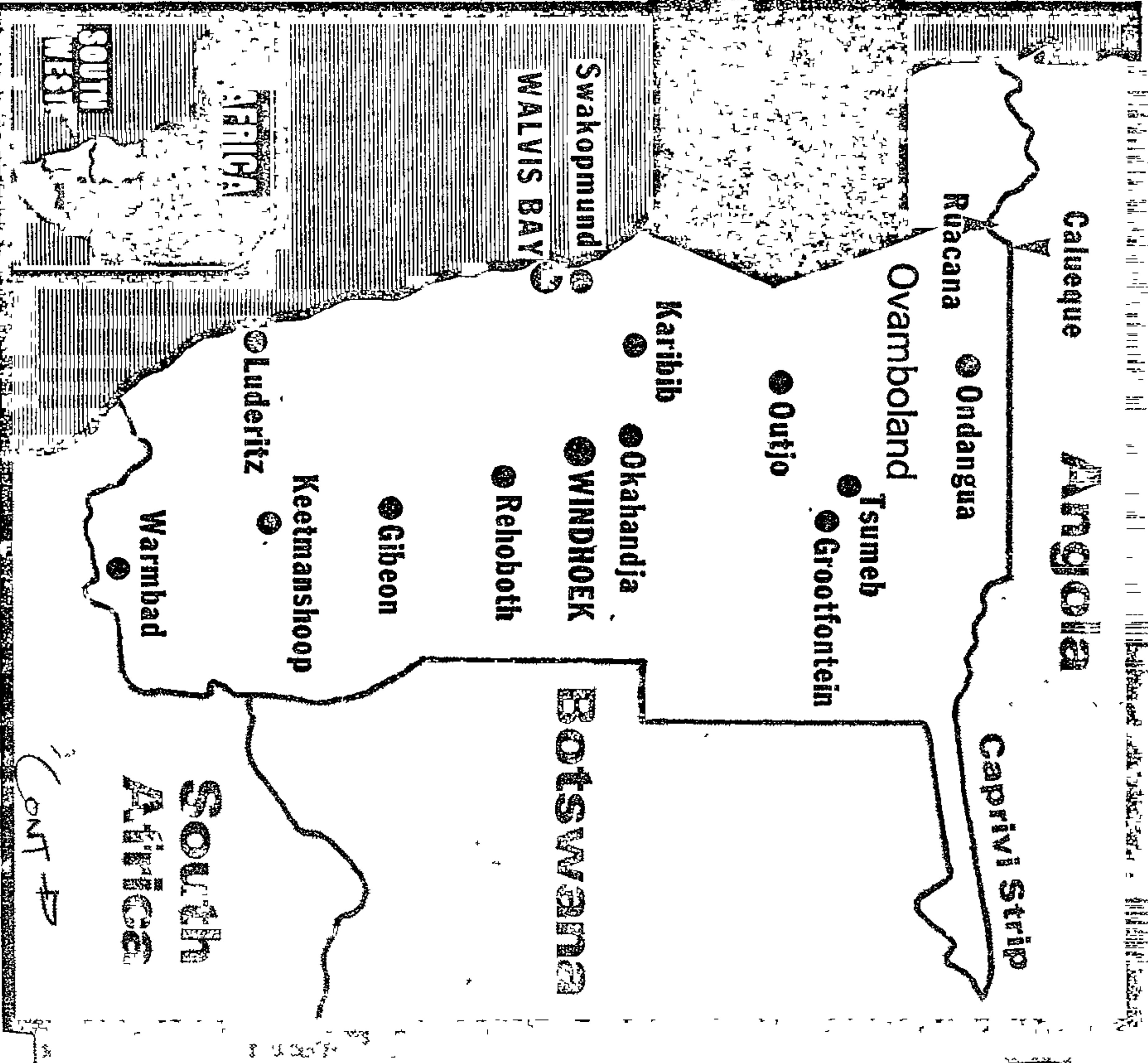
He said a federal
structure made sense as
South West Africa does
consist of recognised
provinces and minority
groups have to be pro-
tected.

Forced

What
politicians say

HERE'S WHAT THE EXPERTS THINK OF THE MARXIST LENINIST SCENARIO

AND THE ANSWER



At present the Govern- ment has invited the United Nations to take responsibility for the Raacans and Calaque hydro-electric scheme... Mr Basson and Mr Eglin dismissed the possibility of an MPLA invasion as remote...

Lead

Mr Basson said it was tragic that the Govern- ment had failed to take the initiative when it could have achieved a peaceful settlement two years ago... The situation was becoming more complicated by the day...

Government finds so terribly embarrassing it will ultimately be forced into adopting United Party policy... Mr Basson said it was tragic that the Govern- ment had failed to take the initiative...

THE GOVERNMENT

must now publicly stress its willingness to negotiate with a new government in Angola... This pragmatic approach has been urged by a political scientist and a foreign affairs expert...

Unita coalition

THE MPLA may attempt to include Unita leaders in the government... CUBAN FORCES estimated at 12,000 men... SOUTH AFRICA should emphasise its willingness to negotiate...

Long fight

Savimbi was capable of carrying out a viable political and military campaign for years to come... Professor Louw described the Marxist-Leninist scenario and the ambitions of the Soviet Union...

Willingness

"I expect Neto to invite Cubans to assist in forming the new national Angolan army... The Cubans are here to stay. They will either bring out their families or integrate...

No invasion

But he did not believe the war would spill over into South West... Such action would create a tremendous reaction among the superpowers...

Willingness

"South Africa must make it easier for the MPLA to find a modus vivendi with South Africa... We must not continue to stress that the MPLA is a Soviet, Communist-dominated organisation...

Sunday, February 1, 1976

"We must make it clear that we are not opposed to the MPLA, provided it is accepted in Angola... South Africa must make it easier for the MPLA to find a modus vivendi with South Africa... We must state quite clearly our willingness to co-operate."



Equal pay is ple for all in SWA

Star 2/2/76
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South West Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Wages of all the peoples of South West Africa are to be brought into line with remuneration for Whites within six years in terms of a recommendation to the constitutional conference.

This recommendation was under consideration by the constitutional conference on South West Africa today and was almost certain to be adopted.

The conference resumed amid fears that time is running out for a peaceful solution.

It could be a make-or-break week for the conference, with some delegations prepared to walk out if their demands are not met.

The so-called Southern Caucus, made up of the Baster, Coloured, Damara, Herero, Nama and Tswana delegations, complained the talks were "bogged down in trivialities."

They said it was unnecessary to appoint committees to investigate self-evident discrimination based on race. The priority ought to be an independence constitution for the territory. The rest would follow.

DICTATORSHIP FEAR

The conference declared last year it would produce a constitution within three years "if possible." Meantime, it would attend to social and economic questions.

Black and Brown delegates felt the situation had since deteriorated so much internally and externally that a constitution had to be written within months.

"Either we establish multiracial government," said one delegate, "or we accept that Swapo will impose a dictatorship."

The caucus charged that the White delegation was manipulating conference procedures to buy time.

IN PHASES

The recommendation on pay, which came from the 11-member First Committee, proposed that wages for artisans and salaries for office staff and professionals like doctors and lawyers should be equalised in phases.

In the case of unskilled labourers — almost entirely Black and Brown workers — equal pay for equal work was foreshadowed within a year.

The proposal met strong opposition from the SWA Agricultural Union, which, however, undertook to persuade farmers to increase wages for farmworkers.

The committee also made recommendations about equal pensions and employment opportunities for all races.

It recommended that the pass laws should be scrapped with an identity document substituted for all races and a form of influx control retained.

A draft constitution proposed by the Hereros is to be brought to the conference on Thursday by their legal adviser, the New York lawyer, Mr Stuart Schwartz.

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2,224

RDM 2/2/76

Calueque—the 'buffer' dam

RDM. 2/2/76

BOB HITCHCOCK · Military Correspondent

SO CALUEQUE Dam is becoming an international issue. It's not surprising. Military observers foresaw just that.

Calueque has become a buffer zone between Angola and South West Africa. A buffer zone manned by South African troops.

The dam is in Angola on the Kunene River about 25 km from the South West Africa border in Owambo.

It is a vital part of a R160-million scheme spread between Calueque and the dramatically beautiful Ruacana Falls. The falls straddle the South West Africa-Angola border in Owambo.

The scheme comprises pumping stations and a hydro-electric plant.

All the investment comes from South Africa. Originally, the giant scheme got under way as the result of negotiations between this country and the old Lisbon regime.

South African troops moved in last August when the scheme was threatened by armed Angolan nationalists.

For almost two years now water has been pumped into parched Owambo from the Kunene. Without it, the Ovambos would suffer from a water shortage of devastating proportions.

The deadline for the electricity switch-on from the scheme is mid-1977. It will be linked to the present limited South West Africa

power grid.

An attack at this stage by Angolan nationalist forces or Swapo terrorists on these installations could seriously disrupt construction.

Hence South Africa's concern over the project and insistence that our troops will guard it until a responsible, acknowledged government is set up in Angola, and guarantees given on the safety of the installations.

There is another aspect. When I visited the dam in Calueque a few weeks ago, Black and Portuguese workers on the site were adamant that if the South African soldiers quit, they could no longer work there. They said they fear-

ed reprisals from armed Black nationalists.

Militarily, the buffer zone created by South Africa's control of that area at the southern tip of Angola is invaluable to South Africa's defence of the South West Africa border.

At the same time, the dam itself and the installations around it would be extremely difficult to defend against determined and skilful attack by seasoned troops, such as the Cubans.

One day South Africa may find itself negotiating with the MPLA over this vital buffer zone.

Before that happens the zone may very well be under fire of a different kind.

Let's decide on a It's time for a

WE URGENTLY need a new South West African policy to reinforce ourselves against the greatly increased dangers now threatening us through that territory.

We have always known South West Africa was our Achilles' heel. But it is doubly so now as a result of the Angolan war, and particularly as a result of our involvement in that war.

Almost overnight attention has switched there from the worrying situation in Rhodesia.

Suddenly that has become the sharp end of the impending Southern African struggle — and just as last year Mr Vorster was urging Mr Ian Smith to greater haste in settling Rhodesia's conflicts for the sake of the whole sub-continent, so is required of him now in South West Africa.

Let us examine the facts to see how the situation there has deteriorated in recent months, and also to see what policy changes are

needed to meet the new dangers.

To begin with, one must note the growing impatience of the major Western powers with our standpoint over South West.

Last year the Big Three — the United States, Britain and France — all vetoed an African attempt to have the Security Council declare our occupation of South West to be not only illegal but a threat to world peace.

Now this is more than just a matter of words. Under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, if a situation is deemed a threat to world peace then extreme action, such as economic sanctions or military intervention, can be taken.

While saving us from this resolution, the Western Big Three made it clear that they did so with reluctance because they did not accept the legality of our continued occupation of South West and because they found it diplomati-

cally embarrassing to be seen on the side of apartheid.

The three are reported to have made a *demarche* to South Africa, warning that they would not use their vetoes on the South West issue again unless we made some move to meet the criticisms levelled against us at the UN. In particular they asked us to hold a referendum on independence among the people of South West.

We have not responded to that *demarche* so our position in regard to the major Western powers has become very dicey.

And now, on top of that, comes our intervention in Angola which opens up a veritable hornets' nest of related dangers.

For a start, our intervention caused a huge escalation in Soviet aid to the MPLA. Having sent in all those arms and men, the Russians won't readily take them out again — even when the civil war is over.

They are far more

likely to make them available to Swapo, for use in South West. And the trouble is we may have made it easier for them to do so.

We mounted that intervention out of South West, and this is bound to lead to charges that we have militarised the territory in contravention of the League of Nations mandate under which we were originally made responsible for its administration.

According to that mandate, we are not supposed to have any troops at all in South West — except for Walvis Bay and the Caprivi Strip which are actually South African territory.

In fact we have not only had troops there but have actually used the territory as the launching pad for a military operation that penetrated several hundred kilometres into a neighbouring independent state.

One doesn't need much imagination to realise

Comment by JOHN RYAN

RAIN FALLS on a minor riot in central Windhoek, flushing away the blood as fast as it appears. The bruises will stay longer.

It's a multiracial riot, as the city's public altercations have tended to be in the past few months. Black bodies on top and Black bodies underneath, mainly underneath, White fists swinging, White indignation growing with every Black blow landed in retaliation.

Police arrive. The Black participants—Coloureds, Bastards and a few African waiters—suddenly find a new force ranged against them. The three White men who started the fight use the diversion to slip away.

An elderly German edges closer as the Blacks are bundled into a paddy-wagon. Immediately, he is grabbed by the lapels.

"Lost something, dad?" the policeman asks.

"Yes," says the old man. "All my respect for you people." His repartee is answered with a swift kick in the pants.

That's Saturday night at the Kaiserkrone hotel, which once saw itself as the crucible of race relations in South West Africa. A typical Saturday night, as things have happened.

On the stretch of road between Okahandja and Karibib, running down towards the sea, a battered truck is making heavy weather. The problem is a leak in the radiator, which causes the Damara driver and his four sons to spend more time in lay-bys than in the cab.

But every time they stop, help is at hand. Following them and always conveniently close, is a young White man in a red bakkie. With a jerry can of water on the back.

After several stops, the young man appears to lose patience. "Look," he says to the father, "most of your trouble is that you're overloaded. I'll go on with one of your sons and we'll meet at the garage in Karibib."

One of the sons, Joseph Gawanab, accepts the lift. The red bakkie takes off at speed for Karibib, stopping once in sight of the Damara family while its driver converses briefly with two other White men in a cream sedan. Joseph Gawanab aged

about 20, is not seen alive again by his family. His mutilated body, hands bound with wire, is tossed into the path of an oncoming car on a farm road near Karibib that same afternoon. By three men in a red bakkie.

The Kaiserkrone riot happened three weeks ago, the bakkie murder sometime last year. Separate and unrelated incidents. Or were they?

One was clearly racialistic, tempers rising from trodden corns. But what about the other? How often do

psychopaths hunt in threes? In fact, race relations in South West Africa have always been tepid at best, dangerously cold at worst.

And mainly because White South Westers have never felt the need, up to now, to indulge in any positive relationship at all with Black South Westers.

Not that things will improve before they get worse, witness the syndrome of Saturday punch-ups at the Kaiserkrone.

On the surface, race relations in South West seem to

be following the classic line of convergence that we have seen so often in Africa. Black aspirations on the rise meeting White prospects on the wane.

That would bode ill enough for the immediate future of the territory. But added aggravation exists on both sides.

The statuesque Hereros, for one, have good cause in their history to be wary of any White man.

Under the notorious "extermination order" issued by the German administration in 1904, more than three-quarters of them were either put to death or perished in the Namib desert to which they were driven.

The Herero population numbers only 56 000 to this day — 25 000 less than it did before 1904.

The Namas and the Bushmen faced a similar threat of genocide. Both tribes escaped it by being less militant than the Hereros, but the experience has left both with a hunted attitude to strangers, White and Black.

From the White side, the war in Angola and the recent terrorist incursions into South West itself have clearly sharpened suspicions against all the Black groups.

And this suspicion has been further honed by an astounding lack of contact between the Whites and the other groups.

Mainly because the territory is so underpopulated, the various ethnic cultures have remained as remote

TEACH THESE BIGOTS TO END

Referendum—with Swapo

new South West West policy

— Comment by ALLISTER SPARKS

how the African states are going to seize on that to bolster their arguments that our presence in South West constitutes a threat to peace

And should such a resolution pass through the Security Council without a veto, one can imagine the Russians and the Cubans trying to use it as the pretext for intervening across the Angolan border in support of Swapo — which the UN recognises as "Namibia's" only representative body

They could thereby obtain a degree of international legitimacy for extending their military activities right into South West Africa which in turn could give them the entree to trying to overthrow South Africa itself by force.

So ominous is this prospect that we have simply got to do something about it. We can-

not sit around wringing our hands at the apparent disinterest of the West Nor will it help to make bellicose noises and patriotic declarations in Parliament

If it comes to the crunch, we know well enough that we can be no military match for the Soviet superpower and its satellites, with their limitless resources

The only way is to try to pre-empt the danger — to take action that will defuse it before it blows up.

And that means devising a new policy to implement now, urgently. Because the present policy, whatever merits it may have, is not going to defuse anything. It ignores the people who constitute the real dynamite. And it is much too slow. At this stage it is still no more than a talking shop scheduled to drone on for another

three years — by which time everything on the horizon today will be over and done with, part of history

The big question, of course, is. What new policy?

Its basic elements are indicated by the analysis I have just given of the dangers facing us. These stem from the possibility of the Russians being able to ride in on the backs of Swapo and the UN

Therefore, remove the dangers posed by Swapo and the UN and you will have neutralised the Russians

This could be done by drawing both into the constitutional procedures now grinding away so slowly in Windhoek

Swapo claims it is the authentic voice of all the people of South West Africa, and the UN accepts that this is the case

Very well then, invite them to demonstrate it to the whole world. Offer a

referendum for the whole of South West, with Swapo free to participate and with the UN free to send in as many observers as it likes to make sure there is no verneukery

Let us pledge ourselves to abide by the result. Let us declare in advance that if Swapo sweeps the boards we shall be prepared to hand over to them

But let us declare also if the referendum reveals strong regional and group opposition to Swapo — as all informed people know it will — we shall feel bound to honour the trust placed in us by the mandate and ensure that an independence constitution is devised which will guarantee the future security of those minority groups

Either way, we can say, South Africa will undertake to give the territory full self-government by the end of next year and full sovereign independence one year after that

Dammit, we can even announce our acceptance of the name Namibia

Why not? It's a thoroughly appropriate and attractive name, far more aesthetic in fact than the sterile navigator's appendage we now give it

This would cut the ground from under the UN's feet. Erratic though it is, once the pledge of a free referendum and subsequent independence was given, the UN would find it hard to quarrel with the principle of protecting minority rights

And even if the wilder elements at the UN prevailed, the major Western powers would certainly stand by that principle. Not reluctantly, moreover, but enthusiastically. So that all prospect of that ugly Security Council resolution would disappear

The concept of such a referendum should not be difficult for the Government to accept. In fact Mr Vorster has already done so in principle at the time of Dr Alfred Escher's visit on behalf of the UN Secretary-General in 1972, he offered to hold a plebiscite in the territory

Indeed the Government's only reason for not going ahead with some such policy now appears to be a vehement — and in Mr Vorster's case a particularly personal — dislike of Swapo and its leader, Mr Sam Nujomo

They're all communists, Mr Vorster thundered in Parliament last week. There's no difference between the internal and external wings. I'll never change my attitude towards them

Well, never is a big word for a politician to use. Remember Dr Verwoerd's Loskop Dam speech, about how no Maoris would ever darken the rugby fields of this country

The fact is that, how-

ever much we may dislike Swapo, there can never be a peaceful settlement in South West Africa which does not include them

We are quite right to reject the UN's assertion that Swapo is the only authentic voice of South West's Black people. But we are wrong to go to the other extreme and claim it has no authenticity at all

It obviously has, particularly among the populous Ovambo tribe in the north and among the educated Blacks in the urban areas who would be the most important elements in any post-independence set-up

As for its policies, Swapo is no more communist than Rhodesia's ANC — and certainly Sam Nujomo is no more radical than the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole

Yet when Rhodesia was the sharp end of the Southern African conflict, Mr Vorster insisted that Mr Smith enter into negotiations with the ANC and put pressure on him to release Mr Sithole from detention for these talks

He did so because he knew that, however much he might dislike the ANC, there could never be a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia which excluded them

Now that South West Africa has become the sharp end of this conflict, why is Mr Vorster not prepared to do the same with Swapo, for the same reasons?

Why is he not prepared at least to accept, as Mr Smith is doing, that there is a difference between the internal and external branches of these respective organisations?

Why, in other words, is he not himself prepared to practise what he preached to the Rhodesian leader?



CONT...

Sunday Express, February 8, 1976

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THEIR HATE

from one another as ships passing in the night.

Beyond the urban compounds, the Ovambo hardly ever encounters the Herero, or the Nama or the Damara—even though they speak the same language.

And the average White man, up to now, has been quite content to keep his relationship with the Black man at a purely master-servant level.

It's an attitude that even visiting South Africans find feudal.

Some years ago, I was travelling with an Afrikaans farmer through the rough bush country south of the Etosha Pan. Several times on the way we came across lone tribesmen standing by the side of the road, waiting for a lift.

Every time, without fail, the farmer screeched to a stop, picked up the hitchhiker and took him as far as he wanted to go.

Eventually, I complimented the farmer on his generosity. "Ag," he said, "they're a bloody nuisance. I only carry them in case I have a puncture."

The fact that there is not a monolithic Black culture in South West Africa has only served to heighten the White man's sense of superiority. He sees the Black groups in their separate compartments, not as a homogeneous threat to himself.

That way, too, he is able to maintain his bigoted generalisations about them.

The Ovambo, for instance

— whom the White man knows best because he is more prepared than the other Blacks to sell his labour — is held to be "a good worker, but stupid." That testimonial cannot have changed in 50 years.

The Damara, the 'second-best source of White labour needs, is a fair worker but needs to be watched.

The Herero, since his tribal arrangement makes him less reliant on the White man's money, is the "won't work." Also, he's unreliable.

A hotel proprietress told me seriously the other day: "If you get a good Herero, he can be very good. But then you must be careful not to pay him too much, otherwise he just drinks the whole lot out."

Four years ago, the steady, dependable Ovambos did the unthinkable in the White man's eyes. They went on strike in protest against the migrant labour recruiting system and almost crippled the country's economy.

Relations, or rather non-relations, between the ethnic groups in South West have worked in favour of the South African Government ever since it took over the territory's mandate. "Keep them divided and rule" might almost have been its slogan.

Now, however, it has suddenly become important to South Africa that the people of South West should be brought together — if only

so they can decide their own future.

To this end, the Government has made several concessions to help remove the barrier between the races. The pass laws have been eased, the Immorality Act as it applies to the territory virtually shelved. A law has been passed allowing proprietors of hotels and restaurants to open their premises to all people on a voluntary basis.

But what the Government hasn't yet done is to educate the White to the need for change.

Apartheid is coming apart before their eyes. So they brawl around the Kaiserkrone to try to cement it again, to stop Blacks sitting at White tables and young German immigrants co-habiting with Coloured girls.

These White bigots succeeded in one aim this week. Multiracial dances at the Kaiserkrone have been stopped now, though that fact has done nothing to improve group relations.

However long it may last, the immediate threat of this racial conflict is to the Government itself. And to the constitutional negotiations it has nurtured so carefully thus far.

If the talks are not to founder completely, the Government is going to have to impose integration with as firm a hand as ever it did apartheid.

925

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Mansard 3
9/2/76 134

**Development of farms in Native homelands
in S.W.A.: Agricultural schools/colleges**

186 Mr R M CADMAN asked the
Minister of Bantu Administration and De-
velopment

- (1) How many White farmers are acting
as agents for his Department in
developing farms in Native home-
lands in South West Africa,
- (2) (a) how many agricultural schools or
colleges for Natives are there in
South West Africa, (b) in which
homelands are they situated and (c)
how many Native students are en-
rolled at each of them

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

- (1) None. The Bantu Investment Cor-
poration is the only agent for my
Department of Bantu Administration
and Development in developing farms
in the Homelands in South West
Africa
- (2) (a) 2
(b) Owambo and Kavango
(c) The College at Ongongo in
Owambo has 11 senior students
and 50 applications for admission
to the College in 1976
No figure for admissions to
Masari College in the Kavango
is available yet

It should be mentioned that agri-
culture is offered as a subject at 17
primary schools in South West Africa
and the Caprivi

White terror in SWA

Chris van Gass,
South West Africa Bureau

Windhoek

A highly organised vigilante-style group opposed to all mixed-race contact has mounted a systematic reign of terror here.

The group has been planning its campaign at midnight meetings and has been involved in several beatings.

In the gang are members of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) and a German-speaking right-wing organisation — although there is no evidence that either organisation is directly involved.

The latest issue of the HNP mouthpiece, Die Afrikaner, refers directly to the fighting at the Kaiser Krone Hotel and speaks of the formation of a "vigilante committee" of Whites using strong-arm tactics.

Whites in SWA terror

● Three Coloured women to walk the 6 km home

● The reason for the vigilante operation is believed to be two-fold.

Firstly, Windhoek has had no charges under the Immorality Act for about 18 months. This has incensed certain right-wingers

Secondly, the stopping of mixed dances at the Kaiser Krone Hotel has now been seized upon by the HNP and will be used as propaganda during the impending by-election here.

The HNP involvement has been denied by the local leader, Mr Sarel Becker, who claimed the HNP was a "peaceful political organisation which is trying to pursue its aims in a lawful and constitutional manner"

A top-level investigation into assaults at the Kaiser Krone Hotel is expected to be completed soon

Police in Windhoek have been told that certain hotels — including those designated as "international" hotels and licensed to serve all races — are out of bounds

An investigation by The Star in Windhoek for the first time reveals the extent of the "reign of terror."

No charges

● The group compiled lists of car numbers of "suspects" to make surveillance easier

● Further incidents of assault where a group of between 35 and 40 youths armed with sticks, stones and chains attempted to break up a Christmas party because they thought one of the White guests had been involved with a Coloured girl.

Subsequently an innocent guest at the party was struck over the back with a chain and suffered internal bleeding of a kidney. He was unable to work for five days

Although police were alerted to the incident no charges were laid.

● Three Coloured women and a White man were followed at midnight and stopped on an open road outside the city by a man they claim was a policeman. He ordered the White man to drive away. He told the Coloured

To Page 3, Col 1

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STAR 9/2/76

Blacks train to defend homelands

STAR

9/2/76

Defence Correspondent

Black soldiers are in training to defend the Owambo and Kavango homelands as northern South West Africa braces itself for heavier guerrilla attacks from Angola.

Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said from Oshakati today that the two homelands had had soldiers in training since the end of last year.

"Apart from hit-and-run raids across the border, the general security situation in Owambo is good," said Mr de Wet. "But it now appears that the MPLA is going to take over in Angola, which will make things a lot more difficult."

Black soldiers from Owambo and Kavango were being trained in all aspects of military duties, he said. They were intended to form the nucleus of future homeland armies.

BIGGEST TRIBE

Mr de Wet also revealed that the South African army had taken over full responsibility for control of the South West-Angola border. In the past some points were controlled by tribal police.

Despite this, it was impossible to stop the movement of people across the border, because the Kwanyama — the biggest tribe in the Owambo nation — lived astride the frontier.

"This is what makes our security position so difficult," said Mr de Wet. "A man might be coming across to visit his relatives, or he might be a terrorist. Often it is impossible to

① 224
② 256

The South African military presence in Southern Angola has eased the situation temporarily, he said, "but what really counts is who controls the area immediately north of them."

"NO-GO" AREA

Mr de Wet said there was still no decision on the creation of a "security zone" on the southern side of the border in Owambo, and he did not expect a decision for some time.

Officials are studying proposals to create a 10 km-wide "no-go" area along Owambo's 400 km border with Angola, cleared of all local inhabitants and vegetation.

Mr de Wet said the scheme was still being investigated. "There are so many people and settlements involved that you cannot rush into something like this without planning it carefully."

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Hansard 3 col 144 10/2/76

South West African People's Organization

*12 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Justice †

- (1) Whether steps have been taken or are contemplated against the South West African People's Organization as a political organization in the Territory of South West Africa if so, what steps, if not,
- (2) whether the organization has the same freedom of propaganda publication and action as other political movements in the Territory

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Mr Speaker the reply is as follows (1) No (2) Yes Concerning the reply to (1), I just want to point out that one can of course appreciate that a reply to such an astute question cannot be given for the distant future The future must provide its own reply

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Message 3 col 139 10/2/76

**Robben Island: South West African
prisoners**

*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Prisons

Whether a decision has been made on
the transferring of South West African
prisoners from Robben Island to prisons
in South West Africa, if so, what
decision

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

Yes As soon as the necessary accom-
modation is available prisoners who are
selected as suitable, will be transferred
there

Cape Times 11/2/76

SA will protect Owambo border

ONGWEDIVA, Owambo.—The President of the Senate, Mr Marais Viljoen, said here yesterday that the Republic would continue to help to protect the borders of Owambo against communist infiltration and terrorists for as long as the Owambo Government desired this.

Opening the second session of the third Legislative Council of Owambo, Senator Viljoen said he wished to draw the attention of members to two very great dangers that were at present threatening to engulf the world and to destroy totally all

that had been built up over many years

There was the communist threat, which was drawing closer and had already reached Owambo's northern border. Senator Viljoen said he knew that members, as responsible leaders, were aware of this danger, but he did

not think one could warn people too often against it. He therefore appealed again to the Owambo people — people known as a Christian nation — to be on their guard against this threat.

He said it was well known that at the request of the Owambo Government South Africa had helped and was continuing to help protect the borders of Owambo from terrorists.

"But I wish to stress that to an increasing extent your nation must provide men who can help perform this necessary service, because a nation must be able to protect itself to the best of its ability," he said.

Senator Viljoen said the other threat was that of inflation. The Owambo people knew that numerous requests had been made to help fight this evil. He therefore wanted to appeal again to all Owambos to help ensure the success of the campaign against inflation.

"If we adopt a don't-care attitude to this matter, we can definitely expect major problems in the monetary sphere in the future," Senator Viljoen said — Sapa

A 'bastion' against communist threat

ONGWEDIVA, Owambo.—The Owambo nation would willingly act as the northern bastion against the danger of communism and they would fight it with everything in their power, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor K N Ndjoba, said here yesterday.

He was replying to the official opening of the second session of the third legislative council of Owambo by the President of the Senate Mr Marais Viljoen.

Pastor Ndjoba said the time for "nice talk" was over.

"We know and we thank God for the fact that we

have a great friend in the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and I request you to inform your Government that the Owambo nation will willingly form the northern bastion against the danger of communism," Pastor Ndjoba said.

"With the aid of the South African Government, myself and my people will fight tooth and nail that which seeks to undermine and divide us," he said. "The time for nice talk is something of the past. The time for action has arrived"—Sapa

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Basson call to abolish six seats from SWA ~~STAR~~ 1/2/76 DD.

CAPE TOWN — The six South West African MPs in Parliament should have their seats abolished, Mr J. D. Basson (UP, Bezuidenhout) said in an interview yesterday. But they should be allowed to complete their term of office.

Mr Basson, the United Party's chief spokesman of foreign affairs, was commenting on the decision of the Federal Party (formerly United Party) of South West Africa not to participate in the Windhoek

parliamentary by-election. The party is virtually boycotting the election, regarding the six MPs in South Africa's Parliament as redundant.

The United Party, Mr Basson said, had repeatedly pleaded for a central authority for South West Africa.

Last year a Transvaal Nationalist newspaper reported the Government was planning to remove the South West African MPs and Senators from Parliament. There was no

official reaction from the Government.

Mr Basson is due to leave for Windhoek later this month to attend a special symposium organised by the Federal Party to discuss South West Africa and its future.

He will be accompanied by Mr I F A de Villiers (MP for Von Brandis), Mr H G H Bell (MP for East London City), Sen L. Poorter, and Mr N J Olivier (MP for Edenvale). -- PC

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Hansard 3 col 222 13/2/76

Kunene Scheme

*15 MR G W MILLS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs

What will be South Africa's total financial commitment in the Kunene Scheme when it is completed

†The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

According to the latest re-estimates R225 387 000, excluding the cost of the water reticulation scheme of the Department of Water Affairs which will according to present estimates amount to approximately R6 000 000 on completion

†Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon. the Minister's reply, does that include the Gove Dam?

†The MINISTER: The cost of the Gove Dam was about R4,7 million, half of which was lent to the Portuguese Government. The other half is being repaid in the form of the taking-off of power

Right-wing backlash ends mixed-race

By Chris van Gass

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W/E ARGUS
14/2/76

LAST

WALTZ

IN WINDHOEK

A SERIES of ugly incidents, indicative of an organised terror campaign by right-wing elements in Windhoek, has provided a setback for South West Africa's first, fumbling steps to move away from discrimination on the grounds of colour.

This right-wing backlash with vigilante-style overtones has struck the 'last waltz' for mixed-race dancing in Windhoek.

Although a senior policeman has officially said the existence of such vigilante-type groups 'has not been brought to my notice,' an investigation in Windhoek has shown:

- That people planned a campaign of terror at midnight meetings;
 - Lists of car numbers of suspects who engaged in across the colour line dancing were kept to make observation easier.
- A group of between 35 to 40 youths armed with sticks, stones and chains tried to break up a Christmas party. One of their 'suspects,' an innocent partygoer, was hit across the back with a chain
- A car occupied by three Coloured women and a White man was followed after leaving one of the hotels at midnight
- It was stopped on an open road by a man the car occupants claim was a policeman the White man was told to drive on. The Coloured women were ordered to walk six kilometres home.

most people who have had direct contact with the violence believe it was 'calculated'

The terror campaign at the Kaiser Krone became so intense that management decided to stop the mixed race dancing. This followed an incident when both the manager Mr Rudolf Morgenroth and his assistant Mr Anton Egart were assaulted during a fracas.

Now both are planning to leave Windhoek. Mr Morgenroth and his wife Alice are going to Johannesburg.

Violence was 'calculated'

People in Windhoek have been openly linking the 'vigilantes' with a right-wing political organisation although no direct involvement is known

Fighting at the Kaiser Krone Hotel, one of three Windhoek hotels designated as 'international' hotels and able to serve all races first showed the intensity of the campaign.

Although officials shrug negatively when one mentions 'an organised' group,

Lucky to get away

'We are very sad at what happened,' said Mr Morgenroth 'But the attacks were deliberately organised and carried out so quickly. We are lucky to get away,' he said



Meanwhile the local Nationalist Press is quoting a petrol bomb incident as 'nothing but a bottle of paraffin.'

But, says Mr Morgenroth, if it had not been for an alert bus driver spotting growing flames against the wooden door of the Kaiser Krone at 2 am, the hotel would have been burnt to the ground.

The mood in Windhoek is outwardly calm. The incidents of intimidation do not seem to have completely frightened off the Black man from drinking alongside the White man

Afrikaans-speaking regulars raised an eyebrow, but he was a lonely, isolated man.

Laws still operate

Outwardly the inevitability of the Black man or Coloured to use the facilities in the past regarded as 'White' seems to have been accepted. No racial incidents have been reported from the station, or the taxi ranks or in shops

But the laws still operate. Policemen stop Black men in the streets and ask for a 'pass,' the Immorality Act still exists, although there has not been a prosecution for about 18 months

On the hotel situation, the creation of 'international' hotels was designed specifically because a need for them existed for the Black man

Mr Adolf Brinkman, MEC in charge of tourism, nature conservation and hotels, who had a hand in drafting the legislation added 'The original idea was to move away from racial friction, not to create it.'

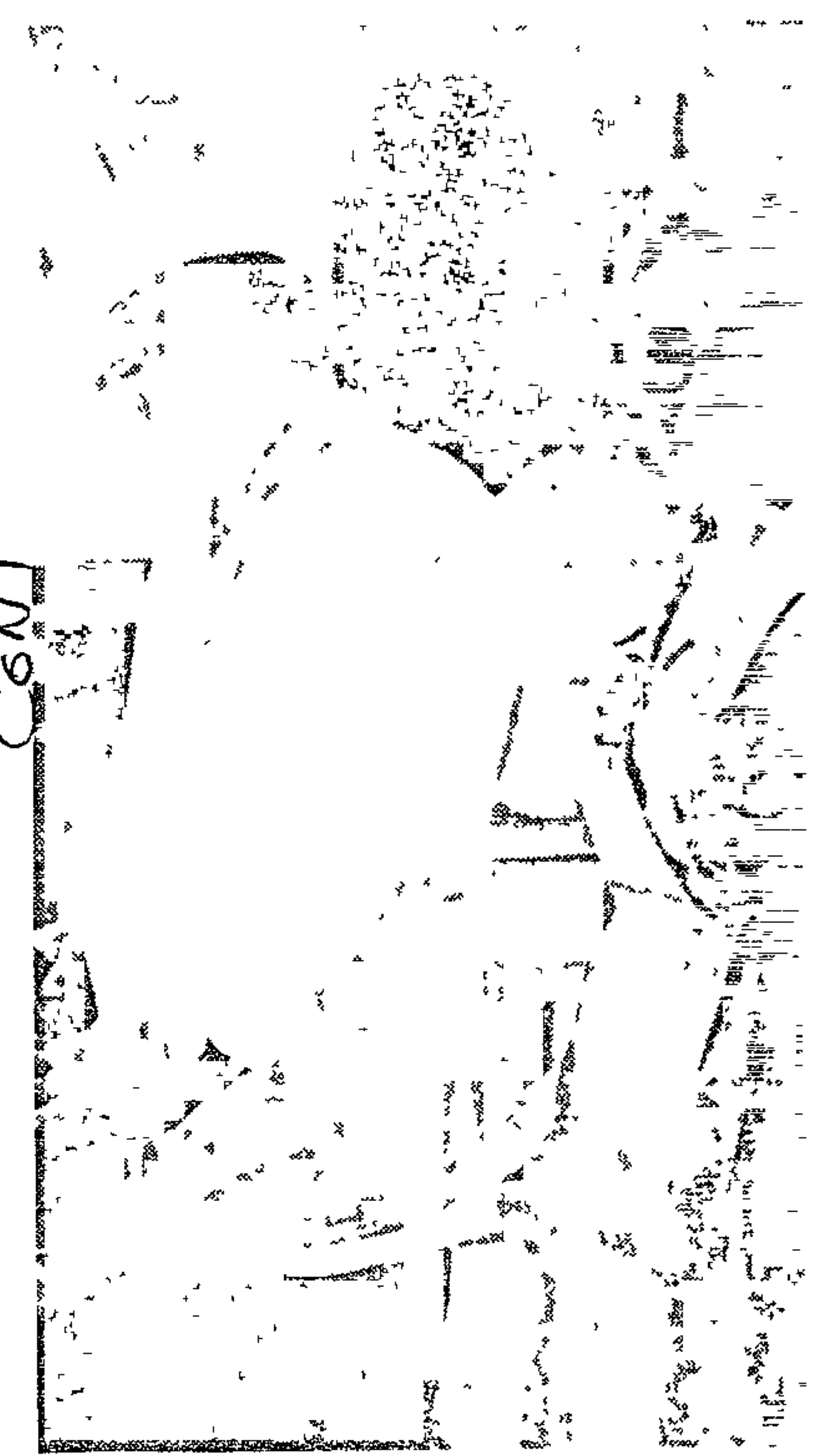
Done slowly

'What this has shown us is that when we want to change an ingrained social pattern, it must be done slowly, slowly'

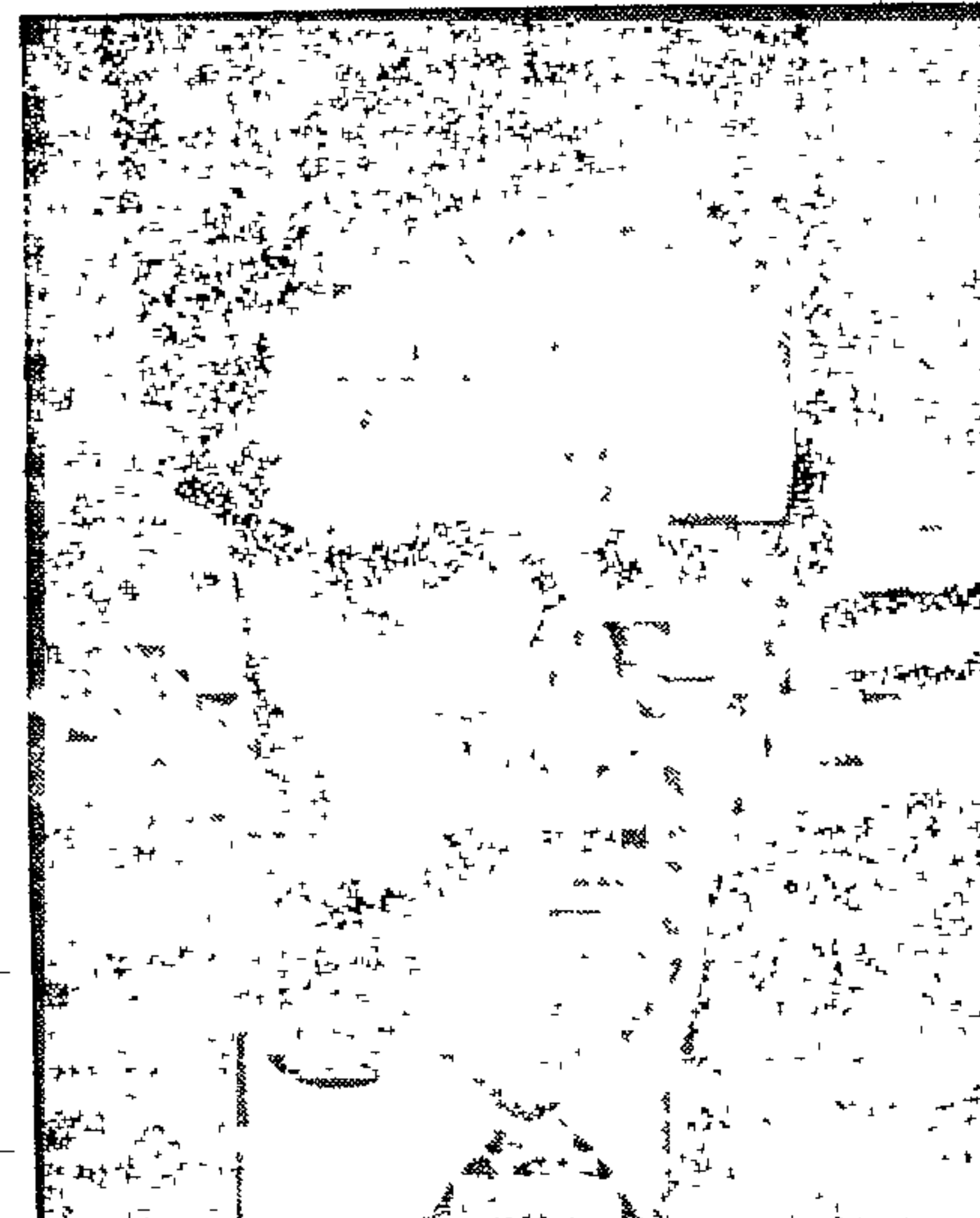
'Not that it means completely no dancing. On the contrary. But I feel we have learnt a lesson here'

'We must attempt to get away from the idea of discrimination because of colour — we must get away from the idea of certain things are not for certain sections of the population,' added Mr Brinkman.

WINDHOEK'S pubs and beer gardens are famed for their conviviality. There have been no incidents in the bars of the three hotels where mixed drinking is permitted — but so far very few Blacks have patronised them.



Mr and Mrs R. Morgenroth ... ready to leave.



Mr Adolf Brinkman, MEC.

Third rate people

In fact it seems all objections were to mixed race dancing.

One local observed: 'The Kaiser Krone was singled out because it catered for "third rate" people. And it was the wholesale flouting of the myth of "separateness" which made the right-wingers blood boil'

Social drinking among the White men and the Coloured women still continues, but in an almost deserted Kaiser Krone.

There is still mixed race dancing — at the plush Grand Hotel. Unlike the spontaneous sessions of the Kaiser Krone, the Grand has a cabaret and the evening I visited it there was one Black woman among the more than 50 people there

In another 'international' hotel, the Administration-owned Berg Hotel, a lone Black man sat at the bar counter sipping his ice-cold lager

Not one of the mostly German-speaking and

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W/E ARCUS

14/2/76

ce dancing



STREET SCENE in modern Windhoek emphasises the cultural differences of South West Africa's ethnic groups. In the foreground a Herero woman in traditional dress.

Can we hold Calueque?

Cape Times 14/2/76

(1)
1224

HOW LONG to hold Calueque in Angola is a critical question facing the South African Government, according to diplomats and observers who have been watching Angolan developments closely.

All along in the Angolan saga Calueque's water installations have been presented as a vital interest. Clearly they are important to the Ovambos but not much convincing detail has been given as to why, exactly, Calueque should be so vital in the general scheme of things. For instance: How many South Africans should die to defend Calueque?

The moment of truth is approaching, for the Soviet and Cuban-backed MPLA troops are heading south towards Calueque and other spots occupied by South African troops.

There is a triphal danger of a military clash but my guess is that the communist-backed forces will not burst storm their way into the South African lines. For one thing, they would get cut up badly, though South Africa could also expect heavy casualties. Moreover they have had vast success recently, and will probably not want to push their luck too far. Anyway, one can only hope that this will be the case.

Diplomatic front

More likely would be a limited thrust to a border point, just to raise the flag. Then the action could switch to the diplomatic front — with simmering guerilla possibilities for SWA.

In diplomatic terms, the MPLA has won its prize: official recognition by the Organization of African Unity. And it can now proceed to the United Nations for recognition, which is usually a formality when the OAU has given its blessing. Thus, in the near future, the

1224

By HAZLITT

MPLA could be a recognized UN member, and obviously one of its first steps would be to demand withdrawal of South African troops from its territory. This could place South Africa — and its Western friends — in an untenable position.

South Africa would have to decide just how critical the holding of Calueque is. To brazen it out could earn universal condemnation at the UN — but more than that. The whole "threat to world peace" mechanism could be effectively invoked, with incalculable results.

It would not be easy for the West to mount a triple veto in these circumstances.

There is a powerful school of thought which believes that it would be far wiser for South Africa to negotiate its way out of Calueque and other Angolan territory as soon as physically possible. Suitable guarantees about the water scheme should be sought.

A dramatic initiative offering recognition to the MPLA itself is also not impossible.

Such offers could not end the matter — for refugee and guerilla problems would persist. But they would bring some stability into what at present is a rapidly-escalating military situation. They could even produce a scenario in which South African-Angolan relations were not much different from South African-Mozambique relations.

Negotiations seem well worth a try.

Keep-the-refugees-out plea

By PETER MASON

A 70-kilometre column of Angolan war refugees fleeing towards the border ahead of the MPLA army should not be allowed to cross into South West Africa, the Commissioner-General, Mr Jannie de Wet, said yesterday.

"We simply won't be able to cope," Mr de Wet said from his home at Oshakati, in Owamboland.

"We could barely cope with an influx of 10 000 refugees, let alone the 100 000 who are said to be

heading for the border.

"If they are allowed to cross over into South West Africa there will be chaos."

And he added: "We don't want them here. This is not our responsibility — it's an international responsibility."

He said that no arrangements had been made to handle a fresh influx of refugees.

"Our information is

very sketchy.

"We don't know for sure how many refugees there are, when they will reach the border or whether they will even be allowed into South West Africa.

"The refugee camps at Oshakati and Grootfontein are still there, and these could probably be made ready fairly quickly if the situation demands it.

"The Government has

said it will do its utmost to ensure that these people don't come through, and in view of the large numbers said to be involved I hope they are stopped at the border and housed in those camps already set up on the Angolan side."

Meanwhile, the tidal wave of refugees now pouring south is likely to cause considerable prob-

lems to South African forces guarding the vital Cunene River hydro-electric installations.

This is the view of political scientist Professor Michael Louw, director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies.

The refugees would also hamper South African military operations against the MPLA and the concentrations of Swapo terrorists operating in the area.

Talk with Swapo, NM. Div urges

224

From ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa should explore every avenue of negotiation with MPLA intermediaries before serious fighting started on the South West African border, Sir de Villiers Graaff said yesterday.

Speaking in the mini Budget debate, the Opposition Leader said that there was no cause for alarm or defeatism because South Africa was well able to look after herself. But one of her objectives in Southern Africa was peace.

Sir de Villiers said that the Prime Minister could improve South Africa's image by launching a diplomatic offensive in Africa and the West by including Swapo in the South West Africa constitutional talks and by taking positive steps to eliminate racial discrimination in South Africa.

The growing flood of refugees could become South Africa's greatest problem but her care for them could become one of her strongest propa-

ganda weapons.

The protection of the Ruacana and Calueque water works was a propaganda weapon for the enemies of South Africa. The value of the works might soon have to be measured in terms of human lives, he said.

The MPLA had become a member of the OAU and well-armed forces were now getting closer to the South West African border.

Before any attack across the border there would be a hull and a build-up in forces. It was the Government's duty to make use of the pause to use intermediaries "of what could become the government of Angola."

"We must explore all avenues to negotiate before serious fighting begins," said Sir de Villiers.

Another thing the Government should do was speed up the constitutional settlement of SWA. A large part of the world said that South Africa was there illegally. He did not agree.

South Africa had the right to be there and to defend the borders.

He asked if there was no way that a distinction could be made between the external and internal wings of Swapo. Was there no way that a situation could be reached similar to the one in Rhodesia with the internal and external wings of the ANC?

Mr. John Vorster: "You cannot distinguish the two." He added later that Sir de Villiers was

wrong to think that Swapo had a greater influence in the territory than people believed.

"If the Prime Minister can get a section of Swapo around the table he will be doing a great deal of good," said Sir de Villiers.

SHOCKED

Later, Nationalist members were visibly shocked when Mr. Derick de Villiers (UP, Von Brandis) urged the Government to recognise the reality of Swapo and to "do business with it."

There were angry cries when he said that the Prime Minister was making a mistake if he thought he could ignore Sam Nujoma, the external president of Swapo.

Mr. de Villiers, a senior foreign spokesman for the U.P. and former diplomat, came out heavily in support of Sir de Villiers Graaff.

Mr. de Villiers, however, carried the matter further and, by the time he was finished he was practically being accused by some Nationalists of wanting to make a deal with the Communists.

Swapo, said Mr. de Villiers, had been seriously underestimated in its role in and outside South West Africa.

It enjoyed strong support inside SWA and had strong influence among African countries, in the West and at the UN!

"We are going to have to deal with Swapo," he said.

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37 terrorists *STAR 14/2/76* 'out of action'

CAPE TOWN — One Swapo terrorist had been killed and 37 "put out of action" following a "cowardly" rocket attack by terrorists in the operational area last Thursday, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said in a statement to Sapa last night.

"After two South African soldiers were killed in a cowardly rocket attack in the operational area last Thursday, the Defence Force immediately started

a follow-up action," the statement says.

"Since then one of the attackers has been shot dead and a further base was tracked down where 37 more Swapo members were put out of action. Some of the Swapo gang members were also carrying identity documents of Unita, which points to the fact that they are deliberately trying to put Unita in a poor light."

The "put out of action" description was not clarified in the statement, which goes on to say:

"In the follow-up action South African patrols also

came across Swapo terrorists who carried MPLA identity documents. It is known that Swapo is trying to collaborate with the MPLA.

"Only 3 km north of the South West African border South African patrols destroyed an ammunition dump. Possession was taken of arms of Russian origin," the statement concluded.

The terrorist death announced by Mr Botha last night brings the estimated total of terrorist deaths to 342 since May 1973.

South African forces deaths now stand at 41.

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Get out of South West

SUN. TRIBUNE 15/2/76
**AND ANGOLA TOO
HURLEY TELLS GOVT**

By **TERRY McELLIGOTT**

SOUTH AFRICA has no right to be in South West Africa, Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban said yesterday.

The time had come to negotiate with the United Nations and Swapo about the territory the Catholic prelate said. If South Africa did not act quickly to avoid war there this would create a situation for conscientious objection by South Africans.

Moral crisis

Archbishop Hurley was replying to questions on his controversial 1974 statement on conscientious objections. He made it clear he thought South Africa and its church leaders face a very grave moral crisis.

He urged that South Africa should get out of Angola as fast as possible.

Dr Hurley started a con-

troversy with his statement in 1974 that young South Africans should refuse to fight on the borders in defence of an "unjust" apartheid system.

He stressed that he qualified this by saying such an attitude should only be taken if South Africa did not make a "strenuous effort" to reach understanding between Whites and Blacks, including "liberation" movements.

In 1974 he advocated conscientious objection on four grounds:

- If South Africa gets involved in a border war, this war will have been provoked by the policy of apartheid
- To defend White South African society by force of arms is to defend the policy of apartheid.
- To defend apartheid is to defend an unjust cause.
- It is not permissible for Christians to fight an unjust war.

Futile

Answering questions yesterday, Archbishop Hurley said "Conscientious objection involves ethical judg-

"To make ethical judgments about what has happened in Angola is a pretty futile exercise. It looks as if everybody involved in the Angolan war was wrong in one way or another and it is impossible to say that South Africa was ethically more wrong than the others.

"That South Africa made a political and mili-

tary miscalculation is obvious. We should get out of Angola as fast as we can. To get caught in a war in Angola would be to compound our political blunder and leave us morally defenceless.

"The next issue is South West Africa. As I see it, we have no right to be there.

"Of course we can't just walk out and leave the country in chaos. The time has come to negotiate with the United Nations and Swapo.

Inevitable

"If we don't, war looks inevitable — guerilla war and even open war.

"The churches cannot shirk their duty of helping people to form a moral judgment about war in South West Africa, war that we can avoid if we act quickly with United Nations and Swapo.

"If we don't act quickly, South Africa, as I see it, will be the guilty party.

"That will create a situation for conscientious objection, a situation of extreme anxiety for the young men involved, and of extreme urgency for Church leaders."

In the past Archbishop Hurley has said: "If the Church cannot influence the political conscience of a people, then it has no right to be around.

"The biggest sins of mankind are political sins, so if the Church is against sin, as it is supposed to be, the political sphere is the most important for the preaching of repentance — by word and by example."

Archbishop Hurley . . . political sins

Extra STAR 11/2/76. police rushed to SWA

224

CAPE TOWN — Fifty-three policemen have been rushed from Pretoria and the police are on full terrorist alert following the ruthless killing of a farmer and his wife 70 km from Windhoek on Sunday night,

writes John Patten.

But the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, and the commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, were cautious today about describing the murder of Mr and Mrs Gert Walther as definitely the work of terrorists.

The minister indicated also that no steps were being taken at present to ban the internal wing of Swapo.

Mr Kruger was awaiting more information today before commenting, and General Prinsloo said the fact that the double-murder had been committed with an automatic weapon was not absolute proof of a terrorist attack.

MANHUNT

General Prinsloo made it clear that a massive manhunt — backed by Pretoria reinforcements — was in progress. There were 100 policemen involved in the wide and extensive search, he said.

The Police Commissioner assured the public that the police force in South West Africa — already greatly strengthened after the assassination of Chief Filemon Elias by terrorists last August — were on full alert for terrorist attacks.

A staff reporter writes that in Okahandja today, police were being reinforced by the local Commando, patrol and tracker dogs and bushman track-

HEADQUARTERS

The divisional commissioner of police for South West Africa, Brigadier H V Verster has converted the Walthers' farm, Okahandja, into temporary headquarters.

He said today his men were following the spoor of the killers.

Colonel J I de Villiers, senior staff officer at the Windhoek divisional headquarters, said today that

● Mr Walther was killed by three shots and his wife by one.

● The bullet casings found in their lounge appeared to be the kind fired by Russian rifles, but had yet to be fully identified.

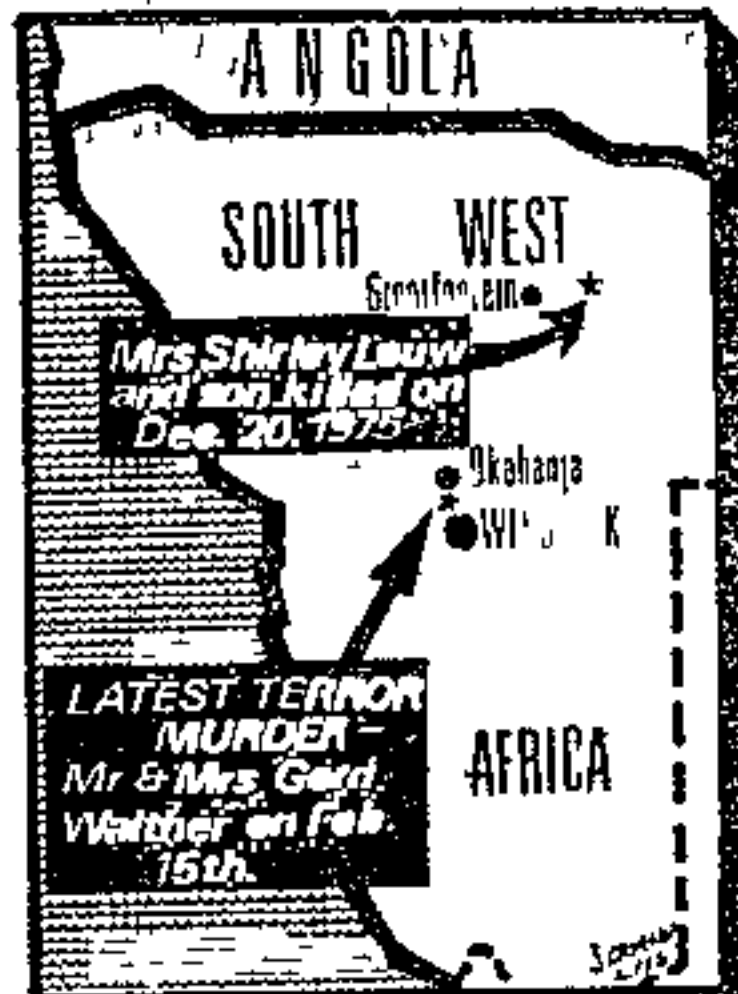
● The shootings occurred about 9 pm on Sunday night.

● There appeared to have been at least two attackers.

● Indications were that the attackers had spent some time near the homestead before the attack.

● All firearms were taken, as well as food.

Earlier, the district commandant, Colonel J Botes, was quoted as saying Mr Walther had six bullet wounds and his wife one.



4.2 Vergoeding

Die Departement Landbou-ekonomie en Bemaking onderneem jaarliks aanvullende produksiekosteopnames afgewissel met volledige bedryfs- en kosteopnames in die volgende gebiede:

<u>Streek</u>	<u>Agro-ekonomiese streeknommer</u>
Transvaalse Hoëveld	B1
Noordwes-Vrystaat	B5
Wes-Transvaal	B4
Swartland	K1
Rûens	K3

Vir die doel van hierdie referaat word streke B1, B5 en B4 veronderstel om n verteenwoordigende situasie met betrekking tot die vergoeding van Bantoe-arbeid in die Republiek voor te stel terwyl streke K1 en K3 veronderstel word om dieselfde situasie weer te gee ten opsigte van Kleurlingarbeid in die Republiek.

Vervolgens word die vergoeding aan Kleurling- en Bantoeplaas-arbeiders oor tyd in die onderstaande tabelle uitgebeeld.

<u>Cost of Kunene scheme</u>
256 Mr J. D. DU P. BASSON asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:†
(a) What has been the cost of the Kunene scheme to the State to date and
(b) what have been the main items of expenditure.
The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:
(a) R127 432 000 as on 31 December 1975, including loans to SWAWEK. This figure does not include the cost of R3 265 834 incurred by the Department of Water Affairs in respect of the water reticulation scheme in the northern territories of South-West Africa.
(b) The hydro-power station at Ruacana. The Van Eck thermal power station at Windhoek. Overhead transmission lines. The Ruacana township and ancillary services. The Calueque and Gove dams. The Calueque pumping scheme. Working capital

Mansard 4 col 270
18/2/76

Woonstelle as belegging

SMIEDT COOPER DEVELOPMENTS, die nuwe eienaar van Blouberg Heights, Blouberg se reuse woonstelgebou, het sy bemarkingspatroon van die 128 woonstelle in die gebou verander.

Die individuele woonstelle sou aanvanklik ingevolge 'n aandeelblokplan verkoop word. Volgens die nuwe konsep sal die woonstelle nog steeds daarvolgens verkoop word, maar dit sal nou deur 'n finansiële instelling geadministreer word. Die belegger se belange sal sodoende beskerm word en hy sal besit kry van een of meer woonstelle met 'n byna versekerde kapitaalgroei. Die kapitaalgroei sal jaarliks teen 'n koers van sowat 10 persent belastingvry saamgestel word.

Verbande van tot 75 persent is verkrygbaar en beleggers kan met so min as R2 280 in die skema deel. Die belegger sal die keuse hê of hy die woonstel self

wil verhuur en of hy dit wil laat administreer. Dit sal teen 'n geringe koste gedoen word en hy sal 'n maandelike

huur Homelands of population groups in South West Africa

187 Mr R M CADMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) (a) What was the total area of the homeland allocated to the (i) Kaokolandians, (ii) Ovambos, (iii) Kavangos, (iv) East Caprivians, (v) Damaras, (vi) Hereros, (vii) Tswanas and (viii) Bushmen in South West Africa at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what date are these figures given,
- (2) what was the estimated percentage of the members of each of these population groups who were domiciled within the boundaries of the homelands allocated to their own groups

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) (i) to (viii) As mentioned in a reply to a similar question on 14 February 1975, the Homelands in South West Africa include large tracts of unsurveyed land. The total areas are approximately:
 - Kaokolandians—4 898 000 hectares
 - Ovambos—5 607 000 hectares
 - Kavangos—4 170 000 hectares
 - East Caprivians—1 153 000 hectares
 - Damaras—4 799 000 hectares
 - Hereros—5 899 000 hectares
 - Tswanas—1 554 000 hectares
 - Bushmen—2 392 000 hectares.

(b) January 1975

- (2) The following percentage of each population group is estimated to be domiciled in each Homeland:
 - Kaokolandians—92%
 - Ovambos—97%
 - Kavangos—98%

East Caprivians—98%.
Damaras—34%
Hereros—56%
Tswanas—91%
Bushmen—4%

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4. Wys op SES sel gevorm is.
5. Wys op SES ad. Wat is die re...
6. Gee die meervoud. Watter selfst...
7. Hoekom word "
8. Maak seker dat woorde ken.

elk die keuse wat die belegger d.m. die verhuur van die lle.

Hansard 4 col 276

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19/2/76

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225

Demo at terror trial of Swapo six

DP 17/2/76 -

SWAKOPMUND — Police used dogs to disperse about 200 shouting demonstrators outside the Supreme Court here yesterday shortly after the trial of six members of the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation under the Terrorism Act was adjourned for lunch.

The crowd became angry, gathering in the street opposite the court

building, and refused to leave.

Summarising the case for the State yesterday, the prosecutor, Mr J Jansen, said eighteen shots were fired from Russian automatic weapons at Chief Elifas, of which two had hit him, killing him.

Mr Jansen said one of the men charged, Mr Hendrik Shikongo, had entered Chief Elifas's shop shortly before the shots were fired to observe his whereabouts.

The other accused are Mr Aron Mushimba, Mr Andreas Nangolo, Miss Anna Hihondjwa, Miss Ruana Nambinga and Miss Naimi Nombowa. They all pleaded not guilty.

According to the charge sheet all six were known to be active supporters and members of Swapo. They are charged with taking part in terrorist activities aimed at overthrowing the lawful administration of South West Africa.

A South African Defence Force major told the court that a number of terrorists had been killed in a skirmish in Owambo last year and that Russian weapons and spent ammunition of the type that had killed Chief Elifas had been found near the terrorists' vehicle.

The officer, Maj J P. Human, said he also found a carton containing documents.

Cross-examined by defence counsel, Dr W E Cooper, SC, Maj Human said the incident had taken place near the Owambo border. He denied that he had been inside Angola.

The case continues today — SAPA

① 227
② 312 - Pol Trials

Blacks will 'not fight for S.A.'

12/16 Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—Black leaders warned the Government yesterday that in a confrontation with Communist forces on the South West African border it would not have the mass of the Blacks behind it.

They were asked to comment on the conflicting claims made by the PRP leader, Mr. Colin Eglin, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Hilgard Muller, about the loyalty of Black South Africans.

Mr. Eglin said in the Assembly he doubted the Government could count on the active support of the masses of Black people.

At a political meeting in Durban, Dr. Muller said without separate development "we would have been unable to rely on the support of most of the non-Whites."

The Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, Mr. David Curry, said for 25 years the Nationalist Government had worked at separating the races, virtually barring contact at all levels except in a master-servant relationship.

"The result is that Coloureds and other Blacks find it difficult to identify with Whites and their problems."

Mr. Curry said now that the Government was moving into a crisis situation it expected loyalty from the non-White people. Against a background of quarter of a century of discrimination, this was naively unreasonable.

"When the crunch really comes the Whites will wake up with a rude shock to find the Blacks are not with them."

"We are disloyal to South Africa. We have been broken up into different groups, kept apart by White laws, and we cannot be expected to feel as acutely concerned as Whites, because we are not, under present circumstances, one nation," Mr. Curry said.

The immediate past president of the S.A. Indian Council, Mr. H. E. Joosub, said he could not agree with Dr. Muller that the Government could rely on the loyalty of the mass of the non-White people.

"There has been too much deprivation and suffering under the apartheid policy to expect a 100 percent loyalty from non-Whites."

Mr. Joosub said the vast mass of the Black population was anti-Communist, of this he was sure. But if they were to be expected to resist it in a crisis situation they would have to be given something to lose.

"And right now, they have little of value to lose under the apartheid policy," Mr. Joosub added.

1224

2256

224

Home rule for Basters

19/2/76 STAR.

Parliamentary Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — A Bill to grant self-government to the citizens of the Rehoboth Gebiet in South West Africa has been introduced in the Assembly by the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama relations, Mr Smit

Apart from granting self-government to the Baster tribe the new Bill also re-institutes the provisions of what is known as the Paternal Law of 1872

The Bill states that the citizens of Rehoboth have great respect for their own traditions and the

management institutions of their ancestors as embodied in their paternal laws

The territory is to have a "Kaptein's Council" with its head a "Kaptein" elected for five years

He will appoint two citizens to assist him

In addition, the citizens

will annually elect a Legislative Council of six members

The two councils will form the Legislative Authority of Rehoboth

These councils can decide on a flag and an anthem and English and Afrikaans will be the official languages

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Labour proposals for SWA

ARGUS
19/2/76

LONDON. — Until South West Africa is 'liberated,' British actions should be guided on the basis of whether or not they further the cause of 'liberation,' says a major Labour Party statement on the territory, released here yesterday.

'Swapo and the UN Council for Namibia must be the arbiters for such actions,' says the statement by the national executive committee of the party on South West Africa.

'Thus the main strands of Labour policy are the economic disengagement of Britain from Namibia,

THE ARGUS BUREAU

respect for the 1971 opinion of the International Court, support for UN policies and solidarity with the developing liberation struggle of the Namibian people.'

Once the territory is truly free and independent, the statement adds, Britain could review its policy towards South West

Africa and assist its people and government in the task of 'overcoming the legacy of apartheid rule.'

The statement puts forward a number of proposals which it urges the British Government to adopt.

The first is that Britain should join the United Nations Council for Namibia 'as a practical, useful expression of support for the people of Namibia.'

The Government should also accept without reservations all relevant UN decisions on South West Africa and assist in their implementation.

One of the most important recent UN decisions on South West Africa is seen as the 'decree for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia.'

This states that 'no person or entity may search for, prospect for, explore for, take, extract, mine, process, refine, use, sell, export or distribute any natural resource within Namibia without the consent and permission of the UN Council for Namibia.'

the UN Council for Namibia to discuss the future of any such investments, but the Government would seek to facilitate such discussions.'

THREAT TO PEACE

Another proposal, stemming from the party's belief that 'the current South African occupation of Namibia poses a threat to peace,' urges Britain to support action in the Security Council under chapter VII article 39 of the Charter to make South Africa 'end this threat and comply with the decisions of the UN.'

On trade and investment, the statement says the party believes that British economic involvement in South West Africa is not furthering the struggle or the interests of the people there.

It proposes that Britain should ensure that British companies operating in the territory support the policy proposed by Swapo and the UN Council for Namibia and withdraw.

This would ensure that British companies were following the de jure international authority and meeting the needs and desires of the South West African people.

Distribution Theory

Course Outline

The introductory theory is a distribution theory. There are what determine the major factors considering and strengths. The distribution is considered to time. income distribution

Reading List

- E. Hunt & H. Sherman, Economics
 R. Lipsey & P. Steiner, Economics
 B. McCormick, P. Kitchin, G. Marshall, A. Sampson, R. Sedgwick, Introducing Economics
 J. Pen, Income Distribution
 J. Robinson & J. Eatwell, An Introduction to Modern Economics
 P. Samuelson, Economics

BUSINESS INTERESTS

It adds that if any such activity does occur without permission, the goods will be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

'We find it unfortunate that the British Government abstained on this resolution,' says the statement. 'We can only conclude that this position was taken to protect British business interests in Namibia.'

The second proposal is that the British Government should accept the decree. The proposal adds: 'We further consider that the Government should make it clear to any firms considering investment deals with South Africa, the full implications of the Namibia Decree and that there will be no Government action to protect any such investments in the event of political change.'

Moreover, the Government should also notify all companies with existing investment, together with shipping, shipbroking and insurance underwriters, of the text of the Namibian decree, and companies should be told that it is their responsibility to seek contact with Swapo and

TERMINATE CONTRACT

A further proposal is that Britain should withdraw all consular facilities for South West Africa and no longer employ an official trade correspondent in the territory.

Finally, the statement proposes that Britain should amend or terminate the 1968 Atomic Energy Authority Rio Tinto zinc contract, so that she no longer receives uranium supplies from South West Africa.

The statement will be included in the party's programme for 1976 to go forward to the party conference in October this year.

At a Press conference here yesterday Mr Alex Kidson, chairman of the study group, said the statement had already been made available to the relevant Foreign Office Ministers.

He said that the reappraisal on South West Africa formed only part of the study programme on Southern Africa.

It was expected to complete its work by June this year.

distribution

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19/2/76

Labour told: force Republic from SWA

D.D.

LONDON — Policymakers of the ruling Labour Party here have declared South Africa's continuing occupation of South West Africa a threat to world peace and said Britain should support compulsory United Nations measures against the Republic to force her out of the territory.

This call by the party's National Executive Committee in its new policy document on South West Africa released here yesterday is seen as a pointer to the British Government on what stand it should take when the UN Security Council takes up the question of the disputed territory on August 31.

Last June, Britain joined France and the United States to block a resolution in the Security Council, calling for mandatory action, under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, against South Africa for remaining in South West Africa in defiance of a previous Security Council resolution.

Britain has declared South Africa's occupation of the territory "unlawful" but has refused to invoke Chapter Seven of the UN Charter — for use exclusively in situations threatening world peace — to end this. In yesterday's document the policymakers said Britain should support action under Chapter Seven

The committee, which said the new policy document was prompted by the Labour Government's stalling on its 1973 undertaking to remain "clearly and unequivocally on the side of those who are seeking liberation" in the territory believes "a practical useful expression of our support for the people of Namibia would be demonstrated by Britain joining the UN Council for Namibia."

It recommends that the Government unreservedly accept and assist in the implementation of all "future UN decisions regarding Namibia."

The policymakers "find it unfortunate" that Britain abstained on the 1974 UN resolution on the protection of SWA's natural resources and urge the British Government to correct this.

Britain should make clear to any firms considering investment in South Africa the full implications of the decree which prohibits prospecting for, mining or exporting SWA's natural resources without the UN Council for Namibia's permission.

The Government should also tell interested firms that it would not protect their investments in the event of political change in SWA.

British companies operating in the territory should pull out and the British Government

should simultaneously withdraw all consular facilities from SWA as well as its official trade correspondent there.

The Labour Government should "amend or terminate" the Atomic Energy Authority's contract with Rio Tinto Zinc for uranium from the Rossing Mine as it had undertaken to do in 1973.

The Government should look to Canada, Australia "or elsewhere in the world" for uranium but it should not receive these supplies from SWA.

The committee concluded in effect that until SWA was independent, Britain should leave its policy on the territory in the hands of Swapo and the UN Council for Namibia.

"The basis of Labour policy should be to further the cause of the liberation of Namibia," the document said. "When Namibia is truly free and independent Britain could review its policy towards Namibia and assist the people of Namibia and their Government in the task of overcoming the legacy of apartheid rule."

The committee adds that "until then British actions should be guided on the basis of a judgment whether or not they further the cause of liberation."

"Swapo and the UN Council for Namibia must be the arbiters of such actions" — SAPA.

'Door open' for Swapo to enter SWA talks

STAR 20/2/76

224

WINDHOEK — Swapo could become an acceptable organisation if it rejected a communist attitude and the violence with which it had become associated.

This was said yesterday by one of the two original delegates to the South West Africa constitutional conference, Mr Eben van Zijl, during the Budget debate in the SWA Legislative Assembly.

He said the door had always been open for Swapo to take part in the constitutional talks, but only if it had earned representation democratically through the people it represented. Several political parties were involved in the Turnhalle talks, but they had all been elected.

THREATS

If Swapo has decided to turn over a new leaf it must openly state that it is opposed to communism and that it wants a peaceful solution. Under these circumstances it might become an acceptable organisation," Mr van Zijl said.

The public suspected Swapo of complicity in recent murders in South West Africa and it was now up to leaders of the organisation to prove otherwise.

"There is a suspicion among the majority of members of the public that Swapo has had a part in the horrible murders I do not say Swapo was responsible for these deeds, but because of their statements in the past, threatening retribution and bloodshed, this suspicion has taken place.

"The onus is now on Daniel Tjongarero and other leaders of the organisation to deny complicity in these murders. They will have to stop identifying themselves with those believed to have been responsible for the death of Chief Filemon Elifas," Mr van Zijl said.

UNCERTAINTY

Turning to the constitutional talks, Mr Van Zijl said there were many people who expected the conference to immediately announce that its work was complete and to produce a final constitution.

South West Africans had lived with uncertainty in politics and in the economy for the past 30 years, but now that there was a chance to end this uncertainty through the constitutional talks they could not be expected to rush into decisions.

The four committees appointed by the conference to investigate a large variety of aspects of life

in SWA had been in session almost continuously. They would report back to the full conference at the beginning of next month. After that would follow the third stage — the constitutional phase — Sapa.

nationalist movement. The line is consistent, reports Political Correspondent JOHN PATTEN, but there are grave doubts whether it's the right way to a settlement today.

Concern felt at hard line on Swapo

STAR 20/2/76

224

The South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) is the biggest thorn in the side in any plan for a constitutional settlement in South West Africa — and South Africa's political parties are deeply divided on Swapo's role

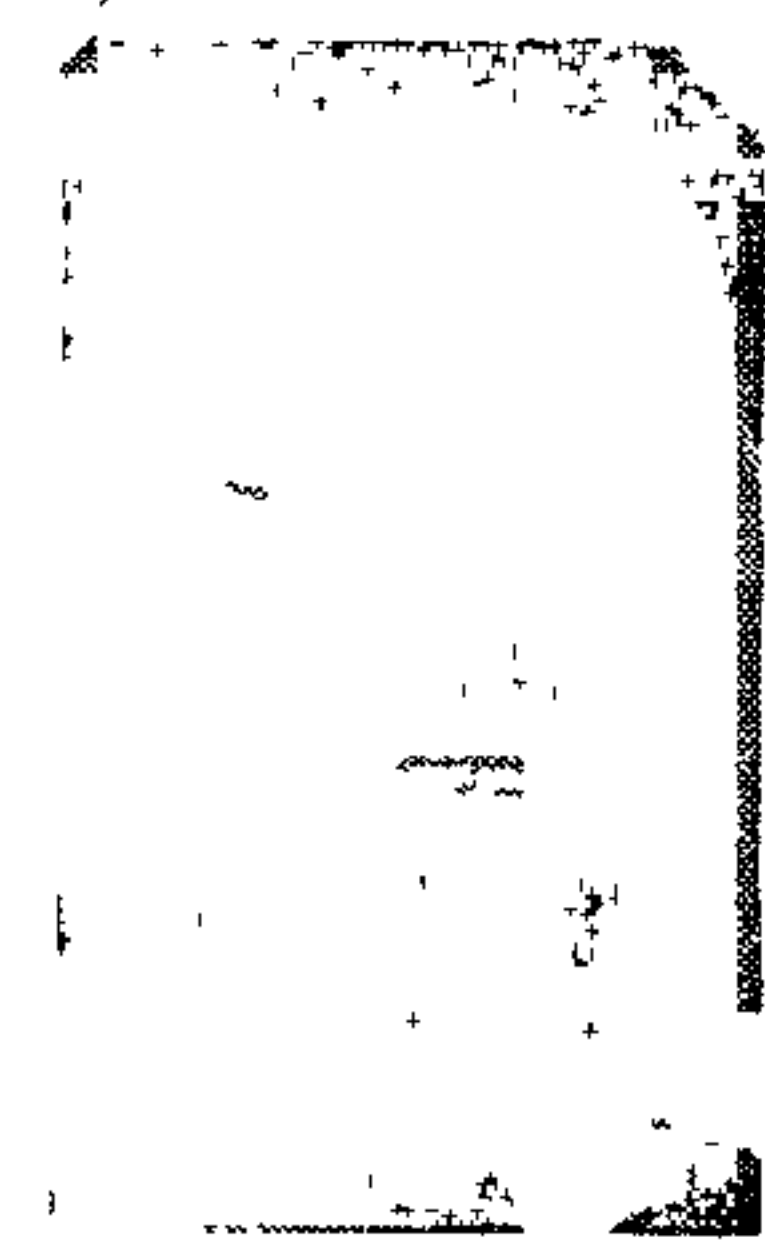
In spite of rising anxiety about Angolan developments possibly spilling over into South West, the Government appears to be firm that it will have no dealings with Swapo

The United Party official Opposition is still trying vainly to impress on the Government the urgency of speeding up the constitutional talks in the present political climate and also of giving those talks a greater chance of success by including Swapo's internal wing in the deliberations

Either Swapo's legal internal wing sits down at the constitutional talks to hammer out an agreement, or eventually South Africa will have to become involved with Swapo's militant external wing — possibly in initial conflict, but eventually also in bitter negotiation. That is the UP's prognosis of SWA's future

Politicians believe Swapo's external wing will again be gearing itself for an escalating guerrilla warfare into South West Africa, even if the Russian-backed MPLA forces in Angola do not enter into military clashes with South African troops

Government analysts already fear that any South African defence in a sustained unconventional war in South West Africa's Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi — and even further south — would make this country appear the



Swapo leader Sam Nujoma no dealings with him, says Mr Vorster

aggressor in world eyes, because of the United Nations recognition of Swapo as the representative organisation of the territory's people

In that false climate, with world support behind Swapo, conditions for a peaceful constitutional settlement of South West Africa's future would become seriously disrupted. The talks could even be shipwrecked

This is the background to a growing dilemma, which Pretoria appears to be treating impassively. There is no sign of government agitation over prolonged defence of SWA's borders. And there are no official signs of government pressure on the SWA groups involved in the constitutional conference.

Original estimates after the first round of constitutional talks last September were that it could take three years to get the territory ready for an agreed unified independence from South Africa. The official opposition in South Africa believes the issue cannot wait three years

The Government, for tactical reasons, has adopted the line that it will not interfere in SWA's decision on its future and not allow other outside interference. This stand precludes it from taking the necessary initiative of presenting the constitutional conference with a constitutional blueprint on which to negotiate

Lacking this direction, the constitutional talks face the danger of rising storm seas battering them while they are still virtually rudderless

Sir de Villiers Graaff, the UP leader, pressed hard in the Part Appropriation debate in Parliament for the Prime Minister to find a place for the internal wing of Swapo at the conference table

Mr Vorster himself did not respond directly, but his Nationalist cohorts have since made clear

their resistance to any such move. A junior backbencher, Mr Albert Nothnagel, said he was amazed at Sir de Villiers' suggestion, and that it would be tantamount to capitulating to communist powers

The Deputy Speaker, Dr Paul van der Merwe, himself an MP from SWA, went further in suggesting the Government would ban the internal wing of Swapo if given an opportunity to do so

SWAPO

During the UP leader's speech, Mr Vorster interjected to refute an analogy which Sir de Villiers made between Swapo's internal and external wings and similar wings of Rhodesia's African National Council

Thereby Mr Vorster rejected the tactic of outmanoeuvring the militant Swapo wing by recognising and negotiating with the more moderate internal Swapo. He also rejected the claim (mentioned by Sir de Villiers) of an acknowledged SWA expert, Dr Totemeyer, that Swapo's influence was far greater than people have been led to believe

From all these pointers, and Mr Vorster's earlier refusal to have any dealing with Swapo's external leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, it is clear the Government still calculates that its military strength will be sufficient to maintain a calm atmosphere in SWA long enough for a constitutional settlement to develop, and that such a settlement would defuse the whole SWA international issue

It is a stance typical of Mr Vorster's tough image. He will negotiate, yes, but only with those he chooses to negotiate with, and only on his terms. This is how the SWA constitutional talks have been set up, and Swapo has been given no bargaining position there.

This is how the homeland independence issue in South Africa has been handled by the Government all these years, with no bargaining position for the banned PAC and ANC, and only jail and restriction orders for the Mandelas and Sobukwes

With South Africa militarily strong, and presuming on a nation-wide will to defend its own territories, the Government's hard-line defiance on SWA may yet pay off

But there are grave doubts — well expressed by the Opposition recently — whether such a course is the easiest, the quickest or the wisest way of settling an issue that has bedevilled South Africa's international standing for more than 25 years.

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - DOMESTIC	PLACE - COLOURED											
	EMPLOYMENT AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973											
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	218	297	632	1291	2886	1473	574	668	688	136	1834	546
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	1466	506	643	570	1220	79	6	5	141	2	3	1
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	3	0	7	4	6	4	1	0	2	0	2	2
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	27	2	5	1	2	3	3	1	6	3	27	32
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	11	1	2	52	10	10	10	156	0	39	237	0

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Hansard 2 col 302 20/2/76

Refugees from Angola

*19 Mr J D. du P. BASSON asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions. †

How many persons who fled to South West Africa from Angola are at present being cared for in the Republic and South West Africa.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS.

On 18 February 1976
 Republic—Nil.
 South West Africa—338

EMPLOYMENT AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - DOMESTIC	EMPLOYMENT AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973											
	EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	253	300	635	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	3177	634	758	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	771	950	2506	1599	634	1421	136	2853	52	1108	620	120
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	332	166	971	3736	2655	3919	1310	742	1202	4916	6423	1821
EC REGION EMPLOYMENT	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	4179	2971	494	2240	9331	2063	4738	1719	748	4880	2417	254

Swapo snubs Ennals

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A Swapo official has dismissed as "irrelevant" the warning by a British Minister that it would be unlawful to invite Cubans to take part in the "liberation" of South West Africa.

"What we do know is that we have been under South African occupation, and it is not a good one. The Cubans are not going to occupy our country," Mr Moses Garoeb, Swapo's administrative secretary, said at a Press conference here yesterday.

He was reacting to the statement by Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, at a meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

Mr Garoeb reiterated his statement that Swapo had not yet asked the Cubans to help them "liberate South West Africa from the South African forces."

"We reserve the right to ask for assistance from all those who are willing to assist in the liberation struggle," he said, making it clear that Swapo had a long-standing relationship with Cuba and had always been given whatever it asked for.

(See Page 7)

(1) (5)
(2) (224)

'Swapo can destroy' Cunene Dam

STAR 20/2/76

The Star Bureau

LONDON—Swapo now regards the Cunene hydro-electric project in Southern Angola as a potential target and has indicated that it possesses the ability to destroy it.

Mr Moses Garoeb, Swapo's administrative secretary, told a Press conference at the House of Commons yesterday that "we have our own people working there" and it was not necessary to neutralise it through guerrilla action.

"This project is regarded by our organisation as a potential target for our operations," he said.

Mr Garoeb, based in Lusaka, has just returned from the United Nations Security Council meeting on South West Africa in New York. He said the MPLA had made it clear that it would continue to support Swapo.

"Swapo is steadily expanding its guerrilla operations inside Namibia. We are now operating deep inside the country, as far as the urban areas, and this intensification of our struggle will continue," he said.

Referring to the Labour party policy document on SWA, Mr Garoeb said he would like the British Government to adopt it as the basis of its future policy on the territory.

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SUN. TIMES
22/2/76
SWA exile

may return as adviser at talks in Windhoek

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

MR Jariretendu Kozonguizi, one of the first SWA Blacks to go to the UN to lead the international campaign against South Africa — he left without a passport in 1959 — is expected to attend the constitutional conference in Windhoek when it resumes on March 2.

He will probably be there in the capacity of a constitutional adviser to Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader.

Mr Kozonguizi was a founder member of the original national political movement that led to the establishment of modern political parties such as Swapo and Swano.

Mr Kozonguizi, a bitter opponent of the South African Government for many years, has impeccable credentials with the UN and international bodies, plus African leaders and nationalist movements.

He practises as a barrister in London and has represented Swapo at several international conferences.

His decision to return comes at a time when Dr Paul van der Merwe, senior SWA representative in Parliament, has apparently been asked by his other four colleagues, senior Nationalists in the territory and senior police officers, to call for the banning of the internal wing of Swapo.

I understand that as a result of his speech in Parliament this week he was on the carpet at the highest level.

The Government clearly realises that any suggestion that Swapo might be banned could put paid to any chances of successful negotiations with the UN, the OAU and its detente African partners.

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SWA farmers prepare to fight back

22/2/76
Sunday Times Reporter

GRIM-FACED FARMERS in South West Africa's Okahandja district are readying themselves to withstand a terrorist offensive similar to that now being fought by the embattled farmers of Rhodesia

The farmers plan to build high security fences round their properties in the wake of the Okahandja killing of Mr and Mrs Gerd Walther at their farm seven days ago

The killings appear to have set up a White backlash in the territory, where many feel that "change" has gone too far

A thinly-disguised threat has been issued by Mr Daniel Tjongarero, a spokesman for the South West African Peoples Organisation (Swapo)

Warning that Whites must demonstrate their willingness for radical change within 12 months before Blacks "lost all patience", he said

"Swapo's internal wing now has the support of more than half the Blacks in Namibia (SWA). Events in Angola have made them more impatient for change and they will never be satisfied with the so-called constitutional talks on the country's future"

RDM 22/2/76

224

Portuguese wash hands of 300 'foreign' refugees

By MIKE DUTFIELD

Mail Africa Bureau
WALVIS BAY. — Portuguese officials in Walvis Bay yesterday washed their hands of the nearly 300 non-Portuguese refugees aboard the Silver Sky and the International Red Cross began negotiations for their future.

The last batch of 463 Portuguese nationals left the Greek freighter yesterday and travelled by rail to Windhoek to join the 600 other refugees who disembarked on Monday.

Portuguese 707 airliners will begin today airlifting the refugees from Windhoek to Lisbon at the rate of two flights a day for four days.

But, aboard the Silver Sky, the fate of the nearly 300 refugees that no country wants dominated events in Walvis Bay yesterday.

The International Red Cross delegate, Mr Nicolas de Rougemont, spent three hours on the ship.

Mr De Rougemont, chief of International Red Cross affairs in Southern Africa, telexed Red Cross headquarters in Geneva yesterday and, it is believed, will soon ask the South African authorities to allow the 300 men, women, and children to come ashore until homes in other countries can be found for them.

Mr Antonio Felicio, the FNLA officer who accompanied the refugees aboard the Silver Sky when they fled from a Unita attack in Mocamedes 11 days ago, came ashore briefly yesterday for the first time.

He telephoned Windhoek and Lisbon and then returned aboard saying he would wait until the fate of the stateless refugees had been decided.

Meanwhile, the Silver Sky herself was ordered back to the anchorage for the third time yesterday after disembarking the latest batch of refugees.

Two more refugee ships, the Rio Vouga and Bengo, will discharge their 350 refugees on Saturday. The 25 fishing boats, carrying an estimated 600 refugees are still waiting in Walvis Bay while officials discuss their fate.

Plans are believed to be well advanced for a Portuguese Government ship to escort the boats back to Portugal to set up a fishing co-operative in the south of the country.

FOOTNOTE: Throughout the operation so far there appears to have been no racial bias about which refugees should be allowed ashore. The refugees who have left the Silver Sky and those unwanted ones still aboard, are of all races.

Reds offer to fight with Swapo

224

DD 25/2/76

LUSAKA — The Soviet Union has pledged to fight side by side with "liberation" movements in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

This pledge was made here last night by the Soviet Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Dimitri Belokolos, on the eve of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

He said "We appreciate fully the scope of the national liberation struggle which is reaching a new level. The day when the remnants of colonialism are finally eliminated on our planet is very close."

"The Soviet people have invariably and firmly supported the freedom fighters. We are on the side of patriots in Angola, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia (South West Africa) and of all the peoples who struggle for their bright future," he said.

He did not name Rhodesia's and Namibia's liberation movements which are being supported by his country, but political observers here said the Soviet Union had stepped up its military aid to the South West African People's Organisation and the Nkomo faction of the African National Council.

The Soviet Union is known to have offered Swapo large amounts of military aid and instructors to train guerrillas in Angola, it was reported here last week.

The Russian offer was made earlier this month when Swapo president Sam Nujoma visited Luanda for talks with the Russian-backed MPLA.

This offer was immediately denied by a Lusaka-based Swapo spokesman who said the report was the work of imperialists — DDC.

Brigadier foresees long border struggle

CAPE TIMES 26/2/76

Staff Reporter

BRIGADIER L. H. Robertson, Officer Commanding Western Province Command, said last night that he foresees a protracted battle on South Africa's borders and it was up to the public to plan for the rehabilitation of the many disabled soldiers that would return from the fighting.

He was launching a project of the WP Command Army Wives Club, which will attempt to draw every service and welfare organization into a combined fundraising effort at the Cape Showgrounds,

Goodwood, on May 15 this year.

Brigadier Robertson made his appeal after showing a documentary film on a rehabilitation centre built for disabled Israeli soldiers in 1973. He said such a centre, where disabled men could restart their lives with their families and away from public curiosity was an important scheme and should be planned early.

"The youth — South Africa's greatest heritage — are on our borders," he said. "South Africa was being threatened from all sides, and the battle for survival would not end tomorrow."

(1:220)
(2:256)

SA troops arrested nurses, trial told

RDM 26/2/76

224

SWAKOPMUND. — South African soldiers had surrounded an Owambo hospital, and taken 10 nurses into custody, the Swakopmund Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Nurses at Engela Hospital had been told to stand together and fight with people in Angola who were trying to liberate South West Africa, Mrs Eva Maundengi said at the trial over the murder of Chief Filemon Elifas.

Miss Maundengi was giving evidence against Miss Rauna Nambinga, Miss Naimi Nombowa and Miss Anna Nghihondjwa, who are alleged to have helped raise money for people who aimed to change the administration of South West Africa by force.

Miss Maundengi said she had been present at three meetings at the Engela Hospital when Mr Nambinga, the brother of Miss Nambinga, had spoken about liberating South West Africa.

He had been given money by the nurses present, including the three accused, and had later fled the country.

Miss Maundengi said she had been arrested in October last year with nine other nurses by South African soldiers.

Miss Maundengi said she had been questioned by the police before giving evidence yesterday. The investigating officer, Lt G Dippenaar, had told her to keep to her statement given to the police.

Her first statement had been torn up by the police, she said.

The judge, Mr J J Strydom, then asked Lt Dippenaar to leave the court while Miss Maundengi was being cross-examined.

The court then adjourned till today. — Sapa.

Owambo

Star 26/2/76

seeks

ban on

Swapo

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John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said today he would have to go into the question of making constitutional changes for Owambo and Kavango following their request for powers to ban Swapo

Earlier today it was reported that the Commissioner-General of the Indigenous Peoples of SWA, Mr Jannie de Wet, said the Owambo and Kavango Governments had asked for authority to ban Swapo late last year.

Mr Botha commented today: "All it means is that their constitutions do not give them sufficient powers and would have to be amended in order to do so. I will have to go into that."

REQUEST

The request for the ban was announced by Mr de Wet to newsmen at Odangwa in Owambo.

Mr de Wet also referred to the consideration of a buffer zone for the Owambo territory along the Angola border pointing out that the creation of such a no-go strip would be costly.

If a strip 5 km wide is cleared, 20 000 people would have to be moved. If the zone was 10 km wide, 50 000 people would have to be relocated, he said.

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I was told to fight for SWA — nurse

NM - 26/2/76

SWAKOPMUND — Nurses at a hospital in Owambo had been told to stand together and fight with people in Angola who were trying to liberate South West Africa, a State witness said in court here yesterday at the trial over the murder of Chief Filemon Elifas.

The witness, Miss Eva Maundengi, was giving evidence against three women — Miss Rauna Nambinga, Miss Naimu Nombowa, and Miss Anna Nghighondjwa —

who are alleged to have helped raise money for people whose intentions were to change the administration of South West Africa by force.

Miss Maundengi said she had been present at three meetings at the Engela Hospital in Owambo when Mr. Nambinga, the brother of Miss Nambinga, had spoken about liberating South West Africa.

He had been given money by the nurses present, including the three accused, and had later fled the country.

She said that she and the three accused had separately visited Angola last year. During her visit she saw uniformed soldiers who she believed had fled South West Africa and joined up with Unita forces.

Under cross-examination by Dr. W. E. Cooper, for the defence, Miss Maundengi said that she had been arrested in October last year with

nine other nurses from the Engela Hospital

A force of armed South African soldiers had surrounded the hospital and taken them into custody.

Miss Maundengi said that she had been questioned by the police before giving evidence yesterday. The investigating officer Lieut. G. Dippenaar, had told her to keep to her statement given to the police.

She told the Court that her first statement had been torn up by the police.

The Judge, Mr. J. J. Strydom, then asked Lieut. Dippenaar to leave the court while Miss Maundengi was being cross-examined by the defence.

The Court then adjourned and the defence will continue their cross-examination of her today. — (Sapa.)

SWA: Drastic steps urged

WINDHOEK. — Unless immediate and drastic steps were taken to solve the constitutional problems of South West Africa, the chances that the eventual solution would be peaceful were small, Mr Japie Basson, MP, said here last night.

Speaking at the Federal Party symposium, Mr Basson said he thought SWA had already passed the point of no return for the eventual solution of its problems to be entirely peaceful.

Mr Basson said the question of SWA was now in the hands of the United Nations Security Council, a body which — unlike other United Nations agencies — could take action if it preferred to do so.

Till recently big powers had been reluctant to belong to the Council for Namibia — proposed as an interim government for SWA — but both Russia and China were now members and Britain had indicated that she would join.

"The biggest danger is that Russia, with her presence in Angola, also claims the right to interfere in SWA because she is a member of the council," Mr Basson said.

There was the Namibia Liberation Army, which operated from Zambia and Angola against SWA. This was one of the most serious consequences of the failure to find a prompt solution to the problems in the territory.

There was still a possibility that the enemies of the territory could be frustrated in their attempts, but this called for immediate and drastic action.

"We must now lead a revolution ourselves before they get a chance to do so in the sense that real and immediate changes should be brought about as soon as possible," he said.

END APARTHEID

Among the changes most urgently needed was the immediate abolishment of all apartheid.

A provisional government should be established as a matter of urgency. This could easily be done on a federal basis, Mr Basson said.

Immediate steps should be taken for the economic resources of the country to be shared by the entire population.

A reasonable timetable should be set for independence to eliminate the impression that political leaders in SWA were dragging their feet.

Further delays would play into the hands of the communists. SWA must make it possible for friendly Western countries to come out on her side should the need arise — Sapa.

Republic will invite Swapo to talks predicts Macbride

224

26/2/76 DD

NAIROBI — The United Nations commissioner for Namibia, Mr Sean Macbride said here he believed the South African Government would contact Swapo probably through his office to invite them to constitutional talks "within about two weeks"

He said it was likely that Swapo would refuse, but it would chalk up another move by South Africa to extricate herself from a difficult situation.

Mr Macbride is here as a guest speaker at the 9th world assembly of youth conference meeting.

He warned South Africa that it was not at all certain that the Cubans in

Angola would not split their forces and move into Namibia and Rhodesia.

"If they do so they would only be doing what the Western powers ought to be doing," he said.

Mr Macbride thought that the MPLA in Angola might well take advantage of their momentum in Angola and move into Namibia by the side of Swapo guerillas.

"I utterly condemn that recent reinforcements of South African forces in Namibia as a base for intervention in the internal affairs of Africa, in this case Angola", he said . . .

At the world assembly

of youth meeting a black American delegate said he thought they were in a dilemma over American firms in Namibia

"If you speak to young people there, they say the firms must clear out now but if you speak to married men with families, they say they would starve if the firms closed down and left", he said.

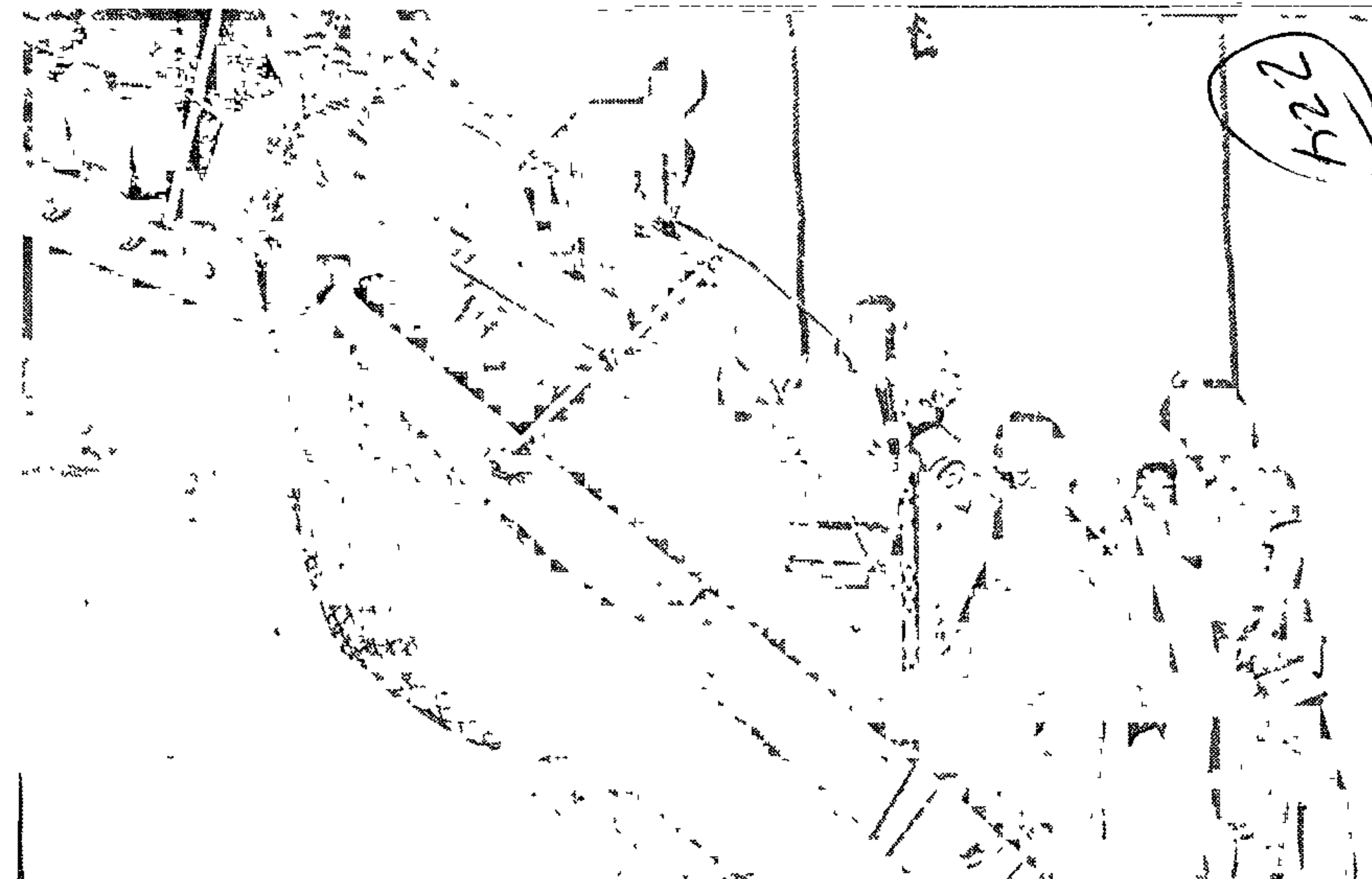
Mr Macbride said that if you told the American firms to pay the same wages as in America, the firms would have to close because they could not afford it.

"So we say to them, they should clear out of Namibia now"

Speaking to the assembly Mr Macbride warned of the possibility of a third world war "not with the consent of the people but by secret societies behind closed doors". He said secret services like the CIA were preparing for war without consulting the people and world youth should take a stand against this now.

He had noted the cynicism and lack of credibility by young people in the United Nations and their governments.

"Governments are preaching round the world about liberty, but they were ready to accept slavery in Namibia and Zimbabwe and refused to take action to rectify the situation", he said — DDC



tered proof for the people of Walvis Bay of the conditions many of their sons were facing on the border. Perhaps sensing the

growing anger in the town, the frequency of communist visits to the harbour dropped dramatically.

Last month, three Bulgarian vessels sailed into the harbour. One didn't even dock. She waited at the anchorage until a tug arrived to ferry ashore a crew member in urgent need of medical care.

Just over six weeks ago, a Russian ship was allowed to dock for a week, again for repairs.

Her crew stayed aboard. They didn't roam the shops and bars of Walvis Bay as had become traditional for their compatriots over the last 10 years.

International law requires a port to admit a ship for any of three reasons:

- To pick up enough food and water for her passengers and crew to enable her, at least, to reach the next port,

- To land a passenger or crew member in urgent need of medical attention,

- To undergo major repairs which, if not done, would render the ship unseaworthy and endanger the lives of those aboard.

The presence of an international armada of

ships stationed permanently off the coast has long been a sore spot with the people of Walvis Bay.

Fleets of trawlers from Spain, Portugal, Poland, Russia, Bulgaria, Cuba and Japan, have, for years, plundered the teeming fishing waters off the South West African coast.

Local fishermen have been chased away from the local spawning grounds by South African Navy patrol boats while the foreign vessels have fished on undisturbed.

At the same time, every Walvis Bay harbour-watcher has noticed with what unnerving regularity Russian trawlers fish closer to the shore whenever a South African warship sails into the port.

But the Angolan war gave this simmering irritation a completely different dimension.

As the sons of the town were called up to fight Soviet imperialism on the border, for many people the incongruity of Russian ships sailing blithely into the port turned to anger.

The Cubans, at least,

resident shipping agents in town packed up and left.

Now the Cubans use Cape Town, apparently without offending anybody. Similarly, the visits of other communist ships dropped off shortly as the Angolan conflict developed.

But a few still came to fan the anger of the town. Late last year, furious longshoremen shouted up at a Polish ship tied up at the keyside "Yours is the last communist ship that will be allowed in here."

Obviously deeply offended, the seamen shouted back "We're not communists, we're Polish."

But it was last December that emotions boiled over and charges of "treachery" were shouted round the town.

Two coasters from Luanda arrived in the port within days of one another. The first, the Secil Bengo, called in for minor repairs before heading on to Cape Town.

showed enough taste to stop coming. Within six months last year the frequency of Cuban visits dropped to zero and their

She left, to be followed by the Secil Mar, who arrived in the port to discharge coffee and pick up food supplies to take back to Luanda.

On the day she sailed,

Walvis Bay's mayor, Dr H. Laubscher, heard of the arrival. Everybody knew the ship was returning from Luanda, but local men reported she had flying an MPLA flag when she lowered her before entering the harbour.

Dr Laubscher was furious. "I went to the people who had supplied her with food and asked what they thought they were doing," the mayor said last week.

"They told me they had been paid good money for the supplies and could do nothing wrong with it. As far as I could see, they were supplying food to the country's enemies and the town agreed with me."

It was too late to do anything about the Secil Bengo she had already left, but within a week Dr Laubscher heard the Secil Bengo was on her way back to Walvis Bay to pick up supplies to carry on to Luanda.

This time, the mayor sat by his telephone all night until he managed to speak to a high level government official.

The details of the conversation are confidential but the Secil Bengo called in at Walvis Bay.

Those left behind

VIVIAN DE CHALAIN: Pereira d'Eca

THE TRAGEDY of the Angolan refugees is not so much those leaving from here to Portugal, but those who are left behind.

Up to Tuesday afternoon 800 refugees had been airlifted from here to Windhoek from where they are being flown to Portugal.

Yesterday a convoy left for Grootfontein where they will go through customs and excise, where arrangements have been made to ship their vehicles to Portugal or to sell them.

Each passenger to Portugal will be allowed 20 kg of personal baggage, though a defence spokesman said this would not be enforced.

By today about 1 600 refugees will have been airlifted to Windhoek.

The Defence Force this week went out as far as 100 km north of the town to look for stragglers.

A spokesman for the Portuguese Embassy in Pretoria, Mr Sergio Leote, visiting refugee camps in the area, said he was certain that all 6 000 refugees in this town would be repatriated to Portugal. They consisted of Whites, Blacks

married to Whites up to the third generation. However, the defence spokesman doubted this.

Two young orphans, some of the many who may be left behind destitute, were interviewed on Tuesday. For some authorities have refused to accept them for Portugal.

The orphans believe their parents have been killed in fighting north of the da Bandeira. Another destitute child facing the force of the MPLA advance is 12-year-old Senerino Nantovacoca. He travelled with his employer to this town and was left behind when his employer was airlifted to Windhoek.

Pereira d'Eca exists as a town because the army is supplying a full municipal service. The village is a vast refugee camp.

Commandant A. Foelich, OC of the town, expected the evacuation of refugees to be completed by the end of next week when the army would consider withdrawing from the refugee camp.

Unita forces keep a military presence here and are expected to remain until South African forces leave.

Kand Daily Mail Thursday
February 26 1976

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Inside Mail

A warm welcome in Walvis Bay for the Angolan refugees, but the Russians are making the townspeople's blood boil.

Red seamen feel the Wrath of Walvis Bay

A RUSSIAN freighter, late last year, radioed Walvis Bay harbour authorities for permission to dock for three days to give her crew shore leave.

Officials called back that unfortunately there was no berth available for the ship and that therefore, reluctantly, they could not accede to her request.

Their answer was not strictly the truth. By moving a couple of trawlers down the dock, they could easily have made room for the Russian vessel and her sea-weary crew.

That they didn't is indicative of the deep and growing bitterness felt by many of the people of Wal-

● The people of Walvis Bay have long resented the communist ships which fish off their coast and tie up in their harbour. The Angolan war has fanned that resentment into bitterness and anger. MIKE DUTFIELD of the "Mail" Africa Bureau reports from Walvis Bay.

vis Bay against the dozens of communist bloc ships continually cruising just over their horizon.

"I've got two sons on the border and if I had my way I wouldn't give the Russians a glass of water," one harbour official said last week.

The official did not want to be named. International law requires him

to act against his natural feelings. Under certain circumstances, he is obliged to allow entry to any ship in the world.

But this hasn't stopped the people of the town from getting their message across to the Soviet seamen.

A year ago, an average of a dozen communist ships a month, many Russian

freighters and Cuban trawlers among them, brought their business to Walvis Bay.

But since then, there has been war in Angola. Since last September, Walvis Bay has played host to nearly 4 000 Angolan refugees who fled the Soviet-backed MPLA advance in tiny fishing boats or packed in the holds of cargo ships.

Volunteers in the town mounted massive aid programmes to collect blankets, food and medical supplies, arrange inoculations and give comfort to the homeless, the orphaned and the grieving.

As the refugees poured ashore they provided tat-

TABLE 11: DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (TOTAL, CASH AND KIND) BY TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE, RACE AND ECONOMIC REGION - 1972/73

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - REGULAR	RACE - AFRICAN	YEAR - 1972/73	AVERAGE MONTHLY DEVIATIONS FROM	
			EC REGION DEVIATION	DEV REGION DEVIATION
<p>85 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Prime Minister †</p> <p>(1) (a) When did the constitutional conference in Windhoek commence its business, (b) how many sessions of the conference have been held to date and (c) what was the duration of each session,</p> <p>(2) (a) which population groups of South West Africa were represented at the conference, (b) how many delegates were there in each group and (c) what is the name and occupation of each representative,</p> <p>(3) whether any population groups were not represented at the conference; if so, (a) which population groups and (b) for what reasons were they not represented there.</p> <p>(4) (a) how many officials were assigned to the conference for duty on a (i) full-time and (ii) part-time basis and (b) from which departments did they come</p> <p>The PRIME MINISTER</p> <p>(1), (2) and (3) The conference in Windhoek originated as a result of voluntary discussions between the elected and/or natural leaders of the different peoples of South West Africa and as such it is not a statutory body The Government is not a party to the conference and bears no responsibility as far as its composition, representation thereon or participation therein are concerned</p> <p>(4) No Government officials have been assigned to the conference</p> <p>Constitutional conference in Windhoek: Expenditure</p> <p>86 Mr J D. DU P BASSON asked the Prime Minister †</p> <p>(1) Who is in charge of and responsible for the expenditure in connection with the constitutional conference in Windhoek;</p>	<p>87 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Prime Minister †</p> <p>(1) What are the names of the delegates to the constitutional conference in Windhoek who undertook a journey abroad in connection with the business of the conference,</p> <p>(2) whether they were accompanied by other persons, if so, what persons,</p> <p>(3) (a) what was the purpose of the journey, (b) what was its duration, (c) which countries and centres were visited and (d) with what results.</p> <p>The PRIME MINISTER</p> <p>(1), (2) and (3) The Government of South Africa did not arrange the journey of the delegates of the conference in Windhoek or their itinerary</p>	<p>Handcard 5 col 409 27/2/76</p>	<p>225</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>50</p>	<p>51</p>	<p>52</p>	<p>53</p>	<p>54</p>
<p>55</p>	<p>56</p>	<p>57</p>	<p>58</p>	<p>59</p>
<p>60</p>	<p>61</p>	<p>62</p>	<p>63</p>	<p>64</p>
<p>65</p>	<p>66</p>	<p>67</p>	<p>68</p>	<p>69</p>
<p>70</p>	<p>71</p>	<p>72</p>	<p>73</p>	<p>74</p>
<p>75</p>	<p>76</p>	<p>77</p>	<p>78</p>	<p>79</p>
<p>80</p>	<p>81</p>	<p>82</p>	<p>83</p>	<p>84</p>
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Police strung me up says witness

NM

27/2/76

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SWAKOPMUND—People who had fled Owambo last year were "soldiers of Swapo who intended to liberate Namibia from the Boere by using guns," a State witness told Mr. Justice J. J. Strydom in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The witness, Miss Eya Muandengi, was giving evidence in the summary trial in terms of the Terrorism Act as related to the assassination of Chief Eilemon. Elifas, former Chief Minister of the Owambo homeland.

Miss Muandengi gave evidence in respect of the three women in the trial, Miss Rauna Nambinga, Miss Nami Nombowa and Miss Anna Nghihondjwa

Charges against the three women, all former nurses, were that they had contributed money to people who were intent on overthrowing the rightful administration of South West Africa by force.

Another State witness called yesterday, Miss Kauno Malua, alleged in court that she had been strung from the ceiling of a room by a chain for 10 hours by the police

after her arrest in October last year.

Cross-examined by counsel for the defence, Dr. W. E. Cooper, she said she gave the police a statement after she was arrested, but they were not satisfied with it and it was torn up.

She was hung in a room by her right arm with a chain attached to her wrist, after which she had made another statement to the police.

Mr. Justice Strydom said he had noticed two black marks on her right wrist. The description by the Judge was acknowledged by defence counsel.

The Judge was told that the Attorney General of SWA would be informed and an investigation would be instituted into the matter.

Earlier, Miss Muandengi said she and a man, Mr. Nicodemus Mauhi, had travelled to Angola last year.

Asked by the Judge why she had gone to Angola, she said she wanted to visit people there who, she had been told, were suffering.

Asked who these people were, she replied they had been soldiers of Swapo.

Mr. Justice Strydom: "What was their aim?"
— "To liberate Namibia from the Boere."

"Who are the Boere?"
— "The Whites."

"Where do these Whites come from?"
— "From Namibia."

Miss Muandengi said Mr. Usko Nambinga had told the nurses at the Engela Hospital during a series of meetings that "Swapo will liberate Namibia from the Boere by fighting with guns."

The trial continues.
(Sapa.)

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'Soldiers' fled Owambo

R.D.M.
27/2/76

SWAKOPMUND — People who had fled Owambo last year were "soldiers of Swapo who intended to liberate Namibia from the Boere by using guns," a State witness told Mr Justice J. J. Strydom in the Supreme Court in Swakopmund yesterday

The witness, Miss Eva Muandengi, was giving evidence in the summary trial in terms of the Terrorism Act relating to the assassination of Chief Filemon Elifas, the former Chief Minister of the Owambo homeland

Miss Muandengi gave evidence in respect of the three women in the trial Miss Rauna Nambinga, Miss Naimi Nombowa and Miss Anna Nghihondjwa.

Charges against the three women, all former nurses, were that they had contributed money to people who were intent on overthrowing the rightful administration of South West Africa by force

Evidence earlier was that they had also collected money for this purpose

Miss Muandengi said she and a man, Mr Nicodemus Mauhi, had travelled to Angola last year. She was later arrested while she was a nurse at the Engela Hospital in Owambo.

Asked by the judge why she had gone to Angola, she said she wanted to visit people there whom, she had been told, were suffering

Asked who these people were, she replied they had been soldiers of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation

She said their aim was to liberate Namibia from the Whites

Another State witness called yesterday, Miss Kauno Malua, alleged that she had been strung from the ceiling of a room by a chain for 10 hours by the police after her arrest in October last year.

The State prosecutor, Mr Jansen, said the Attorney-General of SWA would be informed and an investigation would be instituted into the matter. The hearing continues today — Sapa.

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Inside Mail

R. D.M.
27/4/76.

Demonstrators in Swakopmund last week at the start of a trial of six Swapo members charged under the Terrorism Act.

Shadow of Swapo darkens the talks

● The Security Council of the United Nations has given South Africa seven months in which to submit to UN - supervised elections in South West Africa. Next week, delegates re-convene to continue the Pretoria-sponsored constitutional talks in Windhoek. Time for a peaceful solution to the territory's problems is ticking away. MIKE DUTFIELD, of the 'Mail' Africa Bureau, reports.

"WE, the true and authentic representatives of the inhabitants of South West Africa, hereby solemnly declare "

With those words, delegates to last year's constitutional talks in Windhoek began their Declaration of Intent. In it, they promised to scrap apartheid and to draw up an independence constitution "if possible, within a period of three years".

Next week, on March 2, the delegates reconvene to resume their deliberations.

Have they the time? Will SWA remain peaceful while they deliberate? Are they, in fact, the "true and authentic representatives" and will anybody listen to what they finally decide?

This year will provide most of the answers.

Since the delegates last met, the MPLA has won the Angolan war. Their Cuban fighters are unemployed and, seemingly, have no intention of going home.

Five Whites have been murdered in South West Africa, the last killings being the slaughter of a young farmer and his wife

not 80 km from Windhoek. And over it all, the shadow of Swapo, the South West African People's Organisation, which is excluded from the talks, lies blacker than ever before.

Swapo has a militant external wing with terror fighters in Angola and Zambia, and a legal internal wing with strong urban support.

This week, the Cubans and Russians promised full support for Swapo. Even the declaredly non-violent wing of Swapo has warned of unrest and civil disobedience before the year's end.

Some White farmers are digging in behind tall security fences and Windhoek's streets are thronged with South African troops.

The past is catching up with SWA — fast. For the third world "Namibia" has been an anachronistic thorn in the side.

It is the world's last great colonial problem and today it offers the communists the most perfect excuse for deeper African involvement.

After SWA had been taken from the Germans at the end of the First World War, the League of Nations gave South Africa a mandate to administer the territory. With the creation of the United Nations after the Second World War, the mandate was confirmed by the new world body.

● In 1966 the General Assembly of the United Nations revoked South Africa's mandate to administer the territory.

● In 1969 the Security Council confirmed the revocation and in 1971 the International Court of Justice found that South Africa was in illegal occupation of "Namibia".

● By 1974 the Security Council had unanimously demanded that South Africa "take the necessary steps to effect the withdrawal of its administration in Namibia".

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in the full flush of detente, replied by announcing the setting up of a conference of elected representatives from all "population groups" charged with thrashing out

a blueprint for the territory's future.

Swapo refused to take part in last year's general election in the Owambo homeland and was, consequently, excluded from the talks. Moreover, the internal wing of Swapo refused to recognise the authority of the talks and labelled the conference a Pretoria ploy to keep the White man in power.

Last week Mr Daniel Tjongarero, publicity officer for the internal wing of Swapo, said he had enough support from SWA's Blacks to boycott any of the conference's decisions, no matter what they were.

The Black delegates themselves are having trouble retaining credibility abroad.

Last week Chief Clemens Kapuuo, head of the Herero delegation to the talks, said the delegates must produce a quick and positive commitment to a multiracial society if the exercise is going to retain any credibility.

He was speaking after a three-week trip to New York and the United Na-

Cont.

CAPE TIMES

28/2/76

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ELIFAS TRIAL EVIDENCE QUERIED

SWAKOPMUND. — A woman who worked in a general dealer's store in Owambo said in the Supreme Court here yesterday she had heard one of the accused in the Elifas Terrorism trial, Mr Hendrik Shikongo, say: "The Chief Minister is finished. We have murdered him."

The woman, Miss Elizabeth Namundjebo, also known as "the Queen," was giving evidence before Mr Justice J.J. Strydom at the trial of six members of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) on charges in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Hendrik Shikongo had arrived at her home on the night of the Chief Minister's death. He had said to her: "The Chief Minister is finished. We have murdered him."

Mr Shikongo is charged with having given transport to people who had killed Chief Filemon Elifas, former Chief Minister of Owambo.

Counsel for the defence, Dr W.E. Cooper, cross-examined Miss Namundjebo about her exact words submitted she had said on Thursday Mr Shikongo had told her: "The Chief Minister is dead. He has been shot."

He submitted her evidence was inconsistent.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday. — Sapa

W/E ARGUS 28/2/76

WINDHOEK.—The leader of the National Party in South West Africa, Mr A. H. du Plessis, said at Witvlei last night that the people of the territory must prepare themselves for trouble from the north.

In his first public appearance since he resigned as Cabinet Minister and MP, Mr du Plessis, leader of the White delegation at the SWA constitutional conference, warned that the terrain of the territory made it impossible to stop terrorist insurgency.

He said: 'It would be sheer wishful thinking to imagine that incidents such as those in Ovambo and at Grootfontein and Okahandja will be the last.'

Mr du Plessis said there was no telling where the communist and MPLA forces in Angola, in their southward drive, would be stopped, or where they would stop of their own accord.

'But we know, and they know, that the South African Government is looking after the interests of SWA on the border'

He said non-Whites in the territory, too, put their faith in South African forces

'TRUST IN SA FORCES'

'The Black people of SWA look with trust towards the South African forces on the border'

But this did not mean that the people of South West Africa could now sit back and leave everything to the forces on the border.

South West Africans had a duty to do what was expected of them and the inhabitants would have to act in such a way that the position of South Africa on the border and in the world was not made more difficult

'We must maintain the situation inland so that the forces in the north will not have to look back at us to see what we are doing.'



country. We will have to prepare ourselves for that.

'All of us, south of the Kunene and the Kavango, must prepare ourselves physically, as well as possible'

Mr du Plessis said the forces in Angola were equipped and trained by one of the most powerful countries in the world, Russia.

He said terrorists entering SWA were afraid of resistance. They were mainly interested in striking, killing and running

'We must carry the message far and wide that we are determined to protect that which we have built up with sweat and tears over many years.' — Sapa.

'KEEPING A COOL HEAD'

'Russia must know that the South West Africans are keeping a cool head. We must prepare ourselves mentally for the situation approaching us from the north,' he said.

'We dare not expect superhuman feats from our people on the border,' he said 'Those of us who know the terrain in the north will know it is physically impossible to put an end to the infiltration of terrorists into the

'IT'S PRACTICAL POLITICS' - KLOPPERS

SUN. TIMES (EXTRA) 29/2/76

INTERNATIONAL credibility is even more important than national credibility to the South West African constitutional conference, says Mr A J F Kloppers, the leader of the Labour Party of South West Africa, who heads the Coloured delegation at the talks.

He believes that "if the conference can get down to taking some positive decisions now and have them implemented, the outside world will start taking notice of what we are doing."

Mr Kloppers heads the Coloured delegation by virtue of the fact that he is the leader of the majority party in the Coloured Council of South West Africa.

His Labour Party has no links with its namesake in South Africa, because, he told me, "as independence is one of the main objects of the constitutional talks we are now engaged in, to establish links with an outside party simply wouldn't have made any sense."

Until his party adopted the "labour" tag in August last year, it was called the Federal Coloured People's Party, although it was not associated with the Federal Party of the late Mr Tom Swartz either.

Still under the old Federal Party banner, Mr Kloppers' party won three of the six elected seats in the Coloured Council in 1974. Later the five nominated members of the council joined forces with them, so that they now have eight votes against the opposition's th...

pulsory education for all will be accepted.

"We must get these things to prove our integrity to the outside world," he said. "And the moment there is tangible evidence of economic and social upliftment the attitude of the man in the street towards the talks will change."

"We realize that these things cannot come overnight, but a start should be made and the period for their achievement should be specified."

"It is because we believe that a start must be made that we are taking part in the talks."

"We believe that these talks will lead to a sharing of power and wealth such as there has never been before in South West Africa."

"At the talks we take a stand for complete equality, because the absence of equality has been our basic problem all along. We want to be accepted as people, without reference to colour. It is a question of our humanity."



Mr A J F Kloppers

Rejected

Explaining why his party decided to take part in the constitutional talks, when most of the Black parties have rejected them, Mr Kloppers said:

"We decided to participate because we wanted to find a solution to the problems of South West Africa. We believe firmly that these talks will achieve something, and we are determined to make a success of them."

"We know that if we don't talk and keep on talking the alternative is violence, and the one thing we want to avoid is the sort of bloodshed that is going on across the border in Angola."

Mr Kloppers feels, however, that "the talks should go at a far faster pace".

"We are moving far too slowly," he said "considering the present situation in South West Africa and events in Angola."

"We must also not lose sight of the fact that we need to reach the man in the street. He must know what these talks mean. Concrete results and how quickly they are felt is very important at this stage."

Mr Kloppers said that he is certain that when the talks resume in Windhoek this week "something tangible will emerge". He is sure that the principles of a minimum wage, equal pay for equal work and some-

"Our political demands, however, depend on our being socially and economically well off."

"We must prepare ourselves for change, and for this reason I think we are embarking on realities at the constitutional talks."

Mr Kloppers who described himself as a political "hot head" when he went to South West Africa from the Cape 30 years ago as a young teacher, says now that eventually he "decided that I could no longer accept rigid political theory and that I would rather accept practical politics."

"Now, if I believe the National Party is wrong, I will tell them so, and the same applies to any other party, but I cannot afford to turn my back on the Government from whom I must win improvements for my people."

"This is practical politics," said Mr Kloppers. "I don't believe in boycotts and I don't cling as I once did to the slogan of 'non-collaboration'."

"This is why it is so important to me that here in South West Africa we can today come together, White, Black and Brown and sit at one table to work out our destiny together."

"The country is big enough for all of us. I am only sorry that all this has only come now, when it is almost too late. We did not learn to know each other. Now we are getting together to work out our future."

The South African Reserve Bank.

Commercial banks and the creation of credit.

The "Keynesian" View
The Modern Monetarist View
Policy Prescriptions

Goedhys "Money"

Haines "Money, Pr"

Lipsey and Steiner

Samuelson "Economic"

Main References (C)

The Role of Finance

Policy

The Out

Cause of

Inflation :

Instruments to cont

Sunday Times extra

'Results' can save SWA talks

By ALF WANNENBURCH

WHEN the multi-racial South West African constitutional talks resume in Windhoek on Tuesday, there will be stepped up pressure from within for them to produce results which will immediately benefit the Black people of the territory.

The call will be for improvements which can be introduced now, and which will not have to wait until after three years the conference is expected to take to draw up a new constitution for South West Africa.

It will include demands for a minimum wage, equal pay for equal work, an end to job reservation and the provision of technical education facilities for Blacks.

The South West Administration will also be asked to take up a more vigorous approach to desegregation and the removal of petty apartheid. Among political leaders, both inside the conference and without, there is a strong feeling that the credibility of the conference itself may depend on its ability to influence present policy.

Immediate improvements would also enhance the political standing of the conference delegates, who would then be seen as people who are capable of getting results.

They would further provide an indication of "good faith", which, the

influential Black political parties watching from the sidelines say, is lacking.

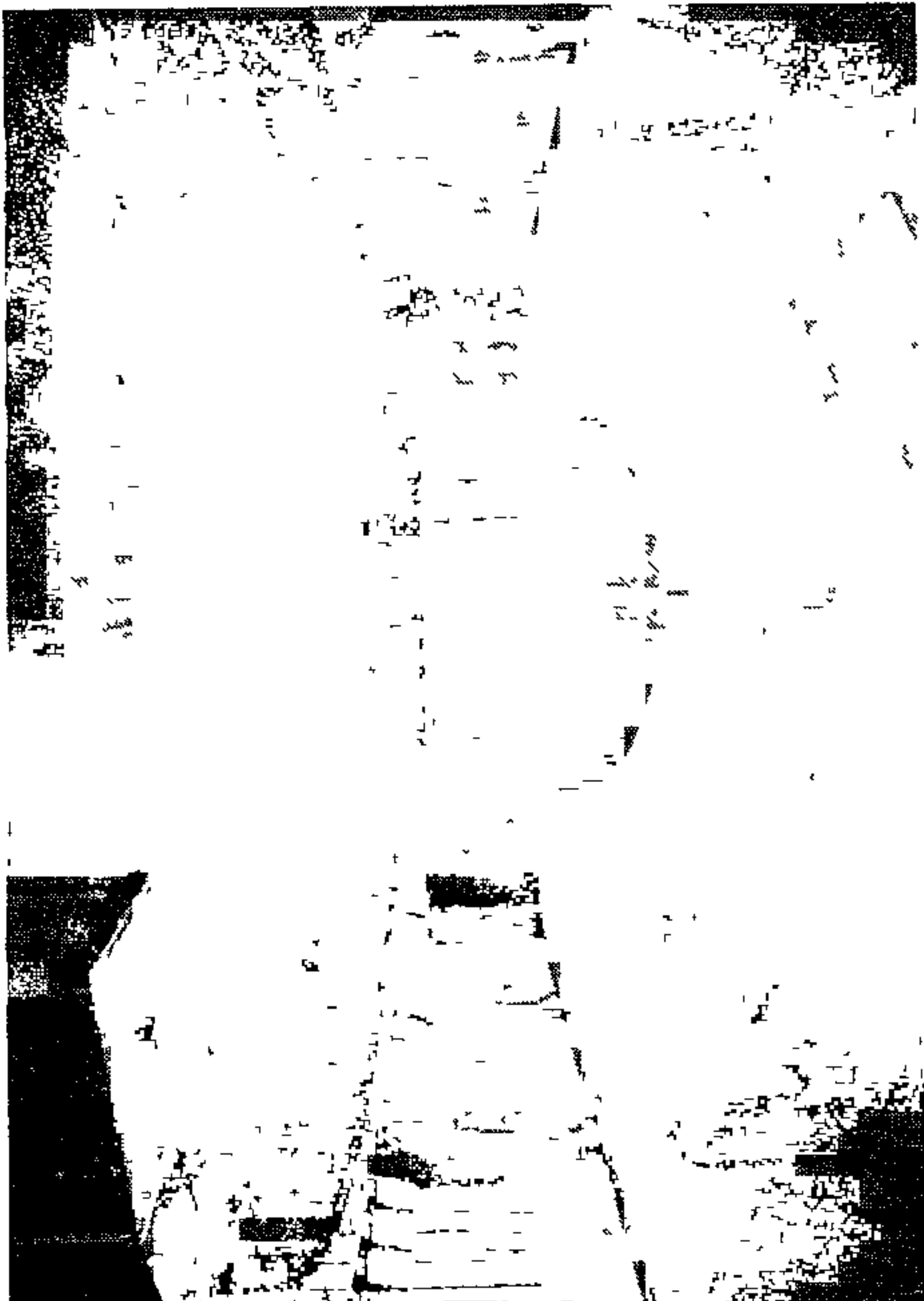
Many people in South West Africa who fear the alternative, feel that the present constitutional conference is their only hope for a non-violent solution to the territory's international predicament.

The South West Administration has been lavish in its staging of the talks, and the old German Turnhalle in Windhoek has been completely redecorated for the occasion.

In the conference room itself, United Nations style seating arrangements have been provided for the delegations representing the various population groups.

Simultaneous translation of the proceedings into seven languages — two more than in the United Nations General Assembly — is provided through earphones for delegates, who need only press a button on the table in front of them to get the language they require.

Outside the conference hall itself are a number of committee rooms, common rooms and offices which



The conference hall in which the South West African constitutional talks will resume on Tuesday

have been placed at the disposal of the delegates.

The conference has however come under heavy attack from outside — chiefly from the Black political parties in the territory who have been excluded from taking part.

Their chief objection to the talks is that they are based on ethnic instead of political groupings — that the delegates are the front men of "tribal" and "homeland" governments which came to power in

elections which were boycotted by the major Black parties.

Some of the delegations have even less grounds than a "tribal election" to support their claims to represent their people.

Black opposition to the talks is summed up by Mr D J K Tjongsarero, publicity secretary of the Namibia National Convention, the umbrella organisation for a number of Black political parties, including Swapo.

"We see no signs of good faith on the part of the administration," he told me.

"There has been the so-called opening of hotels, but it now appears that they are not really open. Everything is done with reservations, and this is not a good indication of change.

"Until such time as we see signs of good faith, there is not point in indulging in futile exercises."

The old Turnhalle building in Windhoek

Both men pleaded not guilty. the fee for the burial of six children.

any work to do and that the teacher with whom he, a married man with one child, is alleged to be hav-

talking to her and she really makes her feel as if she is a leper," the relative told me

Three claim they got 'shock chair'

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

MR SOLLY ESSOP, independent CRC member for Bokkeveld has taken affidavits from three more people — two men and a woman — in which allegations of torture are made against certain policemen at Beaufort West.

Mr Essop told me in a telephone interview this week, that although he is himself a Commissioner of Oaths, he was using another CO to take the statements from the people who are charging the policemen with torture.

Mr Essop was threatened with criminal charges two years ago after he had taken statements from women who had alleged that they had been sexually abused by White men who had "caught" them picking up coal at the Beaufort West railway yards.

"I did not want to get involved in such a situation again," Mr Essop said, "so I am getting the statements done by another Commissioner of Oaths"

Evidence

Mr Essop plans to collect as much evidence as possible from people in the Beaufort West area to prove that the allegations against the policemen are true

"There is no doubt in my own mind that certain policemen at Beaufort West are using a kind of "electric chair" to force suspects to admit to crimes which they knew nothing about. I am to get to the bottom of the

whole thing and then to present the evidence to the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria, the Minister of Police and a Member of Parliament. I feel the issue merits a judicial commission of inquiry," Mr Essop said.

All the people who have so far made statements about the alleged torture virtually the same thing, Mr Essop said, although they do not know each other and come from different parts of the Beaufort West area.

"All tell of being tied to a chair, then a wet bag is placed over their heads and electric wires attached to their hands and arms and then they were continuously electrocuted," Mr Essop said.

He said he found it strange that no-one seems to want to believe that these things are happening especially in rural areas, and he pointed out that Coloured police sergeant at Sutherland was found guilty by a circuit court some weeks ago of having tortured a suspect with an electric device

"I will leave no stone unturned in this matter," Mr Essop said, "because now that women are also apparently being subjected to this kind of thing, I feel it is my duty as an elected re-

presentative of my people to see that this kind of thing is stopped," Mr Essop said

Although she has thought about resigning "just to get away from the whole sordid affair", her relatives have told her not to resign but to go about finding things to do until the matter is investigated by the Administration of Coloured Affairs"

I was told that the teacher with whom the principal is alleged to be having the affair neglects her class "virtually every day from 11am until the afternoon

Complained

When she is not in her classroom, she and the principal are "behind the locked doors of his office"

Many people in Port Elizabeth complained about the principal this week and there were allegations that "this isn't the first time he has got involved with one of his teachers"

His secretary had to stay out of work several days over the past two weeks, I was told, because

Served was

A WHITE barmaid was fired this week from her job at the well known Cafe Royal, in Church Street, Cape Town, because she served drinks to a Sunday Times photographer, Mr Willie de Klerk, and a colleague of his, Mr Wilfred Meyer.

The barmaid, Mrs Stephanie Howes, was unavailable for comment, but Mr De Klerk told me he and Mr Meyer went to the upstairs lounge in the Cafe Royal on Wednesday night in connection with an editorial assignment

Mrs Howes served them. "I have been to the Cafe Royal on several occasions," Mr De Klerk said, "and have had drinks there with other Black colleagues as well as with White journalists. I had no problems."

Mr A Shulman, licensee of the Cafe Royal said the manager on duty that night had received a tele

By HOWARD

about the presence of Mr De Klerk and Mr Meyer

The two men were on the premises illegally, he said

Mr De Klerk and Mr Meyer had been in the lounge for two hours before the duty manager, Mr John Minau, came up to them and demanded to know what they were doing there. He ordered them to leave the premises

"I did not want to get involved in an argument," Mr De Klerk said he

Cape Times 2/3/76

Contempt: State witness jailed

SWAKOPMUND — A State witness was sentenced to 12 months in jail for contempt of court shortly after the Elnas terror trial resumed yesterday. The witness, Victor Nkandi, had refused to give evidence

Since he was not an accused in the case he did not know against whom to testify, he told the court

Mr Justice J J Strydom asked him if he realized the implication of refusing to give evidence.

The judge then told him that he could face a 12-month jail sentence after which he could be recalled to give evidence and sentenced to a further period of 12 months if he refused again

Nkandi said he was aware of this, but he still refused to give evidence

Mr Justice Strydom asked Mr Nkandi if he had given a statement to the police. He said he had done so but it did not contain the truth. He had just given it to "get free"

"I gave them a statement because I was afraid and was told that they would hang me up if I didn't speak," he said

Later Mr Nkandi again said that as he was not an accused in the case, he could not give evidence

"You leave me with no other alternative I sentence you to 12 months imprisonment," Mr Justice Strydom said — Sapa

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CAPK Times 2/3/76

Clash expected at SWA talks

WINDHOEK — A secret mini summit is believed to have been held here yesterday to formulate an ultimatum to the South African Government before the South West African constitutional talks resume here today.

It is understood that some delegates met yesterday to prepare a set of demands including the abolition of apartheid in South West Africa and early transfer of the administration of the territory to an interim multi-racial government.

A number of Black leaders yesterday denied

knowledge of such a meeting.

A clash is expected this afternoon over the credentials of Mr A H du Plessis, the leader of the South West African National Party and former South African Cabinet Minister.

Mr Du Plessis is no longer an elected official since he resigned from the South African Parliament to lead the White delegation to the talks.

Some delegates believe that Mr Du Plessis is not an elected White figure, but only the leader of a political party Swapo was excluded from the talks for this reason.

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CAD TIME
2/3/76

SWA: US may blockade Cuba

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — An outright United States naval blockade of Cuba is possible if Fidel Castro uses his 12 000 troops in Angola to "free" South West Africa, two leading American political commentators claim.

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The "daring prospect" that Castro intends further use of his Angolan force "to 'free' South African-controlled Namibia is causing far more consternation inside President Ford's White House than Cuba's original Angolan intervention," report Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

Unlike the quick Angolan triumph, the consequence would be "bloody racial warfare. To high officials in Washington it is out of the question that any such Cuban adventure would go unchallenged," they say.

The problem was, how to stop Castro "One possible answer under tentative discussion is an outright United States naval blockade of Cuba."

SURE ENOUGH

But if Congress balked at limited aid in the Angola fighting, would it consent to such substantial intervention "in league with the White supremacist South African regime? Castro apparently is sure enough Congress will say 'no' to risk overplaying his hand in Africa."

Castro, they point out, would be buttressed by the fact that a Cuban move to "free Namibia" would be done under cover of international legality and could claim United Nations support.

They warn "Cuban military operations in Namibia would be given a superficial sanctity, with or without specific United Nations action."

Witness jailed for contempt of court

DD
2/3/76.

SWAKOPMUND — A State witness was jailed for 12 months for contempt of court shortly after the Elifas terror trial resumed yesterday. The witness, Mr Victor Nkandi, had refused to give evidence.

Since he was not an accused in the case he did not know against whom to testify, he told the court.

Mr Justice Strydom asked him if he realised the implication of refusing to give evidence.

The judge then told him he faced a 12-month jail sentence after which he could be recalled to give evidence and sentenced to a further period of 12 months if he again refused.

Mr Nkandi said he was aware of that but still refused to give evidence.

The judge asked him if he was prepared to give reasons.

Mr Nkandi said that during September last year two police sergeants called at his home and took him to a place in Owambo where he was chained up.

He was later asked to direct the police to his father's kraal, he said. He took them and two investigating officers there. They searched his parents, but did not give reasons.

"I was then told that I was a terrorist and they took me to another place where I was locked in the back of a bakkie. Later I was taken out and led into a house where I was told I would stay until I spoke."

Mr Nkandi alleged he was then made to stand in a corner and an investigating officer, a Mr Coetzee, had hit him and called him a terrorist. Mr Nkandi alleged he had been knocked unconscious.

He later regained consciousness and had water thrown on his face to keep him awake. He told the court he was kept awake for four days and nights. An investigating officer

had come and told him if he didn't talk "it would be finished for him."

"A police colonel and Lt G Dippenaar, the investigating officer, then visited me and said I looked worried and asked me what was the matter. I did not answer as I was wearing a white shirt covered in blood and they could see for themselves."

Mr Justice Strydom asked Mr Nkandi if he had then given a statement to the police. He said he had done so, but it did not contain the truth. He had just given it to get free.

Mr Nkandi told the court he was then taken to another place where he had heard people screaming. He was told he would scream like them unless he co-operated.

"I gave them a statement because I was afraid and was told that they would hang me up if I didn't speak."

Mr Justice Strydom referred to part of an earlier witness' evidence, in which Mr Nkandi was connected with a Land Rover seen on the day of Chief Elifas's murder, and asked Mr Nkandi if there was such a connection.

Mr Nkandi said there was. The judge then asked him if he would give evidence on this matter. Mr Nkandi repeated that as he was not an accused in the case he could not give evidence.

"You leave me with no other alternative. I sentence you to 12 months imprisonment," Mr Justice Strydom said.

The court was adjourned for an hour at the prosecutor's request. He said the development had taken him by surprise. — SAPA

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 3/3/76
 NM
SWAKOPMUND — An Ovambo man who may not be identified told Mr. Justice J. J. Strydom in the Supreme Court here yesterday how he had received political and combat training in Russia and later returned to South West Africa as a terrorist.

They were also trained in effectively evading the police or soldiers they might come across in future.

In April 1965 they left the training camp in Tanzania and skirted the borders of Zambia, Angola and SWA on foot. They had been told to inform their leaders to change their political attitude

Still in 1965, they made plans to go to Oshikango in Owambo where they wanted to burn down the village because the chief in charge there had been hunting them.

They burnt the huts at Oshikango and shots were fired at the villagers. The witness said he did not use his weapon, but some of his companions did. He was not aware that anybody had been killed.

The witness said he had knowledge of grenades, compasses and other weaponry.

Shortly after the hearing was resumed yesterday another State witness, Mr. A. Johannes was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for contempt of Court because he had refused to give evidence.

The trial continues. — (Sapa.)

The man was giving evidence at the summary trial here of six members of the South West Africa People's Organisation on charges in terms of the Terrorism Act which related to the death of the former Chief Minister of Owambo Chief Filemon Elifas.

The witness said he had gone to Francistown in Botswana after working in the mines in Johannesburg in 1964. He then went to Rhodesia and from there travelled with eight other members of Swapo to Zambia and Tanzania.

"In Dar-es-Salaam we were put into a school where we were taught English for five months," he said.

"After the period was over, 10 of us were sent to Russia via Sudan and Egypt. In Russia we lived in a small town near the capital."

They had been trained in politics for about a month after arriving in Russia, the witness said.

After a month in Russia they started training in the use of firearms starting off with 303 rifles and later graduating to Thompson machine-guns. Their training in the use of firearms had lasted for nine months, he said.

They were afterwards returned to Dar-es-Salaam by air where they met a Swapo leader identified as Petrus. They were taken by lorry to a training camp near Dar-es-Salaam where they instructed others in terrorist warfare.

CAPE TIMES 14/3/76
Swapo book in court

SWAKOPMUND — A publication of the SWA Peoples Organization (Swapo) "Kalahari Pilot", in which Swapo successes against South African forces in Angola were claimed, was dealt with as evidence in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Six members of Swapo appeared again before Mr Justice J J Strydom at a summary trial in terms of the Terrorism Act.

The Swapo magazine was dealt with in court by an officer of the security police, Lieutenant-Colonel Willem Schoon.

In his evidence, reading the magazine from cover to cover and describing photographs, Colonel Schoon said there was a picture of Swapo terrorists unloading a truck with the headline "Swapo guerillas score successes against SA forces".

Colonel Schoon said he obtained the magazine in Owambo this year.

The first page of the magazine listed Swapo offices overseas and gave their telephone numbers. Countries mentioned were the UK, the US, Egypt and Sweden.

The editorial referred

to the South African military presence in Angola, saying the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had taken advantage of the Angolan war to extend the Republic's military presence.

Other articles and pictures dealt with engagements between Swapo terrorists and South African forces.

The magazine displayed pictures of South African military material, including American and British weapons, claimed to have been captured from South African forces.

The magazine stated, in an article, that there was "no nation that wants peace as much as the Namibian nation".

They had already outlined their conditions for peace. But if these conditions were not met by South Africa, armed conflict would follow.

Defence counsel Dr W E Coope asked to be allowed to reserve his cross-examination till the defence had had time to look at the magazine.

The court agreed that the defence could start its cross-examination of Colonel Schoon today. — Sapa

si nous séparer?
symétrie.
condamnée?
respirez?

neurez;
la faiblesse
're sans cesse,
as,
t vos appas.
hors de lui-même,
'il vous aime.

Cape Times 4/3/76

Move for Swapo to join talks

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Delegates to the Turnhalle summit have submitted a six-point plan which would admit Swapo to the talks, remove all discriminatory legislation immediately and institute multi-racial government in South West Africa by June 30.

This motion is almost certain to lead to serious clashes which could jeopardize the future of the summit, and if it is accepted will radically diminish the role of the White South West African administration in implementing independence in SWA.

Mr Dirk Mudge, who was yesterday's chairman, said he was unaware of any moves in this direction. Asked to comment on press reports of dissatisfaction at the summit he said the reports were written by people who had their own motives for writing them.

DISCUSSIONS

It is now apparent however, that dissatisfied delegates did meet earlier this week to thrash out this motion and that discussions did take place which resulted in a motion which has been submitted to the chairman's committee so that it can be put before the general assembly of the conference.

The motion, which is backed by Coloured delegates from the governing and opposition parties, reads as follows.

African observers to the conference,

● The representation of political parties at the conference;

● The immediate repeal of all discriminatory legislation,

● The drawing up of a constitution for "South West Africa"

Up till now the Government has opposed the admission of Swapo on the grounds that it is a political party which has not been tested in an election.

Swapo has stated that its conditions for talking to the authorities are that political prisoners be released and that exiles be allowed to return.

The six-point plan is likely to be resisted by the Whites and by some of the chiefs from the north.

● In the light of the dangerous situation on our northern border and the catastrophic outcome it has for all of us, the conference moves to the third phase to discuss the following:

● The institution of a multi-racial interim government for SWA before June 30 as a preparatory step towards a sovereign independent South West Africa.

● The speedy handing over of power from the conference and the South African government departments to this interim government.

● The admission of international and South

TYPE OF FARM: EMPLOYEE - REGULAR		RACE - COLOURED												YEAR - 1972/73	
AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 6.44															
DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION															
EC REGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
DEVIATION	.41	2.08	-.74	12.86	-2.17	-.41	-2.29	-3.76	-3.79	-2.88	4.25	1.54			
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
DEVIATION	3.62	5.59	2.46	-1.15	-2.36	-2.61	-1.93	-.71	2.31	4.15	8.21	-2.15			
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
DEVIATION	-2.75	-3.75	-2.02	12.1								-5.98			
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
DEVIATION	-1.62	-3.94	.42	-2								3.59			
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	
DEVIATION	-1.22	2.11	3.67									-4.35			
<p>South-West African People's Organization Requests by Homeland Governments</p> <p>*16 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development</p> <p>Whether Homeland governments in South-West Africa have made requests in connection with the South-West African Peoples Organization if so, (i) which governments, (h) what was the nature of the requests and (c) what was the answer to the requests</p> <p>The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>A considerable time ago I received specific formal requests from the Governments of Owambo and Kavango but the hon member's question has been asked so vaguely and so widely that I do not know what specifically she is thinking of I have heard, further, that in Owambo and Kavango recently, certain decisions were made but, as no formal requests have as yet been received by me, I do not know the exact nature thereof and have as a result as yet not been able to reply thereto</p> <p>*17 Mrs H SUZMAN—Withdrawn</p>															
<p>225</p>															
<p>WHI</p> <p>R25</p> <p>IC R</p>															
<p>know what specifically she is thinking of I have heard, further, that in Owambo and Kavango recently, certain decisions were made but, as no formal requests have as yet been received by me, I do not know the exact nature thereof and have as a result as yet not been able to reply thereto</p>															
<p>TYPE OF FARM: EMPLOYEE - REGULAR</p>															
<p>AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR ALL EC</p>															
<p>DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL</p>															
EC REGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
DEVIATION	-222.81	42.02	-94.30	-46.98	-4.62	-4.34	-64.83	-74.10	-24.24	-7.54	-77.60	-60.76			
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
DEVIATION	-38.69	-15.16	-51.66	17.58	-25.36	-70.95	-41.92	-2.80	-64.18	-69.81	-71.54	122.86			
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
DEVIATION	38.17	-3.30	-19.15	23.54	111.32	109.70	71.97	-30.84	122.44	53.22	-13.29	47.38			
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
DEVIATION	3.59	85.04	32.08	-66.62	37.39	6.42	108.11	10.97	61.43	1.76	39.35	3.98			
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	
DEVIATION	34.14	-24.96	56.98	108.55	-4.77	-42.83	11.94	-21.61	21.22	6.22	-86.64	58.77			

SWA talks split denied by Mudge

The Star Bureau STAR. 6/3/76

WINDHOEK — There was tension in the South West African constitutional conference and even sharp contrasting opinions, but there was no sign of a "split down the middle," Mr Dirk Mudge, a member of the White delegation, said here.

He was reacting to the walkout by two members of the Baster delegation from the conference — which resulted in a heated argument between a local newspaper editor and Dr Ben Africa, the Baster delegation's leader, after a press conference yesterday.

Dr Africa was visibly angry over the leakages on the walkout

"As far as I am aware there are two members of the Baster delegation—belonging to an opposition group—who had certain reservations over an identity document," said Mr Mudge.

"We discussed the matter with them and left without hard feelings. We are meeting again on Monday, but I sincerely believe there will be a reconciliation and they will not carry through their walkout.

"We delegates at the conference are not stooges, we differ sharply. It is noticeable that people differ on certain points, but on other points we stand firmly together," said Mr Mudge.

A former Swanu political refugee, Mr Nathaniel Mbaeva — who has been in exile in the United States for some years— was admitted to the conference as part of the Herero delegation with full "observer" status.

SUIDWES IS STEWIG OP NUWE KOERS

7/3/72
RAPPORT

Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer

WINDHOEK.

DIE staatkundige beraad het vandeeweek hier sy eerste daadwerklike tree gegee na die skepping van 'n nuwe Suidwes, met die klem op 'n ander ekonomiese en maatskaplike bedeling.

Verreikende aanbevelinge oor die uitskakeling van diskriminerende praktyke bloot op grond van kleur word nou oorweeg. Daar word gesê dat beoogde stappe in dié verband ook 'n invloed op Suid-Afrika kan hê

Dit gaan onder meer om 'n eenvormige salarisstruktuur vir alle bevolkingsgroepe in Suidwes, wat in fases binne ses jaar ingestel moet word. Ongeskoolde werkers moet 'n minimum-beginloon van R106 per maand kry oor 'n tydperk van nie langer as twaalf maande nie. Die alternatief is 'n kontantloon van R54 met byvoordele.

Die betrokke komitee, onder voorsitterskap van die Basterleier, dr. Ben Africa, en met adv. Eben van Zijl, LUK, as blanke verteenwoordiger naas dié van die ander bevolkingsgroepe, het bevind

dat gelyke besoldiging gelyke belastingplig meebring.

Hy het hom ook ten gunste van 'n vrye ekonomie, in teenstelling met 'n sosialistiese stelsel, in Suidwes uitgespreek.

Aanstoot vermy

Die eerste verslag van die komitee is deur die volle beraad aanvaar. Dit gaan om gelyke pensioenskemas, die afskaffing van die paswette en nuwe identiteitsdokumente vir alle inwoners.

Die komitee het gevind dat beheerstelsels in alle

beskaafde lande noodsaaklik geag word. Hy meen dat daardie eienskappe van die huidige stelsel van paswette wat aanstoot gee of ontevredeheid veroorsaak, tot elke prys vermy moet word. 'n Beheerstelsel wat vernedering of ongerief kan veroorsaak, is in geen omstandighede aanneemlik nie.

Die komitee sal later 'n finale verslag indien.

Die Suidwes-administrasie sal nou versoek word om die leiding te neem met 'n diepte-onderzoek na die leemtes wat kan ontstaan as die paswette afgeskaf word, en ook na maatreels wat nodig is om dit te oorbrug.

Wat pensioenskemas betref, was daar spesiale aandag aan knelpunte, veral die posisie van plaas- en termynwerkers. Die komitee het aanbeveel dat ondersoek ingestel word na 'n verpligte pensioenskema vir alle werkers in Suidwes wat nie reeds tot 'n fonds bydra nie.

Die Suidwes-administrasie sal 'n ontwerp-skema opstel vir voorlegging aan die komitee of aan die beraad as die komitee nie meer bestaan nie.

Veiligheid

Oor 'n eenvormige identiteitsdokument lui die verslag o.m.. Dis noodsaaklik vanweë die veiligheidsvoordele. Die verslag verwys na terrorisme, skrikaanjaging, afdreiging en die insypeling van die Kommunisme. Die daaglikse beweging van mense oor die grens tussen Suidwes en Angola maak doeltreffende beheer feitlik onmoontlik, terwyl Botswana gesê het dat hy vrye deurgang aan Swapo-terroriste sal verleen. Daarby het Suidwes 'n feitlik onbewaakte lang kuslyn. Insypeling is 'n wesenlike en praktiese moontlikheid, veral in die lig van die Russiese en ander vreemde vaartuie aan die Suidwes-kus. Net

behoorlike identifikasie kan keer

Daar was beswaar omdat die dokument nes dié van Suid-Afrika sal lyk wat ook aan inwoners van Suidwes uitgereik word. Geen ekstra masjinerie hoef dus geskep te word vir die druk daarvan nie.

(Die komitee het aanbeveel dat die woorde Inwoner van Suidwes tussen hakies ná die woorde Suid-Afrikaanse Burger aangebring word indien dit verlang word. Die bevolkingsgroep van die betrokke sal by wyse van 'n kode, deel van die persoonsnommer, aangedui word.)

Alle atgevaardigdes was nie gelukkig nie, en konsensus is eers ná 'n paar dae bereik. Die beswaar was veral dat hulle die dokument nie aan die mense wat hulle verteenwoordig, sal kan „verkoop” nie.

Doodseker

Dis aan die beswaarmakers gestel dat dit net 'n tussentydse maatreel is totdat Suidwes sy nuwe grondwet het. Hulle gesels mōre weer met mnr. Dirk Mudge, LUK en lid van die blanke afvaardiging. Dit word betwyfel of hulle met hul mening sal volhard.

Oor hierdie verslag word nog deur die beraad gesels.

Mnr. A. H. du Plessis, wat vandeeweek vir die eerste keer voorgesit het as leier van die blanke afvaardiging, het in 'n onderhoud aan RAPPORT gesê afgevaardigdes het alle sake indringend en reguit bespreek. Dit is nie so dat gedraal word nie. Afgevaardigdes wil doodseker wees voordat besluite geneem word. Dit kos tyd om konsensus oor elke punt te bereik, want daar word nie met hande opsteek gestem nie.

Dit is baie beslis nie die blankes wat die beraadslaginge probeer vertraag nie. Hy glo egter die blankes sou dwaas wees as hulle besluite probeer deurdruk sonder dat almal helderheid verkry het.

Niemand verwag dat soveel uiteenlopende mense elke dag dit oor alles eens sal wees nie. Die belangrikste is dat elke afgevaardigde, of hy nou verskil of nie, steeds sê dat hy 'n vreedsame oplossing vir Suidwes soek.

The talks are at a critical stage

THE constitutional conference in Windhoek — which is now busy with its third round of talks — has reached a critical stage.

The Leader's Committee, consisting of the 11 leaders of the various groups and advisers, will probably hold an informal meeting to discuss the 132-page draft constitution submitted by Chief Clemens Kapuno, the Herero leader.

This will be the first time since the conference started in September that it will give attention to a possible constitution for a future independent South West Africa.

This week the conference accepted some important recommendations from the various committees. It was agreed that there should be a joint pension fund for all racial groups in the territory, that the pass system be abolished and that a Book of Life be introduced for all inhabitants carrying the words "Territory of SWA".

NON-RACIAL GROUPING

THE WHITE political scene in South West Africa has entered a period that could even lead to a new multi-racial, political alignment.

For example, the German community, small section of Afrikaans-speaking people are reconsidering the automatic support they have given to the National Party for the past 26 years.

A new political realignment — however some politicians may deny it — could include eventually Mr Dirk Mudge, MEC and leader of the National Party in the Legislative Assembly, most influential Germans, and the Federal Party. They might link up afterwards with the Coloured, Herero, Nama and Damara groups.

The strategy of such a movement would be to contain the "extremists" on both sides — the Whites who do not accept the reality of a multi-

BUDS IN SWA

S. TIMES

7/3/75

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

racial independence, and Swapo with its possible threat of Ovambo domination.

The *Algemeine Zeitung*, the German daily newspaper in Windhoek, started openly to criticise the Government last year.

When Mr A. H. du Plessis unexpectedly re-

placed the verligte Mr Mudge as the leader of the white delegation at the constitutional talks, many Germans openly rebelled.

As a result there is today a bitter Press war with no punches pulled: The *Suidwester*, official mouthpiece of the NP, against the *Algemeine Zeitung*, the Windhoek Advertiser — an independent newspaper which at one stage was rather sympathetic to the Government — and the *Suidwes Afrikaner*, mouthpiece of the Federal Party.

Split at Windhoek talks

THERE is a growing rift between the South African Government and some of the non-White moderate delegates at the Windhoek constitutional conference.

The "southern group", which includes Coloureds, Hereros, Damaras and Basets, and the Coloureds — our "natural allies", according to verligte Nationalists — have emerged as the most militant in the group.

It was the Coloured group which prepared a six-point ultimatum put to the conference. They asked for a multi-racial, transitional government, immediate abolition of apartheid, immediate constitutional talks and the inclusion of Swapo and international representation.

Several incidents behind the scenes have angered the moderates. These are declarations by senior Bantu Administration officials that the Bantustan concept is the only basis for independence.

The new Bill for Greater Autonomy for Rehoboth has aggravated matters. Non-White delegates from outside the northern "homelands" regard it as in conflict with Government statements that the territory's integrity and unity would be retained.

And Coloureds are angry because Mr C de Jager, Legislative Assembly member for Walvis Bay has objected to fishing concessions being granted to Coloureds there.

Some Nationalist academics and non-White politicians in South West are concerned by the Prime Minister's statement this week that South Africa has no intention of abolishing the territory's representation in the Republic.

Observers say it is vital for South Africa to make it clear as soon as possible that it will abolish South West Parliamentary representation by not later than the next election.

Another factor which will have a vital effect on the outcome of the constitutional conference will be the Government's future attitude towards Swapo.

Last week Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Deve-

lopment, said he would consider constitutional changes for Ovambo and Kavango after they had asked for Swapo to be banned.

I was told that any move to have Swapo banned in Ovambo and Kavango would lead to open conflict between many conference delegates and the Department of Bantu Administration.

They will not agree to Swapo being banned in the homeland areas only, because it will confirm suspicions that the Government is still clinging to its Bantustan solution.

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Mr A. Verligte

SCHOOLS APART COULD SPLIT

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa constitutional talks could be split in two over a top secret report proposing to keep separate education departments for White, African and Coloured people.

The report will probably be discussed today. It has strong critics among some of the 163 delegates who are opposed to any form of separation of the races.

One delegate said that this emphasised his reservations about the back-to-front agenda which began by considering identity documents and pension schemes — items he felt could be settled after the crucial constitutional question had been thrashed out.

"How can we decide on how the education department or departments are to function if we do not know whether it will operate within a federal or union framework?" asked another delegate.

"If these questions are decided now the constitution will already be basically decided by earlier decisions by the time we come to consider it."

Another study committee report was still being discussed when the talks adjourned on Friday with a number of delegates opposing.

It recommended minimum wage levels and equal pay for equal work, but did not make this compulsory.

Some delegates stated on the conference floor that they were not satisfied to leave these matters to the goodwill of employers.

A similar argument can be expected on the recommendation of the education report, which is likely to be next on the agenda.

This report recommends universal education where possible, but does not set a compulsory minimum education for the population.

The report argues that education should not be forced on those groups who are not ready for it, and also states that shortages of teachers and facilities would make such a rule difficult to enforce.

Although this matter has not yet come before open conference, there are delegates who feel that these practical problems can be overcome, and a time period be established by the authorities to make appropriate facilities available.

This will be another tricky week for the conference, with two Baster delegates already absent from Friday's deliberation.

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REINHOLD
TANKS

Natal Mercury, Monday, March 8, 1976 11

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SWA plan for rapid change to self-rule

STAR 8/3/76

South West Africa
Bureau
WINDHOEK — A
rapid transition to in-
dependence for South
West Africa as a uni-

tary state is envisaged
in proposals put before
delegations to the con-
stitutional conference
in the Turnhalle here.

A bicameral parliament
with one chamber elected
from the northern region
and the other from the
central and southern re-
gions is among the propo-
sals

Universal suffrage is an-
other of the proposals,
although political parties
will be given representa-
tion in proportion to their
popular support rather
than on a basis of single-
member constituencies if
the plans go through

DRAFT

The proposals are con-
tained in a draft constitu-
tion prepared for the
Southern Caucus of Black
and Brown delegations

As interim steps before
independence the draft
document proposes that:

and peaceful transfer of
power"

Ethnic or chiefs' coun-
cils, without legislative
powers, to promote and
protect the interests of
their groups are planned.

Citizenship is proposed
for all persons born in
SWA or resident for at
least three years

The document proposes
that the South African
enclave of Walvis Bay and
South African-owned off-
shore islands should form
part of an independent
SWA

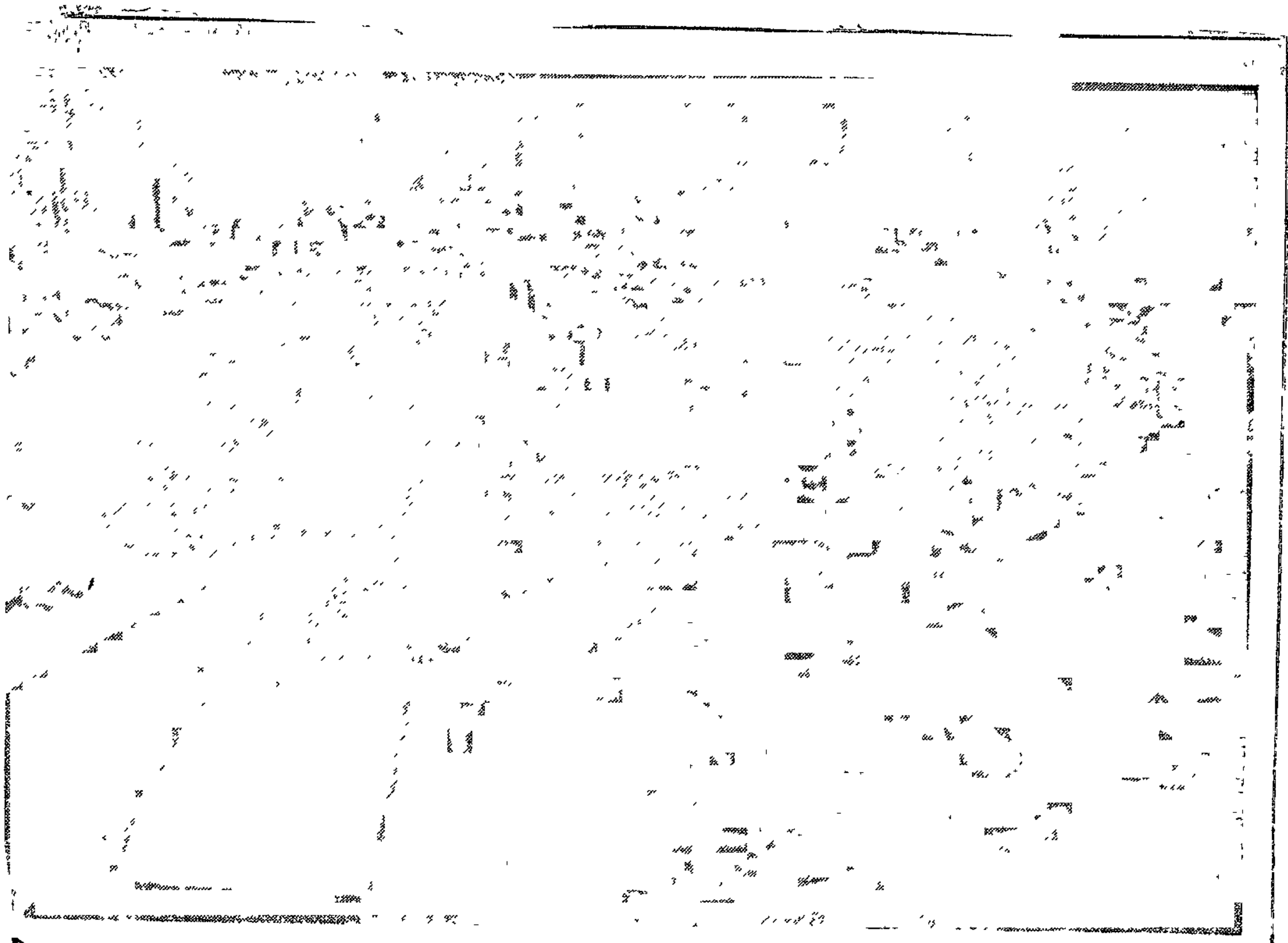
The southern boundary
with South Africa should
be moved from its present
position along the north
bank of the Orange River
to the middle of the river,
say the proposals

● The South African
Government should give
legal effect to its recogni-
tion of the constitutional
conference as the truly
representative body
charged with responsibil-
ity for preparing a consti-
tution for SWA

● A democratic elec-
tion should be held within
a year, under internation-
al observation, for a con-
stituent assembly to con-
sider and act on the Turn-
halle's constitutional pro-
posals

● Pending the election,
Pretoria should give the
Turnhalle "legislative"
competence over SWA so
that it would be able to
enact laws which were
urgently required to
remedy injustices.

● Sufficient funds
should be allocated to the
Turnhalle to enable it to
carry on its work and
arrange for "an orderly



The scene inside Windhoek's Turnhalle as delegates to the South West African constitutional talks prepare to resume discussion. *steve 4/3/76*

SWA demand for all-race govt

South West Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — South West Africa's constitutional conference has taken a dramatic turn

with a call for a multi-racial interim government before June 30.

In a startling motion put before the conference certain delegates called for the immediate switching to the third phase of the constitutional talks to discuss:

- A multiracial interim government in preparation for a sovereign independent SWA.
- Speedy transfer of power from the Legislative Assembly and State Departments of South Africa to the interim government.
- International and South African observers at the conference
- Admittance of political parties to the conference.
- Immediate scrapping of discriminatory legislation.

● Writing a constitution for SWA.

The motion, coming from a moderate element within the talks, was seen by observers as drastic. It accentuated a growing feeling of dissatisfaction among Brown and Black delegates over the pace at which the conference was getting things done.

Furthermore, the leakage of secret documents from the conference hall indicates that some of the delegates are unhappy with the cloak of secrecy surrounding the talks. They believe the Press should know what is going on to gauge progress of the talks.

2.4

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Hansard 7 vol 509 9/3/76

Requests for Banning of South-West African Peoples' Organization

*14 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

Whether any Homeland governments in South-West Africa have requested powers to ban the South-West African Peoples' Organization, if so, (a) which governments and (b) what was the reply to the requests

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ye.

- (a) Until now I have received only one such verbal request from the Government of Owambo during last year
- (b) The legal position has been explained to them and the matter is still receiving attention

Apartheid in SWA schools 'must end'

Mar 10/3/76

224

South West Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Black and Brown delegates to the constitutional conference complained bitterly here today that a committee of inquiry into education was seeking to maintain apartheid in South West African schools.

The furthest the Fourth Committee went in its report was to recommend that pupils should be allowed to attend schools outside their population group if parents desired it and education authorities permitted it.

A further recommendation was that pupils should be educated within their communities if at all possible.

The committee sidestepped a proposal that education authorities ought to be integrated

and recommended that greater powers should be delegated to local education authorities

It voted to retain separate departments for White, Coloured and Bantu education, although it undertook to ensure that standards of education were equal

It accepted compulsory education for all races as an ideal, but declined to recommend its implementation at this stage.

The committee dropped a proposal that an all-race university should be established after the White chairman, Mr E T Meyer, had expressed reservations. He said the proposal was impractical as, among other reasons, the constitutional future of SWA was still unknown.

Mr Meyer was strongly criticised and aggressively questioned when the committee tabled its report

The opening shots came from the Nama, Damara and Ovambo delegations.

They said the report was "more of the same old thing, apartheid in education."

Employers were warned yesterday that they could be compelled by legislation to introduce equal pay for equal work in South West Africa

The warning came after the constitutional conference had recommended a uniform salary and wage structure for all races.

One-man one-vote Herero plan

RDW
10/27/66

DELEGATES to the Turnhalle conference are studying the constitutional proposals of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader, to introduce one-man-one-vote in a Westminster-style Parliament for South West Africa.

The summit will decide later this week when to discuss the plan, which was drawn up by the American constitutional lawyer Stewart Schwartz and his associates.

LOOSER

The White Nationalist delegates are likely to oppose it because of their preference for a looser con-deration rather than a non, and because they are keen to see ethnic differences enshrined in a constitution.

Conference sources have disclosed these details of the Kapuuo plan.

The constitution is for a

● Details of the constitutional plan proposed for South West Africa by the Herero Chief Clemens Kapuuo were released in Windhoek yesterday. JOHN MATISONN, of the 'Mail' Africa Bureau, reports from Windhoek.

two-chamber Parliament, Cabinet responsible to Parliament, and a constitutional President.

The President would have similar powers to the British monarch or the South African State President.

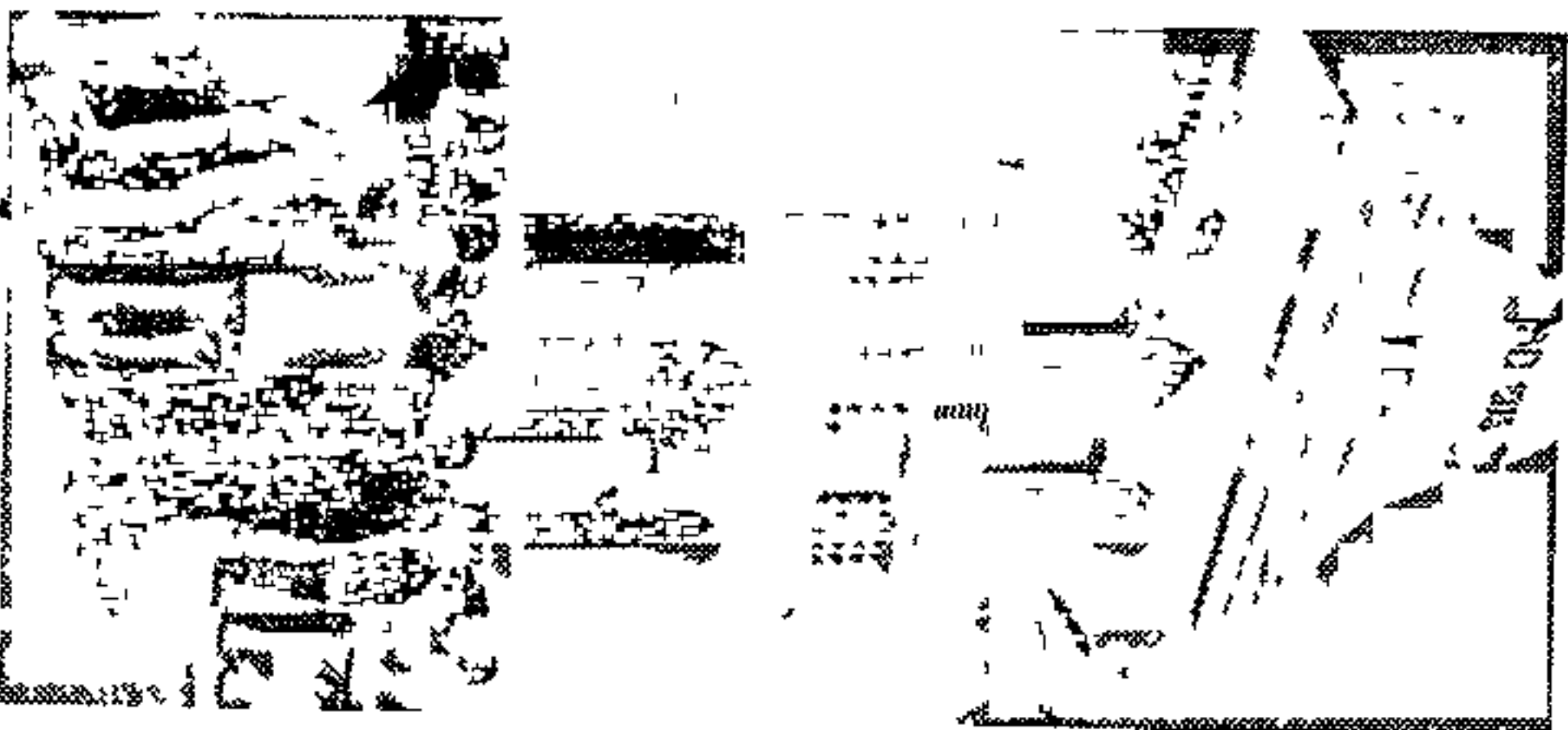
The American system of justice, under which the Supreme Court can declare laws or acts of administration illegal if they contradict the constitution, is enforced under the plan.

This would bring South West Africa into the position it was constitutionally before the Nationalist Government packed the Senate in the 1950s to remove the power of the Appeal Court to veto legislative acts.

Legal

The proposed constitution begins with the words: "We of the National Convention of Namibia are agreed that . . ."

It recommends that the Republic of South Africa without delay give legal recognition to the constitutional conference now in session at the Turnhalle as the truly representative body of the overwhelming majority of people of South West Africa, charged with the responsibility of preparing a proposed constitution for Namibia.



The Turnhalle, Windhoek.

The conference must be empowered to arrange within one year for the democratic election of a constituent assembly to consider and act on the conference's proposals for a constitution.

"Such election, of course, must be under international observation."

In the interim the South African Government must confer upon the conference legislative competence

ence over South West Africa so that it will have the legal power to enact laws necessary to remedy injustices requiring immediate attention

The constitution proposes two houses of Parliament, consisting of 50 members each. They would be elected under a system of proportional representation — the system used in Israel and in modified form in parts of Europe.

Support

One house would represent voters of the north — the Caprivi Strip, Kavango and Owambo.

The other would include the southern regions and the Kaokoveld.

The Cabinet would have to gain the support of a majority of members in both houses. Bills would only become law if passed by a majority in both houses.

"The reason for proportional representation is to provide 'automatic flexibility' for the transition, which we hope will occur, from a politics based largely on ethnic groups to politics based more on conventional political groupings."

In the first election, which is likely to be fought at least substantially on ethnic lines, minorities would be ensured represen-

tation

Decisions of the Supreme Court on constitutional matters would be final and binding.

A Bill of Rights would protect all the basic rights of freedom of movement and speech

Municipal councils would join with township advisory councils to under a system of universal suffrage which did not separate towns on ethnic lines

Citizens would be anybody over 18 years born in the territory, or who has lived there for three years or more. Residents will be entitled to dual citizenship for three years, after which they will have to choose to become Namibians or retain their foreign citizenship.

Compensation would have to be made to those groups deprived of their land under the German occupation or the South African Government.

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SWA education

Mercury NM
Africa Bureau

11/3/76

report flayed

224

WINDHOEK — The Turnhalle summit adjourned yesterday afternoon after White delegates on the education committee continued to face a barrage of criticism for a plan to retain "Bantu education."

The lights went out late in the afternoon although Mr. Charles Hartung, a Coloured delegate, had just started his speech.

Mr. E. T. Meyer, chairman of the South West African Legislative Committee, was the only person on the 11-man education committee to defend its report yesterday.

When discussions began on Tuesday, only three of the 11 were present. Yesterday, most of the others were also in the conference hall but did not back Mr. Meyer when the recommendations were criticised.

Black delegates want a multi-racial university in South West Africa, but the report says this is not feasible.

Even delegates who are Government employees have opposed the separation plans.

One delegate asked if a Black South West African would be able to go to Stellenbosch University if he wished after

independence. He was told this would be possible if the university accepted him.

Delegates are also asking for bursaries to be provided equally for all groups.

It is clear that, although many Black delegates do not wish to have forced integration of schools, they strongly oppose continuing with separate departments and separate courses for the different ethnic groups.

The report says that anybody should be able to attend any school, provided the relevant authorities agree.

The report will not be accepted without substantial alterations.

The key question now facing the conference is still its attitude to the constitutional proposals of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader, as drawn up by his American constitutional adviser, Mr. Stewart Schwartz.

POLITICAL

Frelimo
ARGUS 12/3/76
purge: 5
dismissed

224

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The
Frelimo Government of
Mozambique has dismissed
five members of its ruling
Central Committee in
what appears to be a
general purge of dissi-
dents

Their expulsion and
committal to re-education
centres was announced by
Radio Mozambique today
against a background of
growing criticism of Fre-
limo's severely Marxist
policy and increasingly
ruthless repression of
human rights

Several lesser Frelimo
members were dismissed
in addition to the five
from the Central Com-
mittee but were not named
and no details of their
'crimes' were given.

Hotel group defies SWA ruling on race laws

224

STAR 12/13/75

South West Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Breweries Ltd is to open all its hotels to Blacks in defiance of the South West Africa Administration. The decision is a direct reaction to assaults on customers outside its multiracial Kaiserkrone Hotel in Windhoek.

With nine hotels in Windhoek, Walvis Bay, Swakopmund, Tsumeb and Otjiwarongo, SWB is the biggest hotel chain in the territory. Only three of its hotels have so far been given official permission to serve all races.

The general manager of SWB Hotels, Mr J H Amhirm, said the MEC for nature conservation and tourism, Mr A Brinkman, had given no help when White vigilantes assaulted Kaiserkrone customers after multiracial dances.

He returned to Mr Brinkman the "international" signs granted to three SWB hotels in Windhoek — the Kaiserkrone, Grand and Hansa — so that they could serve Blacks. The international designation was "a farce"

"MATTER OF TIME"

He said in a letter to Mr Brinkman that SWB hotels would keep their doors open to Black and Brown people without international licences.

It would only be a "matter of a short time" before the Nationalist-controlled administration lost its privilege to designate international hotels.

As long ago as last June SWB had applied to the administration for permission to open all its hotels to Black and Brown people. Other hotels had also applied.

The administration had seen fit however, to designate only three SWB hotels in Windhoek as international.

They alone in the entire territory had to bear full responsibility, cope with teething problems and deal with unpleasant situations, while the administration neglected its duty and gave no assistance whatsoever.

ORDERLY

Mr Amhirm said Black and Brown customers had behaved in an orderly fashion. The fault lay with narrow-minded Whites who opposed the abolition of apartheid and acted in a disorderly, often brutal fashion.

He condemned selective grading of hotels as international. The system would only succeed when all hotels were open to all races.

Under the present system the stigma of apartheid remained. It could not further the constitutional conference in the Turnhalle and the detente policy.

In an interview today Mr Amhirm said that, as the law stood, hotels could serve Brown people without an international licence. Such a licence was required to serve Blacks.

Nonetheless, he would instruct hotel managers to serve people irrespective of race as long as they were properly clothed and well behaved.

BLACK VICTORY OVER DEMAND FOR VAPRSTY

NM 12/31/76

Mercury Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK—The three-day deadlock at the Turnhalle talks ended in victory for Black delegates when the Whites acceded to their demand for a multi-racial university.

For the third day in succession the evening Press conference was cancelled because there was no official decision, but conference sources disclosed yesterday that there had been agreement on the university issue, which has been debated for three days.

This decision means that three clauses in the education report submitted to the conference by a working committee consisting of one member of each of the 11 delegations will have to be scrapped.

These recommendations were that the present colleges, organised in separate ethnic groups, be granted additional funds to provide extra courses to their own groups.

White delegates, especially the former Cabinet Minister Mr. A. H. du Plessis, and the chairman of the committee which formulated the report, Mr. E. T. Meyer, put up a spirited defence of the report.

They stated that it was necessary to keep education separate to protect "mother-tongue instruction." They claimed that to protect the interests of minorities they should be taught in their home languages.

A number of Black delegates said this was not the real objection of White delegates to the multi-racial university. They said the Whites were simply trying to preserve apartheid in a future independent South West Africa.

They said that they would rather the funds

were not voted to extend the college system, but be used for bursaries and other assistance to citizens who wished to study outside the territory.

"After we become independent there will be money in the international community to help start a multi-racial university," one delegate said.

"We would rather have no university than more of this Bantu education."

This comment was made by one delegate in response to Mr. du Plessis, who had asked previously what delegates would do if the South African Government refused to pay for such a university.

Delegates regarded this decision as an important victory for those who wish to minimise the emphasis on ethnic groups in the territory after independence.

Although verbal agreement was reached yesterday, new clauses have not yet been written into the report. Delegates were confident that this was merely a formality.

However, this decision is only the first step in considering the report on education.

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Victory for Blacks in SWA talks

By JOHN MATISONN
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The three-day deadlock at the Turnhalle talks ended in victory for Black delegates yesterday when the Whites acceded to their demand for a multiracial university.

For the third day in succession the evening Press conference was cancelled because the talks had arrived at no official decision but conference sources disclosed yesterday that there had been agreement on the university issue, which has been haggled over for three days.

The agreement was a verbal one, but delegates were confident that writing new clauses into the education report would be a mere formality.

This decision means that three clauses in the education report, submitted to the conference by a working committee consisting of one member of each of the 11 delegations, will have to be scrapped.

These recommendations were that the present colleges, organised into separate ethnic groups, be granted additional funds to provide extra courses for their own people.

White delegates, especially the former Cabinet Ministers, Mr A H du Plessis and the chairman of the committee which formulated the report, Mr E. T. Meyer, put up a strong defence of the report.

They said it was necessary to keep education separate to protect "mother tongue instruction." They claimed that,

to protect the interests of minorities, they should be taught in their home languages.

Several Black delegates said the Whites were simply trying to preserve apartheid in a future independent South West Africa.

The Blacks said they would rather the funds were not voted to extend the college system, but instead be given to bursaries and other assistance to citizens who wished to study outside the territory.

"After we become independent there will be money in the international community to help start a multiracial university," one delegate said.

"We would rather have no university than more of this Bantu education."

This was said in response to Mr Du Plessis, who had asked what delegates would do if the South African Government refused to pay for a multiracial university.

The agreement on a multiracial university is only the first step in considering the report on education. Contentious debate is also expected when the summit continues on Monday, when it will discuss other clauses which have recommended that separate White, Coloured and African education departments be maintained at school level.

Some delegates who oppose this recommendation are not in favour of enforced integration, but they would like to see one department of education and uniform teaching. They would also favour voluntary integration of schools.

Racial schools row at talks

Mar 15/3/76

WINDHOEK — Personal conflict between the ten black delegations and the white delegates is expected when the Turnhalle summit continues discussion of educational matters today.

Black delegates have returned to the talks more confident than ever after their victory on Friday when the whites backed in principle a multiracial university for South West Africa.

Today delegates continue discussions on the education report and are likely to consider an even more controversial subject, whether black Coloured and white pupils should continue to be taught separately, and to fall under separate educational authorities.

The report, prepared by a study committee consisting of one representative from each of the 11 delegations, has recommended that the present system be continued. But on Friday the

summit scrapped the committee's recommendation that the races be taught separately at post-matriculation level.

The black delegates who served on the committee no longer endorse its recommendation regarding university level education, and at least some have also changed their minds about education at school level as well.

A number of black delegates will take a tough stand against anything which smacks of the present system of Bantu Education, which they clearly regard as inferior.

On Friday the white delegates, after holding out for three days against a multiracial university, accepted it in principle. This decision has not yet been formally announced by the conference organisers, as debate on the rest of the education report could continue for another few days.

Delegates returned to their hotels here last night although it is now illegal for some of them to con-

tinue staying there.

Mr J. Hanns Alhriem, the general manager of South West Breweries Hotels, has defied the Government by returning the "International" signs on his Windhoek hotels.

This means he is no longer permitted to have blacks as guests unless permits are obtained. He did this as an act of protest against the ad-

ministration, which he says has given no assistance or guidance to hoteliers during the change-over to multiracialism.

This has put the Government in a spot as Mr Alhriem's hotels have housed a large number of delegates to the talks. He says he is perfectly happy to continue serving people of all races, but he sees no need for the international licence as it affords him no assistance.

So far the Government has taken no action.

Meanwhile, the Kaiserskroone Hotel, also owned by Mr Alhriem's company, had its first quiet Friday and Saturday night in many weeks.

One of the reasons Mr Alhriem took this action was because the authorities had been of no help, he said, in re-educating pro-apartheid whites to accept the new circumstances. The result had been a large number of fights as a result of racial arguments outside the hotel — DDC

Call for border RDM defence 17/3/76

524

WINDHOEK — The plenary session of the South West Africa constitutional conference interrupted its debate on education yesterday to consider a motion by the Owambo delegation that the South African Government be asked to continue its defence of the Angolan border, conference sources said.

The conference discussed the motion yesterday afternoon together with a number of amendments proposed by the leader of the White delegation, Mr. A. H. du Plessis.

In the first amendment, the White delegation asked the South African Government to continue with the maintenance of law and order in SWA, in spite of possible undue pressure from outside, and especially in view of the position on the northern border.

In the second amendment the delegation sought to ask the South African Government that it should with every means at its disposal counter any and all toward interference from outside.

The third amendment assured the South African Government that the vast majority of people in SWA would support it, should it agree to the requests by the conference.

Africa

RDM 17/3/76

Police chief in SWA calms fears of attack

“Mail” Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — The Divisional Commissioner of Police in South West Africa Brigadier H. V. Verster, confirmed yesterday that he had been asked to address a meeting of worried road construction workers at Grootfontein on Saturday

The workers, particularly those in charge of road graders who camped in isolated spots are worried about recent terrorist shootings

“I had to ‘depanic’ some of the panic,” the Brigadier said. The request came from the director of roads, Mr H. J. M. Williamson.

Brig Verster also confirmed that in the next

few days he would have a meeting with Mr R. Hoffmann an Otjiwarongo farmer who recently published a lengthy letter in the local Press stating that law and order in the territory was breaking down because armed bandits were at large.

Brig Verster felt that this was an inflated view of the real situation. He admitted receiving complaints from a number of Windhoek businessmen about burglaries. He said there had been only three burglaries in the past three days.

Brigadier D. R. Marais, Commanding Officer of South West Africa Command said yesterday that hundreds of women in

South West Africa had expressed willingness to join the commandos in the territory to combat terrorism, reports Sapa

In a Press statement, Brig Marais said he had been impressed, during a recent lecture tour of the northern towns of South West Africa, with the determination of people in the territory to combat terrorism and to limit its effect.

Brigadier Marais and two officials of the CSIR, who are experts in terrorism and anti-terrorism lectured to about 3 000 people in the past week and answered many questions.

During the tour, hundreds of women in the towns had expressed willingness to join the com-

mandos. Hundreds more in the rural area were also prepared to join, he said.

The initial aim with the women in the commandos would be protection of their homes and property.

“In these times it is not only husband and wife who work together. Husband, wife, children and employees have realised that they must cooperate on their farms to keep terrorists out and, should there be terrorists, to establish their presence,” he said.

“It does not help to spend money on physical protection if every individual is not psychologically prepared to be watchful at all times and to live with the requirements of the times,” Brig Marais said

CAPE TIMES 17/3/76

Two hurt by landmine

224

JOHANNESBURG — Two people, one of them a Finnish nurse, were injured when a landmine exploded under their vehicle on the O w a m b o - A n g o l a border road about 50 km east of the Oshikango control post, the SAIBC reported yesterday.

The nurse is Miss T Heikkinen, based at Nkongo in the east of the Kwanyama tribal area. The other injured person is a Mr Adam Thomas.

Both have been admitted to the state hospital at Oshikati where their condition is said to be "satisfactory" — Sapa

Faint, illegible text or markings on the right edge of the page.

E) 6/76(K)

(224)

Time of release: 19 March 1976
2 p.m.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

1. With the appearance of the Caprivi Constitution Proclamation, 1976 in the Government Gazette this morning the Government of the Republic has reaffirmed its intention to lead in accordance with the wishes of the nation each individual nation to self-government

2. The first step for the founding of a sound administration for Caprivi took place when the Eastern Caprivi Legislative Council was constituted on 15 March 1976.

3. The territory in respect of which the Eastern Caprivi Legislative Council was established, will become a self-governing territory within the territory of South-West Africa under the name Caprivi on 1 April 1976 in accordance with the provisions of the Development of Self-government for Native Nations in South-West Africa Act, 1968 (Act 54 of 1968).

4. The Caprivi Constitution Proclamation which appeared today, provides for the definition of the territory of Caprivi, the constitution of the Legislative Council and its executive government which will vest in a Cabinet. The Legislative Council will comprise of both designated and elected members. Thereby, Caprivi citizens outside Caprivi and who are qualified to vote are also afforded the opportunity of casting their vote at the election of elected members.

5. The Cabinet will consist of a Chief Minister who will be a chief, and five other Ministers of whom one will be a chief. The Chief Minister will appoint four Ministers.

In view of the fact that there are only two tribes in Caprivi, with a chief at the head of each tribe, the chief of the one tribe will be the Chief Minister for the first term of the Legislative Council after its re-constitution, and thereafter the chiefs will hold office alternatively for every successive term of the Legislative Council. The Chief Councillor and Councillors of the existing Legislative Council will be designated Chief Minister and Ministers, respectively, as from 1 April 1976.

6. With effect from 1 April 1976 Lozi will be recognised as an official language of Caprivi.

7. With the coming into operation of the Caprivi Constitution Proclamation, 1976, on 1 April 1976, the second stage of constitutional development as provided for in Chapter 2 of the Development of Self-government for Native Nations in South-West Africa Act, 1968 (Act 54 of 1968), will like in Owambo and Kavango be reached, which means inter alia that Caprivi may now have its own official gazette, flag and national anthem. Over and above the present legislative powers of the Legislative Council it will now also be vested with the further power of being able to amend or repeal acts of Parliament in relation to those matters in respect of which the Legislative Council has jurisdiction.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF
THE SECRETARY FOR BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

LAPPE TOWN.

19 MARCH 1976.

AKGUS 14/7/70

CAPRIVI COUNCIL TO BE SET UP

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The Argus Political Correspondent

A CAPRIVI Constitution proclamation which provides for the definition of the territory of Caprivi in South West Africa, the constitution of a legislative council and its executive government was published in the Government Gazette today.

The territory will become a self-governing territory within South West Africa on April 1. The executive government will vest in a cabinet.

In a statement today the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr I P van Onselen, said that with the appearance of the proclamation today the South African Government had reaffirmed its intention to lead each individual nation in South West to self-government.

FIRST STEP

The first step for the founding of a sound administration for Caprivi took place when the Eastern Caprivi Legislative Council was constituted on March 15 1972.

The territory for which this council had been established would become a self-governing territory within South West with the name Caprivi, in accordance with the provisions of the Development of Self-government for Native Nations in South West Africa Act of 1968. Caprivi citizens outside Caprivi who were qualified to vote were afforded the opportunity of casting their vote at the election of elected members. The legislative council would consist of both designated and elected members.

CHIEFS

The cabinet would consist of a chief minister who would be a chief and five other ministers, of which one would be a chief.

As there were only two tribes in Caprivi the chiefs would alternate as chief ministers during each term of council.

Lozi would be the official language and the territory could not have its own gazette, flag and national anthem as in the case of Owambo, and Kavango.

The legislative council would have the right to

amend or repeal Acts of Parliament in relation to matters in respect of which the council had jurisdiction.

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Conflict is Swapo aim, court told

CAPE TIMES
19/3/76

SWAKOPMUND. — The South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), under the chairmanship of Mr Sam Nujoma, believed that armed conflict was the only way to achieve its goal, Mr Petrus Albertus Ferreira, an expert on Swapo and its activities, said in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

He was giving evidence before Mr Justice J J Strydom in the trial of six members of Swapo on charges in terms of the Terrorism Act which relate to the assassination of Chief Filemon Elifas, the former Chief Minister of Owambo.

Mr Ferreira, a former captain in the security police, said Swapo had drafted many documents from which it emerged that the organization believed the only way to "liberate" South West Africa was by armed force.

Mr Ferreira referred to the landmine explosion on

the Owambo-Angola border on March 12 in which a Finnish nurse and a co-worker were seriously injured, and to the abduction of an Owambo headman.

He said Swapo received R20 000 last year from the World Council of Churches, and contributions from other foreign sources had also run into thousands of rands. These sources were not named.

BISHOP

He added that the exiled Bishop of Damaraland, Bishop Colin Winter, had raised funds for Swapo

Before the Portuguese coup in April 1974, when

Unita was still fighting Portuguese troops, Swapo supplied the movement with arms

Under an agreement between Swapo and Unita, once Unita had been installed as the Government of Angola, Swapo would be allowed access to Owambo through Angola from bases in Zambia and Tanzania. Mr Ferreira said.

After Mr Ferreira's evidence counsel for the defence, Dr W E Cooper, SC, said the State had put Swapo into the dock instead of the accused. At his request he was allowed to reserve his cross-examination of Mr Ferreira till Monday. The court adjourned till then. — Sapa

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Blacks 2/3/76 STAR. back Mudge

South West Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The verligte vice chairman of the National Party in South West Africa, Mr Dirk Mudge, is to chair a committee appointed to draft constitutional guidelines for the Turnhalle conference.

Significantly, the Black and Brown majority on the 35-man committee preferred him to both his White colleagues and to leaders of their own delegations. They passed over

● The experienced leader of the NP in the territory and ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr A H du Plessis who replaced Mr Mudge as leader of the White delegation last year.

● The verkrampte Mr Eben van Zyl, member of the Executive Committee in the all-White Legislative Assembly, who had sharp differences with Mr Mudge before Mr du Plessis came.

● Herero leader Clemens Kapuuo, focus of the indigenous caucus in the Turnhalle, who was the first to produce a draft constitution for South West Africa.

CONFIDENCE

The choice reflected widespread confidence in Mr Mudge, leader of the Legislative Assembly, for his flexibility in inter-racial negotiations.

It also indicated firm resistance to the idea of an ethnic federation.

The make-up of the committee suggests that proponents of national unity will strongly argue the case for centralised power in an independent South

28/3/76

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By

EUGENE HUGO
in Cape Town

HUGH ROBERTON
at the United Nations
and Tribune Reporters

SEVEN terrorists were killed and an unknown number wounded when South African security forces clashed with Swapo terrorists in Owambo this week.

A spokesman for Army Headquarters announced last night that South African forces suffered no casualties and are hunting the rest of the gang.

No further details of the incident were available. Soon after South Africa's last armoured column rolled back over the Cunene Bridge into South West yesterday morning in what is described as a diplomatic triumph, not a retreat.

The exit of the last troops from Caluque dramatically defused a United Nations Security Council debate which held dangerous implications.

The debate was mild by comparison with the expected bid to get South Africa declared a threat to peace and secure the ammunition for punitive UN action.

Government circles yesterday expressed cautious optimism that "things are looking much better".

Defence Minister Mr P. W. Botha took the salute as the last convoy of Panther armoured cars rolled across the bridge at 10.15.

"This is the end of a chapter," he said, "but I hope the beginning of a better chapter."

"We want peace, but until peace exists we shall be on the alert and remain on our side of the border to protect the interests for which we are responsible."

Two battalions, including Black soldiers, crossed the bridge to end a South African involvement which began last August.

But as the troops pulled out, about 4 000 African refugees, gathered near the river looked glum. Many fear a massacre when the MPLA arrive from their lines 320 km north.

Reprisals

Men, women and children in the tented camps of Cunegal and Calai fear reprisals because most families have members in the FNLA and Unita.

Many said they would either take to the bush or swim a crocodile-infested river into South West.

In New York encouraging developments at the United Nations were

• First public assurances from the MPLA that they will not deprive South West Africans of electricity and water from the Cunene River scheme.

• Assurance that South African prisoners of war were being mistreated.

• A Chinese attack on Russia for its "naked arms intervention" in Angola, and a suggestion by Ambassador Huang Hua that South African "aggression" in Angola had been caused by Soviet action.

The Chinese attack defied a formal warning from the entire African bloc that it did not want Soviet and Cuban involvement discussed and wished to single out only South Africa for condemnation.

Rebuke

It drew an immediate and surprising rebuke from Tanzania, one of China's oldest friends in Africa, whose ambassador, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, delivered what he confessed was his country's first public attack on China.

The Chinese Ambassador, Mr Huang Hua, almost as if to show contempt for the Soviet-inspired attempt to turn the debate into a one-sided farce, sat puffing a cigarette and reading while Mr Salim spoke and turned to whisper to amused aides when Mr Salim criticised China by name.

Ambassador Huang had said the Soviet intervention — part of Moscow's ceaseless foreign aggression and expansion for more than ten years — had resulted in 15 000 Black Angolans being killed and many towns and villages being razed with Russian weapons.

Isolated

South Africa's withdrawal has isolated Russia and Cuba for attack as the remaining interventionists in the territory and taken the heat off South Africa.

Despite attacks on South Africa for its intervention in Angola this now appears almost as a side issue as UN members seek fresh ammunition to pressure the Soviet Union and its Cuban ally out of Africa.

• Rifleman H. S. L. Moss of Amalinda, East London, was killed by a landmine in the border area on Friday.

STAR 31/3/76

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Only way in for Swapo — Mudge

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — If the South West African Peoples Organisation could prove it had the overwhelming support of an ethnic group in South West Africa, the militant movement could be admitted to the constitutional talks taking place in the territory, Mr Dirk Mudge, a leading delegate at the talks, said.

"If Swapo came (to the talks) in a legal manner, then I would be the last person to refuse them," Mr Mudge said.

But Swapo knew it would not get that support in an election, he told the autumn school of the University of Stellenbosch yesterday.

Mr Mudge emphasised that the talks were between representatives of ethnic groups rather than political factions.

There was a better chance of co-operation

among ethnic groups than among political parties, he said.

The danger with organisations — such as Swapo — that spanned ethnic barriers was that a Black solidarity front could result and lead to a confrontation with the Whites.

Because the Whites would defend their rights in South West Africa, this could mean a civil war "worse than anywhere else in Africa," he said.

Swapo had stated that it was opposed to the concept of ethnic elections or representations.

Mr Mudge said the talks were "the most representative group of people yet to come together in South West Africa," although they were not as representative as was wanted.

But Swapo would not "creep in by the back door or be pulled in by the hair."

He said the Whites would not lose their identity if the legal barriers between ethnic groups were removed.

SWA will defend itself if forced, says Mudge

MR DIRK MUDGE, MEC, who in Windhoek last week was elected chairman of a committee to plan a constitution for South West Africa, said in Stellenbosch yesterday that the peoples of SWA would defend themselves if they were ever forced to do so.

"For no-one willingly commits suicide," he added.

"Those people who are beginning to think in terms of force must take into account the determination of the great majority of Southwesterners to hold their country, at all costs."

Mr Mudge, a key figure at the constitutional talks in Windhoek, was addressing the Autumn School at the University of Stellenbosch.

He said "I have often been asked if we will be

granted enough time I am convinced that we will be given time, so long as we, the inhabitants of South West Africa, as well as the world community, can accept that we are just and honest in our intentions and that we will not hesitate to do those things that we must do

"DUMBFOUNDED"

"If our Western friends do not give us the necessary time, then we must do what we think is right, and we will not be forced into taking irresponsible decisions."

Mr Mudge went on "We are dumbfounded when responsible governments urge South Africa to withdraw immediately from SWA. Chaos and bloodshed would be the inevitable consequence, and those for whom the world community are most concerned would suffer most as a result

"Delegates to the constitutional talks see no chance for United Nations supervision of SWA. We are not impressed with the UN's role as a force

for peace. We are still waiting for examples of where the UN has succeeded in achieving peace where there has been war"

OPEN

Mr Mudge said everyone should view the constitutional talks with an open mind. For many years the Whites had done the planning, and other population groups had criticized it and rejected it as the White man's planning

"We will not make the

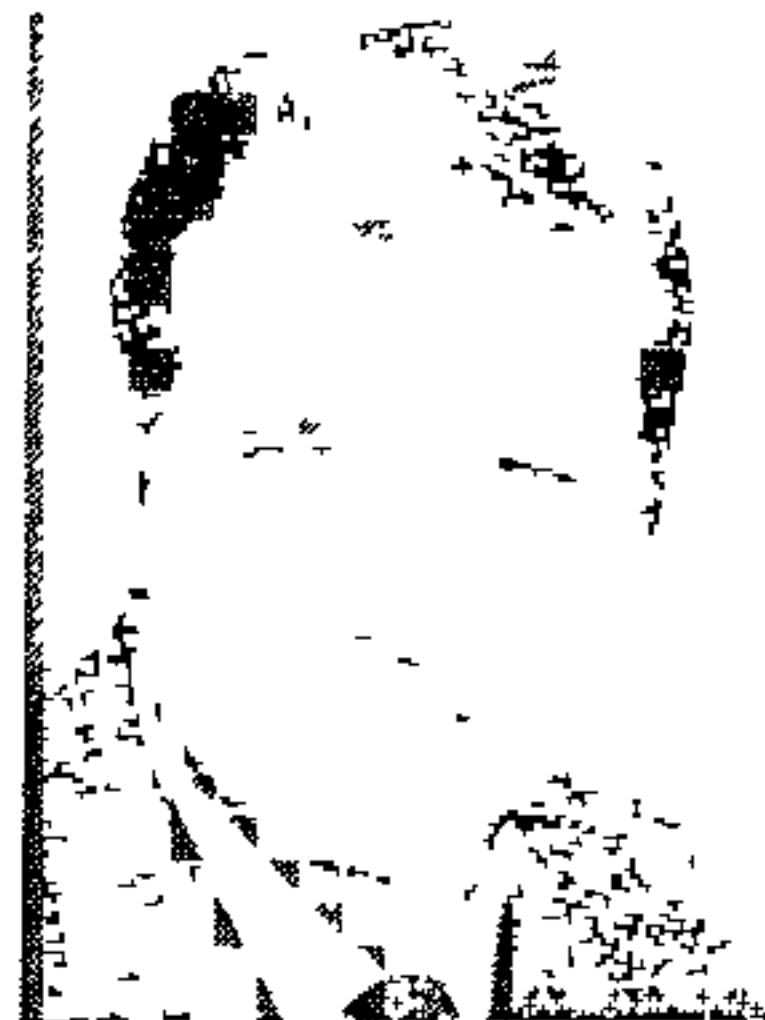
same mistake; we know on which principles we must stand fast, but these we will put to the (constitutional) deliberations

"Meanwhile, SWA remains South Africa's responsibility. The inhabitants of SWA welcome South Africa's protection of our borders and the maintenance of law and order so that we can resolve our future in peace. We also welcome South Africa's strong economic support"

Mr Mudge said Angola was an outstanding example of how not to exercise self-determination, and the Angolan upheaval had done much to bring home the realities of the situation to delegates to the SWA constitutional talks

And he said Southwesterners had no wish to be regarded as a subject of experimentation, by overzealous scientists and experts

"Our lives and our future are in the balance, and we do not want to be used as guinea-pigs. That is why we want to solve our own problems in our own way"



Mr Dirk Mudge

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STAR 2/4/76

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, has given the first public indication that the Government regards a constitutional solution in South West Africa as urgent.

While making it clear that the Government was leaving the issue in the hands of the Turnhalle SWA constitutional conference, Dr Muller said last night: "The sooner they can do it, the better for everyone involved."

At the Stellenbosch University Autumn School, the Minister committed the Government "not to delay matters or stand in their way" as soon as the Turnhalle conference developed a constitution acceptable to all the parties involved.

"On the contrary, the Government will immediately proceed with them to the practical implementation of their wishes," he said.

Answering critics who urged swifter progress and for the Government to lay down a timetable for SWA independence, Dr Muller claimed "It is high time it is realised that the crux of the matter is how fast the constitutional conference succeeds in working out a constitution acceptable to all."

Unanimity

The only wish South Africa had in this connection — and he said it should also apply to anyone who had SWA interests at heart — was that the residents of SWA "freely and voluntarily as soon as practical achieve unanimity over their political future."

This was the Government's main requirement in SWA. How the end product looked was not for South Africa to determine.

Dr Muller also appealed to the rest of the world to let the people of South West Africa decide their own political future.

But South Africa would not allow anyone — neither the United Nations nor South Africa itself — to impose a political system on South West Africa.

Nor would South Africa allow the territory to become another Angola. "And it is imperative that the international community also makes efforts to avoid the repetition of such tragic events in South West Africa," he said.

UN's demands thrown out

Mercury
Correspondent

STELLENBOSCH

Dr. Hilgard

Muller last night rejected the Security Council's demands that South Africa should withdraw troops from South West Africa.

But the Foreign Minister told the autumn school at the University of Stellen-

bosch that the sooner the constitutional talks in Windhoek's Turnhalle reached agreement, the better for everybody.

Earlier yesterday, the Prime Minister rejected the Security Council decision after its debate on alleged South African aggression in Angola. Mr. Vorster told the

SABC that South Africa would not comply with the council's resolution demanding Angola war reparations.

Dr. Muller, talking about the Turnhalle conference, said the Government would not delay matters or stand in the way.

He pointed out that the conference aimed for a constitutional agree-

ment in three years, or about two-and-a-half years from now.

Dr. Muller sketched the historical links between South Africa and South West Africa and said that UN allegations since 1958 had not only increased, but untrue charges and twisted reports had given way to a "smear campaign conducted with scandalous

lies, undignified insults and emotional out-

bursts"

"Dishonesty has started to reign supreme," he said.

But South Africa would not allow a political system to be forced on SWA, nor could it, or would it, allow similar chaos that in neighbouring Angola.

South Africa would continue with its development work.

"We will continue to defend the northern border and to maintain law and order so that the South West African leaders can complete their task in a peaceful atmosphere," he said in what can be seen as a reply to the Security Council's demands.

"If the UN and its Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, really want a peaceful solution in the territory," he asked, why had there been no response to South Africa's invitation to send a representative to the talks?

A similar invitation had been made to the African chairman of the UN Council for Namibia and to the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity's special SWA committee.

"If the Secretary-General is not prepared to react to this offer, what is he prepared to react to?"

If he wanted a peaceful solution, why had he not been prepared to meet delegates from the talks last year, and how could he continue to carry out General Assembly resolutions which embraced violence?

He appealed to the outside world to give the people of SWA the opportunity to sort out their own problems.

No country could afford bloodshed. SWA had seen it in its earlier years, but why did it have to happen again?

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Observer

The events have deeply shaken Government circles because Dr Totemeyer, who was born in South West Africa and is a leading authority on the territory, was invited by Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to attend, as an observer, last year's talks in Cape Town with the multi-racial Advisory Council of South West Africa.

In a doctoral thesis last year, Dr Totemeyer shocked Nationalist opinion by arguing that Government policy in Owambo would fail if it did not recognise Swapo as a political force. Condemning the Government's attitude to Swapo, he said "If a party, even if it is banned, enjoys massive support, it can develop into a pressure group which no government can ignore and which can never be totally suppressed."

Commenting on Association International's refusal to publish his book, Dr Totemeyer said there had apparently been "differences of approach" between himself and the association.

The book had been commissioned by the association — whose sponsors include Mr Louis Luyt and Pretoria millionaire Mr Werner Ackerman. It had dealt with South West Africa — facts, attitudes and prospects — he said.

Vorster's SWA adviser sacked SUNDAY TIMES by 4/4/76 the Nats

Sunday Times Political
Correspondent

THE National Party's expert on South West Africa, Dr Gerhard Totemeyer, has been asked to resign from the party's influential Cape Youth Council, a move which has rocked NP circles.

Dr Totemeyer has recently expressed views on Swapo's role in the territory which go against Government policy. In a second move, involving the senior political science lecturer at the University of Stellenbosch, the pro-Government foreign affairs organisation, Association International, has refused to publish a book it commissioned from Dr Totemeyer on South West Africa.

Approached by the Sunday Times about allegations that his withdrawal from the Youth Council was at the request of the Cape leader of the party, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, Dr Totemeyer was reluctant to comment. He confirmed, however, that he had been asked to resign because his views on South West Africa differed from the official party line in the Cape.

Dr Totemeyer, who has served on the council for a number of years, said that he had an "independent approach". He declined to confirm or deny whether he was still a member of the NP.

Cape Times 6/4/76

Blaming Swapo 'over-simplifies'

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WINDHOEK. — Attributing all the problems in Owambo to Swapo was "grossly over-simplifying matters", the court was told here yesterday by the defence counsel, Dr W E Cooper, when six members of Swapo appeared under the Terrorism Act

The case arises from the death last year of the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas.

Cross-examining a former security policeman, Mr P A Ferreira, who had been described by the state as an expert on Swapo, Dr Cooper asked him to read to the court a memorandum on why people left Owambo during 1974. He said the memorandum had been published by a number of churches in Owambo, including the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

FINGERPRINTS

The memorandum gave the following reasons why people were leaving Owambo "The enforced carrying of identity cards bearing their fingerprints, which made people feel like criminals, a constitution forced on the people under which they could be logged and tortured with electric current, claims that racial and ethnic segregation had been strictly applied only against Blacks and the oppressive powers of the police which had caused fear and hatred towards the police in South Africa instead of respect for

them as a helper of the people"

Dr Cooper said. "According to this memorandum, there seems to be a great dissatisfaction among the Ovambo people"

PARISHIONERS

The memorandum had been drawn up after churches interviewed parishioners on why they were leaving the country

Dr Cooper said a lot of Mr Ferreira's evidence seemed to be based on information supplied by informants

Mr Chris Jansen closed the state's case after a former secretary of the late Chief Minister Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, had given evidence

Before the court adjourned Mr Justice J J Strydom set aside a defence request made in March that five witnesses be recalled — Sapa

Hansard II col 768
6/4/76

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(3) whether assurances as to their safety were sought by the workers, if so, (a) what assurances and (b) what steps have been taken to meet their requests;

(4) whether there has been any stoppage of work on the Scheme; if so, (a) how many workers are involved, (b) for what period has work been stopped and (c) what steps have been taken or are to be taken to continue work on the Scheme

Reply:

(1) Yes

(2) (a) Yes

(b) (i) Prefabricated houses and tents equipped with electrical lighting, flushing sewerage, water and cooking facilities

(ii) Motor trucks for the transportation of personal belongings and furniture were made available

(3) Yes.

(a) That their families be settled in South-West Africa and that they may work undisturbed

(b) Their transfer to South-West Africa has been arranged until such time as more certainty is obtained of the circumstances under which work on the project in Angola can be continued

(4) Yes, on the Angolan side.

(a) 300 skilled and 650 unskilled workers

(b) Since 29 March 1976, and I have been informed that work had been resumed today

(c) Practical aspects are being discussed with representatives of Angola

Keptv standing over from Friday,
2 April 1976

Kunene Hydro-electric Scheme

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS replied to Question 13, by Mr C W Egin

Question:

- (1) Whether workers on the Kunene Hydro-electric Scheme have sought permission to move with their families into South-West Africa; if so
- (2) (a) whether permission was granted and (b) what arrangements have been made for their (i) accommodation and (ii) transport,

Shop raid alarms Ovambo tribesmen

STAR 7/4/76 (224)

South West Africa
Bureau

WINDHOEK — Tribesmen in the Ovambo homeland are alarmed after terrorists abducted two men in a daylight raid on a shop on Sunday.

The raid is expected to strengthen demands from chiefs and headmen for firearms to protect themselves and their people.

Sixteen terrorists took the two men away at gunpoint after they had

robbed an Ovambo-owned shop and burnt it to the ground.

There have now been five abductions in the homeland in less than four months.

Security forces have launched a massive search for the terrorists, believed to belong to the South West Africa People's Organisation, which is staging raids into Ovambo from bases in neighbouring Angola.

The latest raid was at the remote village of Oshangu, 10 km south of the border and only 35 km north-east of the administrative capital of Ondangwa, which is in the heart of the homeland.

Not since Chief Minister Filemon Elifas was shot dead in a raid last year had terrorists raided so deep into Ovambo.

Oshangu is about 8 km from the village of Oshandi, where raids took place in December and where, last week, a construction foreman, Mr Gernod Schmidt, was abducted.

Police spokesman were

unavailable today to say if any arrests had been made. They have not yet released the names of the abducted men.

Daily Disp. 8/4/76

Police name man missing in raid

JOHANNESBURG — Police have named Mr L. Shiwala as one of the two people abducted on Sunday after 16 armed terrorists, believed to be members of Swapo, had raided and set fire to a store 30 km from Ondangwa in Owambo.

He is the brother of the shopowner, Mr I. Jonah, a prominent Owambo businessman who sustained losses estimated at R40 000 in the terror raid.

The second person is an unidentified Owambo woman.

Maj-Gen M. Geldenhuys, the chief of the Security Police, confirmed yesterday that the raiders had made off in the direction of Angola after plundering the store and loading their supplies on to a truck parked out-

side.

The disappearance of the two people is the third such incident in less than a month. Last Monday a German construction foreman, Mr G. Schmidt, 37, disappeared from the village of Ohandi, 7 km from the Angolan border. At the same spot a British citizen, Mr G. Pepper, was shot and killed by Swapo terrorists on December 31 last year.

A few days before Mr Schmidt's disappearance an Owambo headman was abducted and has not been heard of since.

Mr J. de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said yesterday that there was a "traffic" of terrorists between Angola and Owambo. — DDC.

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TERROR CAPT. TIMES TRIAL 8/4/76 MAY BE SPLIT

SWA KOPMUND. — Defence counsel in the Elifas terrorism trial in the Supreme Court here will decide today whether to ask for a separation of trials of the six men and women being tried in terms of the terrorism Act.

Defence counsel Dr W E Cooper, SC, said the defence would consider asking for a separation of trials after the judge, Mr Justice J. J. Stydom, had indicated that all the accused did not need to be present in court at all times.

For humanitarian reasons, the accused did not need to be present unless evidence was being led concerning them.

Yesterday's evidence concerned only Hendrik Shikongo who is charged specifically with giving transport to a number of men who allegedly later shot the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas.

CAR PARKED

A witness for the defence, Mr Stefanus Nathaniel, said Mr Shikongo's car had been parked opposite the bottle store where the Chief Minister was killed.

Two witnesses for the State said earlier that the car had been parked near some petrol bowsers where it could be seen from the bottle store.

Questioned by the prosecutors, Mr C Jansen, Mr Nathaniel said he saw a man with a rifle fire from a position between the bottle store and a supermarket on the night of Chief Elifas's death.

Asked to describe the man's clothing, Mr Nathaniel said he had not been able to see clearly because it was dark, but believed the man wore a khaki shirt and shorts.

Mr Matheus Ashpende, a welder, said he had a drink with the Chief Minister on the night of the shooting.

After the Chief Minister left the bottle store where they had been drinking, he heard two shots.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa

Terror: Ovambos vow to hit back

224 STAR 9/14/76

Clive Cowley,
South West Africa
Bureau

WINDHOEK — Blacks were so angry about terrorist attacks and abductions that they were prepared to hit back at Swapo insurgents, said the Ovambo Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, in Oshakati today.

Pastor Ndjoba was asked to comment on a murder and abduction near the Angola border, where Swapo is conducting a reign of terror among the tribesmen

"My people are angry," he said "They want to hit back My Cabinet will consider their request that firearms should be issued to chiefs and headmen"

The South African Police and military gave as much protection as possible, but it was a diffi-

cult border to patrol and insurgents came in stealth
Pastor Ndjoba said Swapo was losing some of the respect it had among the population It was mur-

dering, maiming, abducting and robbing innocent people whom, it claimed, it had come to liberate

He said Swapo had no bases inside Owambo. The insurgents came from Angola

In the latest raids a schoolboy was bayoneted to death and a tribal policeman was abducted The policeman later escaped

Sixteen-year old Johannes Nakweenda was bayoneted when he was on a visit to the border village of Hauwanga 80 km east of the Oshikango/Santa Clara border post

Pastor Ndjoba said a large group of armed terrorists arrived and began herding people together

A tribal messenger fired a shot at the terrorists It did not hit anyone In response a terrorist bayoneted the boy, and the band then fled towards the Angola border

SÓ KAN BERAAD OOR SUIDWES DALK STRUKEL

224

DR. GERHARD TÖTEMEYER, senior lektor in staatsleer aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch, is 'n kenner van Suidwes-Afrika. Hy het sy doktorsale proefskrif oor die politiek van Suidwes geskryf, en daarin ook die Regering se benadering gekritiseer.

Dr. Töttemeyer is ook 'n sterk Nasionalis en al lank bedrywig as lid van die raad van die Kaaplandse Jeugkomitee van die NP.

Nou die dag is hy gevra om uit die raad te bedank — omdat sy siening volgens hom oor Suidwes met dié van ander partyiede verskil.

Om te verneem waar dr. Töttemeyer staan wat betref sy beskouing omtrent die Suidwes-politiek, het **OTTO KRAUSE** vir hierdie **OOP GESPREK** 'n aantal vrae aan hom gestel:

VRAAG: Wat sal die beste oplossing vir Suidwes-Afrika wees: een onverdeelde gebied of verskillende state?

TÖTEMEYER Ek dink die inwoners van die gebied moet self hieroor besluit.

Ek kan net 'n algemene tendens weergee wat tans in die gebied waarneembaar is. By die tradisionele leiers in Owambo, Kavango en Caprivi word voorkeur gegee aan die gedagte dat die betrokke tuislande onafhanklike gebiede moet word.

Ook by 'n deel van die blanke bevolking bestaan die wens dat van die tuislande ten volle onafhanklik moet word. Daar word aangevoer dat indien Owambo, Kavango en Caprivi ten volle onafhanklik word, dit die uitskakeling van meer as die helfte van die huidige swart bevolking van Suidwes-Afrika beteken.

Kritiek

VRAAG: Op watter grondslag meen u moet die staatkundige beraad in Suidwes-Afrika saamgestel wees?

TÖTEMEYER Dit lyk of u met hierdie vraag die kritiek in gedagte het dat die beraad nie ten volle verteenwoordigend is nie. Die huidige beraad bestaan uit 152 gekose lede en benoemdes. Die beraad is op etniese grondslag saamgestel. Dit is onderdaad so dat die beraad beslis meer verteenwoordigend kan wees.

keling van andere wat nie op 'n partypolitieke grondslag verkies is nie. Dit sou verkeerd wees om leiers van die Kleurlinge, Basters, Wambo's, Kavango's en Capriviane wat demokraties verkies is van die beraad uit te sluit. Terselfdertyd moet die voorstanders van die behoud van tradisionele gesag in gedagte hou dat die tradisionele politieke leiers nie meer die meerderheidsteun in Suidwes-Afrika het nie. Enige oorbeklemtoning van hul teenwoordigheid ten nadele van nuwe en meesal beter opgeleide leiersgroepe sou kontraproduktief tot die goeie bedoelinge van die staatkundige beraad wees. Hierdie liggaam is die belangrikste forum wat nog in Suidwes-Afrika tot stand gekom het en die aanvaarding en werking daarvan sal 'n besluite invloed kan uitoefen op die algehele toekomstige ontwikkeling van Suidwes-Afrika. Des te meer is dit belangrik dat hierdie beraad so ver as moontlik geheel verteenwoordigend moet wees.

Ek is bewus daarvan dat sommige politieke woordvoerders in Suidwes-Afrika eis dat 'n politieke partyeers sy krag in 'n tuislandverkiezing moet bewys voordat dit op nasionale verteenwoordiging aan sprak kan maak. Hierdie argument word problematies wanneer 'n party op grond van die verwerping van die tuislandgedagte binne 'n demokratiese proses net bereid is om op 'n nasionale vlak aan 'n verkiezing of referendum deel te neem.

Voordat egter hoegenaamd getwis word oor die

VRAAG: Hoe sten u Swapo se rol?

TÖTEMEYER. Ná sorgvuldige ondersoek, asook samesprekinge oor jare heen met verantwoordelike wit, bruin en swart inwoners van Suidwes-Afrika, bestaan by my nie die minste twyfel nie dat die South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) die grootste steun van alle swart en bruin politieke partye het, meer as enige van die ander tynstig bruin en swart politieke partye in hierdie gebied.

Hoewel Swapo, wat hom as 'n nasionalistiese beweging sien, nog steeds sy grootste steun onder Wambo's het, ontvang dit toenemend steun veral onder leiers in ander bevolkingsgroepe van Suidwes-Afrika. Indien 'n mens in ag neem dat hierdie leiers — insluitende drie tradisionele leiers in Namaland — belangrike multiplikatore in die samelewing is, moet hul vermoëns — onder hulle is

ook predikante en onderwysers — geensins onderskat word — nie Swapo het aanhangers oor die hele Suidwes-Afrika en in feitlik elke swart en bruin etniese groep.

Dit is so — of 'n mens daarvan hou of nie — dat Swapo tans die enigste politieke party is wat internasionaal erken word as die enigste regmatige politieke verteenwoordiger vir die hele Suidwes-Afrika. Die meeste swart en bruin politieke partye in Suidwes-Afrika ontken en bestry dié aanspraak van Swapo. Veral die National Convention onder leiding van Clemens Kapuuo is 'n sterk teenstander van Swapo. Die National Convention koppel Swapo aan Wambo-oorheersing.

Swapo bestaan uit 'n oorgewegend, radikale buitelandse vleuel en 'n binnelandse vleuel met minstens drie faksies, waarvan een gemagtig is, een radikaal en een afwagkend. Laasgenoemde

Oop Gesprek

groep is die sterkste in Owambo verteenwoordig. Swapo is in die binneland nog 'n pragmaties nasionale beweging teenoor die nasionaal-revolutionêre tendense van die buitelandse vleuel. Die buitelandse vleuel van Swapo het aktiewe steun, insluitend militêre steun van bare lande. Dit sluit in die meeste Afrika-state, die Weste en ook Kommunistiese state met die Sowjet-Unie en Rooi China aan die spits.

Swapo het bepaalde voorwaardes gestel voordat dit bereid is om aan die beraad

● Vervolg op bl 23

OTTO KRAUSE



gesels met
DR. TÖTEMEYER

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...state word deur die meeste swart en bruin politieke partye in Suidwes-Afrika asook deur die internasionale mening verwerp. Hulle eis dat Suidwes-Afrika as 'n eenheid, dit wil sê binne sy huidige bestaande geografiese grense, onafhanklik moet word.

By my bestaan daar geen twyfel nie dat laasgenoemde gedagte deur die meerderheid van die swart en bruin bevolking en ook deur 'n deel van die blanke bevolking gesteun word. Die oorwegende steun vir 'n eenheidsstaat word behalwe deur politieke ook deur ekonomiese redes gemotiveer. Terselfdertyd sal in gedagte gehou moet word dat 'n verdeling van Suidwes-Afrika in afsonderlike onafhanklike state deur die buiteland en veral deur die VVO verwerp sal word.

Ewe belangrik as die vorm van 'n onafhanklike Suidwes-Afrika is die moontlike toekomstige regeringstelsel

VRAAG: Wat voorsien u?

TOTEMEYER. Die huidige 27 aktiewe swart, bruin en wit politieke partye, groeperinge en semi-politieke liggame in Suidwes-Afrika maak 'n verskeidenheid van voorstelle. Ongeveer die helfte is ten gunste van 'n federale stelsel, twee ten gunste van 'n konfederasie; sewe

Swapo hoort ook daar'

Sommige belangrike groepe en menings is tans nog nie verteenwoordig nie. Ek verwys spesifiek na die standpunte van sommige belangrike politieke partye en sommige belangrike etniese leiers. Terselfdertyd moet ook besef word dat die ideale toestand van 'n ten volle verteenwoordigende raad moeilik bereikbaar is. Derhalwe moet op die belangrikste en mees verteenwoordigende menings gekonsentreer word.

Ek sou graag wou sien dat verteenwoordigende politieke partye met aansienlike steun aktief by die beraadslagings betrek word. Dit beteken nie die uitska-

geldige of ongeldige aanspraak van 'n politieke party om betrokke te wees in die politieke ontwikkelingsproses moet verseker word dat die voorwaardes tot 'n vrye algemene politieke deelname bestaan, dus geen beperkinge op politieke aktiwiteite van partye geplaas word nie. Demokrasie erken die reg tot ongehinderde deelname en vra beslissings nie dat 'n politieke party hom eers op 'n kleiner, streeksvlak moet bewys voordat dit op 'n nasionale vlak mag deelneem nie.

Mislukking

VRAAG: Watter sukses dink u sal die staatkundige beraad behaal?

TOTEMEYER. Hoewel die beraad moontlik nie so seer gemeet sal word aan hoe verteenwoordigend dit saamgestel is nie, maar veral aan sy resultate kan met 'n groot mate van sekerheid aanvaar word dat, indien hierdie resultate nie voldoen aan die verwagtinge van die politieke groeperinge en leiers wat tans nog nie by die beraad betrek is nie, die staatkundige beraad gevaar kan loop om nie aan sy doelstellinge en ideale te beantwoord nie.

Die deurvoering van enige besluite van hierdie beraad, veral op die staatkundige vlak, kan nie slaag indien dit nie die goedkeuring van die oorgrote deel van die bevolking en daarmee ook van die belangrikste politieke groeperinge — swart, wit en bruin — in Suidwes-Afrika wegdra nie. Om in hierdie proses politieke partye met aansienlike steun te ignoreer, hul potensiële rol in die algemene ontwikkelingsproses geleidelik te ag, hul standpunte summier te verwerp, kan daartoe lei dat 'n vreedsame oplossing en vooruitgang in die ontwikkelingsproses van Suidwes-Afrika op sy minste vertraag kan word. Dit kan selfs die kiem tot mislukking in hom dra.

Suidwes-bera

• Vervolg van bl. 21.

deel te neem, waarvan 'n hele aantal tans nie moontlik is nie. Die kans is baie gering dat Swapo hoognaamd aan die beraad wil deelneem. Nogtans sou dit verkeerd wees om op grond van hierdie houding Swapo te minag en nie ernstig te bejeën nie. Omdat Swapo die sterkste politieke party in Suidwes-Afrika is, sal enige besluit oor die staatkundige toekoms van Suidwes-Afrika moeilik deurgevoer kan word sonder sy steun.

Kultuur

Vraag: Meen u dat kultuur-identiteit en politieke identiteit saamval in Suidwes-Afrika?

TÖTEMEYER: Suidwes-Afrika word gekenmerk deur 'n etniese pluralisme. Elf duidelik identifiseerbare etniese groepe met eie kulturele kenmerke woon in hierdie gebied. Daarnaas het ook 'n sinkretistiese kultuur ontwikkel, veral in die stedelike gebiede, wat as gevolg van die teenwoordigheid van verskillende bevolkingsgroepe binne een woongebied en as gevolg van die aanpassing van tradisionele norme by Westerse kultuurwaardes ontstaan het. Teenoor 'n vroeëre opset toe Westerse kultuur en norme as eindbestemming aanvaar is, word dit tans oorwegend gebruik ter skepping van 'n eie swart kultuur en norme.

Binne die belangrikste swart en bruin politieke partye word pogings aangewend om kultuur- of etniese groepsverskille te oorbrug of te ontken deur primêr klem te lê op die oorkoepelende politieke identiteit binne 'n eenheidstaat „Namibia“. Dis 'n reaksie op die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling, insluitende die skepping van afsonderlike tuislande vir elke etnisiteit. Beide word verwerp ten gunste van 'n gemeenskaplike en bindende politieke identiteit wat stampartikularisme moet oorwin. Hierdie politieke groeperinge verwerp 'n beleid wat die bestaan van verskillende etnisiteite as die grondslag vir die skepping vir afsonderlike politieke entiteite gebruik. Hierteen kom hulle in opstand, maar kan tog nie daaraan ontkom nie dat elkeen wel 'n lid is van 'n bepaalde kulturele verwyssingsgroep, meestal 'n etniese groep.

Daar bestaan ook ander groepe in Suidwes-Afrika wat wel kultuuridentiteit en politieke identiteit komplimentêr tot mekaar sien. Die tradisionele leiers in Owambo, Kavango en in die Caprivi, het byvoorbeeld duidelik hul voorkeur vir die politieke onafhanklikheid van hul onderskeie etnisiteite uitgespreek, hoewel hierdie poging sterk weerstand vind by die nu-

we leiersgroep wat gekenmerk word deur sterker moderniserende tendense as dié van die tradisionele leiers. Daar is ook baie blankes in Suidwes-Afrika wat graag hul kultuuridentiteit aan staatkundige eienstandigheid sou wil koppel.

Mededinger

Vraag: Speel swart nasionalisme al 'n rol in Suidwes-Afrika?

TÖTEMEYER: Baie beslis. Die aanhangers van swart nasionalisme — en hulle is nie min — verwerp swart „volkisme“ ten gunste van swart nasionalisme. Laasgenoemde word funksioneel gebruik om bestaande kultuurverskille te oorbrug, te verminder en te verwyder en, indien hulle wel voortbestaan, ondergeskik te maak aan die geheel. Swart nasionalisme word hierby ten nouste gekoppel aan swart identiteit, swart bewussyn en swart eenheid.

Dit word 'n teenhanger, maar ook 'n mededinger tot blanke nasionalisme.

'n Groot deel van die swart bevolking meen dat deur te verenig, 'n gemeenskaplike swart front geskep kan word wat bedingend teenoor die blanke gesag kan optree. Toenemende swart bewussyn word al hoe meer as 'n sterk motiverende en instrumentale dryfkrag in die eisvormingsproses-gebruik. Dit is hierdie deel van die bevolking wat tot die besef gekom het dat hulle as individuele swartes of as aparte etniese groepe nie oor die nodige bedingingsvermoë beskik om uitvoering aan hul denke en eise te gee nie, veral omdat hulle nie dieselfde afdwingbare mag as die blanke gesag het nie. Swart nasionalisme word dus sterk instrumenteel in die strewe na vryheid, eenheid en solidariteit van die swartes en ook deur 'n deel van die bruin bevolking gebruik.

Swart kerke

VRAAG: Hoe beoordeel u die rol van swart Kerke in die politieke ontwikkelingsproses van Suidwes-Afrika?

TÖTEMEYER: As agtergrond wil ek noem dat die sterkste enkele swart Kerk in Suidwes-Afrika die Verenigde Evangeliese Lutherse Kerk van Suidwes-Afrika (Velkswa) is. Ongeveer 52 persent van die totale bruin en swart bevolking behoort tot hierdie Kerk. Ander belangrike Kerke wat deur die bruin en swart bevolking in Suidwes-Afrika aangehang word, is die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk en die Anglikaanse Kerk. Die NG Sendingkerk het 'n minderheidsteun omdat hierdie Kerk baie laat tot die sendingveld in Suidwes-Afrika toegetree het.

Waar politieke partye in Suidwes-Afrika tot nou toe nog nie suksesvol was nie, naamlik om oorkoepelende nasionale politieke bewegings te wees — Swapo is, tot 'n mate, 'n uitsondering — het veral Velkswa daarin geslaag om tot groot hoogte stampartikularisme in sy eie geledere te oorwin. Hierdie onafhanklike swart Kerk maak dit veral sy doel om die broederskap van alle inwoners in Suidwes-Afrika binne 'n gemeenskaplike en onverdeelde vaderland te beklemtoon en beskou dit as sy taak om in hierdie raamwerk sterk integratief op te tree.

Die Christelike Kerk perse is deur die swart en bruin inwoners in Suidwes-Afrika nog altyd as een van die belangrikste normgewende instellings aanvaar. So geniet Velkswa tans nog meer vertroue en is sy invloed tans nog sterker as elke bestaande politieke party, insluitende Swapo.

Van Velkswa, as 'n tipiese voorbeeld van 'n swart Kerk in Suidwes-Afrika, word deur die swart en bruin bevolking nie net leiding verwag ten opsigte

van die bevrediging van godsdienstige behoeftes nie, maar word ook 'n uitpraak verwag ten opsigte van kwellende sosio-politieke en sosio-ekonomiese vraagstukke. In hierdie proses is Velkswa by die politiek betrek. Nogtans het dit nog altyd ge-

probeer om geen politieke instelling te word nie, maar om vanuit die Woord van God uitsprake te lewer oor alle vraagstukke waarmee die lidmate van die Kerk daagliks te doen kry. Daar is geprobeer om die totaliteit van die mens te bereik en te betrek dus

om nie net aan sy geestelike n.e

Die vertroue langrikste swart danksy hul op hulle in 'n hulle wat nie somme is nie V

ad en Swapo

te gee hoefies swart en bruin bevolking gestel dat hierdie Kerke hul goedkeuring aan alle vorms van verset moet gee.

jongste tyd is erse uit die Kerke nog altyd elke vorm van fisieke verset as oplossing vir kwellende vraagstukke afgekeur en het sy dissiplinêre rol en sy houding van afkeuring teen enige vorme van geweld — deur wie ook al. Die druk op die Kerke om hulle wel met alle vorms van geweld te vereenselwig, neem egter toe. Aangesien verwag

kan word dat die swart Kerke di me met hul roeping en opdrag sal kan versoene nie, sal dit 'n krisisituasie vir hierdie Kerke skep.

Die swart Kerke kan nogtans hul rol in die swartbewegingsproses naas politieke partye as belangrike bemiddelaars sien om polarisasie tussen swart en wit af te plat. Hierteenoor kan die bekamping en verwerping van die swart Kerke en politieke partye — deur wie ook al — die gevaar van konfrontasie, veral tussen wit en swart, verhoog. Dit is wat tot elke prys vermy moet word.

RAPPORT, 11 April 1976 — 23

Should Swapo be there?

THE constitutional talks in Windhoek were notable for the absence of the South West Africa People's Organisation, the political party which both the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity recognise as the authentic voice of the Namibian people.

Whether Swapo represents a majority of the Black people of the territory is impossible to assess, short of an election. But there seems to be little doubt that it is the biggest political party, certainly far larger in numbers than the White National Party, which was at the talks.

Yet its continued absence from the Turnhalle places in jeopardy any agreement that might be reached there, for Swapo's militant external wing is preparing for a large-scale guerrilla invasion.

The Government's reaction for refusing to talk to Swapo is based on "two truths" — that it is "communist" and that it is "an imbo organisation". But Mr Vorster has stated in parliament that Swapo's predecessor, the Owambo People's Organisation (PO) was the branch of Cape Town communists that was in 1957, and such has happened since.

In fact, the seeds of Swapo go back to the very early 'fifties, when a Black Anglican priest, Father Theophilus Hamutumbanela, launched a political organisation in Owambo.

The need for South West Africans to settle their constitutional future is both obvious and urgent, but how can they do so without the participation of Swapo? DENIS HERBSTEIN looks at the organisation and the dangers of excluding it from the Turnhalle conference.

on the Constitution of Independent Namibia", which was moderate enough to cause raised eyebrows among fellow Southern African liberation groups. The paper has the support of both wings. It recommends a unitary state under an elected president, with citizenship for all people born in Namibia or resident there for five years prior to independence.

The paper, however, contains no statement of post-independence economic policy. Daniel Tjongarero says that the big three foreign companies, Mr Harry Oppenheimer's Consolidated Diamond Mines, the Tsumeb copper mine and Rio Tinto Zinc's uranium mine at Rossing, will all be "nationalised", possibly on a 51 per cent state participation basis, as in Zambia. This is a far cry from "communist" economic policy, and in fact is in keeping with the African socialism of many underdeveloped nations.

But Pastor Festus Naholo, Swapo's Swakopmund spokesman, says there is only one Swapo, "but we don't know what the external link is up to". He adds "Swapo has repeatedly condemned violence. Our struggle is by peaceful means. We don't know who is responsible for the recent attacks in Namibia."

Mr Vorster would prefer not to have to ban Swapo, and so further incite the wrath of the international community. Hence the convenient stratagem of the hydra-headed Swapo.

trial in Swakopmund, Mr Axel Johannes, acting secretary general, sentenced to 12 months' prison for refusing to give evidence at the trial, and Mr Sam Shivute, chairman of Swapo in Owambo, a State witness at the trial. The remaining executive members are made up of seven Hereros, a Basler and a Coloured woman. A new executive will be elected when the trial is over.

Though most Swapo exiles are Ovambos, men and women from other tribes are on the external executive as well. They include Mr Katjavri (Herero), Mr Moses Garoeb, administrator secretary in Lusaka (Damara), Mr A. Meshik (East Caprivian), Mr Ben Gurrah at the UN (Damara), Dr Butuse Appolis, representative in North Africa (Nama), and the New York man, Mr Gottfried Geingob (Damara). Dr Gerhard Totemeyer, lecturer in political science

at Stellenbosch University, has estimated that the NNC was supported by at least 40 per cent of the Blacks.

Swapo claims two thirds of the Black population, with branches in every town in the territory, including 80 per cent support in Windhoek itself.

Last year, the Suidwes-Afrikaner newspaper printed purely on a commercial basis 10 000 stickers for Swapo, which the organiser sold for 25c. The order was repeated within a month.

Swapo even claims about 50 White members in South West, from the English and German-speaking communities. They won't name names.

It costs R2,30 to join, with an annual subscription of R1 in the towns and 50c in the rural areas. The old South African practice of a braaiveld is sometimes used to raise funds.

Under emergency regulations R17 of 1972, political

meetings in Owambo must receive the sanction of the Black government — which has asked Mr Vorster for powers to ban Swapo!

Since the Angolan war, and the victory of Swapo's new-found ally, the MPLA, Black attitudes in South West are undergoing radical changes.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that Swapo will be a major beneficiary of this new climate. Senior army officers and nationalist politicians all agree that the threat of Swapo will not simply go away.

But Swapo will only participate in the talks if the political prisoners on Robben Island are released, and the exiled leaders can return home to negotiate.

Swapo will not contest elections on a tribal basis in order to qualify for a place on one or other delegation. Yet Mr Janne de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous People, says if political parties are allowed at the

conference, there will be "chaos".

He doesn't go into details, but it might also be safe to say that if Swapo is not allowed at the conference, there will also be chaos.

White public opinion is making a tragic mistake in disregarding the strength of Swapo. It is a mistake common to a long line of colonial powers who have, to their cost, turned their backs on the true voice of Black nationalism.

For a White nationalist Government to make this mistake is the more surprising.

What is Swapo's appeal? Pastor Nalolo explains: "The Government points its finger at Swapo, so the people believe we are the effective opposition and that attracts sympathy."

CHIEF ELIPHAS of Owambo, assassinated last August



FAVOUR

CENT

The priest was subsequently recalled to Windhoek by his bishop and the organisation declined. But he had been at the St Mary's Anglican mission in Odibo, northern Ovambo, where he impressed Mr Hermann Ja-Toivo, a Lutheran turned Anglican who launched the Opo from Cape Town in 1957.

Contact

He was at first in contact with known communists such as Ray Alexander and Ben Turok but was soon engaged in close association with leading members of the then Liberal Party such as Randolph Vigne, Peter Hjul and the late Patrick Duncan.

Opo became Swapo by 1960 with the object of winning nation-wide support and the cooperation with the Liberals continued, with Ja-Toivo at one stage suggesting a scheme of joint Swapo-Liberal Party membership for his followers.

Ja-Toivo had been asked by a member of the then unbanned African National Congress, to form a branch of the ANC in South West, but he refused on the grounds that the problems of the mandated territory were different from those of South Africa.

The Opo was mainly influenced by Christian ideology, with the primary aim of abolishing the migratory labour system.

Sam Nujoma, the founding president, also an Ovambo, is today Swapo's leader, though he left the territory in 1961. Nujoma's political persuasion is probably marxist.

At first, Swapo limited itself to peaceful methods of working for change. Then, in August, 1966, after the pro-South African decision in the International Court at the Hague, Swapo-in-exile launched an armed struggle.

Today, both Swapo and

can rarely have been a political party more influenced by the church. Among African nationalist movements, the role played by Lutherans and Anglicans is rivalled only by the Dutch Reformed Church's dedication to the cause of South Africa's own National Party. Dr Lucas de Vries, head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, has said that the church would work together with Swapo "for the restoration of our country." Dr Leonard Auala, Bishop of the Ovambo-Kavango Lutherans, is clearly sympathetic to Swapo.

As for the Anglicans, their vicar-general, Ed Morrow, is firmly on the side of Swapo. The Lutheran Pastor Naholo says the work of Anglican leaders, both White and Black, and the expulsion by the Government of White churchmen like Bishops Colin Winter, Richard Wood, Mr David de Beer and Mr Stephen Hayes, has attracted a large following. "They have a feeling for the people and the people love them."

Brand Daily Mail Tuesday April 13 1976
Indication

Some indication of the religious orientation of Swapo can be seen from three of their four representatives on the Namibia National Convention, a grouping of five organisations opposed to the Turnhalle talks, of which Swapo is the largest.

The NNC president is Pastor Zephania Kameeta, rector of the Lutheran Theological College at Paulinum, its vice-chairman is Milner Thlabanello, a teacher at the Martin Luther High School in Okombahe, and its information officer is Daniel Tjongarero, who edits the Lutheran magazine "Immanuel".

All this leaves little room for communism.

Last year, Swapo published a "Discussion Paper

"redistribution". The fertile land, he says, all belongs to the Whites, and Blacks have been pushed out into the desert and dry areas.

"Ovambo is better, but the Herero, Bushman and Tswana areas are inhospitable. Swapo will buy land from White farmers for Black farmers so that all the people can enjoy the prosperity of their country."

It will also change the name of Windhoek back to its original Herero "Otjomuise" — "the place of smoke".

But it is not surprising that the external executive, which rubs shoulders with a wide variety of political viewpoints, should have more sophisticated and radical ideas than those of their colleagues at home.

One Swapo leader who has been viewed with interest in Windhoek is Mr Peter Katjavivi, the London representative. A White Turnhalle delegate had heard he was "one of the more impressive Swapo men".

This might have been the reason for the introduction of his name at the Swapo trial in Swakopmund.

The State produced a witness who claimed to have done military training in Russia in 1965. Katjavivi, the witness said, had been "at the same school" as him in Dar es Salaam.

But questioned further, the witness said he did not see Mr Katjavivi either at the Kongwa training camp, near Dar, nor in Russia. Was this an attempt to brand Mr Katjavivi as a communist?

In mid-1974, about 4 000 Swapo supporters, men, women and children, fled across the Ovambo border into Angola. Many of them are now being educated in countries as diverse as Australia, Tanzania and Czechoslovakia.

Others are being trained in guerilla warfare. It is safe to predict that the longer they remain in exile, the stronger the influence of the ideologies of the MPLA, Cuba, Mozambique and communist countries willing to arm and train them.

Restricted

Nationalist politicians as well as Chief Kea... insist that Swapo's support is restricted to a section of the Ovambo people. Their origins are undeniable Ovambo, and even today, given the fact that the Ovambos are almost half the population of South West, its membership leadership would be drawn largely from that tribe.

But of the 14 members of the internal executive before it was decimated by the arrests that followed the assassination of Chief Elphas of Ovambo in August, only five are Ovambo — Mr Nathaniel Mahuilili, banned anti-president, Pastor Naholo Mr Aron Mushimba, national organiser, now



Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, reading a "threatening" letter from Swapo.

'Swapo didn't oppose Elifas'

RDM
13/4/76

SWAKOPMUND. — Swapo was against the homelands concept, but had not been against Chief Filemon Elifas as a chief of his tribe, Mr Hendrik Shikongo told Mr Justice J. J. Strydom in the Swakopmund Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Shikongo was appearing with five other members of Swapo in terms of the Terrorism Act, in connection with the assassination of Chief Filemon Elifas, former Chief Minister of Owambo.

Mr Shikongo is specifically charged with transporting two men who had allegedly killed Chief Elifas and who were intent on overthrowing the lawful administration in South West Africa by violent means.

Cross-examined by Mr Chris Jansen for the State, Mr Shikongo said Swapo was an organisation that stood for peace and freedom.

"Peace and freedom are Swapo's main goals. As I see it the people of Namibia are not free," Mr Shikongo told the court.

Mr Jansen. "What type



● CHIEF ELIFAS ... assassinated

of freedom do you men?"

Mr Shikongo: "The freedom we want is for everyone in the country to be free and everyone must see one another as brothers."

Mr Jansen: What do you mean by brothers?"

Mr Shikongo: "Everyone must see one another as a person in his own right and not ask what that person is."

Asked how Swapo intended obtaining the freedom it spoke of, Mr Shikongo said it wanted to achieve freedom

through the United Nations.

Replying to another question, Mr Shikongo said he did not know how Swapo would react should the South African Government choose not to accept conditions for a settlement as laid down by the United Nations.

Asked who the overall leader of Swapo was, Mr Shikongo said it was Mr Sam Nujoma.

Swapo regarded the homelands in South West Africa as an obstacle in its way because Swapo wanted freedom for SWA as a whole. When freedom came, it wanted freedom for everybody and not just one section of the population.

Mr Shikongo said Swapo was not opposed to Chief Clemens Kapuuo because every nation needed a leader. For the same reason it had not been opposed to Chief Filemon Elifas as a chief of his tribe by virtue of his birthright.

Mr Shikongo said he had been related to Chief Filemon Elifas.

Asked about his movements on the day of Chief Elifas' death, Mr Shikongo said he had known only one of the men he had taken to the bottle store where Chief Elifas was murdered.

He was Mr Nicodemus Mauhi, but the other man was a stranger to him.

He denied he had had any knowledge that the two men were intent on abducting the Chief Minister or doing him serious harm, or that they had been intent on violently overthrowing the lawful administration.

The hearing was adjourned until today. — Sapa.

224

Elifas trial: flee charge denied

DD

14/4/76

SWAKOPMUND — One of six members of Swapo facing charges under the Terrorism Act relating to the death of former Owambo Chief Minister, Chief Filemon Elifas, denied yesterday he had planned to flee across the border with the killers.

Mr Hendrik Shikongo, is charged with transporting the Chief Minister's killers on the night of the assassination.

Mr Shikongo said under cross examination he had left a large container with petrol at the house of a friend before he had taken the alleged killers to the Chief Minister.

The state alleged Mr Shikongo had intended fleeing the border with the killers, but when he missed them at the bottle store after the murder, he had left the petrol with Miss Elizabeth Namundjebo (alias the Queen).

Mr Shikongo said the Queen had asked him to take the men to the Chief Minister.

After taking the men, he was told to leave by the bottle store owner because his car had sprayed dust over the owner and the Chief Minister on the verandah of the shop the previous day.

He returned later to pick up his passengers but heard automatic rifle fire.

He drove off quickly and returned to the Queen's house and asked her to tell him more about the men. She had said she knew nothing more.

The Queen alleged Mr Shikongo had told her that night: "We have killed the Chief Minister. He is dead." Mr Shikongo denied this.

Mr Justice Strydom told Mr Shikongo he was worried that Mr Shikongo had not reported to the police that he had taken the three men to the bottle store.

He asked Mr Shikongo to think that aspect over and adjourned the hearing until today. — SAPA.

11/11/76

By VIVIAN de CHALAIN
Deputy Military Correspondent

RDM
15/4/76

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A SOUTH African soldier and two African trackers were killed on Tuesday when their vehicle was hit by grenades fired from across the Angolan border.

A Defence Force statement issued yesterday said Rifleman Eugene Medhurst, 19, of Highveld Road, Kempton Park, was killed during a border patrol when he was fired on from across the border, presumably by Swapo terrorists.

The Defence Force also announced that Corporal W. Broodryk, 20, of Koppies, Free State, who was injured in a landmine explosion in December, had died of kidney failure on Tuesday.

The names of the two trackers killed in Tuesday's border attack are not yet known.

The three men died instantly when the vehicle in which they were patrolling the border was hit by grenades or rockets fired from launchers across the Angolan border.

It is the first time grenade or rocket launchers have been used in an attack on people inside South West Africa.

The exact location of the attack is not known but it is believed to have occurred east of Oshukango.

Rifleman Medhurst, son of Mr and Mrs H Medhurst, was conscripted into the SA Infantry 5 Regiment, based at Ladysmith, in July last year and would have returned home this July.

He matriculated at the Heidelberg Volksskool in 1974 and worked in a temporary job at African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Modderfontein, his sister, Miss Denise Medhurst, said last night.

"He had plans to take a degree in commerce after completing his military service", Miss Medhurst

said. "The announcement was a terrible shock to my mother."

Mr Medhurst is a chemical researcher at the Modderfontein factory.

The deaths follow a series of suspected terrorist attacks on civilians in South West Africa in recent months, the "Mail" Africa Bureau reports.

● On December 20 Mrs Shirley Louw, 37, wife of a Grootfontein farmer, and her son Bertus, 14, were gunned down outside their farmhouse.

● On December 31 a British construction worker, Mr George Pepper, and his Black servant, Miss Salina Ismael, were shot dead in the village of Oshandi, about 6 km from the Angolan border.

● On February 16 Mr Gerd Walther, 35, and his wife Elke, 27, were murdered in their farmhouse at Okahandja, about 80 km north of Windhoek, while their two young daughters slept in another room.

Despite an intensive police manhunt no arrests of the killers of the civilians have yet been reported.

MR MEDHURST
... border victim

Three die in SWA grenade attack

CAPE TIMES 15/4/76

Own Correspondent

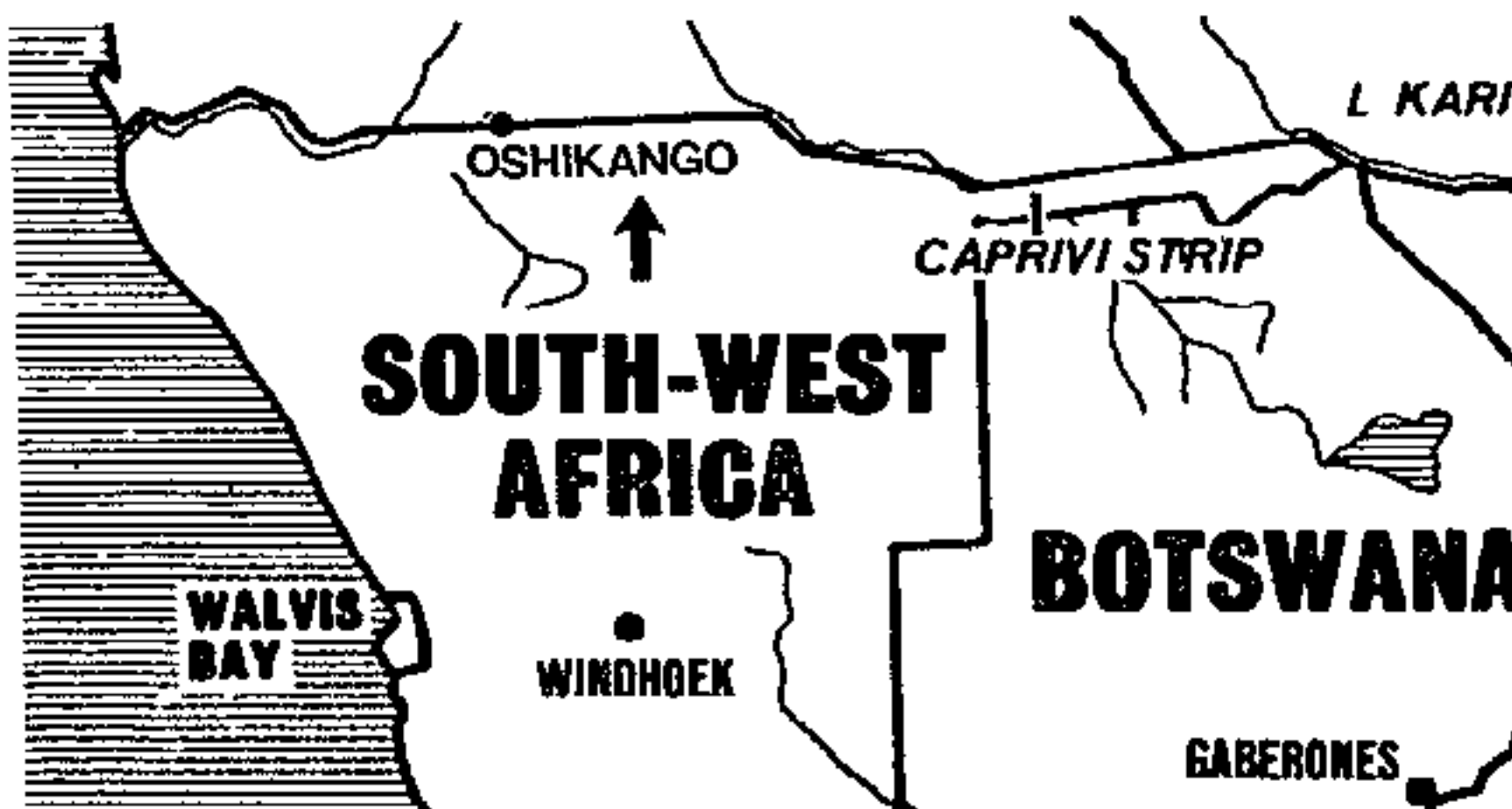
JOHANNESBURG. — Three men, a South African soldier and two trackers, were killed when their vehicle was hit by grenade fire from across the Angolan border on Tuesday.

According to a Defence Force press release issued yesterday, the soldier was Rifleman E Meadows, 19, son of Mr and Mrs H Meadows of Kempton Park.

"Rifleman Meadows was killed on April 13 during a patrol on the border when he was fired upon from across the border, presumably by Swapo terrorists," said the statement.

The Cape Times Africa Bureau reports from Oshakati that the exact place of the attack was not disclosed but it is believed to have occurred east of Oshikango.

The names of the two trackers killed in the attack are not yet known.



The arrow east of Oshikango shows the approximate area of the attack which killed three men on Tuesday.

FIRST TIME

The three men died instantly when the vehicle, in which they were patrolling the border was hit by grenades or rockets fired from launchers across the Angolan border.

This is the first time this type of weapon has been used in an attack on people inside South West Africa.

It is considered highly unlikely that the MPLA are responsible for the attack because of their recent agreement reached with South Africa to respect the border between SWA and Angola.

The latest deaths follow a series of suspected terrorist attacks on civilians in South West Africa in recent months.

● On December 20 Mrs Shirley Louw, the 37-year-old wife of a Grootfontein farmer, and her 14-year-old son Bertus, were gunned down outside their farmhouse.

● On December 31 a British construction worker, Mr George Pepper, and his maid, Miss Salina Ismael, were shot dead in the village Ofoshandi, about six kilometres from the Angolan border.

● On February 16 Mr Gerd Walter, 35, and his 27-year-old wife Elke, were murdered in their farmhouse at Okahandja, about 80 km north of Windhoek.

No arrests of the killers of the civilians have been reported, in spite of an intensive police manhunt.

● The Defence Force yesterday announced the death on Tuesday of Corporal Broodryk of Koppies in the Free State.

The announcement said that the 20-year-old soldier, son of Mr and Mrs W Broodryk, died as a result of kidney failure. He was injured in a land mine explosion in December last year.

724

SC outlines Owambo plotting

NM.

15/4/76.

SWAKOPMUND — There had been a conspiracy in Owambo last year to abduct Black leaders such as Chief Filemon Elifas, Chief Clemens Kapuuo of the Herero and the present Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor K. Ndjoba, to Zambia. The idea had been to force them to broadcast subversive propaganda over Radio Zambia, Mr. Chris Jansen, Counsel for the State, alleged in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr. Jansen was addressing Mr. Hendrik Shikongo, one of the six members of Swapo being tried by Mr. Justice J. J. Strydom in terms of the Terrorism Act, relating to the assassination last year of Chief Filemon Elifas, former Chief Minister of Owambo.

After completing his cross-examination of Mr. Shikongo, Mr. Jansen put it to him that he had been aware of the abduction plot and that he had been destined to play a major part in it.

Mr. Jansen then named seven men whom he alleged had last year planned either to abduct or kill Black leaders.

He named Mr. Arron Mushimba, another accused in the Elifas trial, Mr. David Merero, former national chairman in SWA of Swapo and now living in exile, the political leader Mr. Axel Johannes, Mr. Usko Nambinga, Mr. Nicodemus Mauhi, Mr. Dimo Amambo and a man known as Captain Zulu.

Captain Zulu, Mr. Amambo, Mr. Mauhi and Mr. Nambinga had fled Owambo after the assassination of Chief Elifas last year, Mr. Jansen alleged.

"You had already tried to abduct Chief Elifas on the day before he was killed last year, but you failed," Mr. Jansen told Mr. Shikongo.

"You then left and reported back to Nicodemus Mauhi and the other two men."

Mr. Jansen put it to Mr. Shikongo that Mr. Victor Nkandi and two others known as Adriano and Achmed had planned to abduct Pastor Ndjoba, the present Chief Minister of Owambo, but they had also failed in their mission.

Both parties then decided to kill Chief Elifas and all of them

fled in a Land-Rover after the shooting.

Mr. Shikongo denied having any knowledge of the abduction plot, or of knowing any of the men mentioned by Mr. Jansen, except Mr. Nicodemus Mauhi, whom he had known since childhood. He had not known Mr. Mauhi had been a member of Swapo, he said.

The hearing was adjourned until today. — (Sapa.)

Mr. Jansen alleged that Mr. Shikongo had then planned to kill Chief Elifas the following night if they were unable to abduct him with the help of Mr. Nicodemus Mauhi and two other men known as Shikume and Kashalulu.

"You therefore went into the bottle store of Thomas Phillipus Nangombe on the night of August 16 last year to see if Chief Elifas was there," Mr. Jansen said.

Terrorists

in SWA

JAR 20/4/76

shoot-out

224

Clive Cowley

WINDHOEK. — A policeman was shot dead and another wounded here last night in a shoot-out with suspected terrorists in the Black township of Katutura.

The police arrested a Black man in the raid on a house in the township. He is under guard, with bullet wounds, in Windhoek State Hospital.

A second man got away. The police immediately launched an intensive hunt for him.

Firearms, ammunition and a hand grenade were seized after the shoot-out which, the police said, climaxed a five-month hunt for the men responsible for terrorist killings on South West African farms.

UNUSUAL STEP

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the territory, Brigadier H V Verster, named the dead policeman as Cedeekias Ogamb (47) a Black senior detective sergeant.

The wounded policeman is Bantu Sergeant Simon Nkgoshe, who is in Windhoek State Hospital with bullet wounds in the stomach and leg. His condition is satisfactory.

Brigadier Verster took the unusual step, in the special circumstances of

the case, to name the alleged terrorists the police had hunted.

In hospital with stomach wounds is Mr Nduvuu Nangola (23), an Ovambo man of the Ndonga tribe. He is in a satisfactory condition after undergoing surgery.

On the run is Mr Kanius Henelesi (22), an Ovambo man of the Kwambi tribe. The police are offering a R7 000 reward for information leading to his arrest. He is armed with an automatic weapon.

Following a burglary and suspecting that they were on the trail of the terrorists, the police kept watch on a house in Katutura township.

MURDER GUNS

As the two Black policemen eventually crashed through the door, the men inside the house opened fire on them. Sergeant Ogamb was fatally wounded.

"At this stage Captain Ben Kruger, who had entered through the front door, stormed into the room," said Brigadier Verster. "He shot down one man. The other man unfortunately escaped."

Brigadier Verster said it had been established that the two men in the house were the alleged terrorists sought in connection with the Grootfontein and Okahandja murders.

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LAWYER HAS HOPES FOR SWA DRAFT

NM 20/4/76

WINDHOEK — A draft constitution submitted to delegations at the South West Africa conference had been generally favourably received, says Mr. Stewart Schwarz.

Mr. Schwarz, who arrived here by air from New York on a fortnight's visit, said he hoped to discuss aspects of the proposed constitution informally with supporters of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the Herero leader.

Mr. Schwarz hoped to be able to discuss the thinking behind various aspects of the proposed constitution, as well as suggestions for changes or additions.

His visit, he said, would "hopefully assist the process towards reaching consensus." Discussion of details of the proposed constitution might be helpful in advance of the constitutional committee's meeting next month and the later formal resumption of the full plenary session of the conference.

The proposed constitution — based on one man, one vote and providing for a bicameral legislature with northern and southern Houses and proportional representation to assure that all groups in South West Africa were fairly represented — had been generally well received.

Mr. Schwarz said he knew of no negative reaction, although some delegations had reserved their opinions.

Mr. Schwarz, a constitutional lawyer from New York who has met the Herero leader in America and on a number of previous visits to South West Africa, said he hoped that his present visit might help to speed the pace of the constitutional deliberations. — (Sapa.)

This law requires a port to admit a ship for any of three reasons:

● To pick up enough food and water for her passengers and crew to enable her to reach the next port;

● To land a passenger or crew member in urgent need of medical attention;

● To undergo major repairs which, if not done, would render the ship unseaworthy and endanger the lives of those aboard.

ANGER

A year ago an average of a dozen communist ships a month — many Russian freighters and Cuban trawlers among them — brought their business to Walvis Bay.

But since then there has been war in Angola and since last September, Walvis Bay has played host to thousands of Angolan refugees who fled from the Soviet-backed MPLA advance in tiny fishing boats or packed in the holds of cargo ships

Perhaps sensing the growing anger in the town, the frequency of communist visits to the harbour has dropped dramatically.

Last month, for example, only one communist ship called — a Polish freighter in for repairs.

Then three Bulgarian vessels sailed into the harbour. One didn't even dock. She waited at the anchorage until a tug arrived to ferry ashore a crew member in need of urgent medical care.

On another occasion a Russian ship was allowed to dock for a week, again for repairs

Her crew stayed aboard. They did not roam the shops and bars of Walvis Bay as had become traditional for their compatriots over the last ten years.

longshoreman shouted up at a Polish vessel tied up at the quayside: "Yours is the last communist ship that will be allowed in here."

Obviously deeply offended, the seaman shouted back: "We're not communists. We're Polish."

But it was one particular incident that brought emotions to the boil.

Two coasters from Luanda arrived in the port within days of one another. The first, the

TOO LATE

"They told me they had been paid good money for the supplies and could see nothing wrong with it. As far as I could see they were supplying food to this country's enemies and the town agreed with me"

It was too late to do anything about the Secil Mar, she had already left.

But when Dr. Laubscher heard the Secil Bengo was on

6

The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, April 20, 1976.

COMMUNIST

TRAWLERS MAKE

WALVIS BAY

RESIDENTS

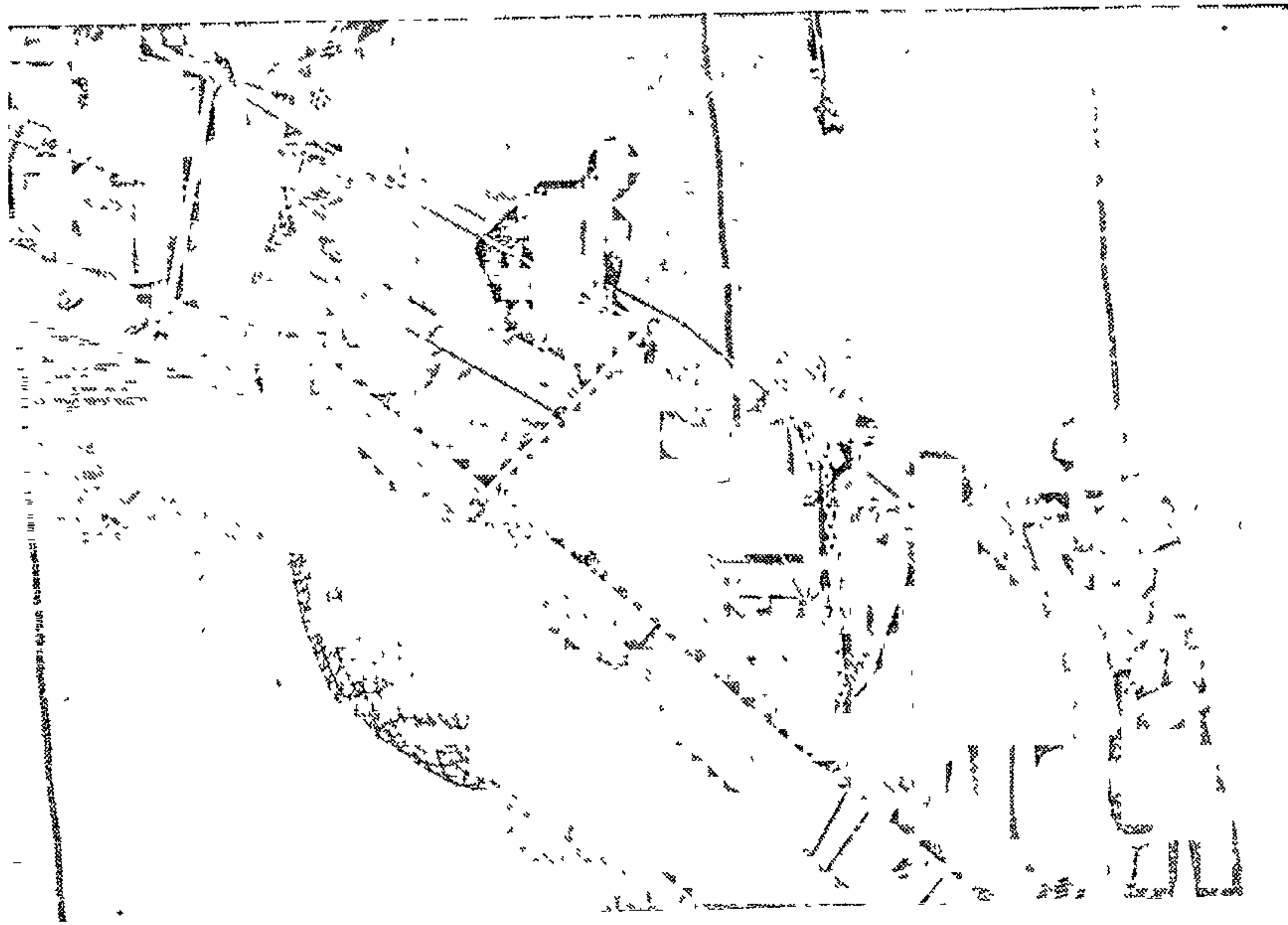
SEE RED

ships stationed permanently off the coast has long been a sore spot with the people of Walvis Bay, particularly the local fishermen.

But the Angolan war gave this simmering irritation a completely different dimension.

As the sons of the town were called up to confront Russian imperialism on the border, many people were furious at the incongruity of Russian ships

Cont



A WARM welcome in Walvis Bay for the Angolan refugees . . . but the Russians are making the town's blood boil.

RECENTLY a Russian freighter radioed Walvis Bay harbour authorities for permission to dock for three days to give her crew short leave. Officials called back that unfortunately there was no berth available.

Their answer was not strictly the truth. By moving a couple of trawlers down the dock, they could easily have made room for the Russian vessel.

That they did not is indicative of the deep and growing bitterness felt by many of the people of Walvis Bay against the dozens of communist bloc ships continually cruising just beyond the horizon.

"I've got two sons on the border and if I had my way I wouldn't give the Russians a glass of water," a harbour official said last week.

The official did not want to be named. International law requires him to act against his natural feelings.

sailing blithely into the port.

THE LAST

The Cubans, at least, showed enough taste to stop coming and their resident shipping agents packed up and left.

Similarly, visits by other communist ships dropped sharply as the Angolan conflict developed.

But a few still came to fan the anger of the town.

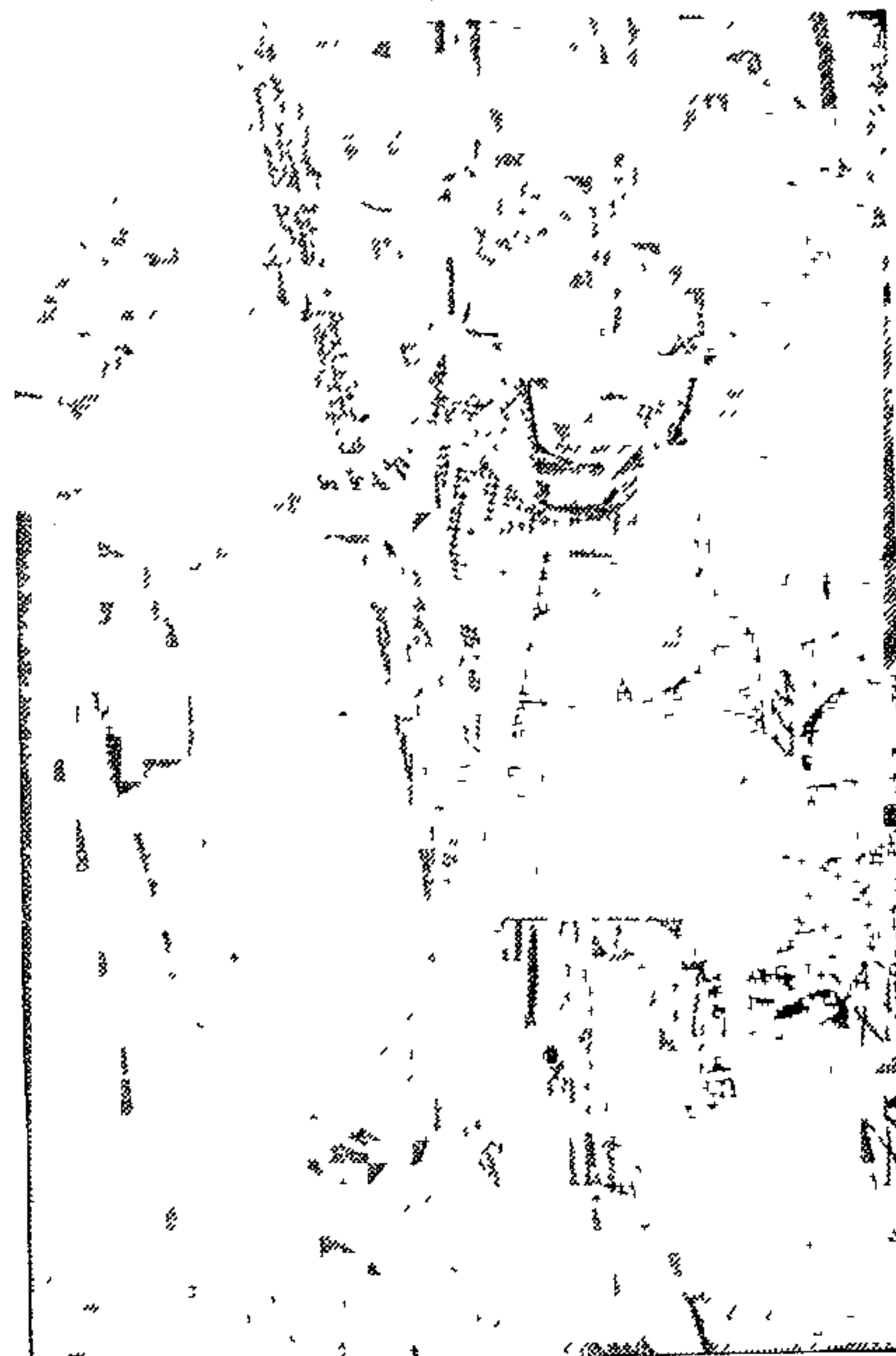
Secil Bengo, called in for minor repairs before heading on to Cape Town.

She left, to be followed by the Scul Mar, which arrived in the port to discharge coffee and pick up supplies to take back to Luanda.

On the day she sailed, Walvis Bay's mayor, Dr. H. H. Laubscher, heard reports from local fishermen that she had been flying an MPLA flag which she lowered before entering the harbour.

Dr. Laubscher was furious "I went to the people who had supplied her with food and asked what they thought they were doing," the mayor said last week.

© The people of Walvis Bay have long resented the communist ships which fish off their coast and tie up in their harbour. The Angolan war has fanned that resentment into bitterness and anger. Mike Duffield of the Mercury Africa Bureau reports from Walvis Bay.



way back to Walvis Bay to pick up supplies to carry on to Luanda, he sat by his telephone all night until he managed to speak to the Minister

of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, in person.

The details of the conversation are confidential but the Secil Bengo never called in at Walvis Bay.

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Africa

Terror judge says no to recall of witnesses

21/4/76 ROM.

SWAKOPMUND — An application by defence counsel in the Elfas terrorism trial for the recall of five witnesses and for the court to hold an inspection in loco was yesterday refused by Mr Justice J J Strydom in the Supreme Court, Windhoek

The judge said he had carefully considered the re-application by the defence that the court hold an inspection in Owambo outside which Chief Filemon Elfas had been shot dead and the cafe where one of the accused, Mr Hendrik Shikongo, said he had parked his car on the night of the Chief Minister's assassination.

However, he did not believe that Mr Shikongo would be done an injustice if he refused the defence application, the judge said.

The judge said this was the second such application made by the defence.

Mr Justice Strydom said there was not sufficient cause for the recall of Mr Samuel Shivute, Mr Thomas Nangombe, Mr Vestus Shaanika and Constable Le Grange of the SAP, all of whom had earlier testified about Mr Shikongo's movements on the day the Chief was assassinated

The judge said the case of the fifth witness, Miss Elizabeth Namundjebo (alias The Queen), differed from the others because certain evidence given for the defence by Dr M. Inhuhua, had not been put to her

Nevertheless, the judge said, he did not find it necessary that she should be recalled

During his evidence earlier in the hearing, Dr Inhuhua told the court that Miss Namundjebo had asked him to trace certain unnamed friends to the bottle store on the day of the Chief Minister's

death. He said that, a few days after the assassination, she had asked him to forget that she had made such a request

In applying yesterday for her recall, Dr W E Cooper said that Miss Namundjebo had denied having any knowledge of arrangements made by people at the bottle store on the day the Chief Minister had been shot dead

Regarding the application for the recall of the other witnesses, Dr Cooper said that new issues had been raised in the course of the hearing since his first application for their recall

There was new evidence which, he said, contradicted the account given by the two State witnesses, Mr Thomas Nangombe and Mr Paulus Nampala, of the alleged visit by Mr Shikongo to the bottle store

The prosecutor, Mr Chris Jansen, opposed both applications. He said

an inspection in loco was generally desirable, but "in this case everything is so clear that the recall of any witness or an inspection in loco is unnecessary"

After making his application, Dr Cooper told the court that he had received information early yesterday that the safari suit worn by Mr Shikongo on the day of Chief Elfas's death had been found

He asked the court to grant him leave to call another witness before closing his case if, after consulting his informant, he believed his evidence could throw new light on the case

The police had searched Mr Shikongo's house after his arrest last year but had failed to find the safari suit

After consulting the State and the defence in his chambers, the judge adjourned the hearing until Monday next week when argument is to begin — Sapa

HNP to fight

224

SWA killings

CAPE TIMES 21/4/76

— man held

WINDHOEK. — South West Africa's biggest police manhunt — a five-month search for two murderers — appeared to be reaching a climax yesterday after the wounding of an Ovambo, Nduvuu Nangola, in an exchange of shots with police on Monday night.

The men are wanted for the killing of Mrs Shirley Louw, 37, and her son Bertus, 12, near Grootfontein in December, of Mr Gerd Walther and his wife Elke at their farm near Okahandja in February — and now also of Sergeant Cedekias Ogamb, a Black policeman shot to death in the shoot-out at Katutura township here on Monday night

Another Black policeman, Sergeant Simon Nkgoshu, though wounded, grappled with one of the wanted men until a police party arrived headed by Captain Ben Kruger of Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad

In Cape Town yesterday the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, did not name the two suspected terrorists. But he said in a statement that the men in the shoot-out were "responsible for the murder of the Louw and Walther families"

Accident

Large parties of police with trackers and bloodhounds had combed the isolated areas of South West Africa for five months in search of the killers. But a car accident finally led police to the two wanted men

Without realizing it, the police picked up the men's tracks when they investigated the burglary of a store at Seeis, about 60 km from Windhoek on the Gobabis Road. The burglars stole clothing, other goods and ammunition from a store belonging to Mr J Markgraaf. They also took his Volkswagen

The car was involved in an accident in Katutura. On Saturday morning detectives found fingerprints in the car. The prints matched those found at the Grootfontein and Okahandja killings

Surrounded

The net began to close on Monday night when police surrounded the Katutura house which their inquiries connected with the wanted men

Brigadier Verster said the man still wanted carried a Russian AK-47 automatic weapon. He had been injured in the Volkswagen accident

Arms stolen from the Walthers were recovered as well as Mr Walther's wristwatch and a Russian hand-grenade

Police have offered a reward of R7 000 for information leading to the arrest of man on the run — Own Correspondents, Sapa

Swapo abduct Legco member

OSHAKATI — Five Ovambos, one of them the leader of the Owambo political party the Demokratiese Kooperatiewe Ontwikkelings party in the Owambo homeland, Mr Johannes Nangutuuala, was abducted near here at the weekend, the Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr Jannie de Wet, said yesterday

In a statement Mr De Wet said that Mr Nangutuuala, a member of the Legislative Council, had been abducted by armed Swapo terrorists

Mr Nangutuuala and four friends had visited Baken 8, about 80 km east of Ruacana, for business reasons when they were accosted by the terrorists

ESCAPED

One of the Ovambo men, not yet identified, escaped and went to the police.

Mr Nangutuuala was elected in a by-election in Owambo last year as member of the Owambo Legislative Council in the Ondonga tribal area

He was regarded as the only opposition member of the council and when the council started its work at Ongwediva near here yesterday morning Mr Nangutuuala's seat was empty — Sapa

224

Abducted SWA men in danger

Desert fears

STAR. 2/14/76

for leader

Clive Cowley,
The Star's Africa News Service
Oshakati

The life of Mr Johannes Namguntunala, leader of the Opposition in Owambo who was kidnapped in Angola, is feared to be in grave danger.

The Commissioner General, Mr J M de Wet, reported his abduction to the Department of Foreign Affairs in the hope that Pretoria would be able to negotiate through diplomatic channels.

SWA is next for Cimbans?

Combined Degrees:-

Guide-lines for B.A., B.Sc. Candidates

- 1) It is not necessary on re-registration by B.Sc. or vice versa courses in the Science Faculty the requirements of the Two Degrees are the same as for the Two Degrees vice versa if you have

Equally, if after completion of the above-mentioned a B.Sc. degree, you

- 2) However, if you are at the regulations it is the same as for the regulations and

- (a) qualify you for another degree
- (b) qualify you for

- 3) As far as registration in the Science Faculty for a B.Sc. degree first register in the Science Faculty and then transfer to Arts if your curriculum aims at

If your curriculum is in the Science Faculty you must register in which you hope to complete that you are

N.B. The above also apply to the Faculty of Social Sciences

JSdW/pr
16 February 1976

DAR ES SALAAM — African diplomatic sources here believe that South West Africa will be the next combat area for 15 000 Cuban troops now stationed in neighbouring Angola.

The sources said the Cuban Prime Minister, Dr Fidel Castro, and the Angolan President, Dr Agostinho Neto, agreed last month that the troops should be sent into the mineral-rich territory to help Swapo wrest it from South Africa.

The Guinean President, Mr Sekou Toure, and other Swapo representatives also attended the Castro-Neto meeting in the Guinean capital of Conakry, the diplomats said.

Diplomats said Cuba would use the same rationale for entering the South West Africa conflict as it did in Angola —repelling an "illegal South African presence."

NO TIME-TABLE

They said no time-table had been set so far, adding that the estimated 5 000 Swapo guerillas in Zambia would first have to be re-based in Angola.

The question of possible Cuban involvement in Rhodesia was not raised in Germany, the sources said.

The Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, who have been mandated by the OAU to oversee efforts to achieve Black majority rule in Rhodesia, are opposed to outside involvement in that country at this stage.

Tanzania's President, Mr Julius Nyerere, told a recent visitor to "look for Cubans in Namibia, not Rhodesia"—Sapa-AP

Mr Nangutuuala and four others were abducted last weekend inside Angola about 80 km east of Ruacana Falls.

Mr de Wet said he feared Mr Nangutuuala would not be seen again. Security sources said "His only hope is to talk his way out of it."

It was revealed for the first time that Mr Louis Nelengani, a former vice-president of the South West Africa People's Organisation, had been executed after he was arrested on a visit from Owambo to Angola last September.

One escaped

Mr Nelengani had gone to attend a Unita meeting. He was arrested and handed over to Swapo, with whom he had fallen out. He and a businessman-companion, Mr Frans Kapolo, were shot dead.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, told the Legislative Council yesterday that Mr Nangutuuala and five other men had crossed the border into Angola on business, which other sources described as cattle buying.

Mr de Wet said a band of armed Blacks captured Mr Nangutuuala and his companions inside Angola. It could be the armed men were from Swapo, Unita or the MPLA. One man had escaped and reported to police in Owambo.

Mr de Wet said 14 people had been abducted since last August. It was difficult to say if Swapo insurgents had bases inside Owambo itself, but it appeared they moved back and forth across the Angola border.

He said traditional leaders and legislative councillors in the north-east had requested an intensification of military and police activity in the area.

A no-go zone and fortified villages had been considered, but for practical reasons such

the University or a B.A. followed by supplementary courses to complement satisfactorily the requirements for proceeding to the next level of respectus, and vice versa with a B.A.

All the requirements for a B.A. or B.Sc. must be obtained simultaneously.

In terms of the regulations, so as to satisfy

the requirements with the

requirements.

Whether the Arts or Science curriculum will lead to a B.A. or B.Sc., you must complete the requirements, and then transfer to the other Faculty if your

requirements are not met simultaneously, in the final year of your curriculum.

For Science and Soc.Sci.

Leader's life in danger

(From Page 1)

measures ~~could~~ not be implemented yet. The cost would be great and large numbers of people would have to be moved.

"The situation is worrisome, but not yet critical," said Mr de Wet. "It is finally up to the Owambo government to recommend a no-go zone and fortified villages if it wishes."

Mr de Wet said no reply had been received yet from Pretoria to an Owambo government request that Swapo should be banned in the homeland.

He said he had no knowledge of any steps taken through diplomatic channels to persuade the MPLA not to allow Swapo insurgents to operate from Owambo.

Alan Pizzey of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that there is still no trace of the terrorist who escaped a police shootout in Windhoek's Katutura township four days ago.

An intensive police manhunt is under way in the Windhoek area and other parts of South West Africa.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier H V Verster, said this morning that all reports coming in from last night were negative. "It is just a question of patience."

Police are confident they will track down the terrorist, named as Kanius Heneleshi.

STAR 'Boycott voting' call 22/4/76.

Allen Pizzev
The Star Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Federal Party of South West Africa and two of Windhoek's four newspapers plan to call on voters to boycott the upcoming parliamentary by-election here.

Nominations for the

election closed yesterday, with only the National Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party putting up candidates

Voting will take place on May 26, but some observers here are predicting it may have the lowest percentage poll in South West African political history

The Windhoek seat became vacant when the former Minister of Planning and of Community Development, Mr A H du

Plessis, resigned his seat in the House of Assembly to head the White delegation to the constitutional talks in the Turnhalle here

The NP candidate is Senator Chris Mouton (56), a Windhoek advocate. He is opposed by Mr S Bekker of the HNP

The Windhoek Advertiser and Liberal Afrikaans Sudwest Afrikaaner newspapers plan to call on their readers to stay away from the polls in protest

against what they consider to be a needless by-election in the light of the proposed independence of South West Africa

Mr Kurt Dahlmann, editor of the German language daily Allgemeine Zeitung, said he considered the elections "ridiculous and unnecessary" and would give it low-key coverage

He did not believe in boycotts, however, and would leave it to the readers to decide for themselves.

"RIDICULOUS"

The policy of the three newspapers is in sympathy with that of the Federal Party (formerly the United Party), which has refused to enter a candidate, and will encourage its supporters not to go to the polls.

The leader of the Federal Party, Mr Brian O'Linn, said he thought it was "ridiculous" to contest in South West Africa for seats in the Republic of South Africa Parliament

"We say that if Mr du Plessis had to resign his seat in Parliament to focus his attention on matters here, why is it not the same for the rest of them?"

There is little doubt that the NP will win the election easily, but the HNP could do better than its usual loss of deposit

Lutheran Church dilemma in SWA

STAR 22/4/75

Own Correspondent

BONN—The changing political climate in South West Africa and the subsequent tension between Blacks and Whites there, is spilling over into Lutheran Church life, reports a West German Lutheran news service.

The EPD news agency of the evangelical branch of the Lutheran Church (EKD) says no one disputes that "Namibia" will become independent in a

few years, although ideas about the form this independence will take differ greatly.

"The time for a merger of the two churches, sought by the Blacks for many years and supported by the EKD, is running out fast," it notes

"The sharpening of the (political) situation is also affecting the churches, in particular the Black United Evangelical Lutheran Church."

This again poses for the EKD, which is contractually linked with the South West African church, the

question of its obligations to the German minority in the territory

Only recently, the agency recalls, a Southern Africa working committee of the EKD called on its mother body to "cease the activity of its external division in regard to Southern Africa"

In December 1973 the EKD governors recalled all pastors except the head of the South West Africa church

Talks are planned between the EKD and other Lutheran institutions which have close links with Black Lutherans.

WALVIS Bay, the South African enclave in South West Africa, will remain the property of the Republic, the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, emphasised in the Assembly today.

In restating the Government's standpoint on the disputed territory, he also warned that it might crack down on the activities of Swapo if 'best interests' would be served by this.

Speaking on his Vote in the Budget debate, he said South Africa made no territorial claims on South West Africa, that the territory's future must be decided by its inhabitants, and that South Africa would firmly maintain law and order until such time as its constitutional future was settled.

Wrong idea

He said many people in South West Africa and in the outside world had the idea that Walvis Bay belonged to the territory.

In 1922, he said, administration of the enclave was transferred to the South West African authorities.

He would give serious thought during the parliamentary recess on whether these powers should not be returned to the Republican Parliament.

There must be no misunderstanding whatsoever that Walvis Bay belongs to South Africa, he said.

On Swapo, he noted that the Government had in the past decided not to take action against the organisation.

But the Government was now carefully watching the situation and could foreseeably act in the future if this would serve the best interests.

He made it clear that when the territory became independent, it would be an independence with no strings attached.

If those leaders can work out a future, even if I don't like the way they do it, I will accept it, because it is their country. South Africa does not want that land for itself and makes no claims on it.

Responsible

But until the territory's future was resolved, South Africa regarded it as her responsibility to maintain law and order and even enact legislation to secure this if necessary.

At the same time he emphasised the Republic was not an occupying power, but an administrative power.

When the people of South West Africa came to him and said they had decided on their own future, then South Africans would 'pack their things' and come home, he said.

224

Swapo 'has nothing to offer'

23/4/76

STAR

RUNDU — Swapo wanted to seize control of South West Africa by violent means, the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, Mr Raubenheimer, said here today.

Although he was taking part in the South West Africa constitutional conference with an open mind, he was still striving towards self-government, the Chief Minister of the homeland, Mr Alfons Mayevero, said.

Officially opening the fourth session of the second Kavango Legislative Council, Mr Raubenheimer said one of Swapo's most important aims was to break down the tribal system so its leaders could control the country by violence.

The so-called freedom after the independence of Angola was not what he wanted for the Kavango. "We believe in a peaceful solution," he said.—Sapa

Mr Raubenheimer said Swapo could offer the Kavango homeland nothing it did not already have. "But what it will do is break down and destroy everything you have so far built up."

"Russian imperialism is right on your doorstep and you will become its victim if you are in doubt or if you are negative."

It had so far been the policy of the South African Government to help the Kavango homeland on its way to self-determination. It had already made big strides towards this goal and it was now up to the homeland to strengthen its economic position so that it could complete this task.

(1) 224
2 66

Rio Tinto to retain its SWA interests

ARGUS (BUS. ARGUS) 24/4/76

The Argus Bureau

LONDON.—Rio Tinto-Zinc intends to retain its interest in the Rossing uranium development whatever the political outcome in South West Africa.

Sir Mark Turner, chairman of the giant R2 000-million a year British mining group, said this at a Press briefing on RTZ's annual report published today.

RTZ, in partnership with the Industrial Development Corporation and other South African interests, has a 45.2 per cent stake in Rossing (although this carries only 25.7 per cent of the voting rights) where much of the mine's output of uranium oxide (U308) has been committed for delivery to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Asked whether RTZ was concerned about political changes in South West Africa, Sir Mark said 'Our decision to invest in the

Rossing project preceeded the trouble in Angola. And once you have put your hand to the plough you generally go on with it.

'In any case underdeveloped countries need people like us to help develop their natural resources'

South West Africa, whatever political changes might take place there, fell into this category

SECOND HALF

He could not give any further information about Rossing other than that contained in the report — which says mining of ore and waste at the rate of 120 000 tons a day will start in the second half of this year — because of restrictions laid down by the South African Atomic Energy Act.

RTZ's report shows that in contrast to sharp falls in copper revenues and

earnings (from Palabora, Bougainville and Lornex) which accounted for R160-million of its R200-million drop in profits last year, uranium was a strong growth area

IRON ORE

Uranium sales were 45 per cent up at R74-million with pre-tax profits 55 per cent better at R36-million

The only other division to show significant growth was iron ore with sales up 42 per cent at R286-million and pre-tax profits 71 per cent higher at R46-million

With Palabora hit by the world copper price recession Southern Africa's contribution to group sales dropped 23 per cent to R100-million while pre-tax profits were slashed by 62 per cent to R28-million.

While Sir Mark said he felt the recent rise in the

world copper price was justified by the statistically supply-demand position, he was confident that consumption would have improved by 1977 when Palabora's 30 000 tons a year expansion programme was completed

RIGHTS ISSUE

During the same year Rossing should also begin contributing to sales and profits

RTZ's balance sheet shows that following the rights issue and a sharp rise in long-term borrowings, the group is well placed to expand with a net cash position of R330-million.

Capital commitments at the end of the year totalled R592-million (against capital expenditure last year of R251-million)

Trade Union Council
the anti-inflation committee
Minister of Economic Affairs

Mr Heunis announced yesterday in a statement after personally consulting Tuca's general secretary, Mr Arthur Grobelaar, over the Prime Minister's pay hike announcement for all public servants on Thursday. He said that Mr Grobelaar had informed him that the Prime Minister's pay on the private sector's employees and employers apply a similar discipline with regards to increased pay as expected.

Soldiers shot dead

Private
Pretoria,
quarters
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wife Erna and a four-month-old son Douglas. Mrs Hinds was under sedation last night with her parents-in-law at their home in Pietersburg.

Mr and Mrs Hinds Snr had been touring Rhodesia and returned home at 5pm yesterday to learn of their son's death.

Lieutenant Hinds was born at Ndola, Zambia. He attended the Capricorn High School at Pietersburg. After completing his year of military training he went to Bloemfontein to join a banking organization.

Private Jozua Francois Naude was a Rustenburg clerk.

His mother, Mrs Maria Naude, said last night: "He wrote a letter arranging for his younger brother Dirkie to have his car if anything happened to him. I am sure he had a premonition that he would not return."

Private Naude had three brothers and three sisters. His younger brother Dirkie will be going to the Army in July.

"He was so popular with everyone and was so close to his brothers and sisters," Mrs Naude said.

"If I said he ever caused me to cry I would be a liar. Now he has gone to join his father who died seven years ago."

Private Naude's girl friend, Thea Venter, was on holiday and could not be informed of his death. He bought her a sapphire ring before he left for the border.

Ten South Africans have been killed by terrorists in less than ten days.

Last week Private Eugene Medhurst and two African trackers, who have not yet been identified, were killed, presumably by Swapo terrorists who fired rockets or grenades across the Angola-SWA border.

Last Monday three South African motorcyclists were gunned down by terrorists in Rhodesia. They were George Szilagyi, Christopher Mojzes and Gavin Alcock.

The number of servicemen killed in the border area since May 1973 now totals 54. About 350 terrorists have died during the same period.

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the Administrator of South West Africa, Mr B J van der Walt, said yesterday that stepped-up attacks by Swapo on the people of the territory could be expected in the wake of events in Angola.

4 more troops die on border

RDM 24/4/76

Deputy Military Correspondent

FOUR South African soldiers were killed in an ambush in the border area on Thursday afternoon.

The dead are Lieutenant D G. Hinds, 21, of Bloemfontein; Privates J. L. Fouche, 27, of Marble Hall, J. F. Naude, 22, of Rustenburg and J. W. Korb of Pretoria, Defence Headquarters announced last night.

The soldiers were killed when the vehicle in which they were travelling was sprayed by machine-gun fire, from terrorists waiting in ambush.

Defence Force Headquarters was not able to say last night, in which part of the border area the ambush took place, or which group was responsible for it.

Lt Hinds is survived by his wife. None of the three privates was married. Private Fouche's widowed mother was holidaying on the Natal South Coast when the Defence Force announced that the youngest of her three sons had been killed in action.

With the latest deaths, 10 South Africans have now been killed by terrorists in less than 10 days. Only five of the dead were soldiers.

Last week Private Eugene Medhurst and two African trackers, who have not yet been identified, were killed, presumably by Swapo terrorists who fired rockets or grenades across the Angola-SWA border.

Last Monday, three South African motorcyclists were gunned down by terrorists in Rhodesia. They were George Szilagy, Christopher Mojzes and Gavin Alcock.

Rhodesian security forces are still combing the area around the Rutenga-Beit Bridge railway line searching for the killers of the motorcyclists.

Rhodesian troops, police and police reservists continued intensive follow-up action in the Nuanetsi district where the three men were killed and a farmer, Mr Helgard Muller, 25, was wounded on Tuesday. The external wing of the African National Council has claimed responsibility for the shooting of the civilians.

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NATIONAL PARTY STORM EXPECTED OVER INVITATION

By
**CAROLINE
CLARK**

SWAPO LEADER IN MATIELAND

MR DAN TJONGARERO, a leader of the radical South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo), has accepted an invitation to speak to students at Stellenbosch University — cradle of Afrikaner nationalism.

The unprecedented invitation to such a radical opponent of the Government — he has been detained a number of times by the security police — is expected to cause an uproar in Nationalist circles and off campus.

The invitation to speak to the Stellenbosse Aktuele Aangellen theidskring (SAAK), the university's current affairs debating circle, was extended verbally to Mr Tjongarero by Dr Gerhard Totemeyer, the prominent Nationalist recently sacked by the party's Cape Youth Council.

Dr Totemeyer, an acknowledged expert on South West Africa, is senior lecturer in political science at the university — which has produced six of South Africa's seven Prime Ministers, including Mr Vorster.

He confirmed this week that a written invitation

had been sent to Mr Tjongarero and that SAAK was awaiting his reply.

Mr Tjongarero, acting publicity secretary for Swapo and also publicity secretary for the Namibia National Convention (NNC) told the Sunday Tribune from Windhoek this week that he will speak to the Stellenbosch students on Wednesday.

His subject will be "South West Africa and its future", and many of his remarks may be unpalatable on a campus that boasts 85 percent student support of the National Party.

Director

Mr Tjongarero, who is shortly to become director of the new Social Advance Institute in Windhoek — to which Dr Totemeyer may become consultant — told me from Windhoek this week "In my talk I will analyse the state of the country as it is now and also give my ideas for its future. I will undoubtedly be criticising

the way things stand at present especially the constitutional talks."

Mr Tjongarero, who will be speaking in his capacity as an official of the NNC, will tell the students that there can be no future settlement in the territory unless Swapo is included in the negotiations.

"Whether people like it or not, Swapo is a factor which has to be reckoned with. I will tell this to the students."

He agreed that the question of violence was likely to be raised by the students.

"I will tell them that the ball is in the court of the Whites, that it is up to them whether or not there is violence."

"I believe in non-violent change — but I also believe that Whites will have to be realistic if they wish to avoid violence."

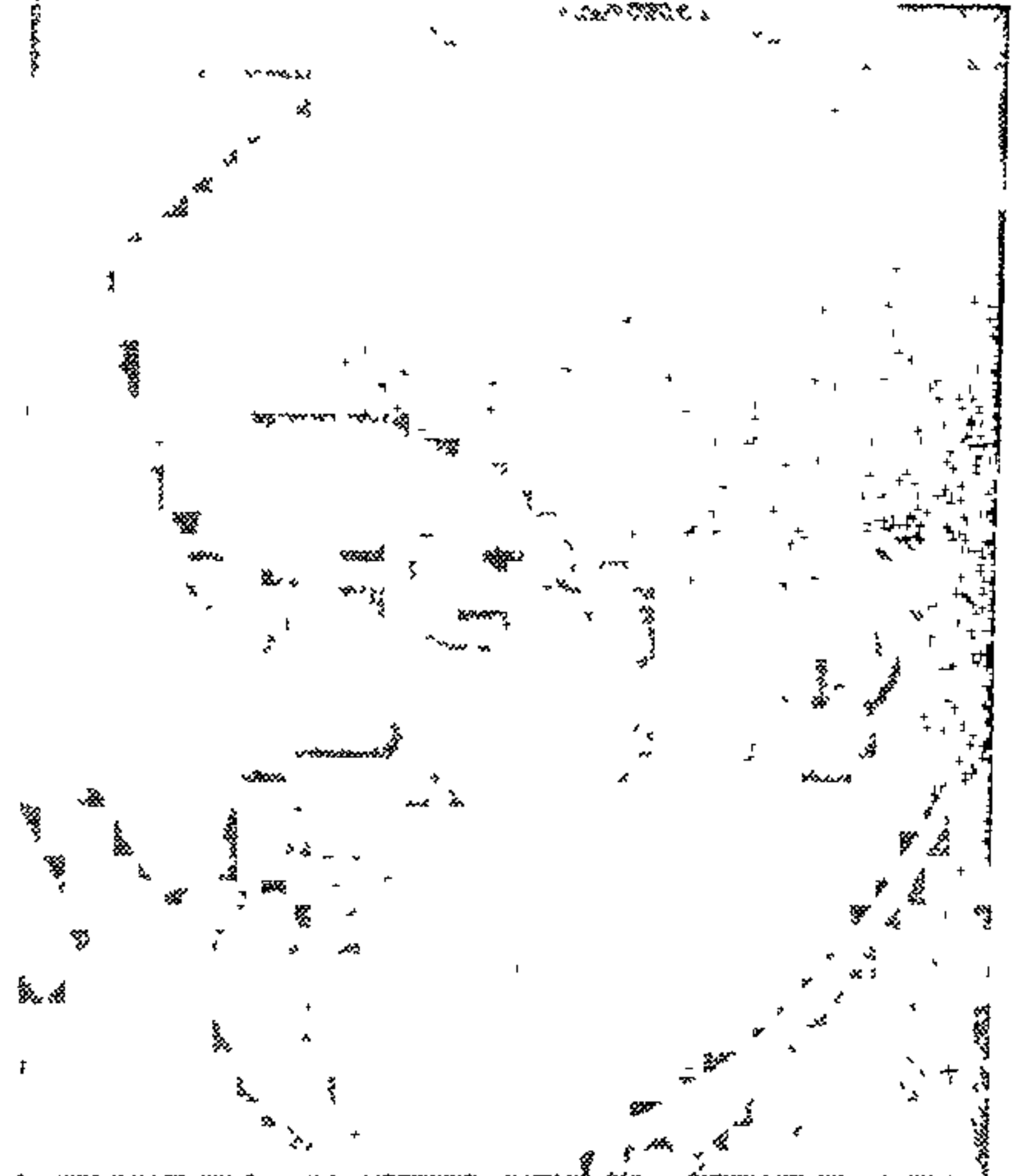
Mr Tjongarero said he was going to the Nationalist stronghold of Stellenbosch with "mixed feelings."

"However, I have a clear point to put across and I hope to help form opinions. I believe that we should talk even to the most conservative people if they are prepared to listen," he added.

Sacked

Dr Totemeyer is believed to have been sacked by the Cape Youth Council because his views on South West Africa and Swapo clashed with National Party policy.

To date, Mr Tjongarero is the most radical politician to have been invited to address SAAK. Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive MP and Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu, have also spoken to SAAK. The university authorities have subsequently declined to agree to a return visit by Chief Buthelezi.



Dan Tjongarero ... detained several times

New political party in SWA

STAR 26/6/76

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A new political party has been formed here to represent the Damara people. The party calls for South West Africa to be maintained as a single geographic unit.

It is called the South West African People's Democratic United Front (SWAPDUF) and was formerly the Damara United Front (DUF).

DUF sprang into being almost overnight to represent the Damara people at the Turnhalle constitu-

tional talks, and was accused of being the "stooge" of National Party MEC, Mr Dirk Mudge.

SwapdUF intends to change this image. Its call for maintenance of the territorial integrity of South West is in opposition to what many see as the "Bantustanisation" trend of the Turnhalle talks.

In a statement issued today SwapdUF says basic human rights should be recognised in the territory, and discrimination on the basis of colour must be rejected.

New force

• STAR 27/4/76
rises in

SWA

politics

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A new political force — up to now a loose alliance of 10 parties and tribal factions known as the Okahandja Conference — is in the making in South West Africa

Having decided in principle to become a political coalition, the conference is expected to approve a new constitution when it meets in Keetmanshoop at the weekend

The decision to form a coalition means that nearly all the 30 or so groups in the territory will be united under three umbrellas

The other two are the five-party Namibia National Convention (NNC) and the Turnhalle Conference.

DEMAND

With mainly Nama, Damara and Herero support, the Okahandja Conference demands independence for the territory as a unitary state with a bill of rights

Political pundits are speculating on the new coalition's relationship with Swapo and the Turnhalle Conference — a matter also to be decided at the weekend

The two-day conference will also have to find a new name for the coalition

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State sums up in Elifas killing case

27/4/76 RDM

SWAKOPMUND. — Mr Chris Jansen, the prosecutor in the Elifas terrorism trial at the Supreme Court in Swakopmund, yesterday asked that the testimony of State witnesses be carefully considered, when argument in the trial began.

Six members of Swapo are being tried in terms of the Terrorism Act on charges arising from the assassination of the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas.

Argument for the State yesterday consisted mainly of summarising the validity of the evidence of State witnesses against three accused, Mr Aaron Mushimba, Mr Andreas Nangola and Mr Hendrik Shikongo.

Mr Mushimba was charged with giving R380, a Land-Rover, a radio and blankets to Mr Usko Nambinga for the use of people intent on overthrowing the lawful administration of SWA.

Mr Nangola was charged

with giving a Land-Rover to Mr Nambinga for the same purpose.

Mr Shikongo was charged with transporting Mr Nicodemus Mauhi and two other men to a bottle store where Chief Elifas was killed.

Defence counsel, Dr W. E. Cooper, SC, said yesterday he would call no more witnesses.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 27/4/76

Argument in Elifas trial

SWAKOPMUND. — Mr Chris Jansen, the prosecutor in the Elifas terrorism trial at the Supreme Court here, asked when argument in the trial began yesterday that the testimony of State witnesses be carefully considered.

Six members of the South West African Peoples' Organization (Swapo) are being tried in terms of the Terrorism Act on charges arising from the assassination of the former Chief Minister of Owambo, Chief Filemon Elifas.

Argument for the State consisted mainly of summarizing the validity of the evidence of State witnesses against three accused, Mr Aaron Mushimba, Mr Andreas Nangolo and Mr Hendrik Shikongo.

Mr Mushimba was specifically charged with giving R380, a vehicle, a radio and blankets to Mr Usko Nambinga for the use of people intent on overthrowing the lawful administration of SWA.

Mr Nangolo was specifically charged with giving a vehicle to Mr Nambinga for the same purpose. Mr Nambinga was earlier alleged to have been part of a plot to abduct Black leaders.

They were to have been taken to Zambia where they would have been forced to broadcast subversive propaganda over Radio Zambia.

Mr Shikongo was specifically charged with transporting Mr Nicodemus Mauhi and two other men to the bottle store where Chief Elifas was killed.

Mr Jansen drew the attention of the court to evidence that a state wit-

ness Major J P Human, had been fired at in the operational area from a vehicle exhibited outside the court as evidence.

The investigating officer in the case, Lieutenant G H Dipenaar, had received a number of Swapo documents and Russian sub-machine guns alleged to have been found in the vehicle — Sapa

Exiled bishops ^{ROM} say Swapo will ^{28/4/76.} dominate SWA

By GEOFF DALGLISH
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Suffragan Bishop-in-exile of Damaraland, Bishop Richard Wood, yesterday predicted a transfer of power in South West Africa within a little as two years, with the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) emerging as the dominant political force.

"The wisest action that the Whites could take would be to accept that this transfer of power must take place, just as it must in Rhodesia," the 56-year-old former South African Defence Force chaplain said.

"Inevitably when there is a change of power, Swapo will be the dominant political party because it carries international recognition and because it is the strongest and most united political party in the country."

Swapo was regarded by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity as the authentic voice of the South West African people but was not represented at the Turnhalle constitutional conference in Windhoek.

Bishop Wood said it appeared that South Africa's administration in South West Africa was trying to discredit and undermine Swapo. "But my information is that despite pressure from South Africans and the creaming off of their leadership within the country, the position of Swapo is strengthening all along."

"I think that change will come within quite a short period — as little as two years."

Bishop Colin Winter, the 47-year-old Bishop-in-exile of Damaraland, called for South Africa to immediately hand over the territory to United Nations control and rejected the Turnhalle talks as "apartheid through rose-coloured spectacles."

"You can have an end to violence in Namibia to-

morrow if South Africa gets out," he said.

Both bishops are barred from entering South Africa but I was able to interview them on a flight to Lesotho after they had spent a night in transit at Jan Smuts Airport.

They are attending a South African Episcopal Synod at Mazenod, near Maseru.

Bishop Winter said South Africa had no right to call the constitutional talks "International law, backed by the United Nations, has consistently declared her position to be intolerable." "South Africa might deceive one or two wealthy countries in the West, but she has the whole weight of world opinion against her at the United Nations. It doesn't matter who she tries to hoodwink, she has got to get out in the end."

He predicted that continued South African control would mean a dramatic intensification of Swapo guerilla attacks.

When asked if he considered violence inevitable, he replied "Violence is already there in Namibia and has existed for over 100 years. The violence of White to Black is indescribably ugly and loathe some to right-minded, right-thinking people."

"If you want to stop violence in Namibia tomorrow, Whites have the key in their hands — stop violence to Blacks."

Bishop Wood said "Whites in the country must accept that while they maintain their intransigent attitude that this (terror attacks) will increase and there will be a continuing amount of incidents."

Bishop Winter stressed that the Church's role was not confined to prayer. "Prayer without action is hypocrisy."

He believed the Church had to dedicate itself to the total liberation of all men — not only the oppressed but the oppressors.

"If you put people in jail in Namibia for wanting those basic human free-



BISHOP WOOD ... more terror.



BISHOP WINTER ... more talks.

doms without which life is impossible then you are a prisoner yourself. You are a prisoner of your own fear. Now the church has got to try and liberate White people from their fear.

"The church is the one sure meeting ground, if Whites will accept it, where they can come to know, love, respect and learn from their brother Blacks."

224

Firm has fourth

28/4/76 NM

attack on SWA site

WINDHOEK. — The construction camp of a private company doing Government contract work worth several thousand rands in the northern homelands of South West Africa was attacked for the fourth time in three months at the weekend.

A director of the concern, which may not be identified for security reasons, said there were signs of unrest among the workers at the camp after the latest shooting.

He added that nobody had been injured or wounded during the attack on Sunday night.

The director said shooting started at about 9 p.m. at the company's camp about 70km south of Oshikango at Onunu.

The incident was described to the director by his employees, who said automatic rifle fire had continued for about two hours at the camp.

It was too dark to see who was doing the shooting, but the next day bullet marks could be seen on trees and buildings.

Workers in the camp have been receiving

danger pay for some time.

They are still working, but are worried and uncertain about possible further attacks.

The camp is being guarded — (Sapa)

Report on funeral is denied

Workers

WINDHOEK — The construction camp of a private company doing government contract work worth several thousand rands in the northern homelands of South West Africa was allegedly attacked for the fourth time in three months at the weekend.

A director of the concern, which may not be identified for security reasons, said there were signs of unrest among the workers at the camp after the latest shooting. He added that nobody had been injured or wounded during the attack on Sunday night.

The director said shooting started at about 9 pm at the company's camp, at Onunu about 70 km south of Oshikango.

Employees had told him that automatic rifle fire had continued for about two hours at the camp. It had been too dark to see who was doing the shooting.

The spokesman said workers had been receiving danger pay for some time. The camp is being guarded — Sapa.

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa has denied a report (in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper) claiming that the church was under pressure from Swapo.

The report suggested that the funeral of Detective Sergeant Sidekuas Ogam, who was killed in a shoot-out with a terrorist

here last week, was held in a Katutura township street instead of the church because of pressure from Swapo.

A statement issued here and signed by the president of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa, Dr J. L. de Vries, says the church is 'by no means under pressure from Swapo', and 'Swapo had never in the past shown any animosity towards the Evangelical Lutheran Church.'

PERMISSION

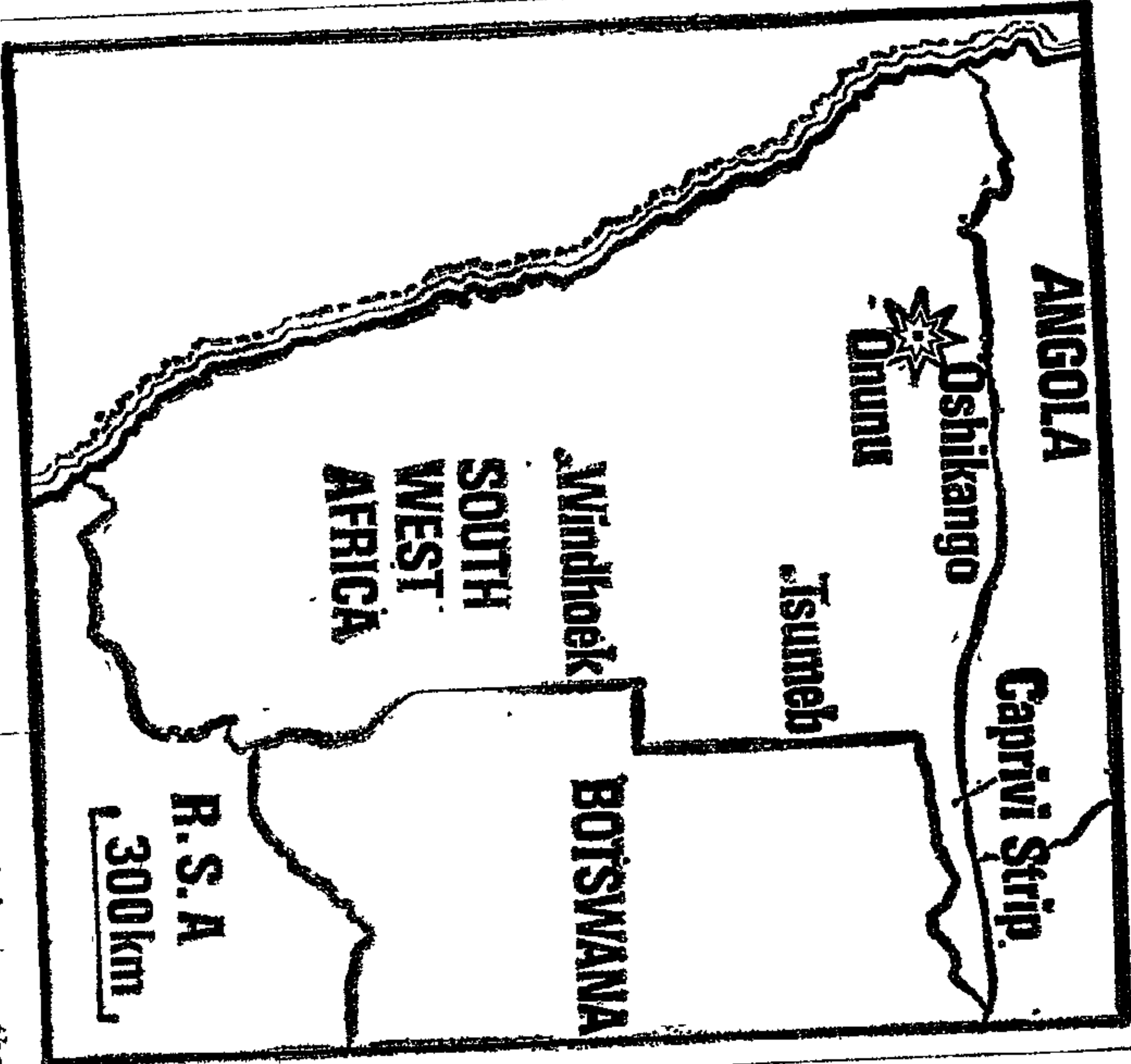
Dr de Vries...

The Director General of Non-White Affairs for Windhoek, Mr Leon Venter, said Katutura is most definitely under the control of Swapo.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier H. V. Verster, said he agreed with Dr de Vries that Swapo had not pressured the church.

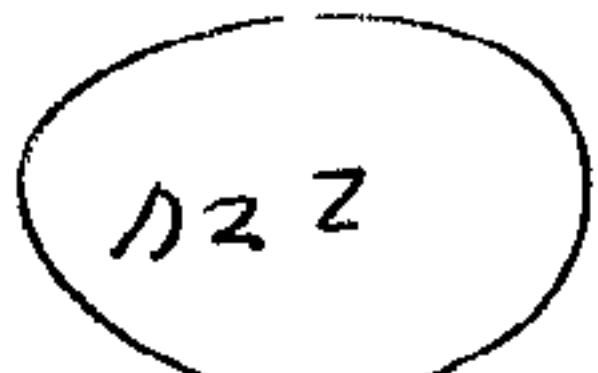
NOT PRESSURED

The church was also concerned that unrest would start in the church which would lead to further skirmishes, the statement said. He said the church did not want to breach the sanctity of the church by a military demonstration. Sergeant Ogam was buried in a military ceremony attended by several thousand people. The church was also concerned that unrest would start in the church which would lead to further skirmishes, the statement said.



MAP indicates the approximate area where the contractor's camp was fired on at the weekend.

Shooting worries



CAPE TIMES 28/4/76

Swapo man to address Maties

By ANTHONY HOLIDAY

A LEADING member of the internal wing of the South West African People's Organization, Mr Dan Tjongarero, is scheduled to address University of Stellenbosch students tonight.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Nico Steytler, chairman of the Stellenbosse Aangeleentheidskring (SAAK), the university's current affairs society.

Mr Tjongarero is publicity secretary of the Namibia National Convention, the dissident South West African grouping which is excluded from the constitutional talks in the territory and which includes Swapo.

He is understood to have been invited by the Stellenbosch political scientist, Dr Gerhard Totemeyer, who recently said that it was essential to include Swapo in the constitutional talks because of the organization's large following in South West Africa

FORMULA

The invitation seems likely to be part of a campaign by a pressure group of Nationalist supporters

who believe a formula must be found for including Swapo in the talks. The influential South West African MEC, Mr Dirk Mudge, said recently he was not opposed in principle to Swapo participation, providing it took place on the basis of an electoral test.

On Thursday Mr Tjongarero is due to speak to Stellenbosch's German Lutheran community on the future of South West Africa.

In an interview from Windhoek, Mr Tjongarero said he would criticize the state of affairs in South West Africa and especially the constitutional talks. He believed that there could be no settlement unless Swapo was included in the talks.

"Whether people like it or not, Swapo is a factor which has to be reckoned with. I will tell this to the students," he said.

SRC

Mr Humphrey Harrison, publicity officer for the University of Cape Town's Students' Representative Council, announced yesterday that Mr Tjongarero would speak to UCT students at lunchtime tomorrow.

CAPE TIMES 28/4/76

Elifas trial: Man found not guilty

SWAKOPMUND. — One of the accused in the Elifas terror trial, Andreas Nangolo, was found not guilty and discharged on charges under the Terrorism Act in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Nangolo, a former policeman, was specifically charged with handing over a vehicle to Mr Usko Nambinga for the use of people who intended to overthrow the lawful administration in South West Africa by force.

Handing down judgment, Mr Justice J J Strydom said this had been the second time defence counsel had applied for the discharge of Mr Nangolo. The first had been unsuccessful.

"The test for the application was whether the State had proved its case against the accused beyond all reasonable doubt and according to the State it had not done so," he said.

"There is no evidence that the accused had been present when Mr Nambinga had taken possession of the Landrover and accordingly no evidence to show that he had committed the deed of which he had been accused."

The prosecutor, Mr C Jansen, had earlier said that it was obvious that the South West Africa Peoples' Organization (Swapo) had been responsible for the death of Chief Filemon Elifas, former Chief Minister of Owambo.

In the light of all the

evidence before the court, Aaron Mushimba, Hendrik Shikongo, Rauna Ambinga, Naimi Nombowa and Anna Nghihindjwa — five of the six accused — were members of Swapo and were therefore associated with the militant operations of the organization, Mr Jansen said. As such they were guilty of the deeds outlined in the indictment against them.

Mr Jansen quoted from the evidence given by a former security policeman, Mr Petrus Ferreira, described by the State as an expert on Swapo.

From the testimony, Mr Jansen said, it was clear that Swapo was an out and out militant organization.

CAPE TIMES 28/4/76
Camp

2264

in SWA 'fired on' —report

WINDHOEK. The construction camp of a private company doing Government contract work worth several thousand rands in the northern homelands of South West Africa was allegedly attacked for the fourth time in three months at the weekend, it was reported here yesterday.

A director of the concern, which may not be identified, said there were signs of unrest among the workers.

He added that no one was wounded during the attack on Sunday night.

The director said shooting started about 9pm at the company's camp, about 70 km south of Oshikango at Onunu.

Rifle fire had continued for about two hours.

The spokesman said workers in the camp had been receiving danger pay for some time.

The camp is being guarded. — Sapa

Swapo man ²²⁴

speaks to 400 Maties

By ANTHONY HOLIDAY
STELLENBOSCH. — The
publicity secretary for the
Namibia National Council
(NNC), Mr Dan Tjonga-
rero, told an audience of
University of Stellenbosch
students and lecturers last
night that nothing could
stop the advent of major-
ity rule in SWA.

Dressed in a yellow and
black striped Afro smock
Mr Tjongarero made his
history last night when he
addressed an audience of
more than 400 Stellen-
bosch students and staff
who crammed a lecture
hall to hear him.

On the platform with
Mr Tjongarero, who is a
top Swapo official, was Dr
Gerhard Totemeyer, a
senior lecturer in political
science at the university,
who had been advocating
representation for Swapo
at the SWA constitutional
talks.

Mr Tjongarero told the
meeting: "Majority govern-
ment is coming and not
even the most sophisti-
cated weapons can stop it."

He said the NNC de-
manded a complete break
with apartheid. "Freedom
has moved towards South-
ern Africa — towards Na-
mibia, to be specific. This
independence does not
rest on separate home-
lands as envisaged by the
Odendaal Commission."

In a clear reference to
a statement by Mr Dirk
Mudge, the popular Na-
tionalist MEC in SWA,
who has said he does not
object to Swapo participa-
tion in the constitutional
talks provided the organi-

Continued on page 2

Swapo man speaks

Continued from page 1

zation passes electoral
tests, Mr Tjongarero said
"no one should prescribe
to us that we should take
part in homelands elec-
tions".

He said the homeland
election result was serious-
ly being called into ques-
tion and he referred to
the SWA constitutional
talks as "constitutional
treason".

Referring to the fears
of Whites that they would
have no rights in SWA
under a system of majority
rule he said: "We have not
cried out for human rights
for so long that we are
now prepared to take other
people's human rights
away from them."

Mr Tjongarero was ques-
tioned extensively about
the links between the in-

ternal and external wings
of Swapo.

He told questioners that
he was the acting public
relations secretary for
Swapo and that there was
no clash of aims between
the organization's internal
and external wings.

The difference was that
the internal wing was
committed to non-violence
while the external wing
"according to newspaper
reports" was committed to
violence.

He told Mr Dirk Kemp,
president of the Univer-
sity of Cape Town's Stu-
dents Representative Coun-
cil, that Swapo had about
50 White members "at
least half of which may be
security police members".

He claimed that Swapo
had the support of 50 to
60 percent of SWA's Black
population.

'No political conspiracy'

present political atmosphere Swapo was an emotive factor that the court must not allow to cloud the facts, Dr Cooper said.

It was important for the court to decide exactly what the State had proved against the five remaining accused.

The State had failed to call certain witnesses present at the scene of the shooting of Chief Elifas

No written statements had been taken from a number of witnesses by the State and a sample of the Chief Minister's blood had not been sent for analysis

In the light of these facts, Dr Cooper argued, as well as other leads unearthed by a defence inspection in loco, a far more complex picture had emerged about the shooting of Chief Elifas than had been presented by certain State witnesses.

An analysis of a blood

sample from the Chief Minister might have been extremely revealing, he said, as far as the amount of liquor consumed by Chief Elifas and a number of his friends on the night of the shooting was concerned.

DOCUMENTS

Dealing with documents presented by the State as evidence of the militant nature of Swapo, Dr Cooper said they had, on the face of it, not been found in control or custody of the accused. This could infringe the rule of hearsay.

The court could only substantiate these documents if it accepted as true all the assertions made in them. The documents claimed, among other things, decisive victories against the South African forces.

Dr Cooper challenged the evidence by a former security policeman, Mr Petrus Ferreira, that Swapo was a thoroughly militant organization.

Mr Ferreira no doubt had knowledge of political activities in Owambo in the course of his duties and he may have read Swapo literature, Dr Cooper said.

NO KNOWLEDGE

Mr Ferreira had no knowledge of leading works on Owambo today, nor had he been aware of the commission of inquiry into the Katutura disturbances. This did not indicate a deep and thorough study of Swapo.

Regarding Mr Ferreira's claim that the internal and external wings of Swapo were one and the same organization under the leadership of Mr Sam Nujoma, Dr Cooper referred to a Swapo congress during 1974-75 at Walvis Bay where an executive had been elected for both wings.

It could not be suggested that the internal and external wings of Swapo were one and the same organization under the leadership of Mr Sam Nujoma, Dr Cooper referred to a Swapo congress during 1974-75 at Walvis Bay where an executive had been elected for both wings.

Elifas trial:

in fact there had been such a conspiracy it is strange that the indictment does not refer to it," he said.

IN THE DARK

The court was still in the dark about the identity of the assassin of Chief Elifas last year. In the

Dr Cooper said these charges had been made for the first time near the end of the cross-examination of Mr Hendrik Shikongo by counsel for the State, Mr C Jansen.

"No details were put to the accused as to where and when the master plot had been hatched and if

SWAKOPMUND. — There was not a shred of evidence to support allegations of a political conspiracy in Owambo last year, nor any visible evidence that the South West Africa Peoples Organization (Swapo), had been involved in it, defence counsel in the Elifas terrorism trial, Dr W E Cooper, SC, said in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

When he began argument for the defence,

Births
BLUMENHAL — To Jan and Irene (nee Assin) a daughter Both well, born April 28 at Mowbray Maternity Hospital. Thanks to doctor and staff.
COHEN — To Rodney and Sharon (nee Leibowitz) a daughter and sister for Danielle on April 27. Both well. Thanks to doctors and staff of Vincent Panoff.

SWA aim for majority rule

STAR 30/4/76.

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South West Africa wanted a majority government which would as far as possible serve the interests of all population groups, said Mr Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the Herero delegation to the Turnhalle conference, today.

Training call after raids

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Government might be asked to consider military training for Coloureds in South West Africa

The territory's Coloured Council, which enters its fourth session here today, will discuss the issue with the recent terrorist attacks in mind

Other motions on the agenda deal mainly with bread-and-butter issues. A better deal for the man-in-the-street and added benefits for the councillors, who are wanting "drastically" increased subsidies and a pension fund similar to that for Persons' Representative Council in the Republic.

STILL MISSING

Probably the most contentious issue on the agenda is a motion calling for all restaurants and hotels to be compelled to serve all races. So far, only a few have done so — none of which is in the Platteland

The council was opened this afternoon by Mr Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the National Unity Democratic Organisation. He is the first Black man to open the council

The leader of the Opposition in Owambo, Mr Johannes Nangutuuala, is still missing nearly a fortnight after his abduction. The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said today no further information had been received about him

The alleged terrorist, Kanisus Heneleshi, who escaped in a shoot-out with police in Windhoek 11 days ago, is still on the run somewhere in the territory. The manhunt continues.

In an apparent reference to the predominantly Ovambo South West Africa People's Organisation, he said: "When a tribe in a heterogeneous country constitutes a government without all population groups, it is not a majority or national government but a tribal government

"We know from experience that countries (in Africa) with tribal governments are unstable. Their governments are overthrown from time to time in coups"

FIRST BLACK

Mr Kapuuo was opening the fourth session of the SWA Coloured Council. He was the first Black to do so

In another apparent reference to Swapo and its political allies, he said they criticised the Turnhalle because they alone wanted to determine the future

"We need these critics," he said. "They are welcome to attend the conference. But as minority groups they must join the majority (ethnic) groups in the Turnhalle"

Mr Kapuuo strongly denied that Black and Brown delegates to the Turnhalle were stooges just because they were prepared to negotiate with Pretoria

He said they were demanding freedom and independence. They were demanding equal rights and an end to apartheid and homelands

To overcome internal and external criticism, they had to continue to pressure Pretoria for change

Whites who had enforced apartheid in SWA were the cause of the problems and instability which were being experienced today, he said

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Suspicion is not proof, SWA terror trial told

RDM 30/4/76

SWAKOPMUND — There was an enormous amount of suspicion in the terrorist trial of five members of Swapo in the Swakopmund Supreme Court but suspicion was no proof and not sufficient for a conviction, Dr W. E. Cooper, SC, counsel for the defence, said yesterday.

Dr Cooper continued argument after one of the accused, Mr Andreas Nangolo, had been found not guilty and was discharged on Wednesday.

Dr Cooper said there were strong political overtones in the hearing that had to be dealt with.

Dealing with the evidence against Mr Hendrik Shikongo, he said the testimony of Mr Sam Shivute, a Swapo office bearer, had conflicted with that of the accused.

Certain members within a political party were more expendable than others, and Mr Shivute was an office bearer of Swapo while Mr Shikongo was just a member, Dr Cooper said.

He suggested that Mr Shivute might have felt himself more important to Swapo than Mr Shikongo and that he could have given evidence unfavourable to Mr Shikongo to secure his own release.

Mr Shivute was detained by the police after the assassination of Chief Elifas last year, and gave evidence for the State on the movements of Mr Shikongo on the night of the murder.

Mr Shikongo was alleged by the State to have transported those who killed the

Chief Minister

Closing his argument relating to Mr Shikongo, Dr Cooper submitted that, on an overall assessment of all the evidence before the court, the State had not proved beyond reasonable doubt the crucial issue whether Mr Shikongo was a party to or had known the intentions of his passengers on the night of the murder.

Junior Counsel, Mr Hans Berker, then began argument relating to Mr Aaron Mushimba.

Mr Mushimba is charged with buying a Land-Rover for terrorists and handing over a radio, blankets and R380 to people bent on the violent overthrow of the SWA administration.

The trial continues — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 1/5/76

Judgment in Elifas terror trial postponed

224

SWAKOPMUND. — The Elifas terror trial here was yesterday postponed until May 11 when Mr Justice J J Strydom will give judgment in the case of five members of Swapo held under Section six of the Terrorism Act

Originally six people were charged, three men and three women, but one of the accused, Mr Andreas Nangolo, was discharged earlier this week because of insufficient evidence against him

Earlier the senior defence counsel, Dr W Cooper, said the State had failed to prove the essential element in the main charge. This was that the accused, when giving money to certain people intended that those people should endanger the maintenance of law and order in South West Africa

This proof was a necessary requirement under a section of the Terrorism Act, he said.

He was referring to the specific charge against the three women accused of giving R10 each to a certain Mr Usko Nambinga for persons who intended to overthrow the Administration of South West Africa by force.

Dr Cooper had also brought in the question of intent with regard to the other accused. In conclusion he submitted that the State had failed to prove the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt

THREE POINTS

In his reply to the defence argument, the State Prosecutor, Mr Chris Jansen touched on three main points made in the defence argument. These were the admissibility of certain documents and tapes, the method of police investigation and the ruling with regard to the evidence of a single witness

The State could only be using hearsay evidence if it was replying on the truth contained in these documents, said Mr Jansen, but it was using them in connection with the Landrover one of the accused was alleged to have handed over to terrorists

The documents were recovered in a Landrover by a South African Defence Force patrol near the Angolan border and exhibited outside the court.

WHOLLY ACCEPTABLE

Regarding the law relating to the evidence of a single witness, which states that an accused may only be convicted on evidence such as this if the witness's testimony was acceptable in all respects, Mr Jansen said that he did not rely on any single witness's evidence, but that all the State's testimony "fitted together like a jigsaw" — Sapa

SWA terrorist raiders shoot man in public

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ARGUS
3/5/76

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Black insurgents shot a shopkeeper dead in the South West African homeland of Ovambo on Saturday.

It happened south-east of Oshukango, the border post between Ovambo and Angola, like other attacks in recent months.

The dead man was Mr Joel Dawid, an Ovambo, whose age was not immediately available.

A band of 18 men armed with automatic firearms came to his shop in a village near St Mary's Anglican Mission at Odibo.

SWAPO

The insurgents are thought to belong to the Namibia People's Liberation Army, the military wing of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), which is staging raids into Ovambo from bases in Angola.

The Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Njoba, said today the insurgents first herded villagers together. People were driven into the shop at gunpoint.

Afterwards, the insurgents shot Mr Dawid in front of the people. No one else was harmed. The insurgents stole food supplies from the shop before they disappeared into the bush.

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Arm Blacks, says Mudge

STAR 6/5/76

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The time had come to give Black and Brown people a chance to take up arms in defence of South West Africa, Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the all-White Legislative Assembly, said here last night.

He made the suggestion that Southwesters of all races should be allowed to defend the northern border when he addressed a public meeting in support of the National Party candidate in the Windhoek parliamentary by-election.

"Our enemies are not all Black," he said. "Nor are our friends all White."

Black and Brown people sided with the Whites in their determination to create a new dispensation under a stable and responsible government.

See Page 23

"They are even prepared to take up arms," he said. "I think it is time we gave them more opportunity to do so."

As a member of the White delegation to the constitutional conference in the Turnhalle, he could state that Black and Brown delegates were not "our enemies".

The enemies were outside the conference and they were engaged in violence.

"The people in the conference are our allies in the struggle," he said. "We are going to have to live together, even fight together, if we are to survive in this country."

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Owambos to ^{7/5/76} move ^{DP} from border

JOHANNESBURG — The Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, Mr B J de Wet, has announced measures to increase security on the border between Owambo and Angola.

Speaking in the Owambo Legislative Council at Ongwediva yesterday, he said there would not be a "no-man's land," but an unpopulated zone of 1 km wide along the border.

All people living in this sector would be asked to move.

Mr De Wet was replying to a motion put forward by the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor K Ndjoba, in which he asked that efficient steps be taken to end attacks from Angola.

Mr De Wet said everything possible would be done to ensure that the resettlement went smoothly, and permanent residents of the area along the border would receive compensation and other assistance.

Mr De Wet said the resettlement was necessary because of the

unsafe position of the people living along the border.

He also announced that in future, entry to Owambo would only be through the control post at Oshikango, and that the entrances at Ruacana and Calueque would be open only to people working on the water scheme.

Since August last year, 17 Owambos had been murdered, 21 had been abducted, and ten shops had been robbed and damaged by terrorists who entered Owambo from Angola. — S.A.P.A.

Invite Swapo to join in — Kloppers

WINDHOEK — South West Africa had to put itself into a position to join the Organisation of African Unity after independence, Mr A J F Kloppers, leader of the Coloured delegation to the constitu-

tional conference, said in Windhoek

He spoke in the Coloured Council shortly before it decided unanimously to request the Turnhalle to invite political parties such as the South West Africa People's Organisation to

join its deliberations.

Mr Kloppers said some parties were excluded from the conference in apparent violation of an assurance that South Africa had given to the United Nations

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, had assured UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that all parties would be allowed to participate freely in the self-determination process

Call to Vorster

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Coloured Council has urged the constitutional conference in the Turnhalle here to seek statutory powers as soon as possible in order to implement its decisions effectively

Labour Party leader Mr A J F Kloppers said yesterday the conference had

"less status than a rugby club, which at least has a constitution"

He urged the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to intervene and "save the situation" before the UN Security Council deadline expires on August 31

An independent, Mr R Hercules, "If the Turnhalle dissolves, the future will be dark. Who would then be left for South Africa to negotiate with?"

SOLUTION

Notice had to be taken of the UN and OAU if a lasting solution was to be found

"It doesn't mean we need to allow the UN and OAU to dictate to us," he said "It doesn't mean we need to allow Swapo to dictate to us. We must simply be prepared to negotiate with them"

(224)

CAPE TIMES
Terror: 4 guilty

12/5/76

SWAKOPMUND — Four members of the South West Africa People's Organization on trial in terms of the Terrorism Act, related to the assassination of Chief Falemon Elifas were found guilty by Mr Justice J J Strydom in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

They were Hendrik Shikongo, Aaron Mushamba, Rona Nambinga and Anna

Nghahondywa. Miss Naima Nombowa was found not guilty and discharged

Sentence will be passed after two witnesses called yesterday, to testify to the seriousness of the crimes committed, have been cross-examined by defence counsel Dr W E Cooper SC.

The hearing continues today. — Sapa

Terrorist trial pair to hang

224

NM 13/5/76

SWAKOPMUND—Two Swapo members, Aaron Mushimba and Hendrik Shikongo, were yesterday sentenced to death in the Supreme Court here.

Anna Nghihondjwa and Rona Nambinga were sentenced to five and seven years' imprisonment respectively.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Sentencing Mushimba and Shikongo, Mr. Justice J. J. Strydom said there was a great difference between the acts committed by these two men and those of the two women accused.

"The Court has no mercy for people associated with the assassination of a Chief Minister, or an attack on a South African Defence Force patrol," the Judge said.

Shikongo, by his deeds, had associated himself with actions leading to the assassination of Chief Philemon Elifas. He had transported the assassins of Chief Elifas to the scene of his death.

Mushimba's association with terrorism had resulted in an attack on a South African Defence Force patrol. The interests of the community had to be protected, Mr. Justice Strydom said.

The two men were asked why the supreme penalty should not be imposed.

Mushimba: "I had no knowledge of the terrorist activity mentioned in court yesterday, and I do not associate myself with them. I would not, myself, willingly break the law of the country or hurt anybody."

Shikongo: "I admit transporting Nicodemus Mauhi and two others, but at no time did I realise what their intentions were. I do not feel guilty of this murder. At no stage of my life did I harbour murderous feelings or did I disrupt law and order." (Sapa.)

2 Swapo men sentenced to death

CAPE TIMES
13/5/76

SWAKOPMUND. — Two members of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), Aaron Mushimba and Hendrik Shikongo, were sentenced to death by Mr Justice J J Strydom in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Their trial, in terms of the Terrorism Act, was related to the assassination of Chief Philemon Elifas.

Two women accused, Anna Nghihondjwa and Rona Nambinga, were sentenced to five and seven years' respectively.

Leave to appeal against the convictions of four of the accused and the sentences of three of the accused was refused.

Defence counsel, Dr W E Cooper, did not ask for leave to appeal against the sentence of Anna Nghihondjwa.

Sentencing Aaron Mushimba and Hendrik Shikongo, Mr Justice Strydom said there was a great difference between the acts committed by these two men and those of the two women accused. "The court has no mercy for people associated with the assassination of a Chief Minister, or an attack on a South African Defence Force patrol," the judge said.

"This evil of terrorism

must be torn out by the roots — law and order must be maintained."

Shinkongo, by his deeds, had associated himself with actions leading to the assassination of Chief Philemon Elifas. He had transported the assassins of Chief Elifas to the scene of his death.

Mushimba's association with terrorism had resulted in an attack on a South African Defence Force patrol. The interests of the community had to be protected, Mr Justice Strydom said.

The two men were guilty of extremely serious acts and the court saw no reason why the supreme penalty should not be imposed.

ASSASSINATION

The judge mentioned 59 acts of terrorism in Owambo and South West Africa since July 4 that had been detailed in court. These had included the assassination of Chief Elifas, the murder of sub-headmen, tribal police,

local inhabitants, abduction and the burning of property.

Mr Justice Strydom said the murder of Mrs Shirley Louw and her son Bertus, the killing of the Walther couple at Okahandja and the shooting of Detective Sergeant Cedekias Ochamb in Katutura recently had also been on the list. These murders had been committed by Swapo terrorists who had been trained overseas, he said.

These matters were sub judice at present and had been committed after the accused had committed their acts of terrorism.

The attacks on innocent people, the SADF and the South African Police by landmine and with Russian submachine guns had not been the responsibility of strangers but that of trained citizens of South West Africa acting as terrorists under the Swapo banner. The accused had shown no remorse after the list had been read out in court.

They were young men with no previous convictions, but their ideology, good or bad, had led to acts of terrorism that could not be allowed to continue.

Three factors had to be considered in sentencing the accused — the actual crime, the circumstances of the accused and the interests of the community, he said.

DETERRENT

In cases of terrorism such as these the interests of the community had to be taken into account and a deterrent should be established. In the absence of a deterrent, citizens might decide to take up arms to fight terrorism and this could lead to the loss of many innocent lives.

The two men were asked by Mr Justice Strydom why the supreme penalty should not be imposed on them.

Mushimba: "I had no knowledge of the terrorist activity mentioned in court yesterday and I do not associate myself with them. I would not, myself, willingly break the law of the country or hurt anybody."

Shinkongo: "I admit transporting Nicodemus Mauhi and two others but at no time did I realize what their intentions were. I do not feel guilty of this murder. At no stage of my life did I harbour murderous feelings, nor did I disrupt law and order."

WOMAN WEPT

Mushimba and Shikongo stood impassively while the death sentence was pronounced on them. There was complete silence in the public gallery but a White woman started weeping.

Sentencing the two women accused, Mr Justice Strydom said that it was not only significant that they had given money to the terrorists but they had given them moral support. The judge was referring to evidence that the two women had made trips to Angola.

"You were not under duress when you gave what was in fact 20 per cent of your monthly earnings to these people, and the money was intended for people who posed a threat to innocent people."

Mitigating factors were that they were both under 30 years of age and the bad influence people such as Usko Nambinga, Dawid Gabriel and Nicodemus Mauhi had had on them. These men had been named as terrorists in court.

Other factors were that the authorities had not acted timeously against Swapo and that the women had joined the organization before the acts listed in court had been committed — Sana

CAPE TIMES 18/5/76

Vorster's Statement on Swapo

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The full text of Mr Vorster's statement is:

"With reference to a sensational report in the Sunday paper Rapport under the heading 'Vorster Ja vir Swapo' I wish to make the following statement.

On April 23, 1976, I had an interview with Senator Charles Percy at his request.

Senator Percy asked me whether I was prepared to invite Swapo to participate in the constitutional conference in South West Africa, to which I replied that South Africa was not arranging the conference and did not invite anybody to participate in nor excluded anybody from it. The conference was being arranged by the representatives of the various peoples without any interference by or direc-

tives from South Africa.

He thereupon asked me whether I would be opposed to Swapo being invited by the conference itself. My reply was that I would not like it, since I would not negotiate with Swapo, because Swapo, as far as I concerned, had been conceived and born in communistic sin in Cape Town in the late fifties, because it had been founded by four White communists, because Swapo did not represent South West Africa, and because its leader, Sam Nujoma, was neither an elected nor a natural leader of South West Africa or any of its peoples.

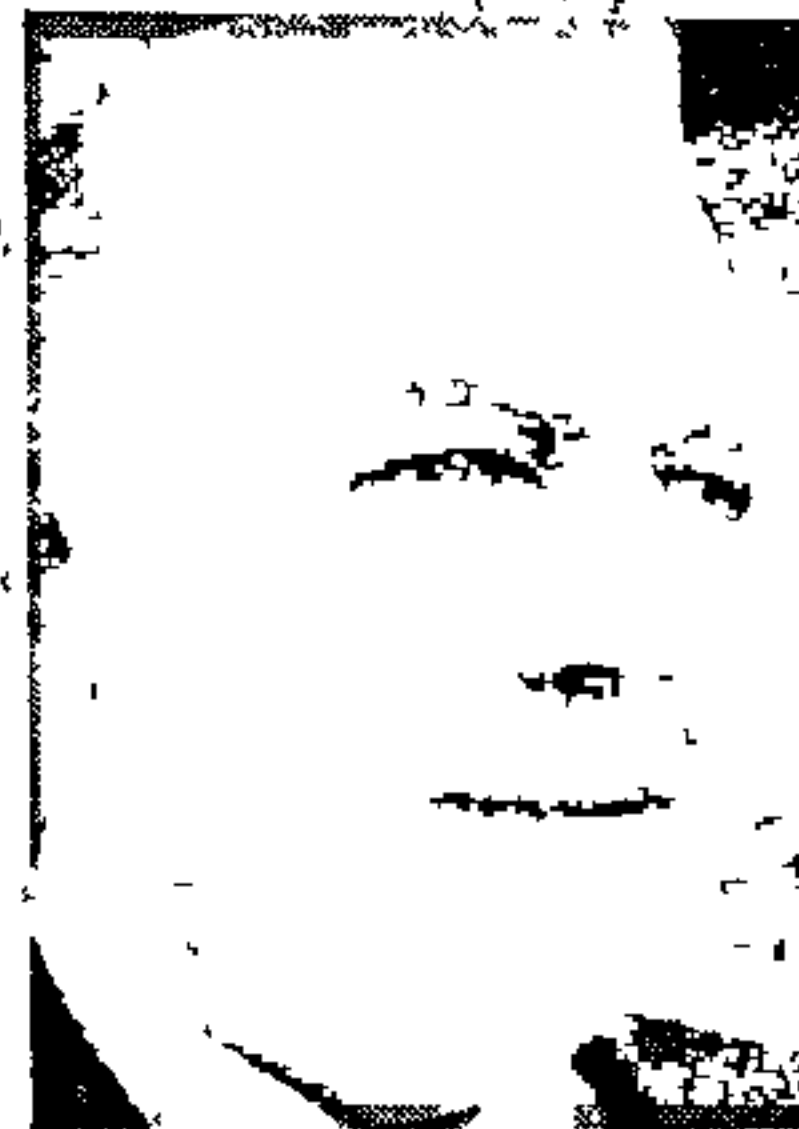
He thereupon asked me whether, in the event of the conference deciding of its own accord to invite Swapo, I would nevertheless forbid its participation. In reply I

reiterated that the conference decided upon its own procedure, that whom it invited was its own business, and that I would not interfere even if it acted in a manner with which I did not agree, since I consistently adhered to my standpoint that the various peoples should work out their own future without any interference from South Africa, the United Nations or anybody else.

POINTED OUT

I also pointed out to him that Swapo was but one of many political parties in South West Africa, and that it was for the conference itself to decide whether it wished to invite political parties to participate in the talks.

He thereupon asked me whether I would have any objections to his saying that that was my



Mr. Vorster

standpoint, and I told him that I would have no objection, provided he gave my standpoint on the matter in full, and not only the last part of it.

In addition, I informed him that as long as it was our responsibility to ensure public peace in South West Africa, to maintain law and order and to protect property and people's lives, we would do so.

RHODESIA

In regard to Rhodesia I referred Senator Percy to a statement I had made in this House on the previous day on April 22, 1976, and informed him that South Africa was not involved in the internal dispute between White and Black Rhodesians, that South Africa had, moreover, not been requested by Rhodesia to involve herself in it, and that it was of fundamental interest to Southern Africa that no one should fan the fires that could lead to an escalation of violence in Southern Africa.

I find it a great pity that the report was not verified with me and that a misleading headline was used for it.

"DELICATE"

This is a particularly delicate matter in regard to which, in the light of the pernicious actions of Swapo members, feelings can easily be aroused.

It is not in the interests of South Africa or South West Africa to present these matters, for the sake of sensation, or for whatever purpose, without mentioning all the relevant facts or in a manner which must result in sowing or stirring up unrest" — Sapa



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol 131]

PRETORIA, 19 MAY 1976
MLI

[No. 5133

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 89, 1976

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN AREAS IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA — AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R 17 OF 1972

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law I hereby amend Proclamation R 17 of 1972 by—

(a) the substitution for the words "district of Ovamboland" of the words "Districts of Owambo, Kavango and Eastern Caprivi", and

(b) the substitution for the Schedule to the said Proclamation of the Schedule hereto

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twelfth day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-six

N DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

M C BOTHA

SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF SECURITY DISTRICTS

PART I

Definition

1 In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates

"adult person" means a person of the apparent age of 18 years and over,

"chief" means a chief or acting chief appointed or recognised in terms of the Native Administration Proclamation 1928 (Proclamation 15 of 1928), of the Territory of South-West Africa,

"Government" means the government of the area in which a particular security district is situated,

"headman" means a headman or acting headman appointed or recognised in terms of the Native Administration Proclamation, 1928 (Proclamation 15 of 1928), of the Territory of South-West Africa,

48759—A

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No R. 89, 1976

REGULASIES VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN SVEKRE GEBIEDE IN SUIDWES-AFRIKA — WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R 17 VAN 1972

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my by wet verleen wysig ek hierby Proklamasie R 17 van 1972 deur—

(a) die woorde "distrik Ovamboland" met die woorde "distrikte Owambo, Kavango en Oos-Caprivi" te vervang en

(b) die vervanging van die Bylae van bedoelde Proklamasie met die Bylae hiervan

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Twaalfde dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehoonderd Ses-en-sewentig

N DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

M C BOTHA

BYLAE

REGULASIES VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN VEILIGHEIDSDISTRIKTE

DEEL I

Woordbepaling

1. In hierdie Regulasies, tensy uit die samhang anders blyk, beteken

"hoofman" 'n hoofman of waarnemende hoofman aangestel of erken kragtens die Naturelle-administrasieproklamasie, 1928 (Proklamasie 15 van 1928) van die gebied Suidwes-Afrika,

"kaptein" 'n kaptein of waarnemende kaptein aangestel of erken kragtens die Naturelle-administrasieproklamasie 1928 (Proklamasie 15 van 1928) van die gebied Suidwes-Afrika,

"Minister" die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling;

5133—1

500 moved from SWA-Angola no man's land

RDM
19/5/76.

WINDHOEK — The depopulation of a no man's land 1 000 m wide along the South West Africa-Angola border to combat terrorism is progressing smoothly, Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of SWA, said yesterday. So far 500 Ovambo nationals have

been resettled without incident.

The strip has been depopulated for a distance of about 30 km. It will eventually extend 450 km along the border. An estimated 3 000 Ovambos will be resettled and compensated.

Mr De Wet, said the South West Africa-Angola border would in

future be treated like any other international frontier. No longer could people move across it freely as they had done in the past.

In future they would be able to cross only after proper documentation had been completed on both sides.

A firm agreement existed with the MPLA authorities in Angola for the strict application of border control.

Mr De Wet said the only international border post would be the existing checkpoint at Oshikango. South African and Owambo officials would man the Owambo side.

The border post at the Ruacana-Caleque entrance into Angola would be used exclusively for workers on the Cunene hydroelectric scheme.

Speaking about the people already moved, Mr De Wet said, "They are being compensated for every bit of ground. There has not been a single case of dissatisfaction."

Regulations have meanwhile been announced in the South African Government Gazette obliging Ovambos to cooperate with security forces in the fight against terrorists.

Under the regulations all chiefs, headmen and other adults must report the presence of people they know or believe to be in Owambo unlawfully.

The regulations also require Owambo nationals to surrender arms and ammunition.

Offenders can be arrested and held incommunicado until the authorities are satisfied they have answered all questions fully and truthfully.

On conviction, they will be liable to a fine of R600 or a maximum prison term of three years or both—Sapa.

Border Ovambos being resettled

CAPE TIMES 19/5/76

WINDHOEK.—The depopulation of a 1 000-metre-wide strip along the South West Africa-Angola border to combat terrorist activities was progressing smoothly and 500 Owambo nationals had so far been resettled without incident, Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the indigenous peoples of SWA, said at Oshakati yesterday.

The border strip had so far been depopulated along a distance of about 30 km, Mr De Wet said. The zone would eventually cover 450 km along the border and an estimated 3 000 Ovambos would be resettled and compensated

The depopulation of the border zone followed approval of a motion, put forward by the Chief Minister of the Owambo homeland, Pastor K Ndjoba, in the Owambo legislative council

The South West Africa-Angola border would in future be treated like an international frontier and it would no longer be possible for people to move across it freely as had been the custom in the past, Mr De Wet said.

Mr De Wet said a firm agreement existed with the MPLA authorities in Angola for the strict application of border control

"We have so far resettled about 500 Ovambos from the 1 000 metre wide border strip over a distance of about 30 km," Mr De Wet said "People are being compensated for every bit of ground and there has not been a single case of dissatisfaction among those who have been resettled"

Regulations had meanwhile been announced in the South African Govern-

ment Gazette which would oblige Ovambos to co-operate with security forces in the fight against terrorists.

Under the regulations all chiefs, headmen and other adults would be required to report to the authorities the presence of people they knew were or suspected of being in Owambo unlawfully — Sapa

Cape Times 20/5/76

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Security clamp on Ovambos

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK.—Provisions of Proclamation R17 have now been invoked bringing Owambo, Kavango and the eastern Caprivi in the grip of the tightest security control yet exerted in South West Africa. Civilians by law must co-operate with security forces in the hunt for terrorists, defence forces have powers similar to the police, a night curfew is instituted in Owambo, while a prohibited area has been declared along the border with Angola.

A virtual state of emergency now applies to Owambo following the notice in the SA Government Gazette. The regulations are aimed at compelling the civil population in Owambo to co-operate with security forces in the hunt for infiltrators and terrorists.

Proclamation R17 was gazetted in 1972 after January of that year when the first signs of impending political violence could be noticed.

Some of the provisions of the proclamation were suspended at the time a few days ago they became applicable.

In terms of these provisions all chiefs, headmen and other adults are obliged to report to a native commissioner or the SA Police the presence of any person whom they know or suspect to be in Owambo unlawfully.

Firearms, and ammunition must be handed over to the authorities in terms of these emergency regulations.

It is the latest move in a campaign to contain insurgency in Owambo. Swapo's influence is growing in Owambo and authoritative sources put the support for that organization as high as 70 percent in Owambo. Support still grows, according to these sources.

In the past ten months, Swapo has committed 61 acts of terror operating from bases in Angola.

In the past, authorities relied on the population to report voluntarily the presence of insurgents. If a civilian now fails to report the presence of an insurgent he is guilty of a criminal offence.

In terms of the provision he may be arrested with or without a warrant and held incommunicado until the authorities are

satisfied that he has answered all questions fully and truthfully.

Consultation with legal advisers is specifically denied without official permission.

Offenders tried and convicted are liable to a maximum fine of R600 and a maximum imprisonment of three years with or without the option of a fine or to both a fine and imprisonment.

All non-residents in Owambo are required to obtain a permit to enter Owambo.

After gazettement of the provisions, all Ovambos in possession of firearms were required to hand these in within 48 hours.

In the notice appearing in the same gazette issued yesterday the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, determines that a strip of land south of the

Kunene River along the entire border between South West Africa and Angola becomes a specially prohibited area. No person can enter or remain in this "no man's land" strip unless he is a member of the security forces or he is in possession of written permission, reports Sapa.

The notice also puts into effect a curfew in Owamboland by determining that no person may in Owambo leave, during a period specified, the area or specially prohibited area unless he is a member of the security forces, or in possession of a permit.

The regulations make it possible that any area in the security districts where the presence of terrorists is suspected can be sealed off and systematically cleared.

Full power for SWA border

20/5/76 STAR

Sealing
off

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces have been given unprecedented powers to prevent guerilla infiltration into South West Africa and to seal off the 1 600 km border with Angola.

A proclamation in the South African Government Gazette declared Kavango and Caprivi to be security areas in addition to terrorist-hit Owambo.

It brought 396 000 people, or 55,3 percent of the total population in the territory, under quasi-emergency rule, similar to martial law.

The regulations empowered security forces to launch an all-out campaign against insurgency in Owambo, where the South West Africa People's Organisation frequently attacks military and civilian targets from bases in Angola.

PEACEFUL

It put security forces in a position to counter growing support for Swapo which White officials put as high as 90 percent of the population in Owambo.

The same regulations were applied to Kavango and Caprivi, where the situation is reported to be peaceful in anticipation of a widening guerilla onslaught.

The regulations empowered the authorities to depopulate a no-go zone, 1 km deep, along the entire 1 600 km border between SWA and Angola.

It had previously been decided to depopulate only a 450 km strip along the Owambo border with Angola.

The military was given the same powers of search, seizure, arrest and interrogation as the police. A night-time curfew was declared. In effect the regulations put security forces in a position to seal off the entire border with Angola and to tighten control of insurgency in the north in order to prevent its spread to the White-settled south.



SWA murders: 10 in court today

Cape Times 21/5/76

WINDHOEK. — Ten Black men are to appear in the Magistrate's Court here on charges today under the Terrorism Act in connection with the murder of four Whites and a Black policeman in South West Africa since last year, the Divisional Head of the CID in South West Africa, Colonel I J M van Niekerk said here yesterday.

Their appearance is a sequel to the murder of Mrs Shirley Louw and her son Bertus at Grootfontein late last year, the killing of Mr. Gerd Walther and his wife, Elke at Okahandja earlier this year and the shooting and death of Detective Sergeant Cedekias Ogamb in Katutura township here last month.

The men were expected to appear briefly for remand to the Supreme Court of South West Africa for a summary trial, Colonel van Niekerk said.

An 11th man, Nduvuu Nangola, who was being held by the police after the death of Sergeant Ogamb, would be charged in his absence today because he was not physically fit to appear in court, Colonel van Niekerk said.

Mr Nangola was wounded on the night when Sergeant Ogamb was shot and killed.

Another man, Mr Kanius Heneleshi was still being sought for questioning by the police. — Sapa

4 — DAILY DISPATCH, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1976

New powers to crush terrorism

WINDHOEK — In a massive bid to crush guerilla infiltration into South West Africa the territories of Owambo, Kavango and Eastern Caprivi have been transformed into security areas with military personnel granted wide-ranging powers similar to those of the police

The emergency regulations were introduced on Wednesday in a proclamation in the South African Government Gazette and dramatically strengthen the position of the security forces who have been faced with more than 60 Swapo attacks in Owambo since last July

Among the security measures empowered are

The creation of a depopulated prohibited

area 1 000 m wide, along the entire Angola-SWA border.

The prohibition of meetings of more than five people without permission of a native commissioner

The dispersal of a meeting by a native commissioner or any commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the security forces, or chief or headman

The search of any person, site, building or vehicle to determine if an offence was committed and seizure of any evidence

The arrest, interrogation and detention of any person, with or without a warrant of arrest, until such time as the arresting officer is satisfied that all questions have been

answered fully and correctly

The proclamation prohibits consultation with a legal adviser without the authority of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development or a person acting under his authority.

And under the heading of "indemnity" it states: "No civil action whatsoever in respect of any cause of action arising out of or in connection with the operation of these regulations shall be capable of being instigated against the State, the Government, any minister, any officer or employee of the State, the Government, the administration of the territory of South West Africa, or a chief or headman or any person acting under the authority

or by direction of a native commissioner, an officer or a member of the security forces, a chief or a headman"

Civilians are now legally required to report the presence or suspected presence of anyone they believe to be unlawfully in the security area.

Strict controls have been introduced to regulate the movement of people to and from terror-torn Owambo where reliable sources, including clergymen, estimate Swapo support at between 70 and 90 per cent of the population

Convicted offenders are liable to a maximum fine of R600, a maximum jail term of three years without the option of a fine or both a fine and jail.

— DDC.

Hansard 16

21/5/76

Rehoboth Self-Government Act 1950

11 Mr J D DUP BASSON asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

Whether the Baster Advisory Council of Rehoboth recently made a request to

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the Government in connection with the application of the Rehoboth Self-Government Act, and (a) what was the purport of the request (b) what reasons were given for the request and (c) what was the Government's reaction thereto

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations)

No specific request has been made but after recent consultation with the Rehoboth Advisory Board in accordance with Section 10 of the Rehoboth Self-Government Act, Act No 56 of 1976, it was agreed that the Act will now further be implemented as follows

(a) The Act will be put into operation in the course of this year in order that the necessary election regulations could be promulgated by the end of 1976

(b) It is then the intention to start as from 1 January 1977 with the registration of voters, the drafting of the voters' roll and the demarcation of constituencies in order that the election of the Kaptein can be held during June 1977 and the election of members for the Legislative Council during September 1977, with the coming into operation of the Government as soon as possible thereafter

Attention will meanwhile be given to preliminary work for the establishment of the Government e.g. an investigation into financial matters an investigation into the administrative structure of the Government Service, recruitment and training of officials and the provision of the necessary additional accommodation for the Administration

A statement to this regard is also being made by the Baster Advisory Council.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

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- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Botha denies Swapo claim of 100 killings

CAP TALKS 22/5/76

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday that the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) did not bear in mind in its propaganda that South Africa was a developed and anti-communistic state which could not, like Cuba, for example, cover up loss of life.

Mr Botha was commenting on a Swapo statement in Dar es Salaam on Thursday claiming to have killed 100 South African soldiers and "enemy" civilians in South West Africa in the first four months of this year.

"The terrorist action in South West Africa is not war, but typically cowardly action against unarmed and sometimes aged inhabitants," the Minister said.

He added that in his

opinion "the so-called Swapo spokesman was possibly confusing the numbers he mentioned with those of Cuban casualties in the Angolan action".

The statement issued by Swapo's East African representative, Mr Lucas Pohamba, said the movement had also shot down four military aircraft and destroyed more than 15 South African troop carriers and armoured cars in attacks in the north and north-east

of South West Africa.

He gave no details of Swapo casualties, but said "several scores" of South African troops had been captured.

The statement said a Swapo sabotage unit had killed four agents of South Africa's Bureau for State Security and wounded 20 others in an attack on a house in Windhoek, the South West African capital, in the middle of last month.

A statement also ap-

pealed to the "progressive world" to demand the release of Swapo members, Aaron Muchimba and Hendrik Shikongo, who have been sentenced to death on charges under the Terrorism Act in connection with the death of the Owambo Chief Minister, Chief Filemon Elifas.

The statement said the death sentences were "an act of desperation by a sinking enemy". — Sapa-Reuter

II FACE CHARGES AFTER SWA ^{CAPE TIMES} 22/5/76 KILLINGS

WINDHOEK. — Nine men and a woman facing charges under the Terrorism Act in connection with the murders of five people, appeared briefly before Mr A P J Kotze, in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday. A tenth man was charged in his absence.

The hearing was postponed till June 25 and the prisoners were remanded in custody.

Their appearance is a sequel to the murder of Mrs Shirley Louw and her son, Bertus, at Grootfontein last year, the killing of Mr Gerd Walther and his wife, Elke, at Okahandja this year and the shooting of Detective Sergeant Cedekias Ogamb in the Katutura Township here during April this year.

The accused are Mr Sakama Naskardi, Mr Risto Nakangala, 24, Mr Albanus Heinrich, 23, Mr Marius Isak, 24, Mr Johannes Amutenga, 46, Mr Karel Nampala, 26, Mr Salomon Mbango, 21, Mr Gabriel Willem, 20, a woman, Ragel Shifotoka, 34, and Mr Fillemon Nangolo, 25, who was charged in his absence. He is recovering in the State Hospital from a shooting incident. — Sapa

Top priority on draft of SWA 25/5/76. STAR. constitution

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The constitutional conference here expects to draft a constitution for South West Africa in a far shorter time than it originally intended.

The Constitution Committee, in face of pressure for a rapid transition to independence, decided that its work should be given top priority.

It recommended to the full conference yesterday that its work should be to draft a constitution in the shortest possible time.

The recommendation is certain to be accepted.

The move was a sharp departure from the "three years, if possible" given last September in a declaration of intent.

INSURGENCY

The development came after security forces in Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi had been given unprecedented powers to fight insurgency.

All the signs were that the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), despite divisions in its external wing, was set to escalate terror attacks from bases inside Angola.

The move to expedite the constitutional conference was made with Pretoria under internal and external pressure to invite Swapo to attend the conference.

The committee decision to signal haste was interpreted as a move to give Western powers "something to latch on to" when South West Africa again comes up in the Security Council at the end of August.

Turnhalle 10:15 said the committee had decided to base its work on a key clause in the declaration of intent. It guarantees to population groups "the greatest possible say in their own and national affairs."

The clause envisages a form of government "which will fully protect the rights of minorities and... do right and justice to all."

EVIDENCE

The chairman of the committee, Mr Dirk Mudge, said statements would be issued "when necessary."

He said individuals and public bodies would be allowed to give evidence before the committee. They would first be required to submit a memorandum so that the committee could decide if their evidence was relevant.

Mr Mudge said the committee itself would also call expert evidence.

Nats win in low Windhoek^{STAR} 27/5/76. poll

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Only 35 percent of the voters voted in the Windhoek Parliamentary by-election yesterday. The National Party retained the seat.

The principal opposition

in White politics, the Federal Party, had urged voters to boycott the polls.

Mr Chris Mouton (NP) got 3 069 votes and Mr Sarel Becker (HNP) 275. The majority 2 794

An FP spokesman claimed that the boycott call had been at least partly successful

An NP spokesman commented he was happy about the few HNP votes. The HNP lost its deposit.

Meanwhile, reports the Star's Pretoria Bureau, Professor Willem Kleynhans, political science head at the University of South Africa, as saying the Windhoek result showed unhappiness among White South West Africans about the constitutional talks.

He said there was little joy for the National Party in the "100 percent successful boycott of the by-election by the Federal Party (formerly the United Party)" and similar moves by German National Party supporters. Lack of German support probably accounted for the drop in the National Party vote.

Zambia now holds 10 Swapo men

NM

27/5/76.

LUSAKA — Zambia has detained at least 10 Swapo members following an internal squabble, nationalist sources here said yesterday.

The Swapo sources said two detentions had just been made.

At least eight other Swapo members have been detained by Zambia since April 21. The Zambians say they are being held for their own safety.

They belong to a faction in Swapo which has called for a new party congress and new elections to the executive, more than two years overdue.

The Swapo sources said the two people just detained were Miss Ndeshimona Uuyumba and Mr. Andreas Nukwano, of the Swapo Youth League. They had recently returned to Zambia from a trade union seminar in Holland.

The sources believed that they, too, belonged to the pro-congress Swapo faction. The Zambian Government did not immediately confirm the two latest detentions.

Those previously detained include two Swapo executives, Mr. Andreas Shipanga and Mr. Solomon Mifima.

More than 40 pro-congress supporters among Swapo terrorists in south-west Zambia have been removed from their military camps to a farm in north-west Zambia.

Swapo's anti-congress faction is led by the movement's president, Mr. Sam Nujoma. — (Sapa-Reuters.)

SWAPO MEMBERS OVER A 'CRISIS'

28/5/76 WUM

LUSAKA—Members of the ruling executive of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) are currently meeting here in an attempt to resolve a crisis which threatens to undermine the organisation's unity and blunt its effectiveness in trying to wrest South West Africa from South African control.

This crisis is a major power struggle within the external wing of the Swapo leadership. The executive has split and those members dissatisfied with the leadership of the president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, are demanding the organisation hold an overdue congress at which new elections for executive seats will be held.

Such a congress should have been held in 1974.

The Nujoma leadership has been charged with corruption, withholding weapon supplies from the field forces, failing to provide those forces with adequate food, which has allegedly led to starvation deaths, and failure to provide adequate communications between South West Africa and the rest of the world.

Mr Nujoma is refusing to hold the congress on the grounds that Swapo should be concentrating all its efforts on the war against South African rule in South West Africa.

But according to diplomats here who have been following the power struggle closely, it is almost certain Mr Nujoma would be removed if new elections were held.

The diplomats consider

Mr. Nujoma's leading rival to be the information secretary, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, who together with another executive member, the labour secretary, Mr. Solomon Mifima, is being held in detention by Zambian authorities.

Zambia is making it clear it wants to see an end to the in-fighting. The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Siteke Mwale, says the Government backs attempts to resolve Swapo's differences as it is only through unity that "the South African racists in Namibia will be defeated."

Diplomats here report Mr Nujoma has been considering transferring the Swapo headquarters from Zambia to southern Angola.

This, they say, would allow Swapo a free flow of weapons from Russia and access to Cuban advisers from among the 10 000 to 15 000 stationed in the country.

But any plans for such a move have been shelved, at least for the moment, say the diplomats. This is partly because the Angolan Government has no desire at present to see a major confrontation with South Africa at a time it is still facing opposition from anti-MPLA guerrilla bands within the country. — (Sapa-AP.)

Turnhalle: hopes are dashed

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Namibia National Convention dashed all hope here last night that a formula could be found to include political parties in the constitutional conference in South West Africa.

It rejected the ethnically based Turnhalle as "an exercise in tribal politics" and pledged itself to a course of confrontation at a time when Black and Brown delegations were moving to broaden the base of the conference.

The Secretary for Information and Publicity in the NNC, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, said conciliatory delegates in the Turnhalle were "living in a fool's paradise."

In the NNC are the South West Africa People's Organisation, South West African National Union, Baster Volksparty, Damarra Tribal Executive and Namibia African People's Democratic Organisation.

Mr Tjongarero said: "We refuse to go to the Turnhalle through either the front door or the back door."

VIRTUALLY DEAD

The conference was "virtually dead." Even if it did reach a conclusion, it faced insurmountable obstacles.

A draft constitution, would have to be put to a referendum to give it respectability.

The NNC would boycott any referendum which was not under international supervision. If a free referendum were held, though, the people would reject the draft.

Mr Tjongarero spoke on behalf of the NNC Executive

MEETINGS PLANNED

He said the NNC would continue its non-violent struggle for justice and independence. It planned meetings, labour strikes and demonstrations

It would defy any bans on its meetings.

Mr Tjongarero said the NNC condemned violence, whoever was responsible, whether the authorities or a liberation movement. Nonetheless it could reach a stage where it was no longer prepared to remain non-violent

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**Clive Cowley of The Star's
Africa News Service**

STAR 31/5/76

Walvis Bay

The internal wing of the South West Africa People's Organisation has announced that it will concentrate on action and stop merely talking.

It would use "all peaceful means" in the struggle for independence. After alleged mass arrests of leaders and supporters, the time had come to stop merely talking about oppression.

Its national conference also challenged the South African Government to hold national elections in support which was claimed to be as high as 60 to 70 percent.

The elections had to be under international supervision.

In a statement on behalf of the national executive, Mr Jason Angula, said. "We say to the White man, stop here, go no further. We will fight his evils from all sides."

The deputy secretary general Mr Ali Kaakunga, told a Press conference afterwards he could not reveal the strategy, except to reaffirm the struggle would be peaceful.

He said Swapo was a non-violent organisation, but could not condemn alleged terrorism in the north, "as we have no knowledge of what is going on there or who is to blame."

Struggles

The internal wing had no contact with the external wing.

The successful struggles in Algeria, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau had given Blacks heart in the territory. Already many Whites were fleeing because they feared they would not be safe after independence.

The conference also decided that membership applications from Whites would be "sifted" much more carefully to exclude members of the security police and the Bureau for State Security.

While the Whites were mostly "verkrampte creatures" Swapo would not "substitute one evil for another" Whites could apply for membership and were entitled to "stay in Namibia as Namibians." Swapo was not anti-White.

● Exiles must play part
— See Page 3.

June - Oct. '76

Germans under fire from Swapo

WM

1/6/76

Mercury Correspondent

WALVIS BAY — The Swapo conference bitterly attacked the German community of South West Africa and the Bonn Government for supporting segregated schooling in the territory, on the last day of the congress yesterday.

The Rev. F. Naholo, of Walvis Bay Evangelical Lutheran Church, said the congress had passed a resolution which saw the German Consulate in Windhoek as a symbolic indication of the "historic tendencies of the Whites in Namibia."

"The German Consulate is a source of apartheid because the intensified German culture comes from there. Germans here organise festivals in honour of Hitler's birthday — they want to remain Germans."

"The Bonn Government helps apartheid in schools by subsidising teachers' salaries. We feel we have to take action against this," he said, but he declined to reveal what action would be taken.

"They are economically milking our country and sending the money to Germany, and they are helping South Africa to remain an occupier of South West Africa."

"We support Sean MacBride of the United Nations Council for Namibia in taking action against the criminals."

Foreign companies operating in the territory were advised to pay no taxes to the South African Government, but to pay the UN Council for Namibia instead. On this basis foreign companies were welcome in the country.

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Anti-German blast as Swapo congress ends

Rand Daily Mail 1/6/76

By JOHN MATISONN
WALVIS BAY — South West Africa's German community and the West German Government were bitterly attacked on the last day of the Swapo conference for supporting segregated schools in the territory.
The Rev F Naholo, of Walvis Bay Evangelical Lutheran Church, said the congress passed a resolu-

tion which saw the German Consulate in Windhoek as symbolic of White tendencies
"The consulate is a source of apartheid because German culture comes from there
"Germans here organise festivals in honour of Hitler's birthday They want to remain Germans and do not realise they are a reactionary group
"The Bonn Government

helps apartheid in the schools by subsidising teachers and salaries" Mr Naholo said action would have to be taken on this issue, but he gave no details of what would be done.
The Germans he went on were milking the country and sending the money to Germany. At the same time they were helping South Africa to remain in occupation

"West Germany is supplying South Africa with a nuclear station. They are working openly with South Africa, supplying them weapons to kill us"
Speakers at the congress urged foreign countries operating in South West Africa to pay no taxes to the South African Government but to pay the UN Council for Namibia instead On this basis foreign companies would be welcome
Spokesmen would not commit themselves to a capitalist or socialist policy. They said the economic system would have to be decided by the people.
Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the external wing, was re-elected president of "Swapo of Namibia." Mr David Meroro, who is in exile, remains national chairman.
The vice-chairman is Mr A. Katamila, a teacher from Okahandja.

Row on 'right to put case'

2/6/76 STAR

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa constitutional conference resumed here today amid controversy about the right of political parties and interested groups to put their case.

The main opposition in White politics — the Federal Party — urged delegates to reconsider the "humiliating conditions" which parties were required to meet before they could appear before the conference.

As the controversy erupted, it seemed almost certain Black and Brown delegations would abandon their move to find a formula for political parties to participate fully in the multi-ethnic conference.

Their attitudes hardened after the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) and its allies in the Namibia National Convention had dashed hopes that they could be enticed to participate.

The Federal Party leader, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said in a letter to the Turnhalle that, in the absence of representation, all parties should be given a right to put their case without conditions and qualifications.

The same should apply to interested groups and individuals.

The secretary of the conference, Mr Billy Marais, said decisions could only be reviewed at the request of a delegation, not as a result of representations from outside.

He invited Mr O'Linn to direct his representations to the White delegation, which is made up entirely of members of the ruling National Party.

Mr O'Linn said the Federal Party had held talks with the National Party about the appearance of political parties before the Turnhalle and had agreed

that the right should be given if all the other delegations agreed.

"I am under the impression that the agreement was not brought to the attention of the conference," Mr O'Linn said.

Mr Marais said an agreement between the two parties could not bind the Turnhalle.

(724)

ALLEGED LEAK OF TRIAL ^{ARGUS} PAPERS ^{2/6/76}

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Confidential and privileged documents were taken from the defence files in the Swakopmund terrorism trial and copied for the security police, it was alleged in the South West Africa Supreme Court here today.

Copies of the documents were allegedly furnished to, made accessible to or intended for the prosecutor in the trial. A receptionist in the law firm of Lorentz and Bone was said to have been responsible.

In affidavits before the court it was alleged that

the receptionist gave statements of the accused and other documents to a police captain during lunchtime meetings in the public library after she had been approached for information.

It was also alleged that a partner in the firm, Mr Anthony Smit, gave material information to the security police at their request.

The allegations were made when four people convicted under the Terrorism Act in the Swakopmund trial made an urgent application to the Supreme Court.

Aaron Muchimba, Hendrik Shikongo, Rauna Nambinga and Anna Nghihondjwa applied for an extension of time to make a special entry on the trial record.

The entry concerned the alleged leak of documents and information to the Security Police before and during their trial.

The court was told that the Chief Justice in Bloemfontein had been petitioned today to grant them leave to appeal against their conviction and sentence.

Mr Justice Hart postponed the application until June 16.

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Lawyer 'leaked evidence to police'

3/6/76 RDM.

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK.—Allegations that an attorney and switchboard operator at a legal firm leaked confidential information to the Security Police during the Elifas terror trial in Swakopmund were made in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

In affidavits before the court it was alleged that.

● Four accused in the Swapo trial were convicted and two of them sentenced to death after "irregular and illegal departures from the rules which the law requires for a fair trial".

● A former partner in the firm of instructing attorneys, Mr J A Smit, and a switchboard operator, Mrs Ellis, gave a constant stream of information to the police during the trial.

● Statements of witnesses and accused and other privileged documents were wrongfully and unlawfully extracted from the files of the attorneys, copied and passed on to the Security Police.

● Information about the activities of a defence counsel investigating alleged intimidation of vot-

ers in the Owambo elections last year was leaked to the Security Police. The case was subsequently dropped because lawyers were refused permission to enter certain areas to obtain evidence, and for other reasons.

● A security policeman said he knew everything the defence lawyers had on file, what their fees were, and who was paying them.

● A secretary of the firm, Mrs C M de Beer, was asked to help feed the Security Police with information and collapsed in her office at a later stage after receiving a threatening telephone call. She is pregnant and a miscarriage is feared.

Yesterday's formal application for a special entry to be made on the record concerning alleged irregularities was made on behalf of the four accused in the Swakopmund trial by Dr W E Cooper, SC.

An application for leave to appeal against the convictions and sentences was also lodged yesterday with the Chief Justice in Bloemfontein.

The hearing was adjourned to June 16.

● See Page 3

DL

Court 'vend' of leads

WINDHOEK. — Formal application was made before Mr Justice M J Hart in the Supreme Court here yesterday for a special entry to be made on the record regarding alleged irregularities during the terror trial at Swakopmund in which two members of Swapo were sentenced to death.

The application was made by Dr W E Cooper, SC, on behalf of four accused in the Swakopmund trial: Aaron Mushimba, Hendrik Shikongo, Rauna Nambinga and Anna Nghihondjwa.

Addressing the court, Dr Cooper told the judge that a petition for leave to appeal had also been lodged with the Chief Justice in Bloemfontein.

The two men sentenced to death in the Swakopmund hearing in terms of the Terrorism Act by Mr Justice J J Strydom, were Aaron Mushimba and Hendrik Shikongo.

SERIOUS

Rauna Nambinga was sentenced to seven years imprisonment and Anna Nghihondjwa to five years.

Mr Justice Hart said yesterday that he regarded the application as an extremely serious matter.

The hearing was adjourned for a short while to give counsel for the applicants and Mr J E Nothling, the South West Africa Attorney-General who appeared for the State, a chance to discuss a date for the postponement for the hearing.

The special entry applied for was that during the proceedings in the Swakopmund hearing there had been irregular and/or illegal departures from and infringements of the formalities, rules and principles which the law required for a fair trial and which had resulted in a failure of justice.

The documents alleged that statements of the accused and/or witnesses for the defence and certain other confidential and privileged documents relating to the defence of the accused, had been wrongfully extracted from the files of the attorneys for the defence by a staff member of the attorneys.

formation about the hearing.

Mrs De Beer said she had immediately told the man that she was not prepared to leak any information from the offices of her employers. This ended their conversation.

About a week later a Mrs Ellis, who operated the switchboard at Lorentz and Bone, had told her that she had been approached by the Security Police about information in connection with the terror trial.

Mrs Ellis had told her she had decided to cooperate with them and asked Mrs De Beer to help her.

Mrs De Beer stated that she had told Mrs Ellis she was afraid and gave a vague reply to her request.

TOLD HUSBAND

After telling her husband about Mrs Ellis approaching her for help, her husband said he would telephone a Major Stadler of the Security Police.

That night Mrs Ellis and her husband arrived at her home. Mrs De Beer said, and Mrs Ellis asked her: "Why the hell did you tell your husband about our conversation?"

That evening Mr Ellis told her he had suggested to the Security Police that Lorentz and Bone had important information that could be useful to them.

Mrs De Beer said Mr Ellis assured her that there was nothing to worry about. The Security Police would not leave them in the lurch.

Later Mrs Ellis told her on several occasions that she had taken documents from the files of the firm concerning the terrorist trial and had given it to the Security Police.

'SHIKONGO'

"One of the documents I remember specifically that she had told me about was the statement or statements by, I think, Shikongo — one of the six accused in the case," Mrs De Beer said.

Mr Colin du Preez, the partner in the firm of Lorentz and Bone who had acted as attorney in the hearing of the applicants and others at Swakopmund said he arrived at Swakopmund on February 11 this year to prepare for the trial which was to begin on February 16.

Mr Smit pointedly asked him if he would assist the Security Police with obtaining information with regard to any matters relating to the Owambo election which was about to be investigated.

Mr Smit also stated that he had a friend in the Security Police whose name was Captain Nel.

"I did not refuse, but merely asked what the nature of such assistance would be," he said. "Mr Smit thereupon — in my presence — telephoned Captain Nel, gave him my name and asked him to telephone me later, also telling Captain Nel that I would assist the Security Police."

That evening Captain Nel called at his flat and after discussing the general political situation in South West Africa, Captain Nel asked him in the presence of his wife if he would be prepared to assist the Security Police after his visit to Owambo.

ETHICS

Mr Mautschke said he made it clear to Captain Nel that he could not do this as it would violate his code of ethics.

Captain Nel did not press the matter further.

On the day after Captain Nel's visit, he told Mr Smit that Captain Nel had seen him but he was not prepared to help the Security Police because he was worried about the ethics involved.

Mr Smit then telephoned Captain Nel and told him when Mr Soggot and Mr Mautschke would leave for Owambo and where they would stay.

After he had returned from Owambo, Mr Mautschke said, Mr Smit asked him in his office how many witnesses Mr Soggot and he had interviewed and what evidence had been obtained.

"Smit then in my presence phoned Nel and conveyed to him the contents of our conversation," Mr Mautschke said.

CAPTAIN NEL

On a number of occasions afterwards he had been present in Mr Smit's office when Mr Smit was either telephoning Captain Nel or he was telephoned by Captain Nel.

During December 1975 Mr Smit had informed him that the firm had decided to defend a num-

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SECURITY POLICE

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It was alleged that the documents had been copied and that the copies had been handed to an officer of the Security Police

Material information relating to the defence of the accused — of which the details were unknown to the accused — had been given to the Security Police by a former partner of the defence attorneys, Lorentz and Bone. The partner was Mr Jacobus Anthony Smit.

The documents and information had been intended for the use of the prosecutor of the Swakopmund hearing of the four accused who now made application for the special entry.

Affidavits had been handed into court to support the allegations made.

In an affidavit, Mrs Catharina Margaretha de Beer of Cademia, Windhoek, a typist at the firm of Lorentz and Bone, said she had been responsible for transcribing tape recordings of statements made by the original six accused in the terror trial.

INFORMATION

She had received a telephone call in December last year in her office at Lorentz and Bone from a man who, as far as she could remember, did not identify himself.

He had inquired if she was the typist who worked with the "terrorist case" and when she confirmed that she was, the man asked her if she would be prepared to give him in-

Either before or after the trial had started, he had been asked by defence counsel to obtain some information from counsel for the State, Mr Chris Jansen.

The investigating officer, Lieutenant G Dippenaar, was also present and after completing his business, he, Lieutenant Dippenaar and Mr Jansen went for a drink.

'NOT TRUTHFUL'

"Discussion ensued and Dippenaar mentioned that the accused had not been truthful with us," Mr Du Preez said in his affidavit. "I asked him how he knew this and he stated that they knew everything we had on our file, even what our fees were and who were paying them."

In his affidavit before the court, Mr Bernd Ralf Siegward Mautschke, an articled clerk with Lorentz and Bone, said Mr Colin du Preez in the firm was his immediate principal, but he had been assigned to work under Mr Smit.

During or about June, 1975, Mr Mautschke was instructed by Mr Kirkpatrick to assist in matters relating to certain alleged irregularities in the Owambo elections which had been held early in 1975.

He was to have accompanied the counsel in the case, Mr D Soggot, to Owambo to take statements.

Shortly before they were to have left he was sitting alone with Mr Smith in his office.

her of Swapo members in connection with the murder of Chief Filemon Elifas and that Mr Smit was against the firm handling the case.

About that time he was present when Mr Smit had spoken over the telephone to Captain Nel telling him the name of the counsel in the Swakopmund terrorist trial and telling him the date of departure of the counsel on a flight to London, where the counsel was to consult witnesses.

He could remember distinctly that Mr Smit had told Captain Nel that the "Church was again paying the fees in this case"

CONFIDENTIAL

On May 19 this year the senior partner, Mr Kirkpatrick, had summoned the entire staff of Lorentz and Bone into his office and told them highly confidential information had been leaked from their offices.

Mr Kirkpatrick appealed to all members of the staff who might have been approached by the Security Police or who might in future be approached to report immediately such an approach to a partner in the firm.

Mr Mautschke said he had immediately put up his hand and reported that he had been approached.

In his affidavit, the senior partner of Lorentz and Bone, Mr John Kirkpatrick, said the partnership subsisting with Mr Smit had been summarily terminated and Mr Smit had left the partnership.

The hearing was adjourned until June 16. Sapa

LUL QILL:

LNO LA QUL QI LQQLLO QULLLO ANTELOLOQU

Cape Times 3/6/76

Talk to Swapo —De Villiers

Staff Reporter

SOONER or later efforts would have to be made to come to an agreement with at least the internal wing of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) regarding a constitutional settlement in South West Africa, Mr D P de Villiers, the managing director of Nasionale Pers said in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr De Villiers was addressing the University of Stellenbosch's winter school on SWA.

Although there was a strong case to be made that Swapo had no right to attend the constitutional conference, Mr De Villiers said it would be a great pity if delegates should agree on a settlement which, because of Swapo's non-participation, was rejected by the outside world and other African states and left the territory as a target for continued terrorist attacks.

"That great value is attached to Swapo in the outside world is a fact, irrespective of whether it is based on sound or faulty judgment," he said.

The ideal for the territory was internal stability and friendly relations with South Africa and other Southern African states, Mr De Villiers said. A peaceful settlement in SWA would contribute strongly towards peace in the subcontinent.

Apartheid 4/6/76 N/A knocked

WINDHOEK—South West Africa yesterday swung away from apartheid.

Resolutions aimed at eliminating all but a few traces of social apartheid were accepted by the constitutional conference here

They were announced last night by Mr. L. J. Barnes, of the Coloured delegation, at a Press conference.

He was releasing the second report of the Committee of Social Upliftment, of which he is chairman.

The resolutions were sanctioned by a consensus of the plenary session of the constitutional talks, he said.

In future, all hotels in South West Africa would be able to cater for people of all races without applying for permission, he added.

They would, however, retain the right to reserve admission.

He said no legislation would be required for the implementation of the resolutions about hotels.

The constitutional conference resolved to ask all hotel owners to be

open to all races as soon as possible, Mr. Barnes said.

Restaurants would also be able to serve all people without applying for permission. Right of admission would be reserved on normal grounds.

The conference accepted a resolution to appeal to all State departments and institutions to remove any remaining apartheid notices and all colour partitions, unless their removal meant defacing or renovating an entire building.

The conference asked that such partitions be

omitted from plans of new State buildings

The conference had further requested that the South West Africa Administration should, as soon as possible, declare holiday resorts open to people of all races. — (Sapa)

(1) 224
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SWAPO MAN II FEAR OF LIFE

5/6/76

LUSAKA — Mr. Andreas Shipanga, a leading member of Swapo, yesterday said through his lawyer that if his detention under protective custody by the Zambian Government continues his life could be endangered.

The lawyer, Mr. Ali Hamir, was speaking before the Lusaka High Court where he planned to serve a writ of habeas corpus to determine whether or not Mr. Shipanga's detention 45 days ago was lawful.

The judge granted an appeal by a State lawyer for a one-week postponement of the hearing to allow the State to prepare its case.

Mr. Hamir said: "My client has instructed me to say he believes that if the State takes a certain course and he continues in detention, his life could be in danger."

The lawyer did not elaborate on why Mr. Shipanga thought his life could be threatened. Mr. Shipanga did not appear at the hearing.

The Government has said Mr. Shipanga and at least nine other leading Swapo members are being held in protective custody for their own safety at a former Rhodesian terrorist training camp near Lusaka.

All the detainees are members of the Swapo faction which has levelled charges of corruption, tribalism and incompetence against the present Swapo political and military leadership.

The group, which has become known as the Pro-Congress faction, has also called for the convening of a party congress to hold new leadership elections, which are more than two years overdue, and the setting up of a commission of inquiry to investigate its allegations against the leadership.

Meanwhile, Swapo sources said the Swapo executive, under president Sam Nujoma, had set up a 10-man commission to investigate the allegations by the Pro-Congress faction. The sources said the 10, who include Swapo's United Nations representative Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, and the Lusaka representative, Mr. Peter Tshenama, did not include representatives of the Pro-Congress group — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Terrorists hinder work on SWA border

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Guerillas have "troubled" working teams clearing a 800 km-long strip along the South West Africa-Angola border and have also forced an Owambo medical team to abandon its clinic

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, when he released details of the bush-clearing operation along the border.

The incidents were matters for the Defence Force, and he could not elaborate. However, he confirmed that insurgents had, in fact, interfered with the work to denude the border strip.

A bulldozer was damag-

ed by the insurgents and other equipment was stolen. He said that Owambo had been relatively quiet recently.

The strip of no-man's land is one kilometre deep and stretches for 600 km. A strip of only 18 m is to be entirely denuded of plant life.

He confirmed that Finnish medical personnel had abandoned Nkongo clinic in the deep north of Owambo after the place was badly damaged by insurgents, who also attacked and destroyed a nearby depot.

Mr De Wet pointed out that it was incorrectly assumed that all movement at night had been banned in Owambo. The special emergency provisions banning movement by night applied only to the strip of no-man's land.

A source with intimate

knowledge of the area yesterday related the events which took place at Nkongo.

A message was sent to the two nurses manning the Nkongo clinic. It came from Swapo guerillas and was given to a tribesman to deliver, he said.

The message was clear — if the South African authorities continued with the establishment of a storage depot near the clinic, the place would come under attack.

The nurses were unnerved and they left on foot, walking for four days before reaching the nearest Finnish hospital.

Swapo arrived in their absence and, after putting the refrigeration plant out of action, destroyed the clinic's radio set and storage depot belonging to the South African Government.

Before leaving, the insurgents nailed posters to the tree trunks telling South Africa to stay out.

The source said it had become dangerous to drive along certain roads in the deep north. A church worker had been stopped by a guerilla recently and told not to proceed because the road was mined, he said.

He estimated that there were 800 armed Swapo insurgents in Owambo aided by the civilian population who, he said, were helping them in ever-growing numbers.

In fact, the "terror task force" was so organised that infiltrators who had planted their landmines would leave after a certain time, crossing into Angola for a rest period.

The man added that the insurgents travelled on foot, knew the land well, and said the areas of their refuge were thickly wooded.

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Mixed STAR school 10/6/76 rumpus in SWA

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's first "multiracial nursery school" is the centre of a controversy after being in existence for only a week

The school, called an activity centre, was started last week by the Vicar-General of the Anglican Church in Windhoek, Mr Ed Morrow, to allow different race groups to interact socially at a young age

INVESTIGATION

The head of Windhoek Municipality's health services Mr M P Reelinghuys, said earlier that his department had been unaware of the school's existence because the organisers had not yet applied to register the school

Meanwhile, the Department of Social Welfare announced that it would

investigate the matter because the school had not been registered with them either

The MEC concerned with education, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said under present dispensation the South West Africa administration was only responsible for White education

However, private schools could not be started without the authorisation of the Executive Committee

It was also a requirement under the existing educational ordinance that these schools be segregated

Mr Morrow said today the matter had received undue attention prematurely

Waiting for Turnhalle

The SWA Constitutional Conference must produce the goods — soon. But can any constitution work if it is unacceptable to the UN, Africa and Swapo?

FM. 11/6/76 224

The political sands are indeed shifting in SWA. This week a special committee of the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference sits to formulate — with utmost urgency — a constitution for the vast ethnically riven and besieged territory. On the outside chance of a successful outcome rests the last hope for peace.

In essence, Turnhalle claims to represent (on an ethnic basis) the 850 000 odd South Westers, while "Swapo of Namibia" claims not merely majority support among the 396 000 Ovambos (46.5% of the population) but anywhere from 60%-70% popular support among Blacks as a whole.

While Turnhalle has agonised over whether to admit Swapo, Swapo itself (the internal wing, that is) has stated it will not go to Turnhalle as currently constituted and has re-elected the militant exile Sam Nujoma as its president. Opinion is that even a major split in the external guerrilla leadership will not avert an intensification of the state of emergency in the northern Bantustans of Owambo, Kavango and East Caprivi where the SA armed forces are holding the line.

The UN has set August 31 as a final deadline for the removal of the SA presence. Thereafter, in terms of a December 1974 decree, "Any vehicle ship or container found in or emanating from the territory of Namibia shall also be subject to seizure and forfeiture by or on behalf of the UN Council for Namibia."

Are trade and/or diplomatic sanctions against SWA enforceable? Perhaps not. But after August 31 pressure for recognition of Swapo as SWA's government-in-exile — and support for its military activities — will look increasingly legitimate. Turnhalle works against this deadline.

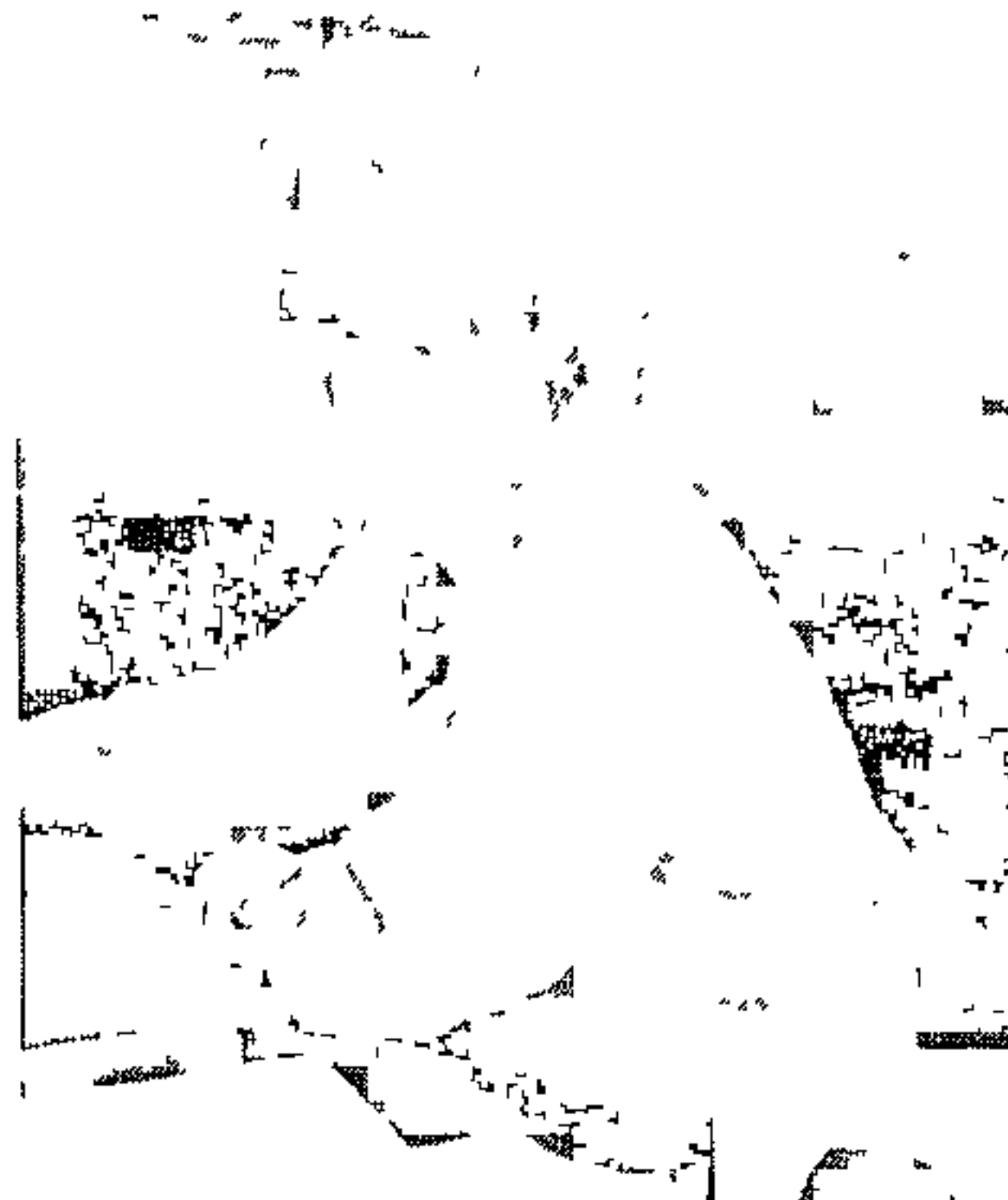
The 99 000 Whites of SWA, who exclusively manage the economy, place their faith totally in the Conference. "What is the alternative?" asks Joey Schoeman, a leading businesswoman. "Here we stand a chance of finding a peaceful solution." P J de Wit Tromp, head of the JSE-quoted Nictus empire, notes "If the problems are not solved

here they will be the problems of Southern Africa.

Des Mathews, secretary of the Windhoek Chamber of Commerce and of the Association of Mining Companies of SWA, also regards Turnhalle as the representative venue. "It's easier to solve constitutional problems on ethnic than on political grounds, once there is consensus, the outside world will slowly realise what our position is. It will be the Western states who decide whether it's a representative constitution or not."

Mathews reckons there are 35 major mining houses prospecting in SWA at the moment. "Naturally they want stability, and I think the Constitutional delegates are aware that the sooner they can offer some degree of stability the sooner large amounts of cash will flow in. The interest of those companies sitting on the fence is tremendous."

Official optimism is perforce the order of the day. Confidence is a tender flower. But there is evidence that most Whites do



COVER STORY

At the Turnhalle (right) ... how long the SA presence? Mathews (above) ... optimism over cash inflows. Windhoek scene (below) ... migrant workers in transit.



not see their future in Angolan or Rhodesian terms. Nictus Tromp, assessing the residential property scene, feels that "there is always a percentage of people who want to run away — the political factor is definitely there. But it can't be measured." The fact that "we're not selling the volume we want to" is primarily blamed on the recession — SWA is an economic province of SA — with its attendant woes of continuing cost and price escalations and tight money.

Mathews feels that if money has been

F.M. 11/6/76

SWAPO

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Dispute from within

Deportation orders served by the Zambian government on two Swapo members and their wives are seen in Lusaka as further pointers to Zambia's deepening involvement in the smouldering dispute within the organisation

The deported Mr Hans Beukes and the Rev Salatiel Ailonga were both closely involved with the faction dissatisfied with present leadership. Some 50 other supporters of this faction are held in detention.

The deportation orders were issued as Swapo leaders, including President Sam Nujoma, were finalising a report on the troubles within Swapo. This report, expected to be released within the next 10 weeks, is said to clear party leaders of charges of corruption, nepotism and inefficiency.

Swapo's terror drive checked

STAR 12/6/76

Defence Correspondent

Defence Force officers have claimed success in crippling a campaign of intimidation in Owambo by Swapo over the past six weeks.

Brigadier Ben Roos, Army Director of Operations, said in Pretoria yesterday that 18 Swapo insurgents had been killed, 17 wounded and nine captured — including two senior members of the movement — in May and June.

He added that in several

instances Swapo bands carried their dead across the Angola border, and South African forces had found several shallow graves in which guerillas had been buried.

During the same period 14 South African soldiers had been lightly injured in two landmine explosions, Brigadier Roos told military correspondents at a Press briefing. Four Ovambos had been killed by Swapo, three hurt and an unknown number abducted.

He added "We at this

stage recognise the border of Angola, and we don't cross it. To some extent this does give the terrorists a sanctuary to which they can flee."

Brigadier Roos said the recent terror campaign had been spurred by a number of factors — a split in the leadership of Swapo's external wing, the success of the Windhoek constitutional conference and the arrest of 46 of Swapo's leaders in Zambia.

CALENDAR

A calendar of terror incidents and skirmishes between Swapo and South African forces in Owambo during May and June has been released by the Defence Force.

Brigadier Roos said nearly all the incidents had occurred in north-eastern Owambo.

May 2 — Owambo shopkeeper murdered — terrorists fled into Angola.

May 6 — Armed insurgent wounded near border — five others flee across border.

May 7 — Landmine incident — nobody wounded. The four men responsible rounded up. In another landmine explosion, one civilian killed and three injured.

May 10 — Two landmines laid for local population disposed of. Terrorist who planted the mines shot dead nearby.

May 12 — Number of insurgents captured.

May 15 — Civilian vehicle wrecked in landmine explosion, but no casualties. In another incident, elderly Ovambo herdsman shot dead in front of Ovambo farmer and his family.

May 16 — Fourteen SADF troops lightly wounded in two landmine explosions — 10 at one place, four at another.

May 18 — Telephone wires cut in Owambo.

May 25 — One insurgent killed and two captured in skirmish.

May 30 — Three Swapo men killed in fighting — body of another carried off across the border.

By VIVIAN DE CHALAIN
Deputy Military Correspondent

RJM
12/6/76

SOUTH African troops killed at least 18 Swapo terrorists in the operational area of north-eastern Owambo last month.

Fourteen South African soldiers were wounded in two separate landmine explosions which occurred on May 16.

No 'hot pursuit' into Angola

Deputy Military Correspondent

BRIGADIER ROOS, the Director of Army Operations, said yesterday South African troops were not crossing the border into Angola in "hot pursuit" because "we recognise the Angolan border".

However, the terrorists seemed to have their base camps in that country and then fled back when chased.

He said the Defence Force had intensified its campaign against the terrorists at the request of the Chief of the Ovambos, Pastor Nioba.

"In view of the setbacks experienced by Swapo's external wing since November last year, namely a split in the leadership caused by dissatisfaction among members with cer-

tain leaders, Swapo had to intensify its activities in Owambo in order to maintain status," said Brigadier Roos.

"The recent arrest of 46 of its leaders in Zambia, and the successful progress of the constitutional conference in Windhoek further diminished Swapo's status in the eye of the world."

Brigadier Roos said that apart from the official statistics, "it must be mentioned that we know of several instances when terrorists carried off the bodies of killed comrades over the border."

"We have also found several shallow graves in which terrorists buried their dead when the distance to the Angolan border did not allow transportation of the bodies."

Rhodesians in border clash

SALISBURY — Rhodesian security forces have killed 11 more terrorists without loss to themselves and have been involved in an unspecified number of border clashes along the Mozambique border, security force headquarters disclosed last night.

A communique said "Since the last communique eleven terrorists have been killed and quantities of war material seized."

"There have been several instances of unprovoked fire directed against Rhodesian military and civilian personnel and property from Mozambique."

"Appropriate retaliatory action has been taken" said the communique.

The latest terrorist casualties bring to 920 the number that have died since the start of Operation Hurricane in 1972 and 303 since the beginning of the year.

Since 1972, 116 security force members have died, mostly as a result of landmines, and 41 have been killed this year.

Yesterday's communique, referring to "appropriate retaliatory action," in the face of firing across the Mozambique border, is in contrast to the situation earlier this year when security forces regularly fired upon by Frelimo at Vila Salazar in the South-east disclosed that they were under orders not to fire back — Sapa

The Defence Force yesterday gave these details of last month's intensive campaign against Swapo terrorists near the Angolan border.

Brigadier Ben Roos, Director of Army Operations, said the May campaign had been a success for the South African troops. In addition to the 18 killed, 17 were wounded and nine captured.

During May, Swapo terrorists were responsible for the following acts of violence:

May 2 — Owambo shopkeeper murdered, terrorists fled across the border.

May 4 — Finnish doctors suspend services after one of their wives was injured by a landmine.

May 7 — One African killed and three injured by a landmine.

May 15 — Civilian vehicle wrecked in landmine explosion, no injuries.

May 16 — Elderly Owambo herdsman shot dead in front of Owambo farmer and his family.

May 16 — Ten SADF soldiers slightly injured in landmine explosion.

May 16 — Four SADF soldiers slightly injured in separate landmine explosion.

May 18 — Telephone wires cut in Owambo.

May 25 — Attempt to set fire to construction equipment failed, terrorists fled across the Angolan border.

The following incidents took place in the north-western section of the operational area, within 20 km of the Angolan border.

May 6 — Armed terrorist wounded near the border; five others fled into Angola.

May 7 — Landmine explosion, no one injured and the four terrorists responsible were captured.

May 10 — Two landmines disposed of (laid for local population). Terrorists who planted the mines were shot dead.

May 12 — A number of terrorists were captured.

May 24 — Two senior Swapo terrorists were captured in different areas. Their names have not been released, but one had his passport on him when he was captured.

(224)

Stepped-up campaign

SA troops kill 18 Swapo

Cape Times 12/6/76 (224)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African troops killed at least 18 Swapo terrorists in the operational area of north-western Owambo last month.

The Defence Force yesterday gave details of last month's intensive campaign against Swapo terrorists near the Angolan border.

Brigadier Ben Roos, Director of Army Operations, said that the May campaign had been a success for the South African troops. Eighteen terrorists were killed, 17 wounded and nine captured.

Fourteen South African soldiers were wounded in two separate landmine explosions which occurred on May 16.

WINDHOEK. — A sub-deacon of the Anglican Church in Owambo was killed when the car in which he was travelling in northern Owambo was fired on, by unidentified snipers, sources here said yesterday.

The sub-deacon, Mr Cornelius Nshitendi, was travelling with the Archdeacon of Owambo, the Ven Lazarus Haukongo, and another unidentified young man, both of whom escaped without injury.

The sources said the men travelled to the village of Epinga in northern Owambo to visit the mission station there. They

found the village deserted. The priest in charge of the mission was missing.

They left the village and were about 25 kilometres east of Odibo when they were allegedly ambushed by unidentified snipers, the sources said.

Archdeacon Haukongo, who was driving, accelerated away when the shooting started and drove out of range of the bullets, but Mr Nshitendi had been shot dead.

The sources said nothing had been heard of the missing mission priest, Father Stephen Shimbade. — Sapa

Handwritten text in a box, possibly a title or reference, partially obscured by the main text.

"I believe and I firmly maintain that the substance of the soul is endowed with natural faculties whose activities are independent from all bodily organs.

. . . Such faculties belong in a higher order than that of corporeal matter and far exceed its capacities. . . . And although the soul be united with

matter, it nevertheless activity in which corp

All those properties o simply and absolutely

And also that an m a maternal fire, and b after death, by order

Violence

During May, Swapo terrorists caused the following acts of violence, among others:

May 2: Owambo shopkeeper murdered, terrorists fled across the border.

May 4: The wife of a Finnish doctor injured in a landmine incident.

May 7: An African killed and three injured in a landmine explosion.

May 15: Civilian vehicle wrecked in landmine explosion, no injuries.

May 16: Elderly Owambo herdsman shot dead in front of Owambo farmer and his family.

May 16: Ten SADF soldiers slightly injured in landmine explosion.

May 16: Four SADF soldiers slightly injured in separate landmine explosion in another place.

it. On the other side, I would not undertake to demonstrate all that, but I think that such things should be believed by simple faith, as well as many

to take seriously his most for faith: "I do believe that that is prove it. Good luck to those who "I say that God can do that, know; God knows." Another t at great length that the notio philosophical impossibility, Jol that we should nevertheless bel says he, no philosopher ever th no wonder, for it is impossible t of creation from the considera facts; nor is it possible to justifi borrowed from sensible experienc the Ancients, who used to draw from rational arguments verifie

Incidents

The following incidents took place in the north-west section of the operational area, within 20 km of the Angolan border:

May 6: An armed terrorist was wounded near the border; five others fled into Angola.

May 7: Landmine explosion, no one injured. The four terrorists responsible were captured nearby.

May 10: Two landmines disposed of. Terrorists who planted the mines were shot dead in the vicinity.

May 12: A number of terrorists were captured.

May 24: Two senior Swapo terrorists were captured in different areas. Both were on the South African Police's wanted list.

May 25: One terrorist was killed during a skirmish. Two others were captured.

May 30: Three terrorists were killed during a contact with South African troops. The body of one was carried across the border by his comrades.

Brigadier Roos said that the South African troops were not crossing the border into Angola in "hot pursuit" because "we recognize the Angolan border".

He added, however, that the terrorists seemed to have their base camps there.

more could be said.

succeeded in c tion." And here d, that creation never been but ne ago." There John of Jaudun? worded jokes rep ritten; as is usua

German cash will help prepare So

By CAROLINE CLARK

SOUTH WEST AFRICANS — Black and White — will soon start training for the takeover of public and civil administration after independence.

The scheme is the first effort to prepare for the reality of self-rule.

It will be run by the Institute for Social Advancement. Backed with German money, its president is a Black churchman, its director is a member of Swapo and its consultant is likely to be a White intellectual recently kicked out of the National Party.

The men are Bishop Lukas de Vries, head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mr Dan Tjongalelo, publicity director of Swapo, and Dr Gerhard Totemeyer, lecturer in political science at Stellenbosch and until recently the National Party's expert on South West Africa.

Outlining the plans of the institute Bishop de Vries said "With Namibia on the eve of independence, there are no people being trained to take over some of the responsible jobs in the civil service.

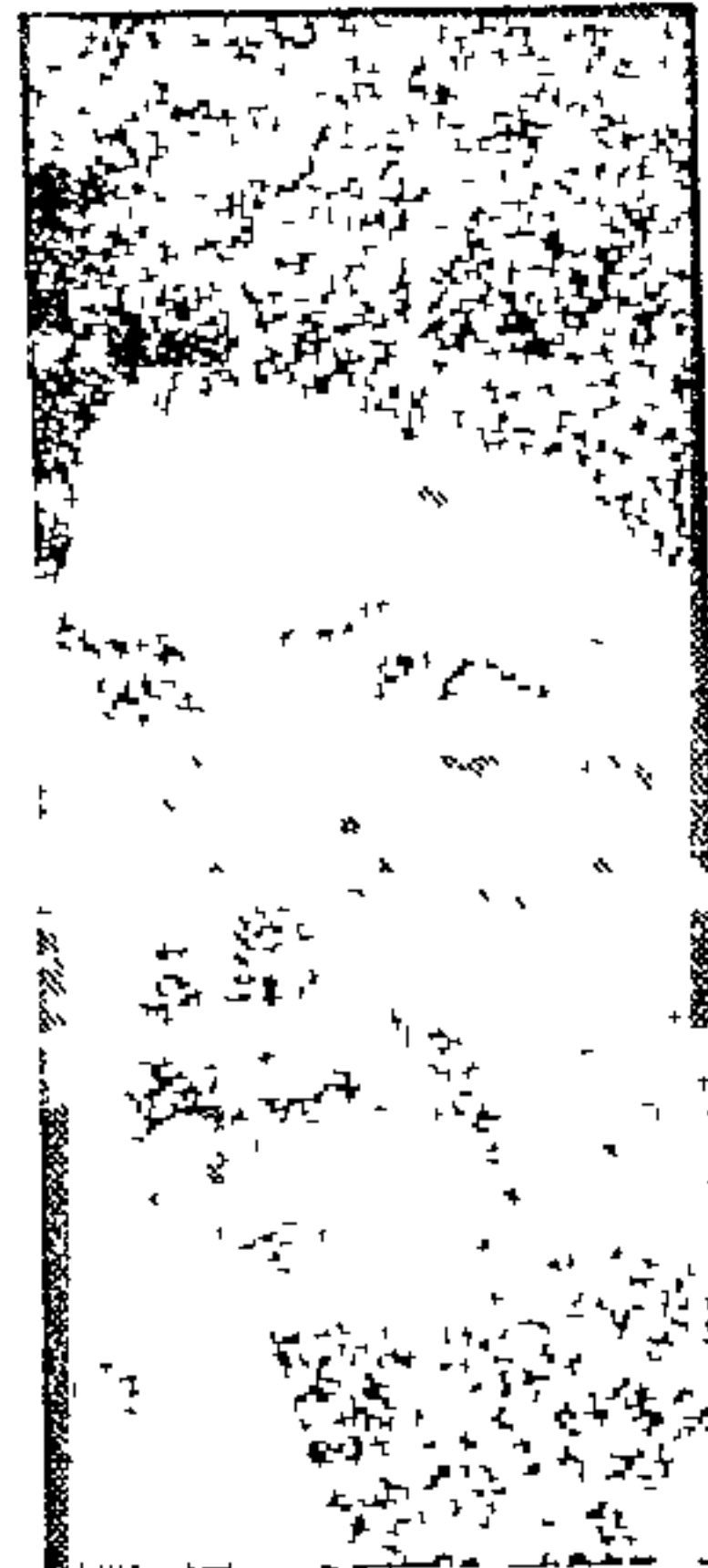
"The Institute for Social Advancement can do much here in training Black and probably also White Namibians for takeover.

Prevent chaos

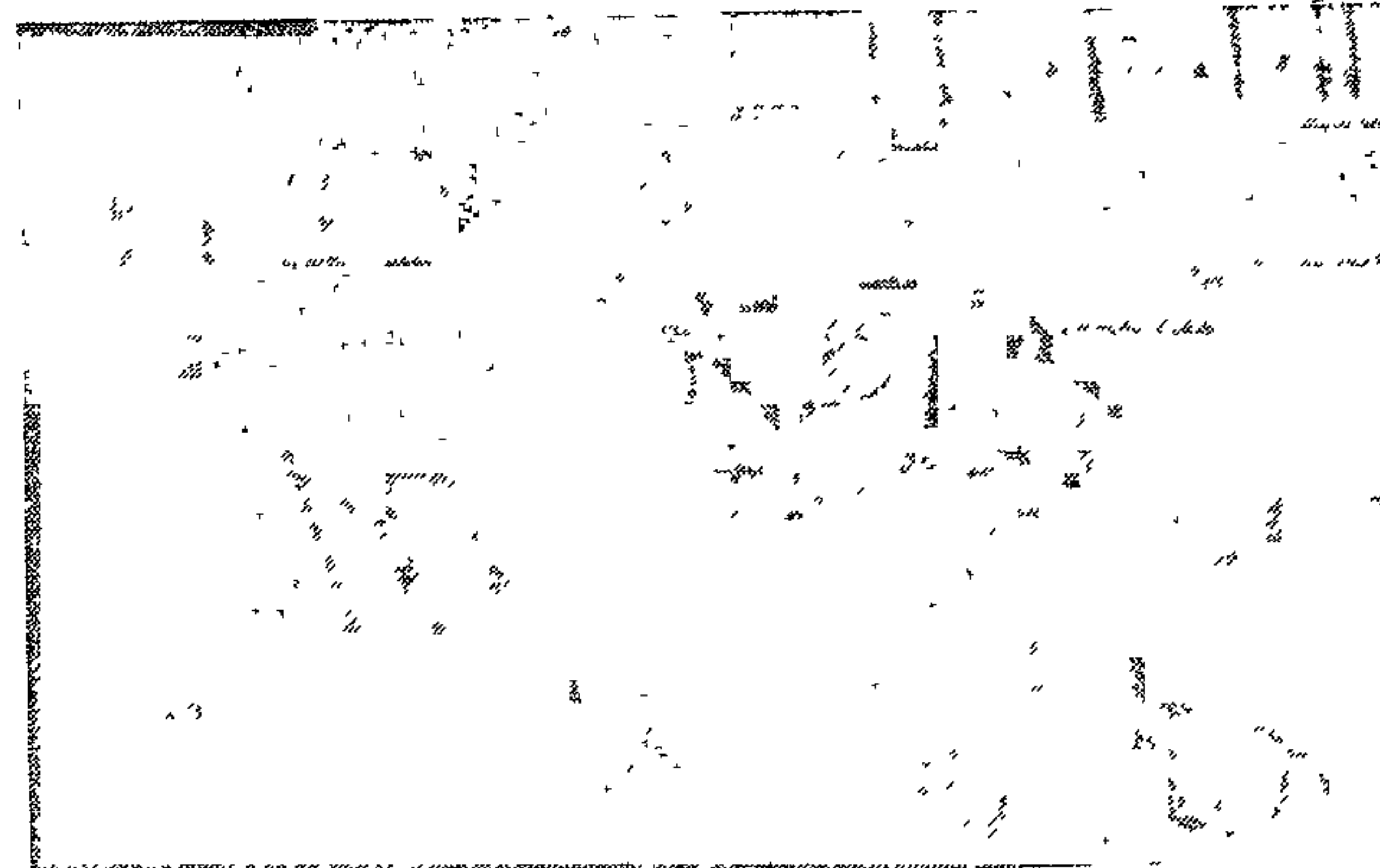
"The civil service is totally run by South Africans, who might leave the country after independence. To prevent chaos, the institute will select suitable candidates for training."

Experts in public administration from South Africa and overseas would be invited to give lectures to the candidates.

Other functions of the institute will include adult education in literacy training development



Mr Tjongalelo: Director of the institute



Bishop de Vries: South Africans might leave

research and social studies. It will pilot an experimental communal farming scheme on land belonging to the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Bishop de Vries said adult education, with the emphasis on literacy training and basic skills, was long overdue.

TRAINING FOR TAKEOVER

There will be no one to run civil service says bishop

"The institute will do all in its power to raise the educational standard of the deprived Namibians."

Teachers would be asked to do short-term training at the institute and would then return to their own communities to train others in literacy programmes.

The teaching of adults

and illiterates would be supervised by the institute through regional representatives.

To prevent an influx to the cities after independence the institute will investigate development in the country. It plans crash courses, workshops and lectures on community development, social work,

economics and child care.

"As the work of the institute continues, these programmes and projects will be extended and new ones will be added to cater for more and more people. The institute might also employ qualified social workers, especially on the question of neglected children."

South West Africans

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JUNE 13, 1976

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Hard-line bid for acceptance

Tribune Bureau

NEW YORK. The Vice-President of Swapo, Mr Mishake Muyongo, is to address the United Nations Decolonisation Committee tomorrow.

His speech is widely expected to mark the start of a campaign by the "establishment" leaders to win international recognition for themselves as the "true leaders" of the organisation.

An apparent irreconcilable split has taken place in Swapo with an influential group of moderates on the executive committee challenging the hard-line "establishment" of President Sam Nujoma and Mr Muyongo.

The UN has been deeply embarrassed by the split since it recognises Swapo as the "sole authentic representative" of the people of South West Africa and the question has arisen of which faction should now enjoy this UN status.

Sunday
Tribune
13/6/76

SWA likely to ask for Walvis Bay

The Star Monday June 14 1976

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—There is a strong possibility the Turnhalle conference will open negotiations with the central Government over the transfer of Walvis Bay to an independent South West Africa

In an exclusive interview, the chairman of the constitutional committee and deputy leader of the National Party in South West Africa, Mr Dirk Mudge, said

"We — and now I'm speaking as a South Wester—would eventually like to see Walvis Bay

become part of South West Africa or another satisfactory solution reached"

This disclosure—seven weeks after the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, found it necessary to re-emphasise that Walvis Bay would remain South African property—is expected to send shock waves through the National Party

Legally South Africa's case is undeniable Walvis Bay was formally annexed by the British on March 12 1878 officially incorporated into the Cape of Good Hope in 1884, and consolidated into

the Union of South Africa in 1910 It was excluded from the League of Nations' mandate and from South West Africa's status as an international territory

Mr Mudge accepted that Walvis Bay belonged to South Africa

"But this does not exclude the possibility of it eventually becoming part of South West"

Several of the delegates to the conference were keen to see Walvis Bay incorporated

"We cannot just demand the enclave — it would have to be negotiated," he said

4 JUNE 1976

12027/10

Question:

- (1) Whether any decisions taken at the constitutional talks in Windhoek have been referred to the Government for consideration and implementation, if so, what are the decisions,
- (2) whether it is intended to give legislative effect to such decisions, if so, when

†Reply (laid upon Table with leave of House)

- (1) Resolutions by the Constitutional Conference have been referred to the Government and read word-for-word as follows
 - 1 (a) That the differences in salaries and wages which exist merely on the basis of colour or race be eliminated,
 - (b) that all inhabitants of South West Africa be liable for taxation on an equal basis,
 - (c) that the practice of fringe benefits be retained and that for the purpose of calculating a person's total earnings, a monetary value be placed on these fringe benefits and this amount then be added to such person's cash earnings in order to determine his total earnings,
 - (d) that a free economy be accepted as the basis for South West Africa's economic and monetary systems,
 - (e) that a reasonable starting wage be paid to all unskilled labourers and that a basis of recognition be instituted for all workers,
 - (f) that coercive measures shall not be introduced to force the decisions of the Conference on the private and agricultural sectors;

TUESDAY, 15 JUNE 1976

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply

Reply standing over from Friday,
11 June 1976 1201

[Faint, illegible text]

ATTACHED NO 20

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1203

TUESDAY, 15 JUNE 1976

1204

1205

TUESDAY, 15 JUNE 1976

1206

- (g) That by salaries and wages of unskilled workers shall not be automatically adjusted but that its adjustment shall, circumstances permitting be spread over a period not exceeding 12 months,
- (h) With regard to the skilled group, the principle of equal pay for equal work should be applicable, in cases where qualifications, experience and productivity are equal,
- (i) That the salaries and wages of skilled workers be adjusted in phases, as circumstances permit. It is accepted that such adjustments within 3 years would be the ideal position but, in the light of the uncertainty of the economic circumstances, the Conference has itself to the principle that the adjustments should in any case be made as soon as possible,
- (j) That the Conference should as soon as possible determine the total financial implications of its resolutions and how these may best be met. The acceptance of this recommendation must not delay the execution of the other resolutions in this report,
- (k) That an appeal be made to the public sector (the Administration of South West Africa, the Civil Service, South African Railways and Harbours, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications territories with parastatal self-government, local authorities and statutory bodies) to accept the Conference's resolutions in this connection and to implement them.

- 2 (a) That local labour be recruited on a regular basis, in accordance with the needs of the territory and other recreational amenities as soon as possible and
- (b) That the possibility of financing such developments out of reserves is considered and a one per cent levy on rental monies be investigated in order to expedite the provision of such developments
- 3 (a) That grants who so desire may make application to the urban areas to effect certain improvements viz
 - (i) ceilings
 - (ii) inner doors,
 - (iii) kitchen facilities (as bath/shower),
 - (iv) water borne sewage,
 - (v) electricity,
 - (vi) running water indoors,
 - (vii) sinks in kitchens,
 - (viii) steel doors,
 - (ix) unplastered walls
 - (x) lack of adequate space
- (b) That the author en, in consultation with the tenant calculate the extra expenditure and inform the tenant concerned that the estimated cost would be
- (c) That this provision for improvement, as its implementation becomes feasible, be brought to the notice of the tenants
- (d) That all new habitable houses should carry certain basic requirements:
 - (i) No room to be smaller than 100 sq ft.

- (ii) all rooms to have ceilings,
- (iii) all outside and inner doors to be of wood,
- (iv) all rooms to have cross ventilation,
- (v) no house to have less than three rooms, and
- (vi) that housing be provided in such a manner that all income groups will be taken into account
- (e) That electricity and flush toilets be provided subject to the following prerequisites
 - (i) The community must be prepared to make use of the amenity,
 - (ii) the community must be able to pay for the service, and
 - (iii) funds must be available to finance the electricity and sewerage networks, without adversely affecting the building programme for tenanted houses
- (f) That an appeal be made to municipalities to hold consultations with advisory boards and consultant committees in good time when planning new houses. This would greatly and conclusively be seen municipalities and the people who have to live in the houses provided by them
- 4 (a) That, when new hostels and single quarters are built in future, they must comply with the following requirements:
 - (i) That fewer persons be accommodated in each room, to ensure a measure of privacy;

- (ii) that a place for keeping personal belongings be provided,
- (iii) that all beds in hostels be provided with mattresses,
- (iv) that no bunk beds will be used,
- (v) that communal toilets and ablution facilities be designed in such a manner as to ensure privacy,
- (vi) that all hostels be fitted with ceilings,
- (vii) that steel doors be done away with; and
- (viii) that single quarters will be provided with cooking facilities
- (b) That in the case of existing hostels and single quarters, the local authorities be requested to inquire into ways and means of improving these living quarters at a cost which would not seriously affect the earnings of workers, and in a manner which would cause the least disruption and inconvenience to occupants.
- 5. Teaching Staff
 - (a) That parent committees be encouraged to recruit as many of their promising pupils as possible for the teaching profession, e.g. through the instrumentality of parent/teacher associations, school committees, teachers' associations, etc,
 - (b) that pupils intending to be trained as teachers be encouraged to be aware of bursaries and other forms of assistance available to them, as it has come to the notice of the committees that in the past bursaries were not utilized in full;

- (c) That the wide variety of areas as far as science to study and to be reviewed by the many possibilities of the best means of assistance be employed for all population groups.
- (d) That consideration be given to a favourable system of study leave to act as an alternative to teachers in service whose qualifications are not as desired to obtain better qualifications on the understanding that no discrimination on be practised on the grounds of race or colour and
- (e) That in centres with a dense concentration of people out of school education be provided as the need arises so that by its means a, so, teachers in service may improve their qualifications
- 6 Progress of university facilities for South West Africa
- (a) That the Conference accept the principle of an own university for South West Africa and
- (b) That an investigation into the possible establishment of a university college for South West Africa as a beginning of an independent university for South West Africa, be carried out by persons competent to do so
- 7 School and hostel facilities
- (a) That surveys be conducted on the number of children of school-going age living on farms who are not yet attending school, and that hostel accommodation be made available to them;
- (b) That children staying on farms who in the meantime apply for admission and who have the necessary

- accommodation at their disposal, be given the opportunity of enrolment,
- (c) That in cases of remote areas the idea of bringing the school to the child should be advanced where a sufficient number of children in any way warrant such an arrangement.
- (d) That in relatively densely populated areas and where circumstances warrant it, centralization be continued
- (e) That when priorities are determined for the establishment of facilities which are lacking, special attention be given to the needs of rural children who are deprived of school attendance because of lack of facilities
- 8 Compulsory school attendance
- (a) That progress be made as rapidly as possible in providing facilities where they do not exist,
- (b) That the principle of compulsory school attendance be accepted by the Conference and when its application is justified by circumstances, the approval and co-operation of parent committees be sought, so that the authorities and the community may jointly reach a decision which will be in the best interests of the community concerned,
- (c) That consideration be given to introducing compulsory school attendance in different phases, if necessitated by circumstances and when the facilities are available. For example, compulsory attendance could be introduced for pupils living from in a certain distance from the school, say five kilometres, or compulsory attend-

- ance in the case that a pupil who has enrolled at the beginning of or during the year be compelled to attend school up to the end of that particular year, and
- (d) That the ideal that in time all the facilities and a full complement of teaching staff will be available be aimed at and all population groups be in a position to accept and welcome compulsory school attendance without inconvenience and embarrassment
- 9 Presentation of the mother tongue on the A-grade with a view to matriculation exemption
- That each population group whose circumstances in any way justify it, be given the opportunity to let its pupils present their mother tongue on the A-grade for the purpose of matriculation exemption
- 10 Maintenance of a standard of equality by the Joint Matriculation Board
- (a) That the committee make a study of the nucleus syllabus of the Joint Matriculation Board in order to satisfy itself that the syllabus of the various education authorities are co-equal and submit recommendations to ensure such co-equality, should there be any differences, and
- (b) That consideration be given to designating a representative from the ranks of the various teachers' associations to serve on the Joint Matriculation Board
- 11 Co-ordination of the work of various education authorities
- That more powers be delegated to the various local education authorities.

- 12 Teachers' associations
- That the establishment of teachers associations be encouraged, and that the necessary guidance be given in establishing such associations
- 13 Youth organizers
- That the appointment of full-time youth organizers for the various population groups be considered
- 14 Mission schools
- (a) That consideration be given to an increase in the subsidies, and
- (b) That, mindful of the fact that some mission schools are not always able to offer the same facilities and services as state schools, the eventual take-over of such schools by the State be considered, after a mutual agreement is reached between the State and the mission society concerned
- 15 Financing of education in South West Africa
- That the Conference express its appreciation to the Administration of South West Africa and the Republic of South Africa for what has already been achieved in the sphere of education in South West Africa and express the hope that both these authorities will always be prepared to grant such assistance in the interests of the inhabitants of South West Africa.
- 16 A further resolution, submitted in Afrikaans only, reads as follows
- "Dat hierdie Staatkundige Bernad, in behoorlike sittings, saamgestel soos algemeen bekend en handelende in die wese dat by verteenwoordigend is van die mense van Suidwes-Afrika, daarop wens te stel.

Riddle of empty village

Mercury Africa Bureau

OSHAKATI — About 400 people from Epinga have abandoned their village which is near the scene of a mystery ambush which took place a few days ago.

An Anglican priest was killed, a 12-year-old boy was wounded and the Archdeacon of Owambo escaped unhurt when the car in which they were travelling was shot at by unidentified snipers.

The snipers were either concealed in the area or were across the Angolan border.

The fate of the villagers is unknown, but it appeared from signs found at Epinga that it was either ransacked and looted or the residents fled in a hurry.

Epinga is only a few kilometres from the border with Angola, but does not fall in the one kilometre strip which is now being depopulated, Mr. Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the indigenous peoples of South West Africa, said yesterday.

He added that as a result he could only accept that Epinga's residents were victims of either a terror raid or intimidation.

Two church leaders — the Archdeacon of the Anglican Church in Owambo, the Ven. Rev. Lazarus Haukongo, and a sub-deacon, Mr. Cornelius Nshitendi — travelled to Epinga at the start of the weekend to investigate the situation.

They found Epinga deserted and the priest in charge, Father Stephen Shimbade, was also missing.

The party left the village and drove on towards Obido, when the car's screen was suddenly shattered by bullets.

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~~224~~

'No corruption' in SWA land transaction

275
274

R54
16/6/76

Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — The Administrator of South West Africa, Mr B J van der Walt, said yesterday his executive committee was interested in buying facilities at Henties Bay for a tourist project, but no final decision had been made.

As far as this project was concerned, further negotiations had still to take place, he said.

Mr Van der Walt was discussing a R1-million land deal between the South West Africa Admin-

istration and an ailing public company.

Reports claim that top Nationalists, including MECs, had shares in the company, Nictus Finansiële Instellings, and stood to benefit from the transaction.

Strongly defending the action of the administration, Mr Van der Walt dismissed any allegation of corruption.

The two transactions involving a block of flats and a piece of land at Henties Bay were purely business transactions, he

said.

Asked whether it was true that the administration's Department of Nature Conservation had investigated the project and found it to be unsuitable for purchase, the Administrator said.

"I would like to be very careful I want to make it clear that when the executive committee discussed both Henties and the block of Windhoek flats, business considerations applied.

"As far as the development at Henties is concerned, only a decision in principle was taken. We are interested in the project from the point of view of tourism and further negotiations must take place in order to see upon which basis the matter can be transacted."

The nature conservation officials neither recommended the Henties project nor dismissed it, he said.

"They discussed both sides of the issue. In other words, there was not a positive recommendation or a negative dismissal."

On the flat buying transaction, he said the administration had shown interest for several years in flat buildings rather than individual houses.

Residential land was expensive and the emphasis was shifting to flat construction, he said.

He was also asked whether he and members of his executive committee, as well as highly placed municipal officials, were invited to a party organised by Nictus.

"I don't know about invitations received by members of my executive committee, but Nictus invited me to an exhibition of new furniture," he replied. "I declined because the post of Administrator must not be used to advertise commercial goods."

Meanwhile, several prominent citizens have telephoned a Windhoek newspaper to demand that Nictus, as a public company listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, disclose its latest financial statements.

There has been an allegation that the deals were not prompted by the need for accommodation or land for tourists, but to assist a company to become liquid.

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Turnhalle talks hold key

PRGUS

By Clive Cowley
(of The Argus Africa
News Service)

THE signs are that it will definitely be the Turnhalle constitutional talks, rather than the 'liberation movements' and the international community, which will lead South-West Africa to political independence.

It is still a wide-open question, though, whether its formula will bring peace.

Internally, the Turnhalle, for the moment at least, hold the initiative. Parties excluded from the ethnically based conference, like the South-West Africa Peoples Organisation, look unlikely to halt the progress, in spite of threats and pretensions.

The conference scored points with its decisions to introduce equal pay for equal work and compulsory education for all. While educational reform will take far longer to bite into grievances, the already being

As one delegate said: 'In 10 months the Turnhalle people have done more for the people than the so-called liberation movements have in 10 years.'

servants, Windhoek is beginning to resemble an African capital.

In crucial respects, the old order persists. The schools and suburbs are segregated. Bantustans multiply even as the Turnhalle seek their own answers. Black workers suffer under pass laws. Power and capital lie in Whites hands. South Africa is still abroad.

Nonetheless the changes are undeniable, with further change in the pipeline, whatever Black

after all, to a

In response to opposition, the move was begun in Turnhalle to include parties to at least to seek for their inclusion. It was widely held that a broader and lend credibility conference. NATF prerogative for a and lasting solution. Before the it be placed on the

Internal

Internal parties, a political formula realised would the general reconciliation as a peaceful could be placed on the

Another coalition outside the Turnhalle, the Namibian National Council, also rejected the conciliatory overtures.

It is a tragedy, always was, that 'toenadering' gets short shrift in this divided, fractious land.

Parties outside the Turnhalle, with strong support from urban Blacks and migrant workers, could make a positive contribution. In their ranks are men of courage and moral fibre. Unfortunately their own

He said: 'In 10 months we have done more for the people than the so-called liberation movements have in 10 years.'

but a key could be August 31. It is the deadline set in the United Nations Security Council for further action on 'Namibia'. International moves to recognise Swapo as the Government-in-exile are also a factor.

Speculation is rife in Windhoek that the Turnhalle could beat the deadline with a surprise announcement like agreement on constitutional principles or a provisional government.

In a real sense, the gravest dangers to the Turnhalle, on its last lap he within itself. The delegates are mostly political green horns, they will be slow to grasp constitutional intricacies even with help from legal advisers. Furthermore the consensus principle means that political concepts as far apart as White supremacy and Black liberation may be reconciled in the for an independent formula acceptable both internally and externally. Within delegations, tensions exist.

Furthermore, the public sector is to give rises, from July 1, which will amount to R202.9m over 10 years. In the first year an additional R10.9m will go into officers' pay packets. The beneficiaries will include opinion-makers, such as teachers, nurses, clerks and professional men. In the all-important social sphere, always a sensitive area under apartheid, changes are also for the better. Hotels and restaurants are opening their doors to Black and Brown people as well as Whites. Apartheid signboards are coming down from public buildings. Post office queues are multiracial. Once rigidly tiered for White masters and Black

In the face of changed realities, the radicals sing the same old song. The delegates to the Turnhalle are stooges. It is all a trick to perpetuate tribalism under Boer domination. The clichés are repeated like a litany. They refuse to admit in their public utterances, or fail to perceive, that the Turnhalle are appropriating their own dreams. The leader of the Basler delegation, Dr Ben Africa, makes a point when he boasts: 'In 10 years the Turnhalle have done more for the people than the so-called liberation movements have in 10 years.'

It is probably unfair, but politically valid. Top dogs seldom give credit. Namibia National Convention rejected the idea out of hand, with a show of breathtaking arrogance. Swapo and the NNC repeated their preconditions for independence talks with Pretoria, which would — if conceded — render negotiations almost unnecessary and give them power on a plate. Their obduracy would make sense if they could activate the masses effectively. They are largely leaderless, though, with their best men in jail or exile. It is improbable that they will be able to live up to their threats. On the results thus far, they appear to be no match for a security machine imported from South Africa.

For long, the Turnhalle showed little sign that it was realised that time was limited. The pace changed suddenly three weeks ago in response to pressures from Western powers. The conference decided to give top priority to a constitution. Why the change? The full reasons are unknown, but the causes, renders them impotent in a historic moment. The decisive components in a fluid situation are the Turnhalle in Windhoek, the South African Government in Pretoria, the liberation army on the northern border and the United Nations, with Western powers to the fore, in New York.

Nonetheless he is unlikely in the immediate future to break with his colleagues. His relationship with du Plessis and Mr van Zyl is uneasy at times, but he is biding his time in the hope that differences can be overcome. On principles such as the need for stable government, economic progress and protection of minority groups the three men are able to work together smoothly. Not that Black and Brown delegations always form a bloc except when they rise up to attack racial discrimination. T. Basters and Kavang cling tenaciously to tradition while the Coloured and Damaras try to throw ethnicity out of the window. The fundamental issue is clearly the division of powers between a central government and regional and/or ethnic authorities. In all of this the greatest burden lies on the Whites. With their knowledge and experience they are in a position to lead other delegations into a fair settlement, or bully them into a raw deal. The choice could make the difference between war and peace.



ARGUS 16/6/76

SA may act on key SWA conference

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, said yesterday that certain of the decisions taken at the South West African constitutional talks in Windhoek might require legislation by the South African Parliament.

Answering questions put to him in the Assembly by Mr Colin Eglu (PRP, Sea Point) Mr Vorster gave details of the decisions taken at the talks.

They deal mainly with the removal of discriminatory measures in various

fields including salaries, taxation, agriculture, the public service, sport, housing and education.

Mr Vorster said that, as far as he could see, the only resolutions which would require legislation by Parliament were the ones dealing with compulsory school education and the maintenance of a standard of equality by the Joint Matriculation Board.

This was still receiving attention.

One resolution asked that progress be made as rapidly as possible in providing educational facilities where they did not exist; that the principle of compulsory education be accepted and that this could be done in phases if necessary.

Another one asked that consideration be given to designating a representative from the ranks of the various teachers' associations to serve on the Joint Matriculation Board.

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Security Police deny leaks in Elifas trial

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — members of the Security Police have denied allegations that they used people on the staff of a Windhoek law firm to obtain information which would help in the prosecution of the Elifas trial

The case, in which Lorentz and Bone, the attorneys defending the accused in the trial, have alleged that a partner and a switchboard operator leaked a constant stream of information about the defence case, resumed yesterday.

Colonel Koos Myburgh, divisional commander of the Security Police in South West Africa, said that he did not know of the information contained in papers submitted by the defence alleging the leakage of information of the Security Police.

VISIT

After he received a visit from a senior partner in the firm, Mr John Kirkpatrick, he called for Captain Nel, who admitted contact with Mrs Ellis and Mr Smit, the switchboard operator and partner alleged to have informed to the police.

Earlier, the judge dismissed an application by the Attorney-General of South West Africa, Mr J Nothing, that the case be heard by the judge in the original Elifas trial in Swakopmund

Mr I A Maisels, SC, for the applicants said there had been a complete departure from accepted legal principles because information on the case for the defence was passed on to the Security Police

"Certain evidence may have been led as a result

of information obtained unlawfully," he said

If the requested special entry was granted by the court, then the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein would have to decide what to do about the four convicted under the Terrorism Act.

Mr J C H Jansen, the prosecutor in the original trial, admitted under cross-examination by Mr Maisels that he arranged for a man whom he regarded as "possibly more guilty" than the first accused, who was sentenced to death, to be taken from his cells to have lunch with him to gain his confidence and talk "man to man".

FRIENDLY

He agreed with Mr Maisels's suggestion that he had taken him out of jail so that he would be in "a nice friendly atmosphere".

He denied that he instructed that the man, Mr Victor Nkandi, be put in the same cell as the accused afterwards

Mr Jansen said he was a close friend of Captain Nel, Colonel Myburgh and Lieutenant Dippenaar, the three security policemen mentioned in the case.

He obtained information from the security policemen — not the defence attorneys office — but could not say where the police obtained their information.

MISCARRIAGE

Mrs C M de Beer was interviewed at home where she has been confined since she had a threatened miscarriage after revealing allegations of spying by her colleagues.

She said she had not revealed what she knew

until a partner had told a group of staff members that they were all under suspicion, "because I was and still am frightened of Mrs Ellis, the switchboard operator."

The case continues today

FM. 18/6/76 224

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Man in the middle

Dirk Mudge MEC is chairman of the special sub-committee of the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference entrusted with drawing up a constitution for SWA. He has to find a balance between the increasingly demanding Black and Brown delegates and his more *verkramp* colleagues in the White delegation. Inevitably, his ruling quality is pragmatism

FM. Will an independence constitution be available by the end of August?

Mudge That's almost impossible to say at this stage. As far as I am concerned, we should go as fast as possible — and not only to satisfy world opinion. I don't think you can expect the White people in SWA to be patient, you can't keep them in suspense for an indefinite period.

What kind of constitution would you like?

At this stage I am not prepared to express myself in favour of any particular type of constitution. One reason for this is that for many years Whites made plans for the Black people. Because Blacks had no part in this they were always suspicious. Now they've got the opportunity to come forward with their ideas. I am prepared to listen to them with an open mind.

If you were a Black man living in SWA, to which body would you look for a political solution?

I would look to the Constitutional Conference, because it is going to find a permanent solution which will be in the interests of everybody living here.

What will an independent SWA, arising out of Turnhalle, do about the militant wing of Swapo?

What do you do with militant people? They don't want to talk — they want to fight. If they persist you fight back.

Is Swapo not a representative organisation?

Definitely not. Of course they do represent a group in SWA. You can't ignore them. They have supporters, mainly among the Ovambo. They also have supporters among other groups but they should be prepared to be put to the test because this will prove if they do represent the majority of the population.

How?

Well, they could take part in Legislative Assembly elections if they have supporters among the White electorate. They could put up candidates. There's nothing to prevent them taking part.

Should Black political prisoners of SWA

be released to defuse some of the existing tensions?

It all depends on who they are. Those who are being detained are guilty of an offence against something.

Does the name Namibia have unacceptable connotations for you?

Yes, certainly. I was born in this country, I work here and I don't think it's for outsiders to give a name to my country.

As change comes, do you accept that this will mean a fairer share of the economy for the Black people?

Yes, definitely.

Do you think the White man will accept the corresponding decline in his standard of living?

Why should there be any decline? There could be economic growth as a result of our decision. This might make it possible for everybody to enjoy a higher standard of living.



Mudge . . . it's not for outsiders to name my country

Do you believe that the final constitution will be acceptable on the one hand to the UN, and on the other to Swapo?

Nothing but a Swapo government will be acceptable to Swapo. However, the majority will decide and we are the majority.

Do you regard Swapo as Marxist?

Yes. They are at least under the influence of Marxism.

Of any specific countries?

They are being influenced by Russia and by people in all the Western countries. Not necessarily the governments, but interests in these countries.

What stage has been reached regarding the whole issue of inviting political parties here?

I'm not in favour of that because it would mean you would have to invite 28 political parties. In Angola three political parties could not reach agreement and they fought the civil war.

You believe in the future political stability of SWA?

Of course I do, I must. I am prepared to go a long way to satisfy the demands of the Black and the Brown people in the social and economic fields, but I am not prepared to accept political instability. I insist on a stable government. And for that reason I can give the assurance to prospective investors that we will settle for nothing less than stable government.

Does this mean the continuing presence of the SA army in SWA?

Well, of course. What happens if the SA army goes?

I don't know.

The Cubans come in.

You think this is what actually could happen?

I think it goes without saying. When the Portuguese left Angola somebody else came in.

So SA and SWA are going to continue to be interlocked for the foreseeable future?

SWA can never be completely economically independent. At this stage SA is the only country that will be prepared to give us assistance. But this does not mean that we cannot be politically independent.

As the country moves towards independence, will the laws of SA still apply here?

If we are constitutionally and politically independent we will have our own laws.

Based on SA law?

It's not for me to decide.

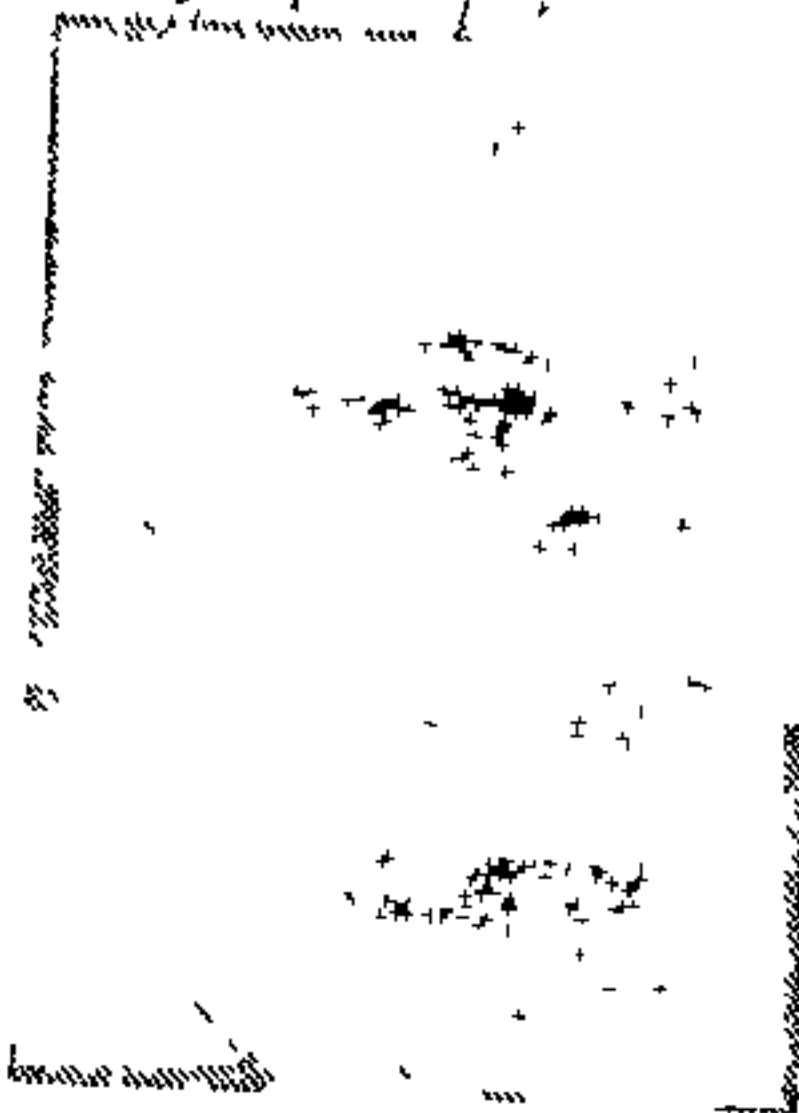
Do you foresee the possibility that the Conference will become a legislative body?

The constitutional committee is looking at different possibilities. We will have to consider certain principles. If we can agree on principles it will not be difficult to draft the constitution — once we have agreement we'll go to the specialists.

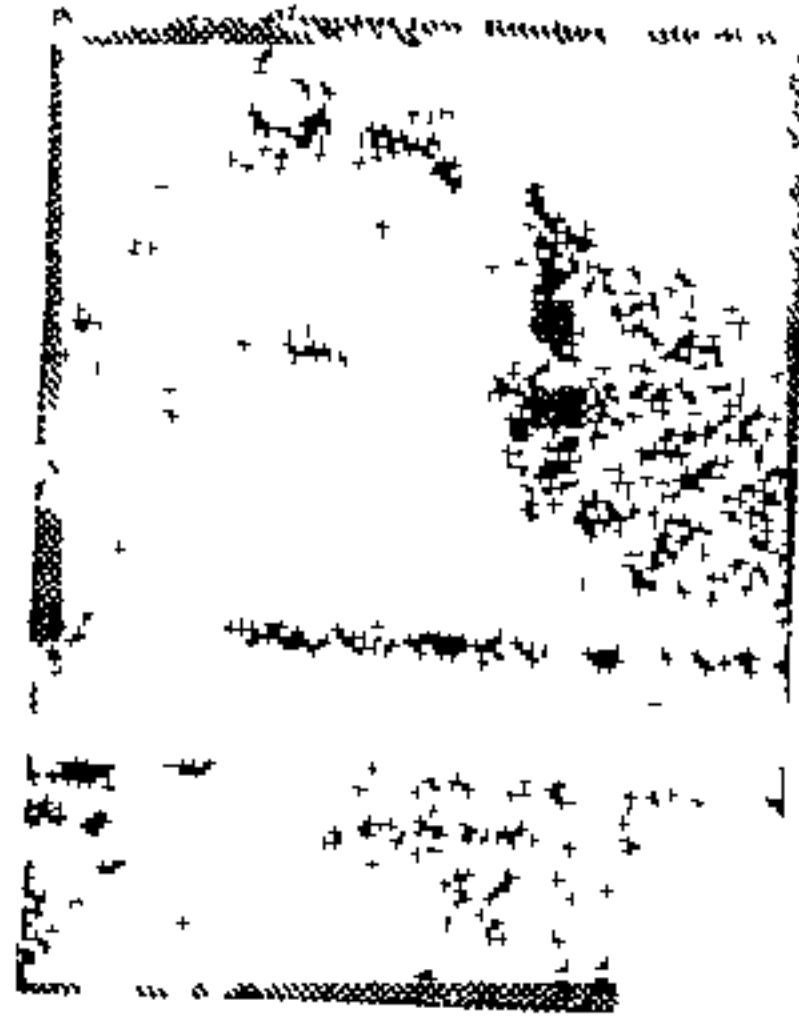
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'INCIDENTS' TROUBLE CHURCHMAN

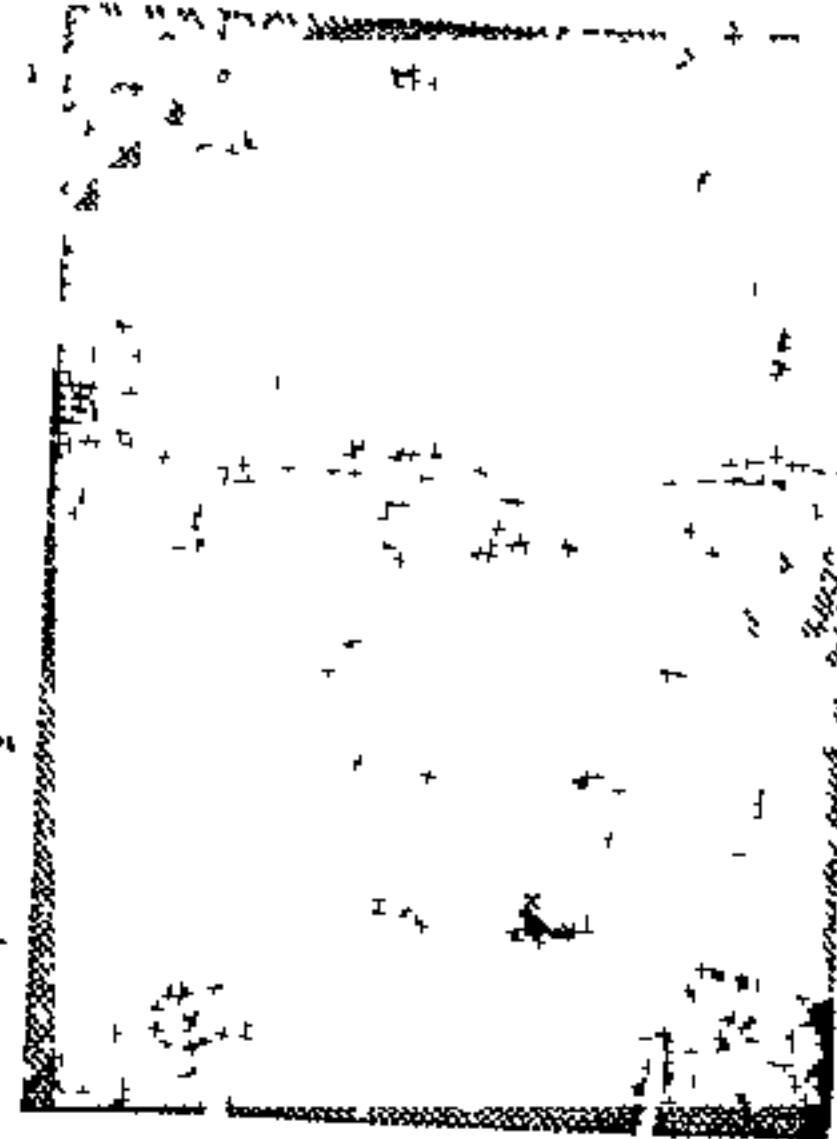
S. Tribune
20/6/76.



FATHER SHIMBODE
... disappeared from
village



MR NQHISITENDE ...
shot dead



ARCHDEACON Hau-
kongo ... interrogated
twice

By CAROLINE
CLARK

What's happening to my men, asks Vicar-General

THE Vicar-General of South West Africa, Father Ed Morrow, has expressed concern about the welfare of Anglican Church personnel in Ovamboland

His anxiety springs from a number of recent incidents involving his churchmen in the area.

The latest incident occurred this week with the arrest and interrogation of the Archdeacon of Ovamboland, the Venerable Lazarus Haukongo.

Father Haukongo, who was later released, was questioned about the disappearance of a priest at the village of Epinga and also about the activities of Bishop Colin Winter, the exiled Bishop of Damaraland.

Second

It was the second occasion within two weeks that the Archdeacon has been held for questioning.

Two weeks ago he was detained for 24 hours, and subsequently flown to Windhoek by military aircraft following the intervention of Father Morrow.

Other recent incidents

involving church personnel and property include:

- The death, by gunfire, of Mr Cornelius Nqhisitende, an Anglican sub-deacon in Ovambo;
- The disappearance of Father Stephen Sambo, priest at the village of Epinga;
- Allegations that another priest was questioned and beaten up;
- An official complaint against Security Forces involving an allegation of theft from church property.

Father Morrow said from Windhoek this week: "The possibility which troubles us most deeply is that unless the South African Government, and the local White population in particular, respond to the present crisis in a truly reconciliatory manner, this country may within a very short time enter upon a period of uncontrollable violence, spread abroad by the evil and irrational forces of fear, hatred and vengeance."

Mr Nqhisitende died last week in an incident approximately 100 km east of Odibo, the main Anglican mission.

Father Haukongo escaped injury in the same incident, but Mr Nqhisitende's young nephew was wounded.

Disarray

The incident took place following a visit by the party to the eastern parishes, where they found the village of Epinga deserted and Father Shimbode missing.

Father Morrow said this week: "The village was in a state of disarray, with signs of a hasty exit having been made.

"Epinga has a history of incidents. Another priest there was questioned and beaten up, and Father Shimbode recently laid a complaint of theft of church funds against the Security Forces," he added.

Lawyer admits to defence

CAPE TIMES 21/6/76

leaks in trial

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A former partner in the Windhoek law firm defending Swapo members in the Elifas trial asked his Security Police contact to help cover up his spying activities.

Mr Jacobus Anthony Smit took the stand late on Saturday morning at an extra session ordered by the judge because of the urgency of the matter.

He admitted that he asked Captain Nel of the Security Police to help ensure his role as an informer was not found out.

He admitted telling the partners that allegations that he had given information to the Security Police about the movements of Mr David Soggot, who had been briefed by his firm, during a trip to Owambo, were true.

Mr Soggot was investigating alleged irregularities in the Owambo elections.

He said he had also admitted allegations that he had given information relating to the defence preparations of his firm in the Elifas trial.

"I was in a highly emotional state because my partners had found out that I had lied to them earlier about my involvement," he said. "But my memory now of what was said at that meeting is vague."

The partnership was dissolved and reconstituted without Mr Smit after that meeting, and the defence are now applying for a special entry in the Elifas trial on the grounds that there were irregularities in the trial.

Mrs Elsie Johanna Ellis, 27, who is also alleged to have given information to the Security Police, told the court that the evidence of at least two defence witnesses was "a pack of lies".

Mrs Ellis said these lies were part of a conspiracy against her. She admitted she had been a police informer since 1972.

She denied giving her contact, Captain Nel, information about the defence case in the Elifas trial.

"I only reacted to instructions," she said repeatedly.

She had not given information about the defence case because this had not been requested. She had given the Security Police the information that a man who had been detained in connection with the Elifas case had visited the office.

This was because she had been asked by Captain Nel to look out for him.

Mr Justice Hart asked her what the reason for the conspiracy against her could be, but she did not know.

"If your evidence is true, most of the other witnesses have lied," the judge said.

She disputed the evidence of a 17-year-old youth who worked in the firm, Lorentz and Bone, that she had confided in him about personal matters.

According to the youth's evidence, she had told him about her informing activities, and also about her "affairs with her husband during a previous marriage".

Mr Colin du Preez, a partner at Lorentz and Bone, said he, Dr W.E. Cooper, SC, and Mr Hans Berker, had been followed while in Owambo collecting evidence for the Elifas defence.

He said he told Lieutenant Dippenaar, the security policeman handling the investigation, that many witnesses described him as a torturer. They had described one occasion when he told a detainee to listen to what was going on in an adjoining room, threatening that that could happen to him.

"I told him that from my personal experience in Owambo there was fear of the police. People had lost faith in the police, it seemed.

"I gave as an example a man who came to me and said he was at a water well in Owambo when the South African Army came around and interrogated him about a footprint at the well.

"They took him by truck to a house where there were about 30 people who were told that unless they gave information to the army about terrorists by midnight they would be shot.

"I also told Dippenaar that seven were made to stand against a wall as the minutes were counted down to midnight. This man felt it was unfair that he should be shot without a trial and he said so.

"After he spoke they took him to an adjoining room. At midnight they

heard shots, and one of them saw from a window that a body was being taken to what looked like an army ambulance.

"I said to Dippenaar that it was probably a psychological ploy to get them to talk.

"I explained to him that while I could appreciate the object of the exercise, this person firmly believed there had been a massacre."

Mr J C H Jansen, the prosecutor in the original trial, said he was a close friend of Captain Nel, Colonel Koos Myburgh, the head of the Security Police in South West Africa, and Lieutenant Dippenaar.

He said he got information for the prosecution from the Security Police — not the defence attorney's office — but he could not say where the police obtained all their information.

The trial continues today.

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CAPR TIMES 22/6/76

Attorney admits being informer

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Mr Johannes Anthony Smit, former partner in a Windhoek legal firm defending Swapo members in the Elifas trial, admitted in court here yesterday that he spied on one article clerk in the firm and tried to recruit another to spy for the Security Police.

Mr Smit said he was ashamed of having lied to the other partners, but he was proud of his spying activities "in the national interest".

He was giving evidence on the fifth day of the hearing in which the defence is claiming irregularities in the trial in which two Swapo supporters were sentenced to death.

He said he had informed on Mr R Rukoro—serving articles with his former firm, Lorentz and Bone, and an executive member of the South West African National Union (Swanu)—to Captain Anthony Nel of the Security Police.

Mr Smit said he became an informer seven years ago when he was employed in the State Attorney's office. At Lorentz and Bone he did not give the Security Police information which could prejudice clients, but he gave information about the movements of Swapo members and the people they associated with.

Mr I A Maisels QC, for the defence: "Did you think it proper to try to get a clerk to disclose matters in which he was professionally engaged?"

Mr Smit "I saw nothing wrong with it. As a good citizen it was my duty to do what I did." He admitted that it was a matter of opinion what prejudiced a client's interests.

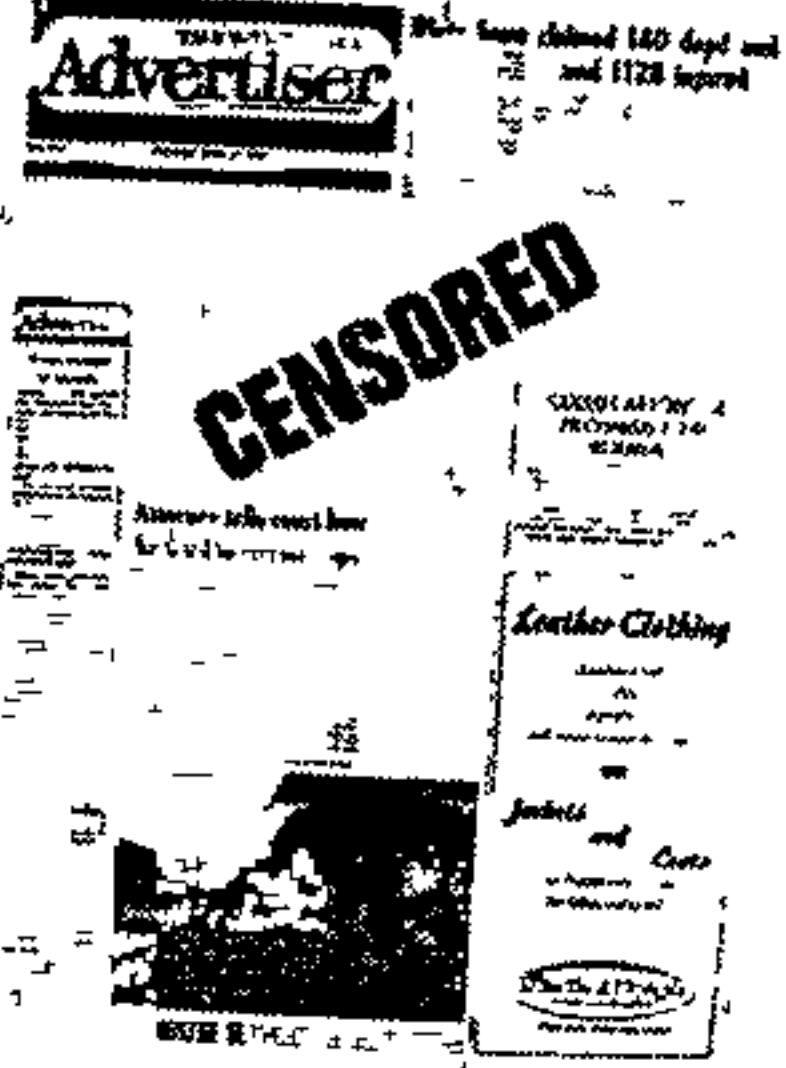
"I am reminded of certain legal practitioners in another country in the time of a dictator — that dictator now being happily deceased," Mr Maisels said.

The hearing continues today.

10 224
2 156

Army curbs SWA paper

Cape Times 23/6/76



Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Senior military personnel yesterday intervened to prevent South West Africa's English-language morning newspaper from publishing its main front page article

As a result presses were stopped and the Windhoek Advertiser appeared on the streets with the word "censored" printed in bold headline type across the space in which the disputed article had been planned to appear. Copies printed before the Defence Force stepped in and which consequently carried the contentious article were destroyed.

The newspaper's editor, Mr J M Smith, decided to scrap the article after he had been telephoned yesterday by a senior army officer, Colonel W C Meyer.

Mr Smith said "Colonel Meyer asked me for the telephone number of the Pretoria News which he said was in possession of an article which had to be stopped.

"I asked which story he was referring to and when the colonel told me, I replied that in all fairness to him I was bound to inform him that I had the same story.

"Colonel Meyer then asked me to read it to him, which I did," Mr Smith continued.

"After the third paragraph, he stopped me and said he had instructions from Pretoria that the publication of the story had to be prevented.

Big SWA terror search

WINDHOEK — A large police party was scouring the bush in the northern districts of South West Africa yesterday on the lookout for any signs of terrorist activity.

A police spokesman said that they had nothing tangible to go on but certain clues were being followed up.

The spokesman asked the public to be on the lookout for any unusual activity or suspicious characters in the district.

Special police detachments were assigned to the area at the weekend.

But police spokesmen emphasized that the operation at this stage could only be described as an investigation. There have been reports of certain spoor found near the border of South West Africa. Evidence found indicates that they could be the tracks of insurgents in the area. — Sapa

(1) 256
(2) 224
225

ARGUS 24/6/76

Botha ends pact with papers over article

(1) 256
(2) 224

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday terminated the bilateral agreement between his department and two Windhoek newspapers.

The Minister notified the Newspaper Press Union that the provisions of the agreement would with immediate effect no longer apply to the Windhoek Advertiser and the Allgemeine Zeitung.

Unless the situation is remedied, the two papers could be cold-shouldered by Defence.

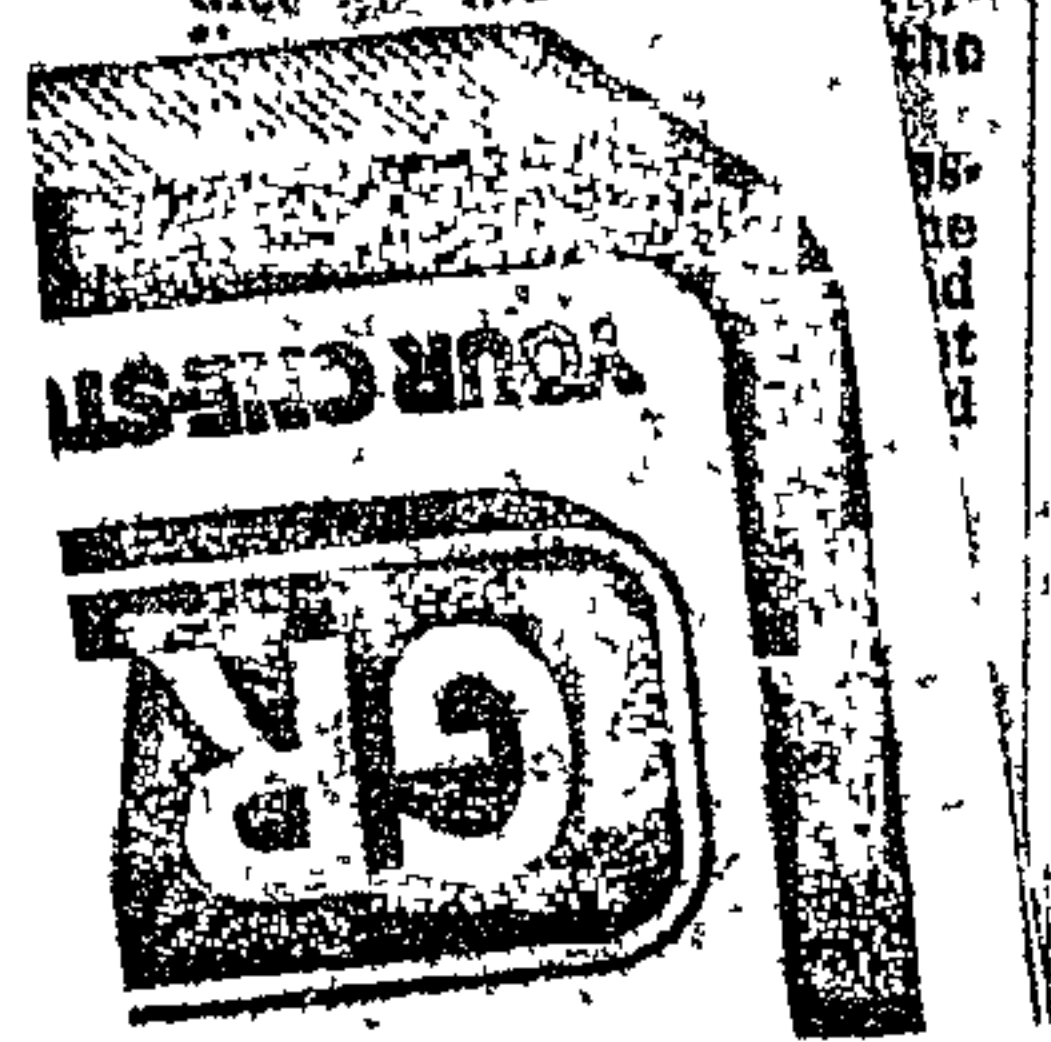
The Minister's decision to terminate the agreement was taken less than 24 hours after the two papers balked at attempts to muzzle them.

PREVENTED

On Tuesday, the Windhoek Advertiser was prevented from publishing a front page article. It appeared on the streets, nonetheless, with the word 'censored' printed in bold type across the space in which the disputed article should have appeared.

Copies printed before the Defence Force stopped it were destroyed.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, a German daily owned by the same company as The Advertiser, published as usual on Tuesday. It was scarcely on the streets when the Minister of Defence brought an urgent application before the Judge President of South West Africa asking for an interdict to prevent it from publishing any article...



Part of Article 118 reads: "No person shall in time of war publish in any newspaper, magazine, book or pamphlet or radio, or any other means, information relating to the movements or dispositions of the South African Defence Force or any force of a country which is allied to the Union, or of any South African or allied ships or aircraft, or any statement, comment or suggestion calculated directly or indirectly to convey such information, except where the information has been furnished or the publication thereof has been authorized by the minister or under his authority."

Mr Justice Badenhorst said that the wording of the Article 118 was wide and the question arose what meaning should be given to the word "calculated" in the text of the Article.

He thought that the word "calculated" meant nothing else except that there should be a reasonable possibility that members of the public could be depressed or that they could become anxious because of such reporting.

No doubt

He had no doubt that the author of the report in the Allgemeine Zeitung had not aimed at causing anxiety among members of the public but that he had rather aimed at pointing out certain dangers that could be expected.

The newspaper report had mentioned facts that were known to a large section of the public.

The public was aware that there had been terrorist activity in SWA and it would be idle to expect them to believe that there may not be more such activity.

The report in the paper, read in its entirety, might leave the impression with the public that the police no longer had control of the situation and that it had been necessary to call up certain reserve units.

Implication

In other words, there could have been an implication in the report that a serious situation had developed.

It could not be denied as a reasonable probability that some members of the public could have been caused anxiety or depression, but this did not answer the question at the crux of the matter.

Botha loses to paper in court

CAPE TIMES

24/6/76

226

WINDHOEK. — The Judge-President of South West Africa, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, yesterday rejected an application brought by the Department of Defence in the Supreme Court here seeking to stop further distribution of Tuesday's edition of the Windhoek German-language newspaper, the Allgemeine Zeitung.

The application was brought by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, against Mr K Dahmann, the editor of the newspaper, and its owners, John Meinert (Pty) Ltd, in connection with the publication of a report concerning movements of security forces in South West Africa.

Mr Justice Badenhorst ruled at the beginning of the hearing that certain documents, certain evidence and the original report in the Allgemeine Zeitung not be reported or be repeated by newsmen present in the courtroom.

In the application the minister applied for the following:

- That both the respondent and the newspaper be prohibited from further publication of the Allgemeine Zeitung of Tuesday or that edition be further distributed,

- That the South African Police be empowered to confiscate such editions of the newspaper that had already been distributed by either the Department of Posts and Telecommunications or the South African Railways,

- That, in terms of Article 118 of Act No 44 of 1957, evidence and documents filed before the court in this hearing not in any way be published.

In rejecting the application with costs, Mr Justice Badenhorst said that the court had dealt with an unsworn translation of the report on the Allgemeine Zeitung.

The judge then summarized the Act as it was applicable to the present hearing.

The Act prohibits publication of movements of the South African Defence Force and other related matters pertaining to the Defence Force unless the publication had been officially cleared.

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Special Branch not Gestapo Attorney-General protests

John Day 25/6/76

WINDHOEK — The South African Security Police were not the Gestapo, and there was no reason why the public should fear them, the South West African Supreme Court heard yesterday

Therefore, if the court accepted the evidence of the typist in the firm, Mrs C M de Beer, a defence witness who said Mrs Ellis had boasted of contacts of her spying activities, this did not mean the boasts were true

anonymous caller who asked Mrs De Beer to give information about the defence case, Mr Nothing said "It bristles with improbabilities. Improbabilities to think that a security police officer would think he could get information with that call"

In his closing argument after an application by the defence for a special entry in the Elifas trial on the grounds the security police had passed on information to the state about the defence case, Mr J Nothing, the Attorney-General for SWA, protested at the description of security policemen as untrustworthy witnesses

Referring to the defence allegation that Capt A Nel was the

Judgment will be given today — DDC

The statement by the defence counsel, Dr W Cooper, SC, that the security police had their own standards of morality was unfortunate

"There is no evidence before this court to justify that, nor is there evidence from which this could be interpreted," he said

The court would be on dangerous ground if it took note of such allegations. Mr Nothing said he took great exception to the statement that security police officers had no reason to tell the truth and every reason to do the opposite

"On the contrary, the four security officers who have given evidence are all honourable men who have an unpleasant job to do in the interests of all."

He said Mrs Elsie Ellis, the self-confessed spy at the switchboard in the defence attorney's office, was such an unreliable witness that her statements could not be accepted in or outside court

'FAILURE OF JUSTICE' IN SWA TRIAL

ARGUS
25/6/76

The Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Leakages of information and documents from the defence files to the security police had resulted in a failure of justice in the Swakopmund terrorism trial, Mr Justice Hart found in the Supreme Court here today.

He ruled that a special entry should be made in the trial record when it is put before the Chief Justice as part of a petition for leave to appeal.

Aaron Muchimba and Hendrik Shikongo were sentenced to death under the Terrorism Act in Swakopmund Ruana Nambinga and Anna Nghondjwa were given prison terms. The trial

judge refused them leave to appeal.

Their trial was a sequel to the murder of Owambo Chief Minister Filemon Elifas.

IRREGULAR

Mr Justice Hart found that the information and documents leaked from the defence files were furnished and/or accessible to the prosecutor in the trial and/or were intended for him.

He found that irregular and/or illegal departure from, and infringement of, the formalities, rule and principles, which the law required for a fair trial, had taken place in connection with or during the trial.

A failure of justice had resulted.

A member of the staff of the defence attorneys had wrongly and unlawfully extracted from the files statements of the accused and/or defence witnesses and other confidential and/or privileged documents.

SERIOUS BREACH

Copies of the documents were given to the security police, of which the investigating officer in the trial was a member.

Mrs Elsie Ellis, a receptionist at the defence attorneys, Lorentz and Bone, was named as the person who had furnished the documents to the security police.

While he regarded the leakage of such information as a serious breach of privilege, the judge said a general attack on the security police is not warranted.

The task of the security police was difficult, particularly in the present situation where information had to be obtained secretly.

At the start of his judgment, Mr Justice Hart said common justice required that a decision be reached with the least possible delay as two of the applicants were under sentence of death.

~~225~~
225

Swapo men's trial was a failure of justice—judge

ROM
26/6/76

WINDHOEK — Mr Justice M. J Hart remarked yesterday that there had been a failure of justice in the recent Swakopmund terrorism trial, at which two members of Swapo were sentenced to death.

He granted an application by a Windhoek firm of attorneys for a special entry to be made in the record of the Swakopmund trial

The special entry should note that there had been irregular or illegal departures from, and infringements of, legal rules and principles necessary for a fair trial, which had resulted in a failure of justice, he said

This had come about because statements of the accused and/or witnesses, as well as confidential and privileged documents relating to the defence of the accused in the trial, had been taken from the

files of the Windhoek firm, Lorentz and Bone, copied and handed to the Security Police.

Mr Justice Hart said he was not satisfied that the second part of the application — which had dealt with the alleged leak of information by a former partner in the firm, Mr Anton Smit — was justified

He was satisfied, however, that Mr Smit had given information to the Security Police, but this information had not related to the accused in the Swakopmund trial

From the evidence, he was satisfied that Mrs Elsie Ellis, a former staff member of Lorentz and Bone, had made photocopies of documents on the defence files and handed them to the Security Police

These had in some way come into the possession of the investigating officer

at the Swakopmund trial, Lieut G Dippenaar

"From this, it follows that the privilege between an attorney and client was seriously breached and a special entry must be made," said the judge

Mr Justice Hart pointed out that leave to appeal in the Swakopmund trial had been refused

This was a unique matter in South African legal history and must be rare in legal systems of other countries, he said

Mrs Ellis, the firm's former switchboard operator, left the witness box completely discredited, the judge said

He rejected her evidence totally, wherever it had conflicted with that of other witnesses

Captain Attie Nel, the Security Police officer involved, had been an evasive and unimpressive witness, Mr Justice Hart said — Sapa

Swapo terror group on run

TROOPOS Kill

29/6/76 STAR

25 in SWA

Defence Correspondent

A combined police-Defence Force operation has killed 25 Swapo terrorists in the north of South West Africa since June 10, it was announced today

● June 16—five terrorists killed and one Security Force member lightly wounded

● June 20—two Swapo members killed in an ambush. Weapons were confiscated and an ammunition dump located and demolished

● June 24—four terrorists killed in a skirmish. Security Forces located a base and seized Russian ammunition and medical equipment

● June 27—seven terrorists killed.

● June 28—two Swapo men shot dead in an ambush.

Intimidated

"These actions in Owambo caused terrorists to disperse to the north and south," said Brigadier Roos. "The local inhabitants of Owambo have been intimidated by the terrorists. On various occasions inhabitants were forced to provide food and shelter."

Brigadier Roos added that the terrorists were armed with "the usual miscellany of communist weapons" — including AK47 rifles, small arms and grenades. The terrorists were "not extremely well trained."

Trackers trained by the Defence Force had been highly active in the operations.

Brigadier Ben Roos, army director of operations, told a Press conference in Pretoria today that Security Forces were "hounding" a group of about 10 to the south of Owambo.

One member of the group was killed on Monday in an ambush. One Security Force member had been wounded in the leg and a tracker in the foot.

"This band is very active and has already abandoned some equipment," said Brigadier Roos.

The Defence Force announced earlier this month that it had killed 18 Swapo men in May, wounded 17 and captured nine.

Calendar

A calendar of actions since June 10 includes:

● June 10 — three terrorists killed in a skirmish. The remainder of the group fled to safety across the Angolan border. A fourth terrorist was killed and another wounded in a separate action.

Refugees quit SWA for Angola

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A small group of refugees is returning to Angola from a camp in the South West African homeland of Kavango.

They were among about 2 500 people who fled to SWA in March in the wake of the South African military withdrawal from Angola.

The Kavango secretary for the interior, Mr Hannes Maree, said today about 40 refugees had left by road, by way of neighbouring Owambo, to return to their homes in Angola.

It was not immediately possible to obtain a racial breakdown, but the refugees in Kavango were mainly Black, with a scattering of White and Brown people.

PROPERTY

Mr Maree said the group had wanted to return to Angola from the beginning.

He knew of no request from the Angola Government that the refugees had to return if they wanted to claim their property, but it was possible the MPLA rulers had assured them it would be in order to return.

Mr Maree said another small group had returned to Portugal last week. The majority of the refugees were still in the camp near Rundu.

Meanwhile the cargo ship Allul has left Walvis Bay with refugee-owned motor vehicles. She sailed for Portugal.

225

WINDHOEK — Multi-million property deals between South West African authorities and an ailing public company appear to be a combination of democracy gone wrong and the Afrikaner's economic ambitions.

The transactions have clearly helped Nictus Finansiële Instellings back on to its feet, benefiting top Nationalists in the process.

But there is no proof of corruption.

A storm blew up when the Legislative Assembly's executive committee decided to buy a block of Windhoek flats from Nictus for R516 000.

The municipal valuation was R326 000.

It was also decided to buy a holiday resort at Henties Bay for about R500 000.

The Henties Bay land was given to Nictus by the administration about 18 months ago.

A SHARE

The storm gained impetus with news that the Windhoek City Council was considering re-buying for around R1,8-million land it had given to Werda Dorpsontwikkeelaars, in which Nictus has a 49 percent share.

In South West Africa one has the classic example of a monopolistic democracy, where Nationalists hold all seats in the Legislative Assembly and occasionally have to take decisions involving companies in which they have an interest.

If members of the executive committee were to excuse themselves each time, the committee could now and then find itself without a quorum.

Nictus is a case in point. Three executive committee members have shares in Nictus.

Mr Eben van Zijl (2 000)
Mr Kosie Pretorius (800),
Mr Adolf Brunkman (44)

That leaves only Mr Dirk Mudge and the Administrator.

A FAILURE

As it happened, both Mr Mudge and Mr van Zijl were absent at the time.

The decision to buy the flats and holiday resort was taken by the Administrator (also chairman of the executive committee) Mr Pretorius and Mr Brunkman (both of whom failed to declare their interest in Nictus).

Asked about it the Administrator, Mr Ben van der Walt said:

"It's indeed a pity they did not declare their interest in Nictus. I am, however, satisfied that their interest is minimal."

At existing share prices, their respective interest amounts to R120 and R60. It is clearly not a satisfactory situation.

But, as one member of the Legislative Assembly said: "What do you expect us the Nationalists to do?"

"Ask the Federal Party to help us out at times like these."

The land controversy has highlighted the usual practice of giving away parcels of land to companies for development.

A BURDEN

The Administrator, who is also a former South African Ambassador to Canada and Portugal, said:

"The idea behind it is to encourage private enterprise and alleviate the burden of the administration."

And, with no opposition in the all-White governing body, it is likely, for better or for worse, to continue.

In the six months to December 1975 Nictus lost

R306 000 against a profit of R313 000 for the same period the previous year.

But Nictus's managing director, Mr P J de W Tromp, has made it clear his company does not intend quitting South West Africa.

This is supported by the fact that Nictus is negotiating for several contracts in the territory.

A breakdown of the shareholding reveals that 14 members (almost a third) of the head committee of the National Party in South West Africa have shares in Nictus.

So do several high-ranking municipal officials.

The National Party leader in South West Africa is former South African Cabinet Minister, Mr A H du Plessis.

He tops the list with 22 275

The three MECs also have shares in Nictus.

Other National Party head committee members have shares in Nictus, which is the biggest Afrikaans concern in South West Africa.

Windhoek's new MP, Mr C J Mouton (1 600), the party's executive secretary and Legislative Assembly member, Mr A J Louw (100).

Mr F R Rall, Legislative Assembly member for Khomas-Hochland (4 000); Mr S G Vilonel, Legislative Assembly member for Stampriet (1 100).

The total shareholding by other head committee members comes to 11 435, of which Mr R J Engelbrecht (brother of the editor of the Federal Party newspaper) has 7 885.

The only top Nationalist not to be drawn into the controversy is the Party's deputy leader, Mr Dirk Mudge.

Colleen Hendriks, the Star's Africa News Service

He has no shares in Nictus.

Three top Windhoek municipal officials have minority shares in the company.

The Town Clerk, Mr Attie Arnold (500), Mr W J Kotze, the City Secretary (500), His deputy, Mr Nantes Botha (500).

Mr Arnold's name and that of his cousin, the city valuer Mr Willem van Heerden, have been prominently mentioned in connection with the transactions.

Both are nephews of the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster.

Mr Arnold was one of the persons responsible for the Erosark deal being decided in Werda's favour a few years ago.

He came by his shares in Nictus when the company in which he had shares was taken over by Nictus.

Mr van Heerden has no shares in Nictus.

The only city councillor to have shares in Nictus is Mr J J Botha, the man tipped to fill the Senate seat vacated by Mr M C Mouton.

He owns 50 000 shares in Nictus.

In addition, several leading South West African business concerns have shares in Nictus.

One national company, acting as a nominee, has 120 000 shares in Nictus.

Werda Dorpsontwikkeelaars, obtained Erosark for the nominal price of R10 a few years ago.

The unusual practice of giving land away for development was precipitated by the city council's failure to meet the demand for new erven in Windhoek.

Another factor favouring such a transaction was the fact that the council

Why a storm blew up over a holiday resort and a block of flats . . .

"And if we can buy erven with services already laid on for a reasonable price, why not?"

Irking taxpayers is the sale of a block of flats in the middle-class suburb of Eros to the administrator for nearly R200 000 more than the municipal valuation.

The administration has paid nearly R516 000 for the flats.

It was established, however, that the municipal valuation was done four years ago.

The new valuator which operates on July 1 fixes the price of the flat at R510 000.

A NEPHEW

That the municipal valuer was a nephew of the Prime Minister was dismissed as inconsequential by the administrator.

Three other valutors were considered. The Rent Board valuation of R580 000; The valuation of the administrator's works division of R516 770.

A sworn valuation of R614 000.

In addition to being given the land for development by the administrator, Nictus received R260 000 loan from the administration to develop it.

A LOAN

The loan is repayable over 20 years, and the interest was pegged at 10 percent, which is much lower than the bank interest rate.

However, Nictus's managing director is adamant that his company was not singled out for special favours.

Nictus was the only company to tender for the project, he said. It was decided to offer the partly developed land back to the administrator as the demand for privately owned sites had dropped.

"I'm living in a De Beer's house," said Mr "Angel" Engelbrecht, editor of the Suidwes-Afrikaner, "and I challenge anybody to say I'm living in a location house."

And now that the property market is stagnant, Werda has offered the city council more than 200 of the unsold erven back for R1,8-million.

Though the matter has not yet been before the council, it is expected to go through, albeit at a lesser price.

A BUY

The municipal valuer, Mr Willem van Heerden, is at present drawing up a new valuation.

It is expected to be finished by the month's end.

Why, Windhoek residents are asking, should the city council contemplate buying these erven when it already has more than it can sell? Mr Arnold said: "The property market is sure to pick up again some time

would not have to use funds to develop another new suburb, but would get revenue from taxes and service provided by Nictus.

A PROJECT

It appears to have been of little consequence that no income would be forthcoming from the sale of erven once the services had been provided.

To stabilise prices, the city council simultaneously developed three new suburbs elsewhere in Windhoek.

Two tenders were received for the Erosark project from Werda Dorpsontwikkeelaars and a De Beers-Old Mutual consortium.

Against the advice of the city engineer, the contract was given to Werda on the recommendation of the Town Clerk, Mr Attie Arnold.

In his opinion, said Mr Arnold, the plans submitted by De Beers would have turned Erosark into a white location.

SWA papers by-pass SADF

Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The two Windhoek newspapers, whose ties with the Defence Force were severed last week, yesterday published front-page reports that were not referred to the military authorities.

This follows reports published by the newspapers last week which prompted the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, to sever ties with them in terms of his agreement with the newspaper Press Union

This meant that the newspapers concerned — the English-language Windhoek Advertiser and the German Allgemeine Zeitung — would no longer be able to contact the public relations staff of the Defence Force to clear reports they believed might contravene the Defence Act

No comment

The Editor of the Allgemeine Zeitung, Mr Kurt Dahlmann, said he felt the Minister's decision had affected his newspaper's image, but he would not comment on whether he wanted to be part of the agreement again.

He and the editor of the Advertiser, Mr J M Smith, felt that they were doing their duty by eradicating rumour and informing their readers

Mr Smith said that since his newspaper was no longer party to the NPU agreement, he could give his readers more candid, balanced and objective reports

Emphasizing that he had nothing against the Defence Force, he said that the fault lay with their "political masters" who muzzled the press and were out of touch with the people.

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"Since the Government can't do its work, we will do it for them. We will tell the people what is going on"

Mr Smith added that his reports had put people's minds at ease. His newspapers had eradicated rumour and gossip-mongering in South West Africa

In an editorial, Mr Smith told his readers that Mr Botha, who had illustrated in the past how "ham-handed he is in his political handling of our fighting men", had done the newspaper a favour by severing ties

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ARGUS 29/6/77
The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A combined Police-Defence Force operation has killed 25 Swapo terrorists in northern South West Africa since June 10, it was announced today.

Brigadier Ben Roos, army director of operations, told a Press conference in Pretoria today that security forces were 'hounding' a group of about 10 insurgents at present to the south of Ovamboland.

One member of this group was killed on Monday in an ambush. One of the security force had been wounded in the leg and a tracker wounded in the foot.

'This band is very tired, and has already abandoned some of its equipment,' Brigadier Roos said.

Earlier this month the Defence Force announced it had killed 18 Swapo men during May, wounded 17 and captured nine. A calendar of actions since June 10 included

JUNE 10 — Three terrorists were killed in a skirmish. The remainder of the group fled to safety across the Angola border. A fourth insurgent was killed and another wounded in a separate action.

Dump blasted

JUNE 16 — Five terrorists killed and one security force member slightly wounded.

JUNE 20 — Two Swapo members killed in an ambush. Weapons were confiscated and an ammunition dump located and demolished.

JUNE 24 — Four insurgents killed in a skirmish. Security forces located a base and seized Russian ammunition and medical equipment.

JUNE 27 — Seven terrorists killed.

JUNE 28 — Two Swapo men shot dead in an ambush.

Intimidated

'These actions in Ovamboland caused terrorists to disperse to the north and south,' Brigadier Roos said. The local inhabitants of Ovamboland have been intimidated by the terrorists. On various occasions inhabitants were forced to provide accommodation and food.

Brigadier Roos said the terrorists were armed with 'the usual miscellany of communist weapons' — including AK47 rifles, small arms and hand grenades. He said they were 'not extremely well trained'.

Trackers trained by the Defence Force had been highly active in the recent operations, he said.

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Security forces seal guerilla escape routes

Cape Times 30/6/76

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South African security forces have killed, captured or wounded 70 Swapo terrorists in the operational area of South West Africa in the past two months.

Seventeen security forces troops were wounded in these joint Police/Defence Force actions

At a press conference at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday, Brigadier Ben Roos, director of army operations, said that as a result of the SADF's intensive campaign against Swapo in Owambo during May, the terrorists had fled to the north and south, pursued by South African troops

A group of about 10 terrorists fled to the area south of Owambo where security forces killed three in two separate contacts

One terrorist was killed in an ambush on June 27. Two more were killed on Monday. One security force member was wounded in the leg and a tracker had his toe shattered, presumably by a ricochet

Twenty-two more terrorists have been killed in the northern section of Owambo, apparently trying to return to their base camps in Angola

"We're hounding them"

"We're hounding them," said Brigadier Roos and added that the Swapo men were discarding weapons and equipment as they were obviously tiring, with security forces close on their heels

The security forces are using both White and Bushmen trackers as well as mounted infantry and dogs to chase the terrorists, who are armed with various communist rifles, small arms and grenades

Security forces have completely sealed off the area, closing the terrorists' escape routes to both the north and the south

"The inhabitants of Owambo are intimidated by the terrorists and have on various occasions been forced to provide them with accommodation and food," said Brigadier Roos

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S.A. terror sweep nets 70

20/6/76 NM

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Security forces have killed, captured or wounded 70 Swapo terrorists in the South West Africa operational area in the past two months.

Seventeen Security Force troops were wounded in the actions.

At a Defence Headquarters Press conference here yesterday, Brigadier Ben Roos, Director of Army Operations, said that from the SADF's intensive campaign against Swapo in Owambo last month, the terrorists had fled to the north and south, hotly pursued by South African troops.

About 10 terrorists fled to the area south of Owambo where Security Forces killed three in two separate contacts.

One terrorist was killed in an ambush three days ago. Two others were killed on Monday.

One Security Force member was wounded in the leg and a tracker had his toe shattered.

Twenty-two other terrorists were killed in the northern area of Owambo, apparently trying to return to their base camps in Angola.

JUNE 10 — Three terrorists killed in a skirmish. The remainder of the group fled to safety across the Angolan border. In a separate incident, one terrorist was killed and another wounded.

27A

JUNE 16 — Five terrorists killed and one Security Force member slightly wounded in the north eastern operational area.

JUNE 20 — Two terrorists killed in an ambush. Weapons confiscated and an ammunition dump destroyed.

JUNE 24 — Four terrorists killed in a skirmish. Security Forces located a base and seized Russian weapons and medical supplies.

JUNE 27 — Seven terrorists killed.

"We're hounding them," said Brigadier Roos, adding that the Swapo men are discarding weapons and equipment as they are obviously tiring, with Security Forces close on their heels.

The Security Forces are using White and Bushmen trackers as well as mounted infantry and dogs to chase the terrorists.

Security Forces have sealed off the area, closing the terrorist escape routes to the north and south.

The inhabitants of Owambo "are intimidated by the terrorists and have on various occasions been forced to provide them with lodging and food," said Brigadier Roos.